the Arabs applied to a camel is أُرْفُقُ, with
 she-camel significs IIaving the orifice of her teat
 latter is said by Zeyd Ibn-Kuthweh to signify, so applied, having the orifices of her teats stopped up. (O.)

مرَفِقْ : see what next follows, in three places.
,رَققَ (AZ, O, K,) of which مَرْفَ also is an inf. n. (O, K.) - Also A thing by mhich one profits, or gains advantage or benefit. (S., O, Mṣb, K.) It is said in the Kur
 accord. to different readers, [i. e. And $H e$ will prepare for you a condition of your case by which ye shall prọfit], but no one reads *مْفْقُقًا, (S, O, which, however, is allowable, meaning * رِفْقًا, (S. [Sce last scutence.]) The pl. is
 jertenances [or concruiences] of the house as the privy and the hitchen, and the like: ( $\mathrm{M} \mathrm{r} \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{M}$ (sb :) or the sinks, and the like, of the house: ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$ :) and particularly pricies: ( $\mathrm{O}:$ ) when used in thicse senses, the sing. is مرْفَق only, with kesr to the A and fet-h to the (Mgh, Mṣl,) likened to the noun signifying an instrument. (Mṣb.) [Sce also حوز are, in art.] And from the same words in the sense expl. in the second sentence
 elbom, or elbow-joint; the place where the joins upon the عَضّ ; (S, O, K ;) [in other words,] the place where the عَضُد is connected with the (Mgh;) the ofa man: (Msb:) [and in like manner in a beast, the ellow, or ellonjoint, as in the JK, S., O, and K , voce أرفقَ ; and in countless other instances: but in the K voce ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ ' (q. v.), it scems to be applied to the hnee of a beast :] pl. as above. (Msb.)
مُرْفْةُ 4 pilluw (S. $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Mgh}, \mathrm{K}$ ) upon which one leans [nith the cllow]: from تمرْفَ in the sense explained in the last sentence of the next preceding paragraph. (Mgh.)
شَاةٌ مُرْفَّةٌ A A sheep, or goat, having the fore legs rhite to the ellons. ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$.

A camel whose ellon hurts (يُصْبُ) his side. (O, K.) - And A she-camel that is hurt by the صرأ [q. v.] when her udder is bound therewith, and from whom blood issues ( $\mathrm{JK}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$ ) when she is loosed [therefrom] ( or when she is milked (ا) ( 0, K. K.)

مِرْفَ A camel having a complaint of his مْفُوقُ [or elbow]. (IDrd, O, K.)

A pluce, or thing, upon which one leans [properly with the مِرْقَ, or ellow]. (Bḍ in xviii. 28 and 30.)
Leaning upon his elbov. (S, O.) $=$ Also Full, standing, and continuing, or remainBk. I.
ing: ( $\mathbf{O}, \mathrm{K}$ :) or nearly full: so explained by IAar as occurring in the following verse of 'Obeyd Ibn-El-Abras, ( O ,) describing rain that had filled the low tracts of ground : (TA in art. صوح :)

[And the meadows, and the plain, or soft, low tracts, became abundant with herbage, partly by what nas full, \&c., in consequence thereof, and partly by what was flowing, running upon the surface of the ground]: ( $\mathrm{O}:$ ) or, as some relate it, مُتْرعْةٍ [i. e. "filled"]; and which means herbage " of which the blossoms have not yet come forth from their' calyxes;" and [accord. to this reading] meaning herbage "of which the blossoms have appeared:" (TA in art.
 meaning may be, "partly such as were compact thereof," i.e. of the meadows \&c., "and partly such as were cracked" by the heat and drought:] another reading is

## مِنْ بَيْنِ مُرْتِقٍ مِنْها وَمِنْ طَامِى

من طامى meaning " of what was flowing and going away." (TA ubi suprà.)
[Nearly the whole of this art. is wanting in the copies of the TA to which I have had access.]

## رفل


 ( $\mathrm{M} ;$ ) ILe was awhward ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathbf{K}$,) in his manner of wearing his clothes, ( $\mathbf{S}$, ) or with his clothes [when walking \&c. (see رفِفل)], and in every work. (M, K.) - رَفَلَ (M, K, (Ș, TA,) aor. ², (Ṣ, M,) inf. n. رْلٌ (Lth, T, M,
 †ارفل; (S, M, K ;) He dragged his shirt, and kicked it nith his foot: (Lth, T:) or he made his clothes long, and dragged them, nalling with an elcyant and a proud and self-conceited gait, nith an affected inclining of his hody from side to side: (S :) or he dragged lis shirt, and walhed in the manner described above: or he moved his arm. up and down [in ralling]: (M, K:) and رَفِّ and
 man's having a long garment, such as a shirt and

 her shirt, \&ce., in her yait, hy reason of andinard-
 Ru-beh, [ $\downarrow$ مَرَافِلُ being app. pl. of مرْرَل, a regular inf. n. of
 (Lth, T accord. to different copies.) And "تَرْفَلَ, inf. n. تَرْنَلَة, He walhed rith an inclining of his body from side to side (تَبَْْتَتْ ) by reason of pride ( accord. to different copies:) the $ت$ is augmentative. (TA.) $=$ See also the next paragraph, last sentence, in two places.
2. تَرْفِلْ The making a garment ample, or long towards the ground: the letting it down, or making it to hang down: (TA:) [and so $\uparrow$, إرْفًا:] you

 to hang down, his garments, or his garment, or his skirt. (Sh, T, M, K.) _ Hence, (TA,) رُّلُ, (A'Obeyd, T, Ṣ, M,) inf. n. as above, (Sh, T, Ṣ, $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K},) \ddagger$ IIc magnified him, or honoured him: (A'Obeyd, T, Ş, M, $\mathrm{K}:$ ) he made him a hing, (A'Obeyd, T, M, K,) and a lord, or chief, (Sh, $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$, ) and a cominander, and a judge: (TA :) [like رُّقّهُ:] and he rendered him submissive; made lim to suldmit; or brought him under, or into, subjection: ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$ :) thus it has two contr. meanings; ( K ;) [like تَرَّ ; ; ] for when a man is made judge in an affair, it is as though he were subjected to service therein. (TA.) Dhu-r-Rummch says,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { وُإنْ لَمْ يُكُنْ مِنْ قَبْلِ ذِلِّ يُنْكُرُ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\dagger$ [When we magnify a man, or make a man a hing, \&c., he becomes lorll, or chief, of his people, though he have been before that not mentioned]. (T, Ș, M.) And you say, رُفِّل فُلَانُ + Such a one nas made a lord, or chief, over his people. (Sh, T.) - Also $\ddagger \cdot H_{e}$ increased, or exceeded, to him that over which he had authority to judge, or to decide. (TA.) - And تَرْفِل also signifies $\ddagger$ The leaving a well for its water to collect in it; (S,
 رالرَّكَّةَ $\ddagger$ He left the well for its water to collect in it ; (Ks, T, M;) as also "رَفَهَتَ, aor. ${ }^{2}$, inf. n. (0.) (0)
4. ارفل, and its inf. n. إرفْان : see 1 , in two places: = and sce also 2 , in two places.
5: sce 1, in two places. - ترفّل also signifies $\ddagger$ He was, or became, or was made, a lord, or chief. (Sh, T, TA.) Hence, in a trad. of Wáil
 $\ddagger$ [He is, or nill be, \&c., a lord, or chief, over the subordinate kinys, wherever they are, of the people of Hadramont]. (T,* TA.)

## Q. Q. 1. تُرْفَلَ inf. n. تُرْفَلَة : sec 1.

رِفْر (IDrd, O, K, TA,) or, as in some copies
 a copy of the M,) or ",رفِّ, (accord. to the CK,) [in the K said to be with kesr, which, accord. to a rule observed in that work, indicates that it is , The skivt, or lower extremity, of a garment. (M, O, K.) You say, أرْفَلَ رِفْلَهُ [explained above: see 2]. (K.) And قَهِيض سَابِغُ الرِّفْلِ, i. e. [A shirt ample, or long,] in the skirt. (TA.)
رَفِّ $\ddagger$ The water that collects afier drawing, (جَمْنَ) thus accord. to the T and O and some copies of the K , [and this is said in the TA to be the right explanation,]) or the black mud, or
 copies of the $\mathbb{K}$, or مُكْلَة [which has the same or

