the Arabs applied to a camel is رال, with رائر أَوْفَى أَبْرُ , with رائر أَوْفَى أَبْرُ , with رائر أَوْفَى أَ (O.) — Accord. to As, (O.) applied to a she-camel signifies Having the orifice of her teat stopped up; (O, K;) and so أَوْفَقُهُ : (K:) the latter is said by Zeyd Ibn-Kuthweh to signify, so applied, having the orifices of her teats stopped up. (O.)

in two places. مَرْفَقُ see مَرْفَقُ

see what next follows, in three places.

inf. ns. of رَفَقَ (AZ, O, K,) of which مرفق ماsso is an inf. n. (O, K.) _ Also A thing by which one profits, or gains advantage or benefit. (S, O, Msb, K.) It is said in the Kur , مَرْفَقًا لا or وَيُهِيِّئُ لَكُمْ مِنْ أَمْرِكُمْ مِرْفَقًا , [xviii. 15] accord. to different readers, [i. e. And He will prepare for you a condition of your case by mhich ye shall profit], but no one reads ♦ مُوفَقًا (S, O,) which, however, is allowable, meaning رفْقًا ﴿ , last sentence.]) The pl. is -Such ap مَرَافِقُ الدَّارِ [Hence,] ... مَرَافِقُ pertenances [or conveniences] of the house as the privy and the hitchen and the like : (Mgh, Msh :) or the sinks, and the like, of the house : (S, O, K:) and particularly privies: (O:) when used in these senses, the sing. is مُرْفَقُ only, with kesr to the and fet-h to the ف, (Mgh, Msb,) likened to the noun signifying an instrument. (Msb.) [Sec also عيز, in art. ___ And from the same words in the sense expl. in the second sentence above, (Msb,) مُرْفِقٌ and مُرْفِقٌ signify also The elbom, or elbow-joint; the place where the joins upon the عَضْد; (S, O, K;) [in other words,] the place where the sie is connected with the of a man: (Msb:) [and مرفق (Mgh;) بساعد in like manner in a beast, the elbow, or elbowjoint, as in the JK, S, O, and K, voce أَوْقَلُ joint, as in the JK, S, O, and K, voce and in countless other instances: but in the K voce رُحُبة (q. v.), it seems to be applied to the hnee of a beast:] pl. as above. (Msb.)

A pillow (S, O, Mgh, K) upon which one leans [with the elbow]: from مرفق in the sense explained in the last sentence of the next preceding paragraph. (Mgh.)

A sheep, or goat, having the fore legs white to the elbows. (O, K.)

مُوْفَاقُ A camel whose elbow hurts (مُوْفَاقُ his side. (O, K.) — And A she-camel that is hurt by the صرار [q. v.] when her udder is bound therewith, and from whom blood issues (JK, O, K) when she is loosed [therefrom] (الألحثة (JK,) or when she is milked (الذا حُلبَة)). (O, K.)

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

A place, or thing, upon which one leans [properly with the مُوثَفَق , or elbow]. (Bd in xviii. 28 and 30.)

Leaning upon his elbow. (S, O.) = Also Full, standing, and continuing, or remain-Bk. I.

ing: (O, 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. :)

فَأَصْبَحَ الرَّوْضُ وَالقِيعَانُ مُمْرِعَةً منْ بَيْنِ مُرْتَفِقِ مِنْهَا وَمُنْصَاحِ

[And the meadows, and the plain, or soft, low tracts, became abundant with herbage, partly by what was full, &c., in consequence thereof, and partly by what was flowing, running upon the surface of the ground]: (O:) or, as some relate it, مُرْمَتُهُ, which means herbage "of which the blossoms have not yet come forth from their calyxes;" and مُرْمَتُهُ (accord. to this reading] meaning herbage "of which the blossoms have appeared:" (TA in art. عُرَبُتُهُ), the 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 مُوْتَفِقٍ مِنْهَا وَمِنْ طَاحِي

من طاحى 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

1. رَفَل (Ṣ, M, Ķ,) aor. -, (Ķ,) inf. n. رُفَل ; (Ṣ, M;) and رَفَل, aor. 2, (M, K,) inf. n. زُفُل; (M;) He was awhward (S, M, K,) in his manner of wearing his clothes, (S,) or with his clothes [when walking &c. (see رُفل)], and in every work. رَفَلَ في ثيَابه or (M, K,) مرفَلَ الله And رَفَلَ (M, K,) مرفَلَ على الله (M, K) (S, TA,) aor. ع, (S, M,) inf. n. رُفْلُ (Lth, T, M, K) and رُفُلان (T, TA) and رُفُلان; (M, K;) and ارفل ا; (S, M, K;) He dragged his shirt, and hicked it with his foot: (Lth, T:) or he made his clothes long, and dragged them, walking with an elegant and a proud and self-conceited gait, with an affected inclining of his body from side to side: (S:) or he dragged his shirt, and walked in the manner described above: or he moved his arm up and down [in walking]: (M, K:) and and رَفَلُ اللهِ signifies the same as رَفَلُ اللهِ عَلَى ثَيَابِهِ inf. n. of 4] signifies a إِزْفَالٌ ♦ TA:) or ارفال man's having a long garment, such as a shirt and a جُبّة: (Khálid Ibn-Jembeh, T in art. يلي) :) and one says, تَتَرَقَّلُ لا في مشْيَتها خُرْقًا [She drags her skirt, &c., in her yait, by reason of anhwardness]. (كِي الْهَا gular inf. n. of رُفُل,] means She walks with every [i.e. dragging of the skirt, &c.] رفول or رفل or تَرْفُلُ † Lth, T accord. to different copies.) And inf. n. ترفلة, He walked with an inclining of his body from side to side (تَبَخْتَرُ) by reason of pride (كَبُرًا), or by reason of old age (كَبُرًا): (K, accord. to different copies:) the - is augmentative. (TA.) = See also the next paragraph, last sentence, in two places.

2. تُرْفيلٌ The making a garment ample, or long towards the ground: the letting it down, or making it to hang down: (TA:) [and so ارْفَالْ you رِفُلَهُ M,) أَوْبَهُ say, رَفُلَهُ (Mh,) أَرْبَهُ (Sh, T,) or (K, TA, in the CK, رفله), He let down, or made to hang down, his garments, or his garment, or his shirt. (Sh, T, M, K.) _ Hence, (TA,) (A'Obeyd, T, S, M,) inf. n. as above, (Sh, T, S, M, K,) # He magnified him, or honoured him: (A'Obeyd, T, S, M, K:) he made him a hing, (A'Obeyd, T, M, K,) and a lord, or chief, (Sh, T, M, K,) and a commander, and a judge: (TA:) [like زقده:] and he rendered him submissive; made him to submit; or brought him under, or into, subjection: (M, K:) thus it has two contr. meanings; (K;) [like تَرَقُهُ;] 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,

إِذَا نَحْنُ رَفَّلْنَا ٱمْرَأَ سَادَ قَوْمَهُ وَإِنْ نَمْ يَكُنْ مِنْ قَبْلِ ذٰلِكَ يُذْكُرُ

† [When we magnify a man, or make a man a hing, &c., he becomes lord, or chief, of his people, though he have been before that not mentioned].

(T, S, M.) And you say, وَفَلُونُ لَا كُونُ كُونُ لَا كُونُ ك

4. ارفال, and its inf. n. إِزْفَالٌ: see 1, in two places: = and see also 2, in two places.

5: see I, in two places. ترفّل على also signifies † He was, or became, or was made, a lord, or chief. (Sh, T, TA.) Hence, in a trad. of Waïl Ibn-Hojr, يَتَرَفّلُ عَلَى الْأَقْوَالِ حَيْثُ كَانُوا مِنْ أَهْلِ † [He is, or will be, &c., a lord, or chief, over the subordinate kings, wherever they are, of the people of Hadramowt]. (T, TA.)

Q. Q. 1. تَرْفَلَةُ , inf. n. تُرْفَلَ : sec 1.

the water that collects after drawing, (مَحْفَّ, 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 black fetid mud, (مَا مُعْفَّ, thus accord to other copies of the K, or مُعْنَّفُ [which has the same or