

with water and salt until it becomes mature, when it is eaten like as preserved herbs are eaten upon the tables of food, and it is a digestive: the n. un. is **فُلْفُلَةٌ** [app. meaning a peppercorn, like **حَبَّة** **فُلْفُلٍ**: and **فُلْفُلٍ** **حَبِّ فُلْفُلٍ** means peppercorns, collectively]: (M, TA:) Dáwood says, in the "Tedh-kireh," that its leaves are thin, red next the tree and green in the other direction, and its wood is lank and soft: and it is white and black: (TA:) the white is the better. (TA.) [A long description of its properties, with additions in the TA, some of them well known and others fanciful, I omit as being needless.] — **دَارْفُلْفُلٍ**, or **دَارْفُلْفُلٍ**, (accord. to different copies of the K,) [app. **دَارْفُلْفُلٍ**, or perhaps **دَارْفُلْفُلٍ**, a compound of two words (both originally Pers.) made one, as such written in the K with the article (الدَّارْفُلْفُلِ), and perfectly declinable, because (although a compound of two nouns) it is not a proper name,] is The tree of the **فُلْفُلِ** when it first bears fruit, accord. to the K; but several writers declare that the tree of [the] **دَارْفُلْفُلِ** is not the same as the tree of the **فُلْفُلِ**: (MF, TA:) [**دَارْفُلْفُلِ** is one of the names now applied to long pepper, and is commonly pronounced **دَارْفُلْفُلِ**:] it is [generally] known in Egypt by the name of **عِرْقُ الذَّهَبِ** [another term, now used, for long pepper,] and is called in Pers. **پَلِيلِ دَرَاذِ** [i. e. **دَرَاذِ**, the latter of which words signifies "long"]: (TA:) it increases the venereal faculty, causes the food to digest; removes colic, (K, TA,) and flatulence; (TA;) and is beneficial as a remedy against the bite, or sting, of venomous reptiles, applied as a liniment, with oil. (K, TA.) — **فُلْفُلٍ** is also a name sometimes applied to The fruit of the **بَرَقِ** [q. v., in art. **بَرَقِ**]; likening it to the **فُلْفُلِ** mentioned before [i. e. to peppercorns]: he who pronounces it, when thus applied, **فُلْفُلٍ** errs; for this signifies the fruit of certain trees of the [hind called] **عِضَاهِ**; and the people of El-Yemen call thus [particularly] the fruit of the [species of **عِضَاهِ** termed] **غَافِ** [q. v.]. (M.) — **فُلْفُلِ الْمَاءِ** is the name of A certain plant growing in the neighbourhood of water, lank, soft, or smooth, in the leaves, having berries (**حَبِّ**) in bunches. (TA.) — **فُلْفُلِ الْقُرُودِ** is The same as **حَبِّ اللَّيْمِ** [but what this is I do not find]. (TA.) — **فُلْفُلِ الصَّقَابَةِ** is What is called [in Pers.] **فَنَجْنَكَشْتِ** [i. e. **فَنَجْنَكَشْتِ**: see **الْفَقْدُ**]. (TA.) — **فُلْفُلِ** is pl. of **فُلْفُلٍ**.] And **فُلْفُلِ السُّودَانِ** is the name of Certain berries (**حَبِّ**), round and smooth, in sheaths, or cases, (**غُلْفِ**), and in receptacles (**أَبْيَاتِ**) like the **صَوْبَرِ** [or cone of the pine, app. in form]. (TA.) — See also **فُلْفُلِ**, last sentence. — **فُلْفُلٍ** signifies also A sharp, or clever, servant; (T, O, K;) and **فُلْفُلٍ** is said to signify thus likewise by Mullà 'Alee, in his "Námoos," and even more commonly: but this requires consideration. (MF, TA.)

**فُلْفُلِ**: see the next preceding paragraph, first sentence: and the same again, in three places.

**فُلْفُلَةٌ** n. un. of **فُلْفُلٍ**; q. v., former half.

**أَفْلٌ**, applied to a sword [or the like], (T, S, O, K,) *Having breaks, or notches, in its edge*; (T, S, O,\*) or *broken, or notched, in its edge*; as also **مَقْلُولٌ** and **مَنْفَلٌ**. (M, K.) **الأَفْلُ** was the name of a sword of 'Adee Ibn-Hátim (O, K) Et-Tá-ee. (O.)

**مُقْلَلٌ**, applied to a **نَضِي** [app. as meaning an arrow-head] *Broken by having hit stones*. (S.) And, applied to front teeth (**تَغْرٌ**) *Serrated*. (T.)

**مَقْلُولٌ**: }  
**مَنْفَلٌ**: } see **أَفْلٌ**.

**مُقْلَلٌ**, applied to food, (TA,) and to wine, (T, TA,) [*Peppered, i. e.*] *having فُلْفُلِ put into it*, (T, M, TA,) and *consequently burning the tongue*: (T, TA:) or *wine that burns [the tongue] like فُلْفُلِ*. (S, O, K, TA.) — And A garment, or piece of cloth, *figured with round forms resembling فُلْفُلِ* [or *peppercorns*] *in roundness and smallness*; (T, O, TA;) i. e. (TA) *figured with the like of the صَعْرُورِ* [pl. of **صَعْرُورَةٌ**] of **فُلْفُلِ**. (M, K, TA.) — And *Very crisp hair, [such as we term woolly,]* (T, O, K, TA,) *like that of the negro*. (TA.) — And A hide worn, or eroded, by the tan, (**نَبِكَةٌ** **الدَّبَاغِ**, M, K, in the CK **الدَّبَاغِ**), *the like of فُلْفُلِ* [or *peppercorns*] *appearing in it*. (TA.)

فلت

1. **فَلَّتْ**, intrans. and trans., syn. with **أَفَلَّتْ**, q. v. (Mṣb.) See also 8.

3. **مُفَالَتَةٌ** (A, O, TA) inf. n. **فَالَتَهُ بِهِ**, (A, TA,) and **فَلَاتٌ** (O, K, TA,) *He came upon him suddenly, at unawares, or unexpectedly, with it*. (A, O, K, TA.)

4. **إِفْلَاتٌ** (T, S, O, Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **اِفْلَتَ**; (T, Mṣb, TA;) and **انْفَلَتَ**; (T, S, O, TA;) and **تَفَلَّتَ**; (S, O, TA;) and **فَلَّتَ**, aor. -, inf. n. **فَلَّتَ**; (Mṣb;) signify the same; (T, S, O, Mṣb, TA;) i. e. *He, or it, (a bird, &c., Mṣb, or a thing, S, O,) escaped; got away; or became, or got, loose, clear, quit, free, or at liberty*; (O, Mṣb, TA;) [or *did so*] *suddenly*: (TA:) or **إِفْلَاتٌ** and **انْفَلَاتٌ** and **تَفَلَّتَ** signify a thing's *going forth suddenly*: (Mgh:) or **انْفَلَتَ** signifies *he, or it, went forth quickly*: (Mṣb:) and one says **اِفْلَتَ مِنِّي**, (M, K,) for **اِفْلَتَنِي** [*he escaped, &c., from me*]; (Sgh, TA in art. **جَرَعٌ**;) and **مَنِي** **تَفَلَّتَ**, and **انْفَلَتَ**; (M, K;) all signifying the same. (TA.) [See exs. voce **جَرَعَةٌ**; and another ex. in art. **حَصَّ**, conj. 7.] — See also 5. — **اِفْلَتَهُ**; (T, S, M, O, Mṣb, K;) and **فَلَّتَهُ**, aor. -, inf. n. **فَلَّتَ**; both verbs being trans. as well as intrans.; (Mṣb;) *He made him, or it, [and he suffered him, or it,] (namely, a man, M, or a bird, &c., Mṣb,) to escape, or get away, or to become, or get, loose, clear, quit, free, or at liberty; he set him, or it, loose, free, or at*

*liberty*; (T, M, O, Mṣb, TA;) *he saved him, or freed him, from destruction*. (T, TA.) [See, again, **جَرَعَةٌ**.]

5: see 4, in three places. — **تَفَلَّتَ عَلَيْنَا**, (Mgh,) or **عَلَيْهِ**, (O, K, TA,) *He seized*, (Mgh, O, K, TA,) or *came suddenly*, (TA,) *upon us*, (Mgh,) or *upon him*. (O, K, TA.) Hence, in a trad. of Umm-Háni **تَفَلَّتَ عَلَيْنَا لِيَقْتُلَنَا** [*And he seized upon them both to slay them*]. (Mgh.) — And **تَفَلَّتَ إِلَيْهِ** *He was desirous of it, or he longed for it*; (M, O, K, TA;) as also **أَفَلَّتَ**; namely, a thing. (M, TA.) Hence the saying, **أَرَاهُ يَتَفَلَّتُ إِلَيَّ** [*I see him to be desirous of thy companionship*]. (TA.) And one says, **لَا أَرَى لَكَ أَنْ تَتَفَلَّتَ إِلَيَّ هَذَا وَلَا أَنْ تَتَفَلَّتَ عَنْهُ** [*I am not of opinion that thou shouldst be desirous of this, nor that thou shouldst be averse from it*]. (TA.)

7: see 4, in four places.

8. **اِفْتَلَتْهُ** *He took it quickly, or hastily; namely, a thing*: (M, TA:) or *he seized it, or carried it off, by force; or took it hastily and openly; or snatched it at unawares*. (Aṣ, O.) And it is doubly trans.: you say, **اِفْتَلَتْهَا اللَّهُ نَفْسَهَا** [*God took away from her suddenly her soul*]: and hence, **اِفْتَلَتْ نَفْسَهَا** [lit. *She had her soul taken away from her suddenly*]; (O, TA;) a phrase occurring in a trad., (T, O, TA,) meaning *she died suddenly, without disease*: (T, TA:) you say, **اِفْتَلَتْ نَفْسَهُ**, meaning *He died suddenly*; (M, TA;) and **اِفْتَلَتْ نَفْسَهُ**; (S, TA;) with the **نفس** in the accus. case and in the nom. case; (TA;) and **اِفْتَلَتْ** alone; meaning *he died suddenly*. (S, O, K, TA.) [See also **اِفْتَلَّتْ**, in art. **اِفْتَلَتْهُ الْمَوْتُ**; and **اِفْتَلَّتْ** in the same.] And **اِفْتَلَتْهُ**; and **فَلَّتَهُ**; as also **لَقَتْهُ**; *Death took him away suddenly*. (IAṣr, T, TA.) — And **اِفْتَلَتْ بِأَمْرٍ كَذَا** *He was taken suddenly by such a thing, before his preparing for it*. (O, K, TA: omitted in the CK.) — And **اِفْتَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ** *The affair was decided against him exclusively of him* [i. e. *without his having any part in the decision*]. (TA.) [See also 8 in art. **فَوْتُ**.] — **اِفْتَلَتْ** also signifies *It (any affair) was done without pausing*. (T, TA.) — And one says, **اِفْتَلَّتْ الْكَلَامَ**, meaning *He extemporized the speech; spoke it without consideration, or thought, or preparation, or without pausing, or hesitating*. (S, M, O, K.)

**فَلَّتْ** *Escape*: one says, **فَلَّتْ مِنْ هَذَا الْأَمْرِ**, **فَلَّتْ** *There is no escape for thee from this affair, or event, or case*. (En-Nadr, T, K, TA.)

**فَلَّتْ** and **فَلَّتْ**: see **فَلَّتَانٌ**.

**فَلَّتَةٌ** *A sudden, or an unexpected, event; or a thing that comes upon one suddenly, or at unawares; and anything done without consideration*: (IAth, L, TA:) and *an affair, or event, that happens without its being soundly, thoroughly, or well, performed or effected*: pl. **فَلَّتَاتٌ**: it has no broken pl.: (M, TA:) and **فَلَّتَاتٌ** signifies