

tions are mentioned in the TA; but they are too far-fetched to deserve notice:] such the Arabs [in their proper language] called **وَأَرِشَ**. (ISK, S, O, Mṣb.)

طَفَّالٌ *One who sells طُفْلُ [or fullers' earth].* (TA.)

طِفْلِيٌّ: see **طِفْلِيٌّ**.

[**طَافِلَةٌ**, which Golius explains as meaning "i. q. **فَائِدَةٌ** et **خَيْرٌ**, utilitas, bonum," referring to the KL as his authority, is evidently a mistake for **طَائِلٌ**, expl. as meaning **فَائِدَةٌ** and **خَيْرٌ** in my copy of the KL, which does not mention **طَافِلَةٌ** in any sense.]

أَطْفَلٌ [*More, or most, like to the طِفْلِيٌّ*: and hence, *more, and most, intrusive, uninvited*]. **أَطْفَلٌ** [*More intrusive, uninvited, than night upon day*], and **مِنْ شَيْبٍ عَلَى شَبَابٍ** [*than hoariness upon youthfulness*], and **مِنْ ذَبَابٍ** [*than flies*], are proverbs. (Meyd.)

مُطْفَلَةٌ, (A'Obeyd, S, O, Mṣb, K,) and **مُطْفَلٌ** also, (TA,) applied to a female, of human beings and of wild animals, (K, TA,) and of camels, (A'Obeyd, TA,) i. q. **ذَاتُ طِفْلٍ** [*Having a young one, or youngling, &c.*], (A'Obeyd, K, TA,) with her: (A'Obeyd, TA:) or applied to a she-gazelle and camel, (S, O,) or to any female, (Mṣb,) that has recently brought forth: (S, O, Mṣb:*) pl. **مُطَافِلٌ** and **مُطَافِيلٌ**. (A'Obeyd, S, O, K.) [See also **عَائِدٌ**, in art. **عَوْدٌ**.] **سَارَتْ قُرَيْشٌ بِالْعَوْدِ الْمَطَافِيلِ** [*i. e. Kureysh journeyed with the camels that had recently brought forth having with them their young ones, occurring in a trad., means, †with their collective company, their old and their young.*] (TA.) [See, again, **عَائِدٌ**.] — [It is also said by Freytag to be applied in the Deewán of the Hudhalees to clouds followed by small ones.] — And **لَيْلَةٌ مُطْفَلٌ** means *A night that kills the young ones by its cold.* (K, TA.)

طفي and طفو

1. **يَطْفُو**, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. **طَفَا** **فَوْقَ الْمَاءِ**, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) inf. n. **طُفُوٌ** (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and **طَفُوَ**, (S, Mṣb, K,) *It (a thing, S, Mgh, Mṣb) floated upon the water, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and did not sink.* (S, Mṣb.) — [Hence,] one says, **الظُّعُنُ تَطْفُو وَتَرَسُبُ فِي السَّرَابِ** † [*The women's camel-vehicles appear, as though floating, and disappear, as though sinking, in the mirage.*] (TA.) — And **طَفَّتِ الْخُوصَةُ فَوْقَ الشَّجَرِ** † [*The leaf of the date-palm, or of the Theban palm, &c.*] appeared [above the trees]. (K, TA.) — And **طَفَا** said of a bull, (K,) or of a wild bull, (TA,) † *He mounted upon the hills (K, TA) and upon the sands.* (TA. [In the CK, **عَلَى الْأَكْرَمِ** is erroneously put for **عَلَى الْأَكْرَمِ**].) — And **طَفَوْتُ فَوْقَهُ** † *I leaped upon it.* (TA.) The saying

عَبْدٌ إِذَا مَا رَسَبَ الْقَوْمُ طَفَا

is expl. by IAḡr as meaning [*A slave*] who, when the people are grave, leaps by reason of his ignorance. (TA.) — And **طَفَا الْمَاءُ** [not a mistranscription for **طَغَا**] † *The water rose, or became high.* (TA voce **طُوفَانٌ**, q. v.) — And **طَفَا** said of a gazelle, † *He ran vehemently.* (K.) One says of a gazelle, **مَرَّ يَطْفُو**, meaning † *He passed by, or along, or away, going lightly, or briskly, upon the ground, and running vehemently.* (S, TA.) — And, said of a man, (K, TA,) by way of comparison [to a floating fish], (TA,) † *He died.* (K, TA.) — And † *He (i. e. a man) entered into [or upon] an affair:* (K, TA:) [or,] accord. to the "Nawádir," one says, **طَفَا فِي الْأَرْضِ** *he entered into the earth, either* **وَأَغْلَا** [app. as meaning *penetrating, and becoming concealed*], or **رَأَسَا** [app. as meaning *becoming firmly fixed therein*]. (TA.) — [طَفَا is made trans. by means of ب: see an ex. voce **أَرَسَبَ**.]

4. **اطْفَى** *He kept continually, or constantly, to the eating of fish found floating upon the water.* (TA.)

طُفْيٌ: see **طُفْيَةٌ**.

طُفُوَةٌ, (K,) thus it should app. be accord. to the K, but in copies of the M, † **طُفُوَةٌ**, with ḍamm, (TA,) *A thin, or slender, plant.* (K.)

طُفُوَةٌ: see what next precedes: — and see also the paragraph next following.

طُفْيَةٌ *The leaf of the مُقْلُ [or Theban palm];* (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) and so † **طُفُوَةٌ**: (Aḡ, TA:) pl. † **طُفْيٌ** (S, TA) or [rather this is a coll. gen. n., and the pl. properly so termed is] **طُفْيٌ**, (Mṣb,) which is [also] pl. of **طُفُوَةٌ**. (Aḡ, TA.) [Accord. to Forskál (Flora Ægypt. Arab., p. cxxvi.), the Theban palm itself, which he terms "borassus flabelliformis," is called **طُفْيٌ**, as well as **دُومٌ**.]

— And [hence] **الطُّفْيَةُ**, (K,) or **ذُو الطُّفْيَتَيْنِ**, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) is the name of † *A serpent (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) of a foul, or malignant, sort, (K,) having upon its back two lines, or stripes, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) which are black, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) resembling two leaves such as are termed طُفْيَتَانِ: (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) and sometimes it is termed **طُفْيَةٌ**, meaning **ذَاتُ طُفْيَةٍ**: and **الطُّفْيُ** is used as the pl., meaning **ذَوَاتُ الطُّفْيِ**. (S.)*

طُفَاوَةٌ *The floating froth or scum (K, TA) and grease (TA) of the cooking-pot.* (K, TA.) — And **A halo around the sun,** (S, K,) and also **around the moon [like هَالَةٌ]:** (K:) the former accord. to Fr, and the latter accord. to AHát. (TA.) — And one says, **أَصَبْنَا طُفَاوَةً مِنَ الرَّبِيعِ** meaning **شَيْئًا مِنْهُ** [i. e. *We obtained somewhat of the herbage, or perhaps of the rain, of the season called رَبِيعٌ*]. (S, TA.)

سَمَكَ طَافٌ *Fish floating upon the surface of the water, having died therein.* (Mgh, Mṣb, TA.)

— [Hence,] **قَرَسَ طَافٌ** † *A horse elevating his head.* (TA.) — **كَانَ عَيْنُهُ عِنْبَةً طَافِيَةً** [*As though his eye were a floating grape*], in a trad. respecting Ed-Dejjál, is expl. by Th as meaning his eye's being prominent and conspicuous. (TA.)

طق

R. Q. 1. **طَقَطَقَ** [*He caused a thing to make a sound such as is termed طَقَطَقَةٌ*]. (K voce **كَرَبٌ**.)

طَقَّ a word imitative of a sound; and sometimes they said † **طَقَطَقَةٌ**: (IDrd, O, TA:) or the former is a word imitative of *The sound of stones*; and † the latter is its noun: (K:) one says, **سَمِعْتُ طَقَطَقَةَ الْحِجَارَةِ** *I heard [the sound of] the falling of the stones, one upon another, when they rolled down from a mountain:* (IDrd, O:) or **طَقَّ** is a word imitative of the *sound of the stone and of the solid hoof*; and † **طَقَطَقَةٌ** signifies the *action thereof*: (M, TA:) or this latter is a word imitative of the *sound of the successive falling of stones, one upon another*: (IDrd, O:) or this word signifies the *sound of the legs of horses upon the hard ground*; (IAḡr, TA;) [or] sometimes it signifies also the *sound of the solid hoofs upon the ground*; (IDrd, O;) or the *sounds of the hoofs of horses or similar beasts [with quick reiteration]*; like **دَقْدَقَةٌ**; and sometimes they said † **حَبَطَطَقَ**, of which El-Mázinee cites an ex.; (S, O;) but [J says] I have not seen this except in his book: (S:) another ex. of it, however, is cited by Lth. (TA.)

طَقَّ *The sound of a frog leaping from the margin of a river or rivulet.* (M, K.) One says, **لَا يَسَاوِي طَقَّ** [*It is not, or will not be, equal to the sound of a frog &c.*]. (M.)

طَقَطَقَةٌ: see **طَقَّ**, in four places. — In the language of the common people, it means *Lightness, or promptness, in speech.* (TA.) — And † *The death that results from the jinn's piercing or thrusting [i. e. from the طَاعُونِ]*. (TA.)

طَقَطَقُونَ and † **مُطَقَطَقٌ** in the language of the common people, *Light in person*; and *light, or prompt, in speech.* (TA.)

مُطَقَطَقٌ: see what next precedes.

حَبَطَطَقَ: see **طَقَّ**.

طل

1. **طَلَّتِ السَّمَاءُ الْأَرْضَ**, [aor. ²], inf. n. **طَلٌّ**, *The sky rained small rain upon the earth, or land.* (MA.) And **طَلَّتِ الْأَرْضُ**, (S, O, K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) [meaning, as is implied in the S and O, *The earth, or land, was rained upon by the weakest of rain; or was rained upon, or bedewed, by the طَلٌّ*, q. v.; or] *the طَلٌّ descended upon the earth, or land:* (K:) and **طَلَّهَا التَّدْيُ** [*The rain, or dew, moistened it*]: (S, O, TA:) and **طَلَّتْ**, with fet-ḥ, signifies [accord. to some] *It became*