

not increasing, bodies, such as the minerals, or metals, and the simple elements: (Dict. of Technical Terms used in the Sciences of the Musalmans:) or, to a plant: the former meaning being that of *الرشخ*. (So in a marginal note in a copy of the TK.)

2: see the preceding paragraph, first sentence.

3. فاسخه البيع: [He agreed with him in undoing, dissolving, or annulling, the sale]. (A. [See 6.]])

4. افسح القرآن + He forgot the Kur-an. (Fr, S.)

5: see 7, in two places. — تفسخ الشعر عن الجلد The hair fell off and became scattered from the skin, peculiarly of a dead body: (L, K:) and in like manner, اللحم عن العظم the flesh from the bone. (A, L.) And تفسخت الفأرة في الماء The rat, or mouse, became dissundered, [or fell in pieces, through putrefaction,] in the water. (S.) — تفسخ تحت الحمل الثقيل, said of a [young camel such as is termed] ربيع, (S, K,\*) He was, or became, weak beneath the heavy load, (K,) and unable to bear it: (S, K:) and [in like manner] one says of a man, تفسخ تحت العبء الثقيل. (A.)

6. تفاسخوا العقد + They agreed together in undoing, dissolving, or annulling, the contract, compact, or covenant. (Msb.) And تفاسخا البيع † [They two agreed in dissolving, or annulling, the sale]. (A.) — And تفاسخت الأقاويل † The sayings annulled, or contradicted, one another. (TA.)

7. افسح It (a limb, L, such as an arm, or a hand, A, L) became dislocated, luxated, or disjointed; (A, L;) as also تفسخ. (L.) One says, تفسخ فلان فأنفخت قدمه Such a one fell, and his foot became dislocated. (L. [And the like is said in the A.]) — It (a stick, or twig, or branch,) became removed from its place by the hand. (Msb.) — It (flesh) became dissundered by putrefaction; as also تفسخ. (L.) — And, said of a sale, (S, A, K,) and a determination, resolution, or decision, (S, K,) and a marriage, (S, A, K,) [and a contract, compact, or covenant, (see 1,)] and an affair, (L,) † It became undone, dissolved, or annulled. (S, A, L, K.) — Also said of a weak man, [app. as meaning † He became unnerved,] on an occasion of difficulty. (L: see فسح.)

فسح [mentioned above as the inf. n. of 1 in most of its senses] † Weakness (L, K) in intellect and in body; as also فسحة. (L.) — And † Ignorance: (K:) which is referrible to weakness of intellect. (TA.) — And † Weak in intellect and in body; as also فسحة. (K.) — See also فسح.

فسح † A corrupt, or disordered, judgment, or opinion. (L.)

فسحة: see فسح, in two places.

فسح [applied to flesh-meat, Parting in pieces, and easily resolvable, by reason of much cooking. (Golius, from Meyd.) — And] † A weak man, who becomes unnerved (فسح) on an occasion of difficulty: (L:) a man who does not attain that which he wants, (S, L, K,) and is not fit for his affair, or business; as also فسح [q. v.]. (K.)

فاسح † A faded garment: so in the language of the present day: perhaps post-classical. (A in art. رمد.) — الفاسح is a name given by the Jews to their festival of The Passover: see De Sacy's Chrest. Ar., sec. ed., i. 291, and p. 97 of the Ar. text: and see also الفسح.]

## فسد

1. فسد, aor. ُ, (S, M, A, O, L, Msb, K, &c.,) which is the aor. commonly known, (TA,) and ُ, (IDrd, M, O, L, K,) which is of weak authority; (IDrd, O, TA;) and فسد, aor. ُ; (S, M, O, L, K;) inf. n. فسأ (S, M, A, O, L, K) and فسؤ (M, O, L, K,) the former being inf. n. of فسد, aor. ُ, (S, A, O,) and so the latter, and the former being also inf. n. of فسد, (O,) or the former is of فسد and the latter is of فسد, (TA,) or the former is a simple subst., and the latter is the inf. n.; (Msb;) It (a thing, S, A, O) [and he (a man)] was, or became, bad, evil, corrupt, unsound, wrong, wrongful, improper, unrighteous, wicked, vicious, depraved, or dishonest; devoid of virtue, or efficacy; in a corrupted, vitiated, perverted, marred, spoiled, injured, impaired, deteriorated, tainted, or infected, state; in a state of disorder or disturbance, destruction, annihilation, consumption, waste, or ruin; (MA, KL, PS, &c.;) and so فسد: (KL:) contr. of فسح: (M, L, K:) it became altered in its state [for the worse]: and it became null, void, of no force, or of no account; or it came to nought, or perished; accord. to the explanation by most of the expositors of the ex. in the Kur xxi. 22. (MF.)

2: see 4, first sentence.

3. فسده He became at variance with him; he cut, severed, or broke, the tie of friendship [or kindred] with him. (L in art. كسح.) And فلان يفاسد رهطه [Such a one cuts the ties of friendship, or kindred, with his people, tribe, or near kinsfolk]. (A.)

4. افسد, (S, M, O, L, Msb, K, &c.,) inf. n. افسأ and [quasi-inf. n.] فسأ; (L;) and فسد, (O, L, Msb, K,) inf. n. فسيد; (O, K;) He, or it, made, or rendered, bad, evil, corrupt, unsound, wrong, wrongful, improper, unrighteous, wicked, vicious, depraved, or dishonest; deprived of virtue, or efficacy; corrupted, vitiated, perverted, marred, spoiled, injured, impaired, deteriorated, tainted, or infected; [constituted, disposed, arranged, or qualified, ill, wrongly, or improperly;] disordered, or disturbed, [disorganized,] destroyed, annihilated, consumed, wasted, or ruined; (MA, KL, &c.;

contr. of افسح. (M, L, K.) One says, افسد المال [He rendered the property in a bad state; marred, impaired, consumed, or wasted, it]. (L.) [And افسد عليهم He corrupted, perverted, or marred, their state, case, affair, scheme, plot, or the like; or the like, being understood. And افسده علي He corrupted him and rendered him disaffected towards me.] افساد صبي, occurring in a trad., means The injuring a child by rendering its mother pregnant while she is suckling it and so vitiating her milk: which act is also termed الغيلة. (L.) [And افسد as contr. of افسح signifies also He acted in a bad, an evil, or a corrupt, manner; acted ill, corruptly, wrongly, wrongfully, improperly, unrighteously, wickedly, vitiously, or dishonestly; or did evil, or mischief; إليه to him: and he created, or excited, disorder, disturbance, disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, or quarrelling; or made, or did, mischief; بين القوم between, or among, the people, or party. (See also 10.)]

6. تفاسدوا They became at variance, one with another; (M, L;) they cut, severed, or broke, the tie of kindred, (M, L, K,) and of friendship, (L,) one with another. (M, L, K.)

7. افسد [as quasi-pass. of افسده] is not allowable, (S, L,) or has not been heard. (K.)

10. استفسد contr. of استفسح. (S, O, L, K.) [Hence, He regarded, or esteemed, a thing, or man, as bad, evil, corrupt, unsound, wrong, wrongful, improper, unrighteous, wicked, vicious, depraved, or dishonest; &c.: see 1. — And] He wished, or desired, [a thing, or man,] to be bad, evil, corrupt, &c. (KL.) — [And He sought to render bad, evil, corrupt, &c. — And hence, He treated in such a manner as to render disaffected, or rebellious.] One says, الأمير يستفسد رعيته [The prince, or governor, treats his subjects in such a manner as to render them disaffected, or rebellious]. (A.) And استفسد السلطان قائده The Sultán provoked the leader of his forces to rebellion by his evil conduct to him. (L.) — [And He sought to act in a bad, an evil, or a corrupt, manner; to act ill, corruptly, wrongly, wrongfully, improperly, unrighteously, or dishonestly.] One says, افسد فلان إلى فلان [Such a one sought to act in a bad, an evil, or a corrupt, manner, or to act ill, &c., to such a one]. (M.) — [And He sought discord, or dissension. — And It (an event) happened in a bad, or an evil, manner.] — See also 1.

فسأ an inf. n. of 1: (S, M, A, &c.;) or a simple subst.: (Msb:) [as a subst. signifying] Badness, evilness, corruptness, unsoundness, wrongness, wrongfulness, impropriety, unrighteousness, wickedness, viciousness, depravity, or dishonesty; the state of being devoid of virtue or efficacy; a corrupted, vitiated, perverted, marred, spoiled, deteriorated, or tainted, state; a state of disorder or disturbance, or of destruction, annihilation, consumption, waste, or ruin: (MA, KL, PS, &c.;) contr. of فسح. (Lth, M, Msb.) And it is also [frequently used as a quasi-inf. n.] syn. with افسأ