

form : (Zj:) but some of the Arabs use **حَارِضٌ** as an epithet applied to a male, and **حَارِضٌ** as applied to a female; and these have duals and pls.: (Fr:) and sometimes **حَرَضٌ** has pls.; namely **أَحْرَاضٌ**; (K;) which is also pl. of **حَرَضٌ** and of **حَارِضٌ**; or, accord. to the L, it is allowable as a pl. of **حَرَضٌ**, in the place of the more common pl. **حَرَضٌ**; (TA;) and **حُرْضانٌ**; (K;) which is more approved; (TA;) and **حَرَضَةٌ**. (K: [this last being expressly said in the TA to be thus written, but in the CK it is written **حَرَضَةٌ**.]) — Also, applied to a man, (A,)  $\dagger$  Possessing no good; (A, K;) like **حَارِضٌ**, (TA,) which latter is explained by A<sub>s</sub> as signifying a man in whom is no good: (T, TA:) or the former, one whose good is not hoped for, nor his evil feared: (K:) and a bad man: (K:) and low, base, mean, or sordid; unable to rise from, or quit, his place; as also **مُحَرَّضٌ** and **حَرَضٌ** and **حَرِيْضٌ**, (K, [this last, in the CK, written **مُحَرَّضٌ**.]) or **مُحَرَّضٌ**, (TA,) and **إِحْرِيْضٌ**: (K:) or low, base, mean, or sordid; in whom is no good: (TA:) and [in like manner] **حَارِضٌ** signifies bad, corrupt, or vicious, and neglected, or forsaken; (K;) and so **مَحْرُوضٌ**, (TA,) and **حَوْضٌ**, of which the pl. is **حَرَضٌ**; (TA;) also signifying made, or asserted, to be low, base, mean, or sordid; (K, TA;) and so **حَارِضٌ**, and **حَرَضَةٌ**; and this last signifying also having in him no good: (TA:) and **حَرَضٌ** likewise signifies one who does not take to himself arms, nor fight: (Lth, K:) its pl. is **أَحْرَاضٌ** (A, TA) and **حُرْضانٌ**: (TA:) both these pls. signify weak men, who will not fight: (S:) and the former of them is explained as signifying the lowest, basest, or meanest, sort of mankind: and mean corrupt in their course of conduct, or tenets: also the latter of them as signifying men who know not the place of their chief: and **حَارِضٌ**, of which the fem. is with ة, signifies a stupid man. (TA.) — Also, applied to a she-camel, *Lean*, or emaciated: (K, TA:) and **حُرْضانٌ**, so applied, vile: and perishing, or dying; in which sense it is likewise applied to a male camel. (TA.) — Also, applied to language, or speech,  $\dagger$  *Bad*; (K;) and so, by poetic license, **حَرَضٌ**; or this, accord. to Sgh, is a dial. var.: (L, TA :) and perishing: pl. **أَحْرَاضٌ**. (TA.)

**حَرَضٌ**: see **حُرْضٌ**, in three places, near the beginning: — and again in the latter half of the paragraph.

**حَرَضٌ**: see **حُرْضٌ**, in two places.

**حَرَضَةٌ** The person called **مُقَامِرِينَ**; (O, K;) [i. e.] the man who turns round about, or shuffles, the arrows [in the **رِبَابَةِ**], or who deals them forth, **يُفِيْضُ**, **الَّذِي يَضْرِبُ بِالْقَدَاجِ** (S, or A,) for the players in the game called **الْقَدَاجَ**, (A,) in order that he may eat of their meat [without having contributed to pay for the slaughtered camel]: (A:) like him who is termed **بُرْمَ**, (S, A,) always a low, or mean, person, (S,) italicized

an object of dispraise: (A:) called thus because of his lowness, or meanness. (L.) — Also One who does not purchase flesh-meat, nor eat it unless he find it in the possession of another person. (AHeyth, Az.)

**حَرَضٌ**: see **حُرْضٌ**, latter half, in two places.

**حُرْضانٌ**: see **حَرَضٌ**, (of which it is a syn. and a pl.,) latter half, in three places.

**حَرِيْضٌ**: see **حُرْضٌ**, in the latter half of the paragraph.

**حَرَضٌ** One who burns [kali, or glass-wort, &c.] for **قُلْيٌ** [or potash]; (K; [in the CK, erroneously put for **لِلْقُلْيِ**]); one who makes a fire upon **حَرَضٌ** for the purpose of procuring from it **قُلْيٌ**; (S;) i. e. for the dyers; and **إِحْرِيْضٌ** also signifies one who makes a fire upon **حَرَضٌ** [or **أَشْنَانٌ**]: it is said that [plants of the kind called] are burned, in their fresh state, and then water is sprinkled upon their ashes, which in consequence are compacted, and become **قُلْيٌ** [q. v.]. (TA.) — Also One who makes a fire upon masses of hard stone for the purpose of preparing thence **نُوْرَةٌ** [or quick lime], or **جِصٌ** [which is gypsum]. (S, K.)

**حَرَضَةٌ** A place in which **حَرَضٌ** is burned [for making potash]. (TA.) — Also A place for the preparing, by fire, of [quick lime, (see **حَرَضٌ**), or] gypsum. (TA.)

**حَارِضٌ**: see **حُرْضٌ** and **حَارِضَةٌ**, from near the beginning to near the end.

**إِحْرِيْضٌ**: see **حُرْضٌ**, latter half: — and see also **حَرَضٌ**. — Also *Safflower*; syn. **عُصْفَرٌ**; (S, A, K;) a general name thereof: or **عُصْفَرٌ** that is put into cooked flesh-meat: or the grain thereof. (TA.)

**مُحَرَّضٌ**: see **حُرْضٌ**, in three places.

**مَحْرُوضٌ**, with kesr, *A vessel for **حُرْضٌ***; (S, K;) made of wood, or of brass, and the like; (TA;) i. q. **أَشْنَانٌ**. (A, TA.)

**مَحْرَضٌ**: } see **حُرْضٌ**; for each in two places.  
**مَحْرُوضٌ**: }

### حُرْفٌ

1. **حُرْفُ الشَّىءِ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ**. (AO, S, M<sub>b</sub>, K,) aor.  $\dagger$ , (M<sub>b</sub>,) or  $\ddagger$ , (K,) inf. n. **حُرْفٌ**, (S, M<sub>b</sub>,) He turned the thing from its proper way, or manner: (K:) or altered it therefrom: (M<sub>b</sub>,) and **حَرِيْفٌ**, inf. n. **تَحْرِيفٌ**, has this latter meaning: (K, TA:) or has an intensive signification of this kind. (M<sub>b</sub>,) **الْكَلْمَرْ عَنْ** (M<sub>b</sub>,) signifies The altering words from their proper meanings: (S, TA:) and agreeably with this explanation, the verb is used in the Kur. iv. 48, &c.: (TA:) or **تَحْرِيفٌ** signifies the perverting of language: (M<sub>b</sub>,) or the altering a word in form; as in writing بُرْدَةٌ for بُرْدٌ; or vice versa: (KT:) [and the] mistranscribing a word in any manner: commonly used in this sense in the

lexicons &c.: or the altering a word by substituting one letter, or more, for another, or others. See also 7. — **حُرْفٌ لِعَيْالِهِ** [See also 7. — **صَحْفٌ**.] — **حُرْفٌ لِعَيْالِهِ**, (M<sub>b</sub>, K,) aor.  $\dagger$ , (A<sub>s</sub>, S, K,) or  $\ddagger$ , (M<sub>b</sub>,) *He earned or gained [subsistence], or laboured to do so, for his family, or household, (A<sub>s</sub>, S, M<sub>b</sub>, K,) from this and that quarter;* (A<sub>s</sub>, S;) as also **احْتَرَفَ** **بِيدِهِ**: (Mgh, \* M<sub>b</sub>, TA:) and **[he earned, or gained, with his hands]**: and **تَحْرَفَ** **لِعَيْالِهِ** *he applied himself to earn or gain [subsistence] for his family, or household, by means of any, or every, art or craft:* (TA:) and **احْتَرَفَ** *he laboured, or sought gain or sustenance, for his household, or family;* expl. by **عَيْالَهُ**. (IAar, K.) — **حُرْفٌ عَيْنَهُ**, inf. n. **حَرَفَةٌ**, (K,) not an inf. n. of un., (TA,) *He applied collyrium to his eye* (K, TA) *with the [style called]* **حُرْفٌ فِي مَالِهِ**, inf. n. *He suffered the loss of somewhat of his property.* (Lh, K.)

2: see 1, in two places. — [Hence,] **طَاعُونٌ** **يُسَعِّفُ الْقُلُوبَ** [A pestilence] causing the hearts [of those witnessing its effects] to turn away, and be aloof: (K:) occurring in a trad.: or, accord. to one relation, **يُسَعِّفُ الْقُلُوبَ** (TA,) i. e., turning the hearts from confidence, and inclining them to removal and flight. (K and TA in art. **تَحْرِيفُ الْقَلْمَرْ** — (حُوفٌ The nibbing the writing-reed obliquely; (S, \* K, \* TA;) making the right tooth of the nib higher [i. e. longer] than the left. (TA.) You say also, [He made the nibbing oblique]. (TA.) And

**حَرَفَ السَّكِينَ فِي حَالِ الْقَطَّ** [He turned the knife obliquely in nibbing]. (TA.) — See also 7. — **تَحْرِيفٌ** also signifies The putting in motion, or into a state of commotion; syn. **تَحْرِيكٌ**. (TA.)

**قَالَ بِيَدِهِ تَحْرَفَهَا كَانَهُ يُرِيدُ الْقَتْلَ** — means [He made a sign with his hand,] and imitated with it the cutting of a sword with its edge. (TA.)

3. **حُورَفٌ** *He was debarred from the means of subsistence; because he of whom this is said is aloof (بِحُرْفٍ) from the means of subsistence.* (Mgh.) And **حُورَفَ كَسْبُ فَلَانٍ** Such a one was made to experience difficulty (S, TA) in his buying and selling, and was straitened (TA) in his means of subsistence; as though his means of subsistence were turned away from him: (S, TA:) or he had his gain, or earnings, turned away from him. (M<sub>b</sub>,) It is said in a trad. of Ibn-Mes'ood, **مُؤْثِثُ الْمُؤْمِنِ عَرَقَ الْجَبَنِ تَبَقَّى عَلَيْهِ الْبَقِيَّةُ مِنَ الدُّنْوِ**, i. e. [The death of the believer is accompanied with sweating of the side of the forehead: some sins remain chargeable against him, and] he is made to experience difficulty by them [in dying], in order that his sins may be diminished. (S,) — has also a meaning like **مُفَاخِرَةٌ**: Sá'ideh says,

\* **لَقَدْ عَلِمُوا فِي الْغَزوِ كَيْفَ تُحَارِفُ** [And they certainly know, in warfare, how we vie for superiority in glory: or] accord. to Skr, it means how we deal with them; as when one says