

هَزَجُ *The name of a certain kind of metre of verse; (S, K;) consisting of four feet, each of the measure مَعَايِلُنَّ: originally of six feet, like the رَجَز and the رَمَل, in each of which, [as in the هَزَج,] each foot consists of one element of the kind termed وَتَدٌ مَجْمُوعٌ, and of two elements of the kind termed سَبَبٌ خَفِيفٌ: so called because of the mutual nearness of its component parts. (TA.) — هَزَجٌ Lightness, or agility. (TA.) — Quickness in the falling, and putting down, of the legs [upon the ground]. (TA.) — † The sound of thunder. (S.) — † The buzzing of flies. (L.)*

هَزَجٌ A singer [or reader or reciter] who prolongs his voice, with trilling, or quavering, making the sounds to follow close, one upon another. (A.) — هَزَجُ الْعَيْبِيّ, occurring in a verse of 'Antarah, cited voce دَفٌّ, The cat that cries for food at supper-time: (EM, p. 233:) or the dog that barks much in the evening; meaning, in the night: or buzzing flies in the evening. (L.) — هَزَجٌ A child, and a horse, whose legs fall, or are put down, quickly [upon the ground]. (TA.) — † Sounding thunder, as also مُتَبَرِّجٌ. (L.) — † A twanging lute [and bow]. (A.) — † A cloud sounding with thunder. (A.) — هَزَجُ الصَّوْتِ, and هَزَامِجُهُ, One who makes the sounds of his voice to follow close, one upon another. (L.)

هَزْمَجَةٌ Uninterrupted speech or language. (K.) — Confusion of voice or sound beyond measure; (K;) as also هَزْلَجَةٌ. (K, TA, art. هَزْلَجٌ) — [The م is an augmentative letter: see هَزَامِجٌ.]

هَزَامِجٌ A voice, or the like, of which the sounds are closely consecutive. The م is an augmentative letter. (S, K.) — صَوْتٌ هَزَامِجٌ A confused voice or sound. The sound so called is less than what is termed رُغَاءٌ. (L.) — [See also هَزَجٌ.]

هَزَجٌ: see أَهْرُوجَةٌ.

هَزَجٌ: see مُتَبَرِّجٌ.

هَزْر [See Supplement.]

هَزَارٌ [The nightingale;] a certain bird, (K, TA,) the same that is called عُنْدَلِيْبٌ, (S, K, art. عُنْدَلِبٌ) of sweet voice; improperly said in the K to be what is called in Persian دَسْتَانٌ هَزَارٌ; for هَزَارٌ itself is Persian, and signifies "a thousand," and دَسْتَانٌ means [as also دَسْتَانٌ in that language] "a tale;" as though this bird, in the sweetness of its warbling and the pleasantness of its melody, told a thousand tales; being thus called by way of hyperbole and excessive praise: then they

contented themselves by employing the word هَزَارٌ alone; and the Arabs used it, and prefixed to it the article ال: (TA:) the pl. is هَزَارَاتٌ. (Mṣb.)

### هزب

Q. 1. هَزَبٌ, inf. n. هَزْبَةٌ, *He was light, or active, and quick, or swift.* (IKtt, K.) A dial. form. of هَدْرَبٌ. (TA.)

[هزج &c.]

See Supplement.]

### هزج

Q. 1. هَزَجٌ, inf. n. هَزَجَةٌ, *He (an ostrich, or anything,) was quick, or swift.* (TA.)

هَزَجَةٌ: see 1; and art. هَزَجٌ.

هَزَجٌ A quick, or swift, he-ostrich. (K.)

هَزَلَجٌ Quick, or swift: (TA:) a light, or an agile, (and swift, or quick, TA,) wolf: (S, K:) pl. هَزَالِجٌ and هَزَالِجٌ. (TA.) Accord. to Kr, it is derived from الهَزَج. (TA.) [See هَزْمَجَةٌ in art. هَزَجٌ.]

### هزم

See Supplement.]

### هزمج

هَزْمَجَةٌ and هَزَامِجٌ: see art. هَزَجٌ.

### هس

See Supplement.]

### هسب

هَسْبٌ Sufficiency; like هَسَبٌ. (K.)

[هسد &c.]

See Supplement.]

### هش

1. هَشٌّ, aor. يَهَشُّ; (JK, TA;) or هَشٌّ, sec. pers. هَشِشْتُ, aor. يَهَشُّ; (Mṣb;) inf. n. هَشَاةٌ (JK, A, Mṣb, TA) [and هَشُوْشٌ and هَشُوْشَةٌ and هَشٌّ, as appears from what follows]; *It, (a thing) was, or became, soft, yielding, flaccid, flabby, lax, slack, uncompact, crummy, fragile, frangible, brittle, friable, easily or quickly broken; (JK, A, Mṣb, TA;) syn. كَانُ فِيهِ رَخَاوَةٌ, (JK,) or لَانَ وَاسْتَرَخَى, (A,\* TA,) or كَانُ رِخْوًا لَيِّنًا. (Mṣb.) You say, هَشَّ الخُبْزُ, aor. -, (S, K,) inf. n. هَشُوْشَةٌ (K) and هَشٌّ, (TA,) meaning, صار, هَشًّا; (S, K;) i. e., *The bread became [soft, &c., or] easy to break.* (TA.) And هَشَّ العُودُ, (IAgr, Mṣb,) aor. [-, or] -, (Mṣb,) inf. n. هَشُوْشٌ, (IAgr, Mṣb,) *The wood, or stick, broke in pieces.* (IAgr:) or *became easily or quickly broken.* (Mṣb.) And هَشَّتِ الشَّجَرَةُ, inf. n. هَشٌّ, *The tree dropped its**

leaves, one after another. (Mṣb [in which it seems to be indicated that the aor. of the verb in this sense is -; but this is contr. to rule in an intrans. verb of this class; and I think it improbable.]) — هَشٌّ, inf. n. هَشُوْشَةٌ, + *He (a man) became weak; unable to endure difficulty or distress.* (TA.) And هَشَّ, aor. -, + *He affected languor, or languidness; syn. تَكَسَّرَ: and he became old, or aged.* (TA.) — هَشٌّ, (Mṣb, K,) first pers. هَشِشْتُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَهَشُّ; (Mṣb, K,) and هَشَّ, first pers. هَشِشْتُ, aor. يَهَشُّ; (Mṣb, K;) inf. n. هَشَاةٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and هَشَاشٌ; (A, K;) † *He was, or became, cheerful, brisk, lively, or sprightly: (S, K:) or he smiled, and was, or became cheerful, brisk, lively, or sprightly.* (Mṣb.) You say, هَشِشْتُ بِلَانٍ, (S, TA,) and هَشِشْتُ بِهِ, (TA,) † *I was, or became, cheerful, &c., in behaviour towards such a one: (S:) or I was, or became cheerful in countenance, or joyful, or pleased, at meeting with such a one.* (TA.) And هَشِشْتُ إِلَى إِخْوَانِهِ, † *He is cheerful, &c., towards his brethren.* (A.) And دَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَاهْتَشَّ بِى, † *I went in to him, and he was cheerful, &c., in his behaviour towards me;* like اِهْتَشَّى لى. (A,\* TA.) And هَشِشْتُ لِلْمَعْرُوفِ, (JK, TA,\* ) and هَشِشْتُ, (TA,) inf. n. هَشَاةٌ (S) and هَشَاشٌ, (A,) † *I was, or became, cheerful, brisk, &c., to do what was kind, or beneficent: (S,\* TA:) or I desired to do it: (JK:) and اِهْتَشَشْتُ, † *I was, or became, cheerful, &c., and desirous, to do what was kind, or beneficent.* (TA.) And هُوَ ذُو هَشَاشٍ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ, † *He possesses cheerfulness, briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness, of disposition to do good.* (A.) Accord. to Sh, هَشِشْتُ signifies + *He rejoiced, and desired; or was, or became, joyful, and desirous.* (TA.) And the phrase هَشِشْتُ إِلَى أَمْرَاتِي, if correct, means either † *I inclined towards my wife, or I was, or became, brisk, or sprightly, in disposition towards her.* (Mgh.) And accord. to ISd, هَشَاشُ الْقَوْمِ [so in the TA, but accord. to the JK هَشَاهِشٌ,] + *The people's being in a state of commotion, or agitation.* (TA.) — هَشَّ الوَرَقُ, aor. -, (S, A, K,) and -, (Sgh, K,) inf. n. هَشٌّ, (S,) *He beat the leaves with a staff, or stick, in order that they might fall; (S, A, K;) as also هَشَّهْتُ. (Z, TA.) It is said in the Kur, [xx. 19,] (S,) وَأَهَشُّ بِهَا عَلَى غَنَمِي [And I beat the leaves with it in order that they may fall upon my sheep, or goats]: (S, A:) or, accord. to Fr, and I beat the dry trees with it in order that their leaves may fall so that my sheep, or goats, may feed upon them; and so says Aṣ: (TA:) Lth says, that الهَشُّ signifies thy drawing towards thee a branch of a tree: and also, thy scattering its leaves towards thee with a staff, or stick: (JK,\* TA:) but Az says, that the correct ex-**