

هَلَّتَات [accord. to the TA and a MS. copy of the K: in the CK هَلَّتَات:] A company of people staying, or abiding, in a place; and of people journeying. (K.) So accord. to AZ; but accord. to ISk, with ث. (L.)

هلت

هَلَّتَى An assembly, a company, or congregated body, of men. (IAqr.) [Or perhaps it is هَلَّتَى.] — Also, and هَلَّتَا [or perhaps هَلَّتَا] and هَلَّتَا and هَلَّتَا and هَلَّتَا An assembly, a company, or a congregated body, (composed of a great number of men, TA,) whose voices are raised high. (K.) [That هَلَّتَا is with tenween is expressly shown by Fr.: but whether هَلَّتَا is so is doubtful.] — Also هَلَّتَا, with the second syll. short, An assembly, or a company, more in number than what is called وَضْمَةٌ. (Th.) — هَلَّتَا جَاءَتْ هَلَّتَا مِنْ كُلِّ وَجْهٍ There came parties from every direction. (Th.)

هَلَّتَا: } see هَلَّتَى.
هَلَّتَا:

هَلَّتَا [app. هَلَّتَا], coll. gen. n., n. un. with ة, A kind of palm-tree, slender below, and thick at the head; the unripe dates of which are of a reddening yellow, disagreeable in taste; and its fresh ripe dates of the best, or sweetest, kind. (Aboo-Hâtim, in Mṣb.) — See هَلَّتَى.

هَلَّتَا: see هَلَّتَى and هَلَّتَا.

هَلَّتَا and هَلَّتَا and هَلَّتَا Flaccidness, or languor, (إِسْتِرْحَاءٌ,) that comes upon a man. (K.)

هَلَّتَا People of the lower, or lowest, class. (TA.) — هُوَ مِنْ هَلَّتَايِهِمُ, mentioned, but not explained, by IAqr: thought by ISd to signify He is of the dregs of them: or, of their assembly, or company. (TA.)

هلج

إِهْلِيْلَج (IAqr, S, K) and إِهْلِيْلَج (Fr, Sh, K,) but this is disapproved by IAqr, who observes that there are no words in Arabic of the measure أَفْعِلَل, but there are of the measure أَفْعِلَل, as إِهْلِيْلَج and إِهْلِيْلَج and إِهْلِيْلَج and إِهْلِيْلَج (S,) and إِهْلِيْلَج (L,) but this is disallowed by ISk, (S,) [a coll. gen. n.,] n. un. with ة, (K,) an arabicized word, (S,) from اهليلج, (TA,) [or rather هليلج, a Persian word,] A well-known fruit, [the fruit of the myrobalan, as well as the myrobalan-tree,] one kind of which is yellow, (K,) and another kind black, the latter being in the highest state of ripeness, and another kind called كَابَلِي: it is useful as a remedy for quinsys, and preserves the intellect, and removes the head-ache, (when used made into a conserve, TA,) and is, in the stomach, like

an intelligent housewife, who is a good manager, in the house: (K, TA; but omitted in some copies of the K:) so is this medicine to the brain and stomach. (TA.) [See also يَلِيْلَج, in art. بلج.]

هلجب

هَلْجَابٌ A large cooking-pot. (K.)

[هلد &c.]

See Supplement.]

هلجب

هَلْجَبٌ Vehement hunger. (AA, T, L.)

See also هَلْجَبٌ.

هلقت

هَلْقَتٌ Vehement hunger. (K.) [See also هَلْقَتٌ.]

هيا

1. هَيَا, aor. ٢, (K,) inf. n. هَيَا; (TA;) and هَيَا; (K;) He rent, (K,) i. e., pulled so that it tore, (TA,) a garment: (K:) he wore out, or rendered threadbare, [and ragged]. (K.)

4: see 1.

5: see 7.

7. هَيَا (K) and هَيَا (S, K) It (a garment) became rent: (TA:) became worn-out, or threadbare, (S, K,) and ragged. (S.)

هَيَا A worn-out, threadbare, or ragged, garment: pl. هَيَا. (K.)

هيت

1. هَيْتٌ [aor. ٢,] It (ثريد) became hidden in the grease; (K;) became overspread by the grease. (TA.)

4. هَيْتُ الْكَلَامِ, and الصَّحَاكُ, He made speech, and laughter, low; he spoke, and laughed, low. (K.) It is said to be from الهَيْسُ; the س being changed into ت. (MF.)

هوج

1. هُوَجٌ [app. هُوَجٌ, aor. ٢,] inf. n. هُوَجٌ, He hungered; was hungry. (L.) — هُوَجَتِ الْإِبِلُ هُوَجًا (S, K,) aor. ٢, inf. n. هُوَجٌ, (S,) The camels drank of the water at one draught, (S, K,) until they satisfied their thirst. (S.)

4. هُوَجٌ (inf. n. هُوَجًا, TA,) He (a horse, S, K, or other animal that runs, L,) strove or exerted himself, in his running, (S, K,) and then ran impetuously, so as to raise the dust. (TA.)

هُوَجٌ Hunger: or (in the K, and) bad management of the means of subsistence. (S, K.) هُوَجٌ هُوَجًا [Severe hunger: or very bad management of the means of subsistence:]

(S, K:) the latter word is added to give intensiveness to the signification; (TA;) or to corroborate; (S, K;) as in the case of يَنْزِلُ لَانِبُلٍ. (S.) — هُوَجٌ Small flies, like gnats, that fall upon the faces of sheep or goats, and asses, (S, K,) and into their eyes: (S:) or gnats; so called from هُوَجٌ signifying "hunger;" because when they are hungry they live, but when they become satiated they die: or صَغَارُ الدَّوَابِّ: (L:) [but this is evidently a mistake for صَغَارُ الدُّبَابِ the young ones, or little ones, of flies:] or any grubs that burst forth from flies or from gnats: (Lth, A:) pl. of هُوَجَةٌ, (S,) [or rather this is the n. un. of هُوَجٌ, which is a coll. gen. n.] — هُوَجٌ Lean sheep or goats: (K:) [a coll. gen. n.,] n. un. with ة. (S, K.) — هُوَجٌ Stupid, or foolish, men; or men of little sense: (K:) or stupid, or foolish, young men of the meaner sort: (S:) or simply young men of the meaner sort: or a mixed and low set of men: or disorderly vagabonds: (TA:) you say also هُوَجٌ and هُوَجَةٌ a stupid, or foolish, man; and هُوَجٌ and هُوَجَةٌ: (TA:) or هُوَجَةٌ signifies a stupid, or foolish, man, who has not firm command of himself. (Aboo-Sa'eed.) — هُوَجٌ Old and weak ewes: (K:) [a coll. gen. n.,] n. un. with ة: which also signifies simply a ewe. (TA.) — هُوَجٌ قَوْمٌ هُوَجٌ A people in whom is no good. (TA.) — هُوَجٌ هُوَجٌ هُوَجٌ Young men of the meaner sort; like هُوَجٌ alone: and a mixed set of men who have no intelligence nor manliness. (TA.)

هُوَجٌ A doe-antelope scared, or frightened, by [the small flies called] هُوَجٌ: (S:) a young doe-antelope, (K,) of beautiful body: (L:) one lank in the belly: or one that has two streaks of a colour different from that of the rest of the body in [the two parts called] the طُرْتَانِ: (K:) or one that has two such streaks on her back; which is only the case in such as are white; and also applied to the male: (TA:) or one that has been attacked by a pain in consequence of which her face has become flabby. (K.)

هُوَجٌ: see هُوَجٌ. — † [A people] left to mix tumultuously, one part with another. (K.) [The explanation seems to be borrowed from the Kur, xviii. 99.]

همد

1. هَمَدَتِ النَّارُ, aor. ٢, (S, A, L,) inf. n. هَمْدٌ, (S, A, L, K,) The fire became extinguished (Aṣ, S, A, L, K) entirely; went out entirely, (Aṣ, S, A, L,) none of it remaining: (L:) or lost its heat: (L, K:) when [only] its flame has ceased, you say of it هَمَدَتِ. (Aṣ, L.) — هَمَدَ (M, A, L,) aor. ٢, (M, L,) inf. n. هَمْدٌ, (M, L, K,) † He died;