

from a thing, nor chidden away from it. (S, L.) — هَيْدٌ i. q. هَيْدَبٌ *A flabby pubes.* (Fr, in TA, voce كَعْتَبٌ.)

هَيْدٌ: see هَيْدٌ.

هَيْدَانٌ [whether with or without tenween is not shown] *Cowardly; or a coward:* (S, L;) *a heavy, cowardly man; like هِدَانٌ.* (L.)

هير

2. هَوْرُهُ: see هَوْرُهُ.

5. تَهْوَرٌ: see تَهْوَرٌ.

هيش

1. هَيْشُ الْقَوْمِ, aor. يَهْيِشُ, (S,) inf. n. هَيْشٌ, (S, K,) *The people, or company of men, were, or became, in a state of commotion and excitement,* (S, K,*) *عَلَيْنَا* against us. (S.) — هَاشٌ الْقَوْمِ *The people, or company of men, leaped, or sprang, one, or one portion towards another, for fight, or conflict:* (TA:) and *النَّاسُ يَهْيِشُونَ إِلَى بَعْضٍ* *The men, or people, leaped, or sprang, one, or one portion, towards another, (JK,) in the slightest kind of conflict.* (TA.) — هَاشٌ فِي النَّاسِ, (JK, TA,) inf. n. هَيْشٌ, (JK, K,) *He created, or excited, disorder, disturbance, discord, or dissension, between, or among, the people; made mischief among them.* (JK, K,*) TA.) — هَاشٌ الرَّجُلُ, (JK,) inf. n. هَيْشٌ, (JK, K,) *The man used, or uttered much foul speech or language.* (JK, Sgh, K,*) — هَاشٌ, aor. as above, (TA,) and so the inf. n., (Fr, K,) *He collected.* (Fr, K, TA.) [In this sense, as well as the first, it is like هَاشٌ having هَوَشٌ for its inf. n.]

5: see 1.

هَيْشَةٌ i. q. هَوَشَةٌ; (S, K;) *Conflict and faction, sedition, discord, or dissension.* (JK, K.) It is said in a trad., (TA,) *لَيْسَ فِي الْهَيْشَاتِ قَوْدٌ*, (K, TA,) or, accord. to one relation, *فِي الْهَوَشَاتِ*, (TA,) *There is no retaliation for one slain in cases of conflict and faction, &c., when the slayer is unknown.* (K, TA.) And هَيْشَاتٌ in the phrases هَيْشَاتُ اللَّيْلِ and هَيْشَاتُ الْأَسْوَاقِ is like هَوَشَاتٌ. (TA.) — *A company of men:* (JK, S:) or *a mixed, or confused, company.* (K.)

هيش

1. هَاضَةٌ, aor. يَهْيِضُ, (S, K,) inf. n. هَيْضٌ, (S,) *He broke it, namely, a bone, after it had become*

set; as also هَاضَةٌ: (S, K:) and in like manner, a wing. (TA.) — † *It (a thing) made him to fall back into his disease;* (S, A, TA;) and so *هَاضَةٌ إِلَى مَا بِهِ*. (TA.) You say also, *هَاضَ الْحُزْنَ الْقَلْبَ* + *Grief affected the heart time after time.* (TA.) And *الْغَرَامُ تَهْيِضُهُ* [Vehemence of desire] returned to him a second time. (A, TA.) — † *It softened him, or it.* (TA.) And so IAḡr explains the verb as occurring in the saying of 'Aīsheh, *لَوُنَزَلَتْ بِالْجِبَالِ الرَّاسِيَاتِ مَا نَزَلَتْ بِأَبِي لَهَا ضَا* [Had that befallen the firm mountains which befell my father,] it had softened them. (TA.) [See also an ex. of a similar meaning voce ظلع.] — † *It (drowsiness) made him languid.* (A, TA.) — † *He broke him, or defeated him:* as in the imprecation uttered by 'Omar the son of 'Abd-el-'Azeez against Yezeed the son of El-Mohelleb, when he broke his prison, and escaped, *اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّهُ قَدْ هَاضَنِي قَبِيضَهُ* [O God, verily he hath broken me, or defeated me, and encroached on me (أَدْحَلَ عَلَيَّ)], then do *Thou break him, or defeat him, and requite him for that which he hath done.* (TA.)

2. هَيْضَةٌ + *He roused, excited, or provoked, him; and it, namely the heart.* (IB.)

5: see 7: = and see also 1.

7. *It [a bone] broke, or became broken,* (JK, K,) after having been set; (JK,) and هَيْضٌ signifies the same. (K.)

8: see 1.

هَيْضٌ + *Any pain following upon pain.* (S, TA.) See also هَيْضَةٌ. — † *Softness.* (TA.)

هَيْضَةٌ, (Lth, K,) or هَيْضٌ, (JK,) + *A disease after a disease: a return of anxiety, or disquietude of mind; and of grief.* (Lth, JK, K.) — *He has a purging and vomiting together; [i.e. the cholera: used in this sense in the present day:]* (S, K:) or *a discharge of the belly alone.* (TA.) You say also, *أَصَابَتْ فَلَانًا هَيْضَةٌ*, meaning + *A change of his temperament, such as often occasions laxness of the bowels, causing a frequent going to and from the privy, affected such a one, from the disagreement with him of something which he had eaten.* (TA.) — *In him is the languor produced by drowsiness.* (A, TA.)

هَيْضٌ *A bone broken after having become set;* (S, A, K;) as also هَيْضٌ (S) and هَيْضٌ (S, A.)

هَيْضٌ: } see مَهْيِضٌ.
مَهْيِضٌ: }

مَهْيِضٌ [A beast] that has had a leg broken, and has recovered, and has been hastily laden and driven, and whose bone has consequently broken a second time, after it had become set and nearly well: or, accord. to ISh, one that has been diseased, and recovers, and is hastily put to work, so that he is distressed thereby; or that eats food, or drinks beverage, and in consequence relapses into disease. (TA.)

هيط

1. مَا زَالَ يَهِيطُ, inf. n. هَيْطٌ; and مَا زَالَ فِي هَيْطٍ; هَيْطٌ وَمَيْطٌ; *He ceased not to be engaged in crying out, or vociferating, or calling for aid or succour; and in evil, or mischief; and raising a clamour, or confused noise.* (K.) IKḡt says, that يَهِيطُ has no pret. (TA.) [See also 3.]

3. هَيْطٌ [in the senses assigned to it in what here follows] is an inf. n. of which the verb [هَيْطٌ] is obsolete. (L.) You say, *مَا زَالَ فِي هَيْطٍ* *He ceased not to be in a state of approaching, or drawing near, and retiring to a distance:* (K:) or هَيْطٌ signifies the act of advancing: (Lh:) or هَيْطٌ and مَيْطٌ respectively signify the most vehement driving in coming to water, and the most vehement driving in returning from water; and the meaning is, *going and coming:* (Abou-Tālib:) or both signify the being in a state of commotion, tumult, or disturbance; as some say, arising from their saying "No, by God," and "Yes, by God:" (TA:) [it is also said that] مَهْيِطَةٌ [which is likewise an inf. n. of مَهْيِطٌ] signifies the act of crying out, or vociferating; and raising a clamour, or confused noise; [(see also 1;) and so, app., هَيْطٌ; for it is immediately added,] one says, *وَقَعَ الْقَوْمُ فِي هَيْطٍ وَمَيْطٍ* [as though meaning the people, or company of men, fell into vociferating, &c.]. (S.) مَهْيِطَةٌ مَهْيِطَةٌ is also said to signify *Between them two is low, faint, or gentle, speaking.* (TA.) [See مَهْيِطَةٌ.] — Accord. to IAḡr, هَيْطٌ signifies *He esteemed him weak.* (TA.)

6. تَهَيَطُوا *They came together, or coalesced, and arranged, or adjusted, their affairs;* (Fr., S, K;) contr. of تَهَيَطُوا. (Fr, S.)

هَيْطٌ and مَهْيِطٌ are explained by IAḡr as signifying *Going and coming.* (TA.)

[&c. هيج]

See Supplement.]