

art. and in art. حَسِرَ : in which sense, also, it has no singular. (TA in the present art.)

حَسِرٌ sing. of أَحْسِرُونَ, which occurs in the Kur [xi. 24 and] xviii. 103 [and xxi. 70 and xxvii. 5], (Akh, S,) and signifies *The greatest losers; those who suffer, or shall suffer, the greatest loss.* (Bd.)

[مُحْسِرَةٌ *An occasion, or a cause, of loss; or of error, or going astray; or of being lost, of perishing, or of dying: a word of the same class as مَبْخَلَةٌ and مَجْبَنَةٌ &c.: pl. مَحْسِرَاتٌ. Hence the saying,] المَسَاخِرُ مَحْسِرَاتٌ † [Occasions, or causes, of mockery, or derision, or ridicule, are occasions, or causes, of loss, &c.]. (A.)*

حَسَفَ

1. حَسَفَ, aor. حَسَفَ, (JK, S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَسَفٌ, (JK,) or حَسُوفٌ, (S, K,) or both; (Mṣb;) [and † انْحَسَفَ;] *It (a place) sank, (JK, Mṣb,) or went away, into the ground, or earth, (S, Mṣb, K,) with what was upon it. (JK.) You say, انْحَسَفَتِ الأَرْضُ, [and حَسَفَتِ,] The ground sank [into the earth] with what was upon it. (TA.) And انْحَسَفَتْ بِه الأَرْضُ, (JK,) or حَسَفَتْ بِه الأَرْضُ, (TA,) and انْحَسَفَتْ, (Mṣb in art. سوخ,) *The ground sank with him, or it: (JK:) or the ground, or earth, [swallowed up him, or it; or] took and enclosed him, or it. (TA.) And انْحَسَفَتِ البئرُ, The well [sank and collapsed; or] went away into the earth with its casing of stones and wood. (Mgh.) And حَسَفَ فِي الأَرْضِ and حَسَفَ فِيهَا, [He, or it, sank into the ground, or earth, and became swallowed up, or enclosed, or concealed, therein]. (S.) It is said in the Kur [xxviii. 82], accord. to one reading, حَسَفْنَا [We had been swallowed up by the earth]: (S:) accord. to another reading, (that of 'Abd-Allah, S, i. e. Ibn-Mes'ood, TA,) or حَسَفْنَا, (S, K,) in the pass. form; (K;) [meaning the same;] like as one says, حَسَفَتِ عَيْنُ المَاءِ. (S.) You say also, حَسَفَتِ عَيْنُ المَاءِ, *The spring of water sank, or went away, into the earth. (Mṣb, K.)** And انْحَسَفَتِ العَيْنُ, *The eye sank, or became depressed, in the head; syn. غَارَتْ; (Mṣb in art. غور;) [and so حَسَفَتِ, inf. n. حَسُوفٌ; for] حَسُوفُ العَيْنِ signifies The eye's going away into the head: (S:) or † انْحَسَفَتِ signifies its black, or part surrounded by the white, disappeared in the head: (Mgh:) or this last, (K,) as quasi-pass. of the trans. v. حَسَفَ, (TA,) † it (the eye) became blind; as also † أُحْسِفَتِ; (K, TA;) and [in like manner] حَسَفَتِ † it (the eye) lost its light [or sight]. (Mṣb.) — [Hence, app.,] حَسَفَ القَمَرُ, inf. n. حَسُوفٌ; (S, Mṣb, K;) and حَسَفَ; (TA;) † The moon [suffered eclipse, or became eclipsed, or] lost its light, or part of its light; (Mṣb;) i. q. حَسَفَ: (S, * Mṣb, * K:) and حَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ and حَسَفَتِ both signify the same [i. e. the sun suffered eclipse, &c.]: (Mgh:) or one says حَسَفَتِ of the sun, and حَسَفَ of the moon, (Th, S, Mṣb,***

K,) accord. to the more approved usage: (Th, S, Mṣb:) or, in the common conventional language, الكُسُوفُ is the partial loss of the light of the sun, and الحَسُوفُ is the total loss of the light thereof: (AHát, Mṣb:) or الحَسُوفُ is the partial loss of the light of the sun, and الكُسُوفُ is the total loss thereof, (K, TA,) accord. to AHát: (TA:) الحَسُوفُ often occurs in the trads., as said of the sun; though the term commonly known in the classical language is الكُسُوفُ [in this case]: and it is said in a trad., إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ لَا يَحْسِفَانِ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ أَوْ لِحَيَاتِهِ [Verily the sun and the moon suffer not eclipse for the death of any one or for his life]; predominance being in this instance attributed to the moon, as being masc., over the sun, which is fem. (IAth.) — Also, inf. n. حَسَفَ, † It (a thing) became defective or deficient; suffered loss or diminution. (K.) — † It (the body) became lean, or emaciated. (TA.) And حَسَفَتِ, said of camels and of sheep or goats, † They became lean, or emaciated. (TA. [This meaning is there indicated, but not clearly expressed. See حَسَفَةٌ. Accord. to the KL, the inf. n. حَسَفٌ signifies The being vile, abject, or contemptible: and also the being lean, or emaciated: and hence Golius, on that authority, has rendered the verb as meaning vilis et macer fuit.]) — Also † It (the colour, or complexion, of a person) became altered, or altered for the worse. (TA.) — And † It (a thing, K, as, for instance, a roof, TA) became pierced with a hole, or rent; (K, TA;) as also † انْحَسَفَ. (TA.) — And, حَسَفَتِ, said of a she-camel, † She, after yielding abundant milk, soon stopped [its flow] in winter. (K, TA.) — And, said of a well, *It was, or became, such as is termed حَسِيفٌ [q. v.]. (TA.) — And حَسَفَ, said of a man, † He recovered from a disease. (IDrd, K, TA.) — حَسَفَ, (JK, Mṣb, TA,) aor. حَسَفَ, (Kur xvi. 47, &c,) inf. n. حَسَفٌ, *He (God) made a place, (JK, Mṣb,) or the ground, (TA,) to sink, (JK, Mṣb, TA,) or go away, into the earth, (Mṣb,) with what was upon it. (JK, TA.) And حَسَفَ بِه الأَرْضُ, (S, K,) inf. n. حَسَفٌ, (S,) *He (God) made him, or it, to disappear in the earth, or ground: (S, K:) [or made the earth, or ground, to sink with, and swallow up, him, or it:] whence, in the Kur [xxviii. 81], فَحَسَفْنَا بِه وَبَدَارِهِ الأَرْضُ, [And we made the ground to sink with, and swallow up, him and his mansion]. (S.) And حَسَفَتِ عَيْنُ المَاءِ, *I made the spring of water to sink, or go away, into the earth. (Mṣb.) — حَسَفَ عَيْنَ فلَانٍ, (K, TA,) aor. حَسَفَ, inf. n. حَسَفٌ, (TA,) † He put out, or blinded, the eye of such a one, (K, * TA,) so that the black, or part surrounded by the white, disappeared in the head. (TA.) — حَسَفَ الشَّيْءَ, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) † He made a hole in, or rent, the thing. (K, TA.) — And † He cut, or cut off, the thing. (K.) — حَسَفَ البئرُ, (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) † He dug the well in stones, so that it yielded an abundant and unceasing flow of water: (K, TA:) or he dug the well by piercing through its mountain [or rock] to the water beneath so that it would never become exhausted: or he dug the well so as to reach an unceasing, or a****

*copious, source of water. (TA.) Hence the saying of 'Omar, in reply to a question of El-'Abbás respecting the poets, أَمْرًا القَيْسِ سَابِقَهُمْ حَسَفَ لَهُمْ, عَيْنُ الشُّعْرِ, i. e. † [Imra-el-Keys is he who has the precedence of them:] he has made the source of poetry to well forth abundantly to them. (TA.) — حَسَفَ النَّاقَةَ, inf. n. as above, † He (God) made the she-camel, after yielding abundant milk, soon to stop [its flow] in winter. (K, TA.) — حَسَفَ also signifies The confining a beast without fodder: (K, TA:) or making a beast to pass the night without fodder: (Ham p. 290:) and (hence, TA) † the constraining a man to do that which he dislikes, or hates; (JK, Ham ibid., K, TA;) as also حَسَفَ: (JK:) and (hence, Ham) † the lowering, humbling, or abasing, another: (Ham, * K, TA:) whence, حَسَفَتِ العَيْنُ, (Ham,) or سَامَهُ حَسَفًا, &c.: [explained below: see حَسَفَ:] (TA:) and the verb of حَسَفَ in these three senses is حَسَفَ. (T, K.)*

4. أُحْسِفَتِ العَيْنُ: see 1. — انْحَسَفَ, said of a well-sinker, † He found his well to be such as is termed حَسِيفٌ [q. v.]: (JK:) or he produced an abundant flow of water. (TA.)

7: see 1, in nine places.

حَسَفَ [an inf. n. of 1: and hence several of the significations here following.] *Deep places in the ground (عُمُوقُ ظَاهِرِ الأَرْضِ; in the CK ماء عُمُوقُ الماء); as also حَسَفَ. (K, TA.) — The place whence the water of a well issues. (AZ, S, K.) In the following saying of Sa'ideh El-Hudhalee,*

* أَلَا يَا فَتَى مَا عَبَدَ شَمْسٍ بِبَيْتِهِ *
* يَبْلُ عَلَى العَادِي وَتَوْبَى المَحْسِفِ *

the last word is pl. of حَسَفَ [app. as signifying *A source of water*], after the manner of مَشَابِهٌ and مَلَامِحٌ: (TA:) the meaning is, [Truly, O young man, what is 'Abd-Shems? i. e.] *how great a person is 'Abd-Shems! by the like of him the enemy is overcome [and the sources of water become difficult of access]. (M in art. بل.) — A cloud, or collection of clouds, that has risen and appeared from the direction of the extreme west, [as North-western Africa is called by the Arabs,] from [the quarter of] the right of the Kibleh [to one who is on the north-east of Mekkeh, towards El-'Irāk]: (Lth, K:) or it signifies, (JK, TA,) [and] so † حَسَفَ and † حَسِيفٌ, (K,) a cloud, or collection of clouds, that has risen and appeared from the direction of the extreme west, bearing much water; (JK, K, TA;) i. e., from [the quarter of] the right of the Kibleh [as explained above]. (TA.) — † Deficiency, or imperfection; a fault; or a low, or base, quality; (S, K, TA;) as also حَسِيفَةٌ. (TA.) One says, رَضِيَ فلَانٌ بِالحَسَفِ † Such a one was content with deficiency, or imperfection; &c. (S, TA.) — † Leanness, or emaciation; (TA;) as also حَسِيفَةٌ. (JK.) — [See also 1, last sentence. — Hence,] بَاتَ القَوْمُ عَلَى الحَسَفِ † The party passed the night in a state of hunger, not having anything wherewith to feed themselves: (TA:) and بَاتَ فلَانٌ الحَسَفِ † Such a one passed*