

تَهْوَدُ; (L;) *He was slow, or tardy, in his pace,* (L, K,) and *gentle.* (L.) — هَوْدُ *He (a man) rested; or was still, quiet, or at rest.* (Abou-Málik, L.) — هَوْدُ, inf. n. تَهْوِيْدُ, *He slept.* (S, L.) — هَوْدُ, inf. n. تَهْوِيْدُ and تَهْوَاْدُ; and تَهْوَدُ; *He was gentle; he acted, or behaved, in a gentle manner.* (L.) — Also, *The murmuring and gentle sounding of the wind over sand.* (L.) = هَوْدُ, inf. n. تَهْوِيْدُ, *He ate of a camel's hump;* (K;) or *what is termed هَوْدَةٌ.* (TA.)

3. هَاوِدَةٌ, (A,) inf. n. مَهَاوِدَةٌ, (S, A, L, K,) *He made peace with him; reconciled himself with him;* (A;) syn. of the inf. n. مَوَادِعَةٌ, (A, L;) in the K, مَوَاعِدَةٌ, which is a mistake; (TA;) and مَصَالِحَةٌ, (S, L,) and مَهَانَةٌ: (TA:) and also مَرَاجَعَةٌ [app. signifying the restoring a person, or taking him back, into one's favour]. (TA.) — *He inclined towards him reciprocally;* syn. مَائِنَةٌ: and هَاوِدَا *They two inclined each towards the other;* syn. مَائِلًا: (TK:) syn. of the inf. n. مُمَائِلَةٌ. (S, L.) — *He returned to him, or it, time after time:* syn. عَاوَدَهُ: (TK:) syn. of the inf. n. مَعَاوَدَةٌ. (K.)

5: see 1 and 2. — تَهْوَدُ فِي مَشِيهِ *He walked gently, imitating the motions of the Jews in their reciting or reading.* (El-Baṣā'ir.) See also 2. — تَهْوَدُ *He became allied, or allied himself, or sought to ally himself, (تَوَصَّلَ, K, and تَقَرَّبَ, El-Baṣā'ir,) by a bond of relationship; or by some other sacred or inviolable bond or tie, or a quality &c. to be regarded as sacred or inviolable or rendering him entitled to respect or reverence.* (K, El-Baṣā'ir.) See also مَتَهْوَدٌ.

يَهْوَدُ: see يَهْوَدُ.

هَوْدَةٌ: see هَوْدَةٌ.

هَوْدَةٌ *A camel's hump:* (S, K:) or *the base of the hump:* (Sh, L:) as also هَوْدَةٌ: (L:) pl. هَوْدٌ: (S, L, K:) [or rather, this is a coll. gen. n., and هَوْدَةٌ is the n. un.].

هَوَادَةٌ *Gentleness; lenity;* (A, L, K;) and *that kind of conduct whereby one hopes to effect the adjustment of an affair between a people:* (L, K:) *quietness:* (L:) *peace, or reconciliation:* *inclination, or affection:* (S, L:) *favour, or partiality:* (L:) *facilitation, whereby a person is indulged in an affair.* (I, K.) Ex. لَا تَأْخُذْهُ رَبِّي اللَّهُ هَوَادَةً *Quietness with respect to a restrictive ordinance of God, with favour or partiality towards any one, will not affect him, or influence him.* And لَا تَأْخُذْهُ فِيكَ هَوَادَةٌ *Favour or partiality with respect to thee will not affect him, or influence him.* (L, each from a trad.) — هَوَادَةٌ also signifies *A sacred or inviolable bond*

or *tie; or a quality &c. to be regarded as sacred or inviolable, or rendering one entitled to respect or reverence: and a bond of relationship.* (L.)

هَائِدٌ *Returning* (Mṣb) [*from evil to good or from good to evil: see 1:*] *repenting and returning to the truth:* (S, L:) pl. هَوْدٌ, (S, A, L, Mṣb,) like as بَزَلٌ is pl. of بَازِلٌ. (S, L, Mṣb.)

يَهْوُدُ and يَهُودُ and يَهُودٌ [the second of which is the most common,] signify the same, (S, A, L, Mṣb, K,) *A certain tribe; [namely, the Jews:]* (L:) يَهُودُ is said by some to be originally يَهُوْدُ, and arabicized by the change of د into د; but ISd disapproves of this assertion: others say, that it is from هَادٌ “he repented:” (L:) it is imperfectly decl., because it is a proper name and of the measure of a verb; and [of the fem. gen., as it is said to be in the S and L,] because it means قَبِيْلَةٌ: but it is allowable to prefix to it the art. ال, and to say الِ يَهُودُ: (Mṣb:) this, however, is allowable only on the ground of its being, with the art. prefixed, for الِ يَهُودِيُّونَ; for it is of itself determinate: (S, L:) [thus] يَهُودُ is [as it were] pl. of يَهُودِيٌّ: (L:) which is the rel. n. of يَهُودٍ, or, accord. to Sgh, of يَهُودَا [or Judah], thus written by him with the unpointed د in this instance, the son of يَعْقُوبَ [or Jacob]: (Mṣb:) يَهُودُ (sometimes, TA) has يَهُودَانٌ as a pl.: (K:) this pl. occurs in a poem of Ḥassán: (TA:) Fr, says, of هَوْدًا, in the K, ii, 105, that it is for يَهُودَا [app. a mistake for يَهُودُ]; or that it may be pl. of هَائِدٌ. (L.)

يَهْوُدِيٌّ: see يَهْوُدُ.

الْيَهُودِيَّةُ *The Jewish religion.* (L.)

هَوْدٌ [in some copies of the S, مَهْوَدٌ,] *A low, not loud, singing.* (S, L.) — مَهْوَدٌ also signifies *Gladdening, and diverting;* syn. مَطْرِبٌ and مَلِهٌ. (IAṣr, L.)

مَتَهْوَدٌ *Allied, or allying himself, or seeking to ally himself, (مَتَوَصَّلٌ, IAṣr, Sh,) by what is termed هَوَادَةٌ.* (IAṣr, Sh, L.) See 5.

هود

الْهُودَةُ, (L, K,) or هَوْدَةٌ, [without the art. ال, as a proper name,] (S, L,) written by Ed-De-meere with ḍamm, but fault has been found with him for this, (MF,) [*The bird called*] الْقَطَاةُ: (S, L, K:) or, as some say, *the female* قَطَاةُ: (L:) or هَوْدَةٌ, (as a determinate noun) is the name of a certain bird, (L, K,) different from the above: (L:) pl. هَوْدٌ, (as in the CK and a MS copy of the K) or هَوْدٌ, formed by eliding the augmenta-

tive letter: (TA:) [and this seems to be the correct reading; for it occurs in a verse, cited in the TA, in which the measure required it to be of one syllable: it therefore appears that هَوْدٌ is a coll. gen. n., of which the n. un. is with ة.]

هور

1. هَارَهُ, (K,) [aor. يَهْوِرُهُ,] inf. n. هَوْرٌ, (TA,) *He threw it down; pulled it down; pulled it to pieces; or demolished it; namely, a building;* (K:) and in like manner, a جُرْفٌ [i. e. an abrupt, water-worn, bank, rising by the bed of a torrent or stream]; (TA [in which هَوْرٌ is given as an inf. n. of this verb; but it is more probably an inf. n. of the intrans. verb only, agreeably with analogy;]) as also هَوْرَهُ, (S, A,) the pronoun relating to a building, (A,) and to a جُرْفٌ; (S;) and هَيْرَهُ [in illustration of which see what is said of تَهَيَّرَ, below]; (S, art. هير;) and تَهْوِرُهُ, in which the pronoun relates to the upper part of a جُرْفٌ, or to the brink of a well. (TA.) — هَارَ الْقَوْمَ, (K,) aor. يَهْوِرُهُمُ, inf. n. هَوْرٌ, (TA,) † *He slew the people, and threw them down prostrate, one upon another,* (K,) like as when a جُرْفٌ falls down. (TA.) And [in like manner you say,] ضَرَبَ هِمًا *He smote such a one and prostrated him;* as also هَوْرَهُ. (K, * TA.) — هَارَ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَهْوِرُ, inf. n. هَوْرٌ, (S, Mṣb) and هَوْرٌ, (S,) *It became thrown down, pulled down, pulled to pieces, or demolished; or it fell in ruins, or to pieces;* (S, A, K;) said of a building, (K,) and of a جُرْفٌ [explained above]; (S, A;) as also هَارَهُ and تَهْوِرُهُ (S, A, K) and تَهَيَّرَ, (K,) which last has ي as being interchangeable with و, or it may be of the measure تَفَاعَلٌ [originally تَهَيَّوَرٌ]: (TA:) or *it fell; it fell, or tumbled, down; it collapsed; broke down;* said of a building; (TA;) as also هَارَهُ and تَهْوِرُهُ; (Mṣb, TA;) said of a building, (TA,) and of a جُرْفٌ, (Mṣb,) or of the upper part of the latter, and of the brink of a well; (TA;) [and هَوْرٌ, q. v., probably signifies the same:] or *it cracked, without falling;* said of a جُرْفٌ: (Mṣb:) or *it cracked in its hinder part, remaining yet in its place;* said of a building. (TA.)

2. هَوْرَهُ: see هَارَهُ, in two places.

5. تَهْوَرٌ: see هَارَ, in two places; in the former of which, تَهَيَّرَ is also mentioned as syn. with تَهْوَرٌ. — † *He plunged, or fell, into an affair with little care [for the consequence thereof]:* (S, K:) or تَهْوَرٌ *he plunged, or fell, into affairs without thought, or reflection, or consideration:* (A:) or تَهْوَرٌ is a state, or condition, adventitious to the irascible faculty, by reason of which one ventures upon affairs not fit, or meet, to be ventured upon; as the fighting with unbelievers