

among a people. (A) — هَجَّتْ النَّاقَةَ فَانْبَعَثَتْ I roused the she-camel, and she became roused. (A.) — هَجَّته فهاج I roused him, and he became roused. (TA.) — هَجَّتْ لَهُ الدَّارُ الشَّوْقُ The dwelling excited his longing desire. (A.) — هَجَّ He, or it, disquieted, and scared, a person. (L.)

— هَجَّ الإِبِلَ, inf. n. هَجَّجَ, He put the camels in motion, by night, towards the watering-place and pasture. (L.) — هَجَّتْ الإِبِلُ The camels thirsted. (K.) — هَجَّجَ, (inf. n. هَجَّجًا, S, and هَجَّجَ, TA.)

‡ It (a plant, or herbage,) dried up: (S, K:) [it withered:] it (a leguminous plant) became yellow: (Msb:) or dried up and became yellow: and became tall. (L.) — هَجَّتِ الأَرْضُ, inf. n. هَجَّجَ and هَجَّجَ and هَجَّجَانُ, † The plants, or herbage, or leguminous plants, of the land dried up. (L.)

2: see 1 and 4.

3. هَجَّجَهُ, (TK,) inf. n. هَجَّجَ, (S, K,) He fought with him; engaged in a conflict, or combat, with him. (TK.) — يَوْمَ الهِجَاجِ The day of fight, conflict or combat. (S, K.) — See 1.

4. أَهَجَّتِ الرِّيحُ التَّبْتُ † The wind dried up, or caused to dry up, the plants, or herbage: (S, K:) and [so] هَجَّجَتْهُ. (O, K in art. صَوْع.) — أَهَجَّجْنَا الأَرْضَ † We found the land to have its plants or herbage, dried up. (S, K.)

5: see 1.

6. تَهَاجَوْا † They leaped, or sprung up, together, to fight, one against another. (S, K.)

8: see 1.

هَجَّجَ: see هَجَّجَ.

هَجَّجَ Civil war; or conflict and faction; or discord, or dissension; syn. فَتْنَةٌ. (L.) See هَجَّجًا. — Excitement of the blood: or, of coitus: or, of longing desire. (L.) — يَوْمَ هَجَّجَ A day of wind: or, of clouds, or mist, and rain. (K, TA: [but accord. to some copies of the K, instead of "and rain," "or, of rain."]) — هَجَّجَ هَجَّجًا, said with respect to a cloud, or body of clouds, when first rising; (A;) [meaning, It hath had a good rising, or hath risen well, so as to present, at its first rising, a good, or promising, appearance: an expression like هَجَّجًا, q. v., art. نَشَأَ. — هَجَّجًا † Yellowness: [app. in a plant]: (L:) or a state of drying up. (IAar, L.) See هَجَّجًا.

هَجَّجَ, indecl., with kesreh for its termination, and هَجَّجَ, Cries by which a she-camel is chidden. (K.) [See also هَجَّجًا, in art. هَجَّجَ.]

هَجَّجَتْ A ewe that does not desire the ram: as though deprived of excitement. (M.) — هَجَّجَتْ A female frog. (L, K.) See an ex. in a verse cited voce صَبَّارَةٌ. — An ostrich. (L.) Pl. of both, هَجَّجَاتُ. (L, K.) Dim. هَجَّجَةٌ and هَجَّجَةٌ. (L.)

هَجَّجًا: see هَجَّجًا.

هَجَّجًا and هَجَّجًا (S, L, K) and هَجَّجًا and هَجَّجًا (L) the third [as also the fourth] originally an inf. n., (Msb,) War. (S, L, K.)

هَجَّجًا: see هَجَّجًا.

هَجَّجًا: see 1 and 3; and هَجَّجًا.

هَجَّجًا, and هَجَّجًا, A thing, or person, that raises, rouses, excites, stirs up, or provokes, much: each of these epithets having a trans. signification. The former is also used as a fem. epithet. (L.)

هَجَّجًا † Anger; an ebullition of anger, rage, or passion; syn. فَوْرَةٌ. (S, K.) Ex. هَجَّجَتْهُ هَجَّجًا † His anger became roused, or excited; (S;) became violent; (TA;) he became inflamed with anger. (A.) And هَجَّجَتْهُ هَجَّجًا † The ebullition of his anger, rage, or passion, became appeased. (S.) — هَجَّجًا (S, K) and هَجَّجًا (TA) † A stallion excited by lust; inimum appetens. (S, K.) — هَجَّجَتْهُ هَجَّجًا † Land of which the leguminous plants have dried up, or become yellow: (S, K:) or, as in some lexicons, [and as in one copy of the S in my hands,] and become yellow: (TA:) or, of which the leguminous plants have dried up. (TA.) يَقْلُّ هَجَّجًا, and هَجَّجًا † Leguminous plants dried up, or drying up, [and yellow]. (L.)

هَجَّجَتْهُ هَجَّجًا A she-camel that is excited by desire for its accustomed place, and hastens thither. (S, K.) — See هَجَّجًا. — هَجَّجَتْهُ هَجَّجًا A camel that thirsts before [other] camels. (K.)

هيد

1. هَادَ, aor. يَهْدِي, inf. n. هَيْدٌ; (S, L, K:) and هَيْدٌ (L, K,) inf. n. تَهْدِي; (TA;) He moved, or put in motion, (S, L, K,) a thing, (S,) or anything: this is the original signification. (L.) — هَادَ, aor. يَهْدِي, inf. n. هَيْدٌ and هَادٌ; (L, K;) and هَيْدٌ; (K;) It frightened, or terrified, and afflicted, distressed, or oppressed, a person. (L, K.) — هَادَ, aor. يَهْدِي, inf. n. هَيْدٌ; (L, K;) and هَيْدٌ; (K;) He repaired; put into a right or proper state. (L, K.) It is said in a trad., with reference to the Mosque (of Moḥammad, L,) هَدُّهُ, (S, L,) meaning Repair it: (L:) or

pull it down, and then repair it: (S, L:) or pull it down, and recommence the building of it, and repair it, and put it into a right or proper state. (L.) — هَادَ, (Yaākoob, S, L, K,) aor. يَهْدِي, inf. n. هَيْدٌ, and هَادٌ; (L;) and هَيْدٌ; (Yaākoob, S, L:) He chid a man; and turned him away, or back, from a thing: (S,* L, K:) or يَهْدِي is only used with a negative in this sense. (Yaākoob, K.) — هَادَ He removed a person or thing from his or its place. (L, K.) — هَادَ He or it disquieted, disturbed, or unsettled, a person. (K.) — مَأْيَهْدُنِي كَذَا Such a thing does not move me; (L;) it does not disquiet, disturb, or unsettle, me; I am not moved by it; do not care for it, or regard it. (S, L.) Accord. to Yaākoob, يَهْدِي is only thus used with a negative. (S, L.) One says, لَا يَهْدِيَنَّكَ هَذَا عَنْ رَأْيِكَ Let not this move thee at all from thine opinion. (TA.)

2: see 1.

هَادَ: see هَيْدٌ.

هَيْدٌ and هَادٌ and هَادٌ (S, L, K) and هَيْدٌ and هَادٌ (IB, L) and هَيْدٌ (L) Cries by which camels are chidden (S, L, K) and urged. (L.) — Also هَيْدٌ A mode of singing to camels, to urge or excite them: (L:) or the commencement of such singing: (TA:) when a man is about to sing to camels for this purpose, he says هَيْدٌ هَيْدٌ, and then sings, or prolongs and modulates his voice. (L, TA.) — هَيْدٌ مَا لَكَ, (T, L, K,) and هَيْدٌ مَا لَكَ, (Sh, L,) and هَيْدٌ مَا لَكَ, (L,) [What is thy state, or condition, or thy affair, or business?] forms of speech used in inquiring of a man respecting his state, or condition, or his affair, or business; (T, L, K;) like as you say يَا هَذَا مَا لَكَ. (T, L.) One says, لَقِيَهُ فَقَالَ لَهُ هَيْدٌ مَا لَكَ [He met him, and said to him, What is thy state, &c.?] and لَقِيَتْهُ هَيْدٌ مَا لَكَ [I met him, and he said not to me, What is thy state, &c.?] (Lh, L,) and يَا هَيْدٌ مَا لأَصْحَابِكَ, and يَا هَيْدٌ مَا لأَصْحَابِكَ, [What is the state, &c., of thy companions?] (Ks, L,) and one says, نَوَّ شَتْمَتِنِي مَا قُلْتَ هَيْدٌ, meaning, [Hadst thou reviled me, or shouldst thou revile me, I had not said, or would not say,] What is thine affair? (A; on the authority of 'Eesā Ibn-'Omar.) When a stray-camel passes by a man, and he does not turn him aside, nor does he regard it, you say, مَرَّ بَعِيرٌ هَيْدٌ مَا لَكَ, and, as related by an Arab of the desert, هَيْدٌ مَا لَكَ, with kesr to the د, [A camel passed by, and he said not to him, What is thy state, &c.?] (AZ, L.) — هَادٌ هَادٌ مَا لَكَ هَيْدٌ وَلَا هَادٌ He has no motion: (L, K:) or neither هيد nor هاد is to be said to him; meaning, he is not to be moved, nor withheld