of the eye [or rather of the two eyes]. (Lth, S, L, TA.)

فُحَّمْ: عود فُحِاجً.

جحف

1. مُحَفّ, aor. -, (K,) inf. n. بُحَف, (TA,) He, or it, stripped off, scraped off, or otherwise removed, its superficial part; (K;) [and so اجتحف السَّيْلُ الوَادي [, for you say اجتحفه ♥ The torrent stripped off [or swept away] the superficial parts of the valley. (TA.) _ He, or it, took away, carried away, or removed, the whole of it, or the greater part of it, or much of it; or swept it away: (K, TA:) or, as some say, vehemently. (TA.) And an inf. n. of اجاحف signifies The taking a thing, taking it away, removing it, or sweeping it away. (TA.) - He, or it, destroyed, and extirpated, him, or it; as also اجتحفه به and اجتحفه (Mgh.) _ It (a bucket) took it and bore it away; namely, water. (S, K.) __ He collected it, Line for himself. (K.) - He laded it out with his hand or with a ladle, namely, food, (IAar, K,) and beverage, (TA,) & for him. (IAar, K.) _ He threw it (a thing, IDrd) by hicking it with his اجتحفها ♦ (K) and أَجَحُفُ الْكُرَةُ ... (IDrd, K.) (TA) He snatched away the ball (K, TA) from the ground. (TA in explanation of the former. Sce also غَفْ also signifies The act of cating (AA, S, TA) what is called ثُريد, (S,* TA,) or butter with dates, or with dried dates. (AA, S.) _ And The act of striking, or smiting, with the sword. (AA, S, TA.) _ And The act of ejecting, or expelling. (KL.) _ And The doing damage, or an injury. (KL. [See also 4.]) _ And جحف معه IIe inagainst عَلَى غَيْرِهِ (K,TA,) عَلَى غَيْرِه another: and in like manner, مُحفُّ له [he inclined to him]. (TA.) = فحف He (a man) was affected with the flux of the belly termed (TA.) . جُحاف

3. محاحفه بنام inf. n. مُحَاحَفَة : see 1. محاحفه بنام المحاد (S, K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) also signifies He pushed, or pressed, against, or upon, him, or it; (S, K, TA;) and so جاحف به: (TA:) and clave to him, or it: (Ḥam p. 62:) and جماف [which is also an inf. n. of the same verb] signifies the pushing, or pressing, one against another, or one upon another, in war: and the striving, struggling, contending, or conflicting, in an affair. (AA, TA.) Hence the saying of El-Ahnaf, إِنَّهَا أَنَا بَيْنَ ,i. e. [I am, among Temcem, only like the milkingvessel of the pastor,] upon which they press, or crowd, together [on the day of coming to water]. (TA.) __ He was, or became, near to him, or it. (Ṣ, IF, Ķ.) So in the phrase جاحف الذُّنْتَ [He was, or became, near to committing the crime, or sin, or act of disobedience]. (IF, TA.) [See also 4.] _ ais _ He repelled from him. (TA.) _ [The inf. n.] also signifies The act of fighting, or combating: (K:) and slaying. (TA.) _ And A bucket's striking

against the mouth of the well, so that its water pours out, and sometimes it becomes rent. (S, K.)

4. مِ الْجُحَافُ (inf. n. إَجْحَافُ , Mṣb,) He, or it, took away, carried away, or removed, him, or it; (S, Mab, K;) said, in this sense, of a torrent: (Msb:) and extirpated him, or it; (S, Mgh, Msb;) said of a torrent, (S, Msb,) and of time, or fortune, and of a calamity. (TA.) See also 1. He, or it, did damage, or an injury, to him. (KL,* MA.) [See also 1.] It is said by one of the sages, مَنْ آثَرَ الدُّنْيَا أُجْحَفَ بِآخِرَته [He who prefers the enjoyments of the present life mars his enjoyments of the life to come]. (TA.) And you say, أَجْحَفَتْ بِهِ الفَاقَةُ Want reduced him to poverty, (K, TA,) and caused his property to pass away. (TA.) And أُجْحَفَت السّنة The year mas, or became, one of drought, and dearth, or sterility. (Msb.) [Accord. to Fei,] is met. used as meaning ! The making to suffer excessive loss or detriment. (Msb.) [It is also used as a simple subst., meaning Damage, harm, or injury: pl. إجْحَافَاتُ He imposed upon him, or tasked him with, (namely, his slave, Msh,) that which he was unable to do. (Msh, TA.) _ [Hence, perhaps, +He strained it, or wrested it; namely, a word, or an expression.] _ He approached him, or it; was, or became, near to him, or it. (S, K.) [See also 3.] - He approached it, or drew near to it, (namely, a road,) but did not enter it. (TA.) And اجحف אס, said of an enemy, and of a torrent, or rain, He, or it, approached them, or drew near to them, but missed them. (TA.) __ He was near to falling short of accomplishing it, namely, an affair, or of doing what was requisite therein; or was near to being remiss therein. (TA.)

6. تجاحفوا تجاحفوا They reached, or hit, one another with staces, (K, TA,) in the O, with bows, (TA,) and swords, (K, TA,) in fighting. (TA.) Hence the phrase, in a trad., إِذَا تَجَاحَفُتْ قُرَيْشُ الْمُلْكَ بَيْنَهُوْ. e., When Kureysh shall contend together in fight for dominion. (TA.) تجاحفوا الكُرَةَ بَيْنَهُوْ. They contended together in snatching array the ball (تَخَاطُفُوهُا) with the goff-sticks, (K,* TA,) after rolling it along. (TA.)

8. احتصفه: see 1, in three places. — Also He seized it, took it, or carried it off, by force. (K, TA.) — He took it up, namely, the food called رُرِيد, with the three fingers. (Ṣgh, Ķ.) — He exhausted it, namely, the water of a well, (Ķ, TA,) with the hand or with a vessel. (TA.)

: see the next paragraph.

See also the next paragraph. = An affection resembling مغف [or pain and griping] in the belly, (K, TA,) arising from indigestion. (TA.) [See also أَخُبُ] = The playing with the ball; as also أَخُبُ [inf. n. of جُمُونُ , q. v.]. (K.)

A portion of water remaining in the sides of a watering-trough or tank; as also take. (Kr, K.) — The water that is exhausted from a well: or, that remains in the well after the exhausting [of the rest]. (K.) — A

small quantity of the food called گُويد, in a vessel, not filling it. (K.) — The quantity that is laded out at once, of food: or a handful: (IAar, K:) pl. عَدْفُ (I'A.) — A portion of scattered herbage in the وَوْنَ (a mistake for قُونَ, meaning the most elevated part, TA) of a desert, (K, TA,) resembling waters on all its sides, such as that the seeher of water knows not which of the waters is the nearest to the extremity thereof. (TA.)

to a torrent; (S, K;) as also (TA;) and to death. (S, K.) — Death [itself]. (S, K.) — A flux of the belly, arising from indigestion: (S, K.) or a pain that attacks in consequence of eating flesh-meat without bread. (TA.) [See also in a pain that attacks.]

A bucket (دُلُوْ) that takes and bears away water. (S, K.) — Food of the kind called remaining in the middle of a bowl. (IAnr, K.)

جُحَافٌ see خَاحَفً.

approaching, or coming near. (Ṣ.) __ مَنْ مُضْرًا وَمُجْحَفًا approaching, or coming near. (Ṣ.) __ مَنْ مُخْفَدُ مِنْ مُ A year that renders the cattle lean: or a year that destroys people, or impoverishes them, or injures them, (رُجُنفُ بِهُوْ) by slaughter, or by marring, or destroying, the cattle. (TA.) __ And مُخْفَفُ, alone, A calamity; (Ķ;) because it extirminates people. (TA.)

A man affected with the flux of the belly termed . (S, K.)

محفل

Q. 1. عَدْفُكُم, (S, K,) inf. n. عَدْفُكُم, (TA,)

He prostrated him on the ground; threw him

down: (S, K:) and sometimes they said, عَدْفُكُ.

(S.) = He reproved, chid, or reproached, him

for his deed; or did so severely. (Sgh, K.)

Q. 2. تَجَعْلُوا They congregated; collected themselves together. (S, K.)

An army: (S:) or a numerous army. (K.) MF holds it to be formed, with an augmentative J, from J, meaning "the taking," or "carrying," a thing "away." (TA.) A great man: (K:) or a man of great estimation or dignity. (S.) A generous, noble, or high-born, chief or lord. (K.) Great in the sides. (IAar, K.)

The lip (Ṣ, K) of a solid-hoofed animal, (Ṣ,) [i. e.,] of a horse, a mule, and an ass: (K:) and metaphorically applied to that of a man, which is properly termed شَفَّ: (TA:) not, as some assert, peculiarly the upper lip: (MF:) pl. بَحُفُلُتُانِ. (TA.) — Also, (K,) أَحُفُلُنَانِ. (TA,) Two callosities (رَفْعَانِ) in the two arms of the horse, (K,) resembling two marks made with a hot iron, facing each other, in the inner side of each arm. (TA.)

(with an augmentative ن, Ṣ) Thicklipped. (Ṣ, Ķ.)