BOOK I.]

: (K:) [see 2:]) accord. to A 'Obeyd, the S: [see these terms explained above, conj. 2:]) an epithet of commendation : (S:) accord. to ISh, having curved bones: the mare, he says, is termed * : and this latter, accord. to As, is an epithet applied to a mare curved in the سَاقَان [or shanks] of the fore legs : or, accord. to IAar, in [the shanks of] the hind legs : or, as he says in another place, curved in the ساق [here app. meaning the hind shanh]. (TA.) [See also [.مَجَنَّبُ

mentioned in the S and Msb in art. applied to a man, (Ş, Mşb,) Short : (Ş, Mşb, K:) and, (K,) as some say, (Msb,) large in the belly, (Az, ISd, Msb, K,) and short: (Az, ISd, Msb:) and [in the CK "or"] fleshy; (ISd, K;) as also *حنبال (K.) = A fur-garment : (Az, S, K:) or an old and worn-out fur-garment. (ISd, K.) - An old and worn-out boot. (ISd, K.) - The sea; as also منبالة (ISd, K.)

sce above. _ Also, (T, O, TA,) and (T, O, K,) [but the latter has a more intensive signification,] Loquacious; a great talker. (T, O, K.)

جنْبَالْ see : حَنْبَالْ and see also : حَنْبَالْ .

حنو and حون see arts : حَانُوتي and حَانُوتُ

A green جَرَة [or jar], (Ş, K,) to which some add, inclining to redness : (TA :) or winejars, (A'Obeyd, Nh,) glazed, or varnished, green, (Nh,) which used to be carried to El-Medeeneh, with mine in them : (A'Obeyd, Nh :) the use of which, for preparing in therein, is forbidden in a trad., because it quickly became potent in them, by reason of the glazing, or varnish; or, as some say, because they used to be made of clay kneaded with blood and hair; but the former is the right reason: afterwards applied to any jars, or pottery: (Nh:) thus some explain it as a sing.; (MF;) and the pl. is -: (Az, TA :) others, as a pl. [or coll. gen. n.], of which the sing. [or n. un.] is with 5: (MF:) some say that the is augmentative: so says the author of the Msb: - Black clouds; (Az, Ķ;) as also [the pl.] : (Az, Ṣ, Ķ:) because, with the Arabs, is [used for] : خُضْرَةَ is [used for] السَّوَادُ see also حَنْتَمَر in art. حَنْتَمَر or as being likened to مناتم (meaning jars) filled [with water]: (Az TA:) n. un. with 5. (K.) - The colocynthplant; (K, TA;) because of its intense greenness : n. un. with ö. (TA.)

1. حَنِثَ فِي يَمِينِهِ, (Ş, A, Mşb, K,*) aor. -, (TA,) He violated, or broke, or failed of performing, his oath : (A, Msb, K, TA:) he was untrue in his oath : (S, TA :) he committed a sin, or crime, in his oath. (TA.) Also He retracted, or revoked, his oath. (TA.) __ And the verb alone, He said what was not true. (Khalid Ibn-Jembeh, TA.) ___ He inclined from what was false to what was true: or from what was true to what was false. (K.) _ [And app. + He committed a sin, or crime: a meaning which seems to be indicated in the K : see منت , below.]

2. Le pronounced him (جعله) a violator, or non-performer, of his oath: (Msb:) [a verb similar to أَتْهَه and فَسَعَه &c.]

4. أَحْنَتْتُهُ (Ş, K) في يَمينه (Ş, K) أَحْنَتْتُهُ violate, or break, or fail of performing, his oath. (Ş, K.*) احنت فُلَانٌ قَسَرَ فُلَانٍ Such a one assented not, or consented not, to the conjurement of such a one; contr. of أَبَر (T and TA in art. بر.)

5. The put away, or cast away, from himself الحنث, i. e. sin, or crime : (ISd, Towsheeh, TA :) it is said that there are only six verbs of the measure of this signifying the putting away, or casting away, from oneself a thing, [i. e. the thing denoted by the root,] which are تحمَّت and تنجّس and تحرّج and تحوّب and تنجّس : (TA :) + he did a work whereby to escape from sin, or crime : (IAar, Msb :) + he applied himself to acts, or exercises, of devotion; (S, A, Msb, K;) accord. to Ez-Zuhree and the K, during numerous nights; but it has been shown by the Expositors of El-Bukháree, and others, that this addition is taken from words following the verb in the explanation of a trad., and has nothing to do with the meaning of the verb itself: (MF, TA:) + he relinquished [the worship of] idols; (S, K;) like ;; (S;) and it may be that the in this verb is interchangeable with ف, (A,) or a substitute for ف. (TA.) You say also, إنت من كَذَا He abstained from such a thing as a sin, or crime; syn. تأثّر, (Ṣ, A, Ķ,) and تحنّد بأفْعَالِ (A.) And تحنّد بالفَعَالِ He sought to bring himself near unto God, or to advance himself in God's favour, by works [of devotion &c.]. (TA.)

The violation, or failure of performance, of an oath : (S, A, K, TA :) [an inf. n. used as a simple subst. :] pl. أُحْنَاتْ; as in the saying, [He is accountable for, or عَلَيْه أَحْنَاتُ كَثِيرَةً chargeable with, many violations, or failures of performance, of oaths]. (TA.) __ ‡ A sin, a crime, an offence, or an act of disobedience. (S, A, Msb, K.) So in the saying [in the Kur وَكَانُوا يُصرُّونَ عَلَى الحِنْثِ العَظِيمِ ,[1vi. 45 [And they persisted in great sin]; (A;) meaning belief in a plurality of gods. (Bd, Jel.) And hence, (Bd in lvi. 45,) بَلَغُ الحَنْتُ (He (a boy) attained to the age when he was punishable for 655

sin : (A,* Bd :) or attained to [the age when he became punishable for] disobedience and [rewardable for] obedience : (§:) or attained to the age when the pen [of the recording angels] began to register his acts of obedience and of disobedience : attained to the age of puberty : attained to manhood. (TA.) [Hence also,] أولاد الحنث + The children of adultery or fornication : occurring in a trad., accord. to one reading: accord. to another reading, اولاد الخبث. (L.)

Violating, or failing to perform, his حانت oath; or a violator, or non-performer, of his oath. (Msb.)

. مَحَانتُ see : مَحْنَتُ

A thing respecting which people differ, and which admits of its being regarded in two different ways; as also . (L.) [So called because it may make one to be untrue in an oath.]

, accord. to some, having no sing.; but accord. to others, its sing. is , and this is app. the truth, and is agreeable with analogy; (MF;) Places [i. e. occasions] of falling into the violation of an oath or oaths, or tinto sin or crime ; expl. by مواقع حنث (TA) and مواقع (K.) . إثْمِر

, here mentioned in the K : see art. -, in which I have mentioned it as Q. Q., like the two words here following, which are mentioned in the latter art. in the S and K &c.

هر : حنجرة see art : حنجور

and and cc. : see art.

حندس

Q. 1. مُنْدَس : see what next follows.

Q. 2. تَحْنَدُس It (the night) was, or became, dark: (K:) or intensely dark; (TA;) as also (Ham p. 140.) __ And He (a man) fell down; and was weak : (Sgh, K :) mentioned by Sgh in art. حدس. (TA.)

Darkness : (K:) or intense darkness : سروا (Ham p. 140 :) pl. حنادس (K.) You say, اسروا They journeyed in the darkness, of intense darkness, of the night]: and فِي حَنَّادِس اللَّيْل in the darkness, or intense darkness, of the الظَّلَم nights called الظُّلَم , q. v.]. (A, in art. منظلًم Z derives it from الحَدْس meaning (TA. [See art. _____]) ___ Also, as an epithet applied to night, (Ṣ, Ķ,) Dark: (K:) or in-tensely dark; (Ṣ;) and so * مصندس. (Ham p. 140.) You say لَيْلُ حِنْدِسَ and مَنْدِسَة . (TA.) _ [Hence,] المنادس Three nights (K, TA) of the lunar month, (TA,) next after the