BOOK I.]

do, such a thing; syn. آنَ. (Ş.) And حَانَت and حين and حين and من مارم (Mşb, TA,) inf. n. The time of prayer came : (Msb :) or the prayer was, or became, or drew, near. (TA.) The ears of corn became dry, حان السنبل __ (K, TA,) so that the time of the reaping thereof came, or drew near. (TA.) _____ The soul died, or perished. (TA.) _ And _ inf. n. , He (a man) died, or perished. (S.) - He experienced a trial, or trying affliction. (K: a meaning indicated therein, but not expressed.) ___ Also, (Az, K,) aor. as above, inf. n. مَنْ (Az, TA,) It (anything) was not accomodated, adapted, or disposed, to the right way or course or direction; (Az, K, TA;) as also . (K.) _ And i.q. اتَّفَق [It happened, &c.]. (Har p. 382.)

3. حَايَنَة and حَايَنَة [are the inf. ns. of حَايَنَة You say, عَامَلَه مُحَايَنَة (S, K) and لله مُحَايَنَة [He bargained or contracted with him for work for a certain time]; like مُسَاوَعَة (S, K;) from الحِيْنَ meaning الحِينُ manner, عَانَا الفَتْتَ (Lh, TA.) And in like manner, حَيَانًا (TA) and المُنَاجَرَهُ مُحَايَنَة (Lh, TA) [He hired him, or took him as a hired man or a hireling, for a certain time].

4. أَزْمَنَ i. q. أَزْمَنَ [i. e. Time, or a long time, passed over him, or it; he, or it, endured, or continued, for a time, or for a long time]. (TA.) - IHe remained, stayed, abode, or dwelt, (Ş, Ķ,) for a time in a place. (Ş.) أَحْيَنَت الإبلُ The time came, or drew near, for the camels to be milked : or for the camels to have their loads bound upon them. (AA, K. [In the CK, يعلمَر, is erroneously put for أَحْيَنَ القَوْمُ [. يَعْكَمَ The time of what they desired, or sought, came, or drew near, to the company of men: (K:) the time of their attainment of what they hoped for came, or drew near, to them. (IAar, TA.) = As a trans. verb : see 2. __ الحانه الله God caused him to die, or destroyed him; (S;) as also faire, inf. n. تحيين. (KL: but only the inf. n. is there given.) - God tried him, or afflicted him with a trial. (K : a meaning indicated therein, but not expressed.)

Bk. I.

حين

5. روارش), He watched for the time of eating, in order that he might enter. (S.) And تحين الطعام [He watched for the time of the food]. (K voce محضر) And .) And Even the time of the food]. (K voce محضر) And .) And .) And .) And .) And seeing such a one. (TA.) And تحينت رؤية فلان He sought [to know] the time of prayer. (TA.) [And accord. to Freytag's Lex., * .) In has a similar meaning; i. e. He waited for the just time of a thing; delayed a thing till the fit time.] .: see 2. See also 1. As meaning .] . it is a vulgar word. (TA.)

Death; a state of destruction or perdition: (S, K, TA:) or the time of the appointed term [of life]; or time of death. (Har p. 322.) — A trial, or trying affliction. (K.)

i. q. دَهْر [Time; or a time; or a space, or period, of time; &c.]: (K:) or, accord. to Esh-Shafi'ee, time, from the beginning of the world to its end; as also ذَهْر : (Az voce) : وَهُوْ or a time, (Az, S, Mgh, Msb, K,) in a vague sense, (Mgh, K,) applicable to any time, (Az, K,) little or much, (Mgh, Msb,) long or short, that may be a year and more: or [in some cases] particularly meaning forty years : or seven years : or two years : or six months : or two months : or any morning and evening: (K:) also a space of time; (S,K;) as in the Kur lxxvi. 1, (S,) and in the Kur xxxvii. 178: (K:) and a continuous time: (Ham p. 381:) and the day of resurrection; (K;) or the coming to pass of the resurrection; as in the Kur xxxviii. last verse: (Mgh, TA :) or it has two meanings; namely, a time of unknown limit, and also, as in the Kur xiv. 30, six months : (Fr, Msb :) accord. to Er-Rághib, the time of a thing's arriving, or coming, and happening; having a vague meaning, and rendered particular, or special, by that to which it is prefixed: some say that it occurs applied in different ways: to an appointed term; as that to which God makes one to live : and a year; as in the Kur xiv. 30: and to the time when an event takes place; as in the Kur xxx. 16: and to time absolutely : accord. to El-Munáwee, in the [genuine] language of the Arabs, it is applied to [the time of] a glance of the eye, and more than that, to time without end: (TA:) the pl. is أُحَايِينُ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) and pl. pl. أُحْيَانٌ (Ṣ فُلَرْنٌ يَفْعَلُ كَذَا أَحْيَانًا ,s,* K ;) as in the saying) and في الأحابيين [Such a one does so at times] or sometimes]. (S.) In the Kur [xiv. 30], تُؤْتِي, means [Which yieldeth its أُكْلَهَا كُلَّ حِينٍ fruit] every six months : (Fr, Msb, TA :) or every year: or every morning and evening: or, accord. to Az, in every season, uninterruptedly. (TA.) حينة also, means محيّان أ شيء (TA.) time, or season, of a thing]. (K.) [You say, For a time, or season.] And إلى حين one time; sometime; at some time; arhile. [I] قُمْتُ حينَ قُمْتُ in the phrase حينَ (Mgh.) stood in the time when thou stoodest, or I stood when thou stoodest,] is an adv. n. of time; (Msb;) 689

the remarks there subjoined :] and one may well employ in its place and iii (Msb, TA) and (Mşb, TA) وَقْتَ (TA) and سَاعَةَ and مَتَّى and إِذْ and the like; but not, as many have said, in ; for this is an adv. n. of place. (Msb.) - When they make the two times to be distant, the one from the other, [i. e. the time of speaking and the time spoken of,] they do so by means of i, and thus, (K,) they say [meaning At that time; then]: (S, K:) and sometimes they suppress the ., substituting for it ... (TA.) ... Sometimes, also, they prefix ... to بَحينَ (Ṣ, TA ;) and say بَحينَ , meaning It is not, or was not, a time [of such a thing ; but this is generally written إلات حين; as in the Kur xxxviii. 2 [respecting which see art. (TA.) Aboo-Wejzeh Es-Saadee says,

[The persons who return to the attack when there is none other that returns to the attack, (as is said in the S and L in art. عطف,) or it may mean who act affectionately in the time when there is none other that acts affectionately; as is said in the L in that art.;) and the feeders in the time when it is said, Where is the feeder?]: (S:) ISd says that $\overleftarrow{\ }$ is thus prefixed to $\underbrace{\ }$ like as it is in $\overleftarrow{\ }$ like as it is in $\overleftarrow{\ }$ but IB says that Ibn-Es-Seeráfee cites the former hemistich thus:

حون . see art : حَانَة

: see what next follows.

حنو .see art : حَانَاة

جنو and حون .see arts : حَانيَة

^{10:} see 5.