

هَزَجُ *The name of a certain kind of metre of verse; (S, K;) consisting of four feet, each of the measure مَفَاعِلُنْ: originally of six feet, like the رَجَز and the رَمَل, in each of which, [as in the هَزَج,] each foot consists of one element of the kind termed وَتْدُ مَجْمُوعٌ, and of two elements of the kind termed سَبَبٌ خَفِيفٌ: so called because of the mutual nearness of its component parts. (TA.) — هَزَجٌ Lightness, or agility. (TA.) — Quickness in the falling, and putting down, of the legs [upon the ground]. (TA.) — † The sound of thunder. (S.) — † The buzzing of flies. (L.)*

هَزِجٌ A singer [or reader or reciter] who prolongs his voice, with trilling, or quavering, making the sounds to follow close, one upon another. (A.) — هَزِجُ الْعَسِيّ occurring in a verse of 'Antarah, cited voce دَفٌّ, The cat that cries for food at supper-time: (EM, p. 233:) or the dog that barks much in the evening; meaning, in the night: or buzzing flies in the evening. (L.) — هَزِجٌ A child, and a horse, whose legs fall, or are put down, quickly [upon the ground]. (TA.) — † Sounding thunder, as also مُتَهَزِجٌ. (L.) — † A twanging lute [and bow]. (A.) — † A cloud sounding with thunder. (A.) — هَزِجُ الصَّوْتِ, and هَزَامِجُهُ, One who makes the sounds of his voice to follow close, one upon another. (L.)

هَزْمَجَةٌ Uninterrupted speech or language. (K.) — Confusion of voice or sound beyond measure; (K;) as also هَزْلَجَةٌ. (K, TA, art. هَزْلَجٌ) — [The م is an augmentative letter: see هَزَامِجٌ.]

هَزَامِجٌ A voice, or the like, of which the sounds are closely consecutive. The م is an augmentative letter. (S, K.) — صَوْتٌ هَزَامِجٌ A confused voice or sound. The sound so called is less than what is termed رُغَاٌ. (L.) — [See also هَزَجٌ.]

هَزَجٌ: see أَهْرُوجَةٌ.

هَزِجٌ: see مُتَهَزِجٌ.

هَزْرٌ [See Supplement.]

هَزَارٌ [The nightingale;] a certain bird, (K, TA,) the same that is called عِنْدَلِيبٌ, (S, K, art. عِنْدَلِبُ) of sweet voice; improperly said in the K to be what is called in Persian دَسْتَانٌ هَزَارٌ; for هَزَارٌ itself is Persian, and signifies "a thousand," and دَسْتَانٌ means [as also دَسْتَانٌ in that language] "a tale;" as though this bird, in the sweetness of its warbling and the pleasantness of its melody, told a thousand tales; being thus called by way of hyperbole and excessive praise: then they

contented themselves by employing the word هَزَارٌ alone; and the Arabs used it, and prefixed to it the article ال: (TA:) the pl. is هَزَارَاتٌ. (Msb.)

هزرب

Q. 1. هَزْرَبٌ, inf. n. هَزْرَبَةٌ, He was light, or active, and quick, or swift. (IKtt, K.) A dial. form. of هَذْرَبٌ. (TA.)

[هزج &c.]

See Supplement.]

هزلاج

Q. 1. هَزْلَجٌ, inf. n. هَزْلَجَةٌ, He (an ostrich, or anything,) was quick, or swift. (TA.)

هَزْلَجَةٌ: see 1; and art. هَزَجٌ.

هَزْلَجٌ A quick, or swift, he-ostrich. (K.)

هَزْلَاجٌ Quick, or swift: (TA:) a light, or an agile, (and swift, or quick, TA,) wolf: (S, K:) pl. هَزَالِيجٌ and هَزَالِجٌ. (TA.) Accord. to Kr, it is derived from الهَزَجُ. (TA.) [See هَزْمَجَةٌ in art. هَزَجٌ.]

هزمر

See Supplement.]

هزماج

هَزْمَجَةٌ and هَزَامِجٌ: see art. هَزَجٌ.

هس

See Supplement.]

هسب

حَسْبٌ Sufficiency; like حَسَبٌ. (K.)

[هسد &c.]

See Supplement.]

هش

1. هَشٌّ, aor. يَهَشُّ; (JK, TA;) or هَشٌّ, sec. pers. هَشِشْتُ, aor. يَهَشُّ; (Msb;) inf. n. هَشَاشَةٌ (JK, A, Msb, TA) [and هَشُوشٌ and هَشُوشَةٌ and هَشٌّ, as appears from what follows]; It, (a thing) was, or became, soft, yielding, flaccid, flabby, lax, slack, uncompact, crummy, fragile, frangible, brittle, friable, easily or quickly broken; (JK, A, Msb, TA;) syn. كَانُ فِيهِ رَخَاوَةٌ, (JK,) or لَانَ وَاسْتَرْخَى, (A,* TA,) or كَانَ رِخْوًا لَيِّنًا. (Msb.) You say, هَشَّ الخُبْزُ, aor. -, (S, K,) inf. n. هَشُوشَةٌ (K) and هَشٌّ, (TA,) meaning, صار هَشًّا; (S, K;) i. e., The bread became [soft, &c., or] easy to break. (TA.) And هَشَّ العُودُ, (IAar, Msb,) aor. [-, or] -, (Msb,) inf. n. هَشُوشٌ, (IAar, Msb,) The wood, or stick, broke in pieces: (IAar:) or became easily or quickly broken. (Msb.) And هَشَّتِ الشَّجَرَةُ, inf. n. هَشٌّ, The tree dropped its

leaves, one after another. (Msb [in which it seems to be indicated that the aor. of the verb in this sense is -; but this is contr. to rule in an intrans. verb of this class; and I think it improbable.]) — هَشٌّ, inf. n. هَشُوشَةٌ, † He (a man) became weak; unable to endure difficulty or distress. (TA.) And هَشَّ, aor. -, † He affected languor, or languidness; syn. نَكَسَرَ: and he became old, or aged. (TA.) = هَشٌّ, (Msb, K,) first pers. هَشِشْتُ, (S, Msb, K,) aor. يَهَشُّ; (Msb, K,) and هَشَّ, first pers. هَشِشْتُ, aor. يَهَشُّ; (Msb, K;) inf. n. هَشَاشَةٌ (S, Msb, K) and هَشَّاشٌ; (A, K;) † He was, or became, cheerful, brisk, lively, or sprightly: (S, K:) or he smiled, and was, or became cheerful, brisk, lively, or sprightly. (Msb.) You say, هَشِشْتُ بَغْلَانِ, (S, TA,) and هَشِشْتُ بِهِ, (TA,) † I was, or became, cheerful, &c., in behaviour towards such a one: (S:) or I was, or became cheerful in countenance, or joyful, or pleased, at meeting with such a one. (TA.) And هُوَ يَهَشُّ إِلَى إِخْوَانِهِ, † He is cheerful, &c., towards his brethren. (A.) And دَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَاهْتَشَّ بِى, † [I went in to him, and he was cheerful, &c., in his behaviour towards me]; like اِهْتَشَّنَى لِي. (A,* TA.) And هَشِشْتُ لِلْمَعْرُوفِ, (JK, TA,*) and هَشَّاشٌ, (TA,) inf. n. هَشَاشَةٌ (S) and هَشَّاشٌ, (A.) † I was, or became, cheerful, brisk, &c., to do what was kind, or beneficent: (S,* TA:) or I desired to do it: (JK:) and اِهْتَشَّشْتُ. † I was, or became, cheerful, &c., and desirous, to do what was kind, or beneficent. (TA.) And هُوَ ذُو هَشَّاشٍ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ, † [He possesses cheerfulness, briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness, of disposition to do good]. (A.) Accord. to Sh, هَشِشْتُ signifies † He rejoiced, and desired; or was, or became, joyful, and desirous. (TA.) And the phrase هَشِشْتُ إِلَى أَمْرَاتِي, if correct, means either † I inclined towards my wife, or I was, or became, brisk, or sprightly, in disposition towards her. (Mgh.) And accord. to ISd, هَشَّاشُ الْقَوْمِ [so in the TA, but accord. to the JK هَشَّاهَشٌ] † The people's being in a state of commotion, or agitation. (TA.) = هَشَّ الوَرَقُ, aor. -, (S, A, K,) and -, (Sgh, K,) inf. n. هَشٌّ, (S,) He beat the leaves with a staff, or stick, in order that they might fall; (S, A, K;) as also هَشَّهَهُ. (Z, TA.) It is said in the Kur, [xx. 19,] (S,) وَأَهَشَّ بِهَا عَلَى غَمَمِي [And I beat the leaves with it in order that they may fall upon my sheep, or goats]: (S, A:) or, accord. to Fr, and I beat the dry trees with it in order that their leaves may fall so that my sheep, or goats, may feed upon them; and so says As: (TA:) Lth says, that هَشَّاشٌ signifies thy drawing towards thee a branch of a tree: and also, thy scattering its leaves towards thee with a staff, or stick: (JK,* TA:) but Az says, that the correct ex-