

among a people. (A) — هَيْجَتْ النَّاقَةَ فَانْبَعَثَتْ I roused the she-camel, and she became roused. (A.) — هَجَّهْ فَهَجَّهْ I roused him, and he became roused. (TA.) — هَجَّتْ لَهُ الدَّارُ الشَّوْقُ The dwelling excited his longing desire. (A.) — هَجَّجَ He, or it, disquieted, and scared, a person. (L.) — هَجَّجَ الإِبِلَ, inf. n. هَيْجَجٌ, He put the camels in motion, by night, towards the watering-place and pasture. (L.) — هَجَّتْ الإِبِلُ The camels thirsted. (K.) — هَجَّجَ, (inf. n. هَيْجَجٌ, S, and هَيْجَجٌ, TA.) † It (a plant, or herbage,) dried up: (S, K:) [it withered:] it (a leguminous plant) became yellow: (Mṣb:) or dried up and became yellow: and became tall. (L.) — هَجَّتِ الأَرْضُ, inf. n. هَيْجَجٌ and هَيْجَجٌ and هَيْجَجَانٌ, † The plants, or herbage, or leguminous plants, of the land dried up. (L.)

2: see 1 and 4.

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

4. أَهَجَّتِ الرِّيحُ التَّبَثُ † The wind dried up, or caused to dry up, the plants, or herbage: (S, K,*) and [so] هَجَّجَتْهُ. (O, K in art. صوع.) — 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 هَيْجَجٌ.

هَيْجَجٌ Civil war; or conflict and faction; or discord, or dissension; syn. فِتْنَةٌ. (L.) See هَيْجَجَةٌ. — Excitement of the blood: or, of coitus: or, of longing desire. (L.) — يَوْمَ هَيْجَجٍ 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 لَهُ هَيْجَجٌ حَسَنٌ, said with respect to a cloud, or body of clouds, when first rising; (Aṣ;) [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 نَشَأَ حَسَنٌ, q. v., art. نَشَأَ. — هَيْجَجٌ † Yellowness: [app. in a plant]: (L:) or a state of drying up. (IAṣr, L.) See هَائِجٌ.

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

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

هَيْجَجًا: see هَيْجَجٌ.

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

هَيْجَجٌ: see هَائِجٌ.

هَيْجَجٌ: see 1 and 3; and هَيْجَجَةٌ.

هَيْجَجٌ, and مَهَيْجَجٌ, 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.)

هَائِجٌ † Anger; an ebullition of anger, rage, or passion; syn. فَوْرَةٌ. (S, K.) Ex. هَائِجَهُ هَائِجٌ † His anger became roused, or excited; (S;) became violent; (TA;) he became inflamed with anger. (A.) And هَائِجُهُ † The ebullition of his anger, rage, or passion, became appeased. (S.) — هَائِجٌ (S, K) and هَيْجَجٌ (TA) † A stallion excited by lust; inimum appetens. (S, K.) — هَائِجَةٌ † 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.) بَقْلٌ هَائِجٌ, and هَيْجَجٌ † Leguminous plants dried up, or drying up, [and yellow]. (L.)

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

هيد

1. هَادٌ, aor. يَهِيدُ, inf. n. هَيْدٌ; (S, L, K:) and هَيْدٌ, (L, K,) inf. n. تَهْيِيدٌ; (TA;) He moved, or put in motion, (S, L, K,) a thing, (S,) or anything: this is the original signification. (L.) — هَادٌ, aor. يَهِيدُ, inf. n. هَيْدٌ and هَادٌ; (L, K;) and هَيْدٌ; (K;) It frightened, or terrified, and afflicted, distressed, or oppressed, a person. (L, K.) — هَادٌ, aor. يَهِيدُ, 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,) هَدَّهُ, (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.) — هَادٌ, (Yaḥkoob, S, L, K,) aor. يَهِيدُ, inf. n. هَيْدٌ, and هَادٌ; (L;) and هَيْدٌ; (Yaḥkoob, S, L:) He chid a man; and turned him away, or back, from a thing: (S,* L, K:) or يَهِيدُ is only used with a negative in this sense. (Yaḥkoob, K.) — هَادٌ He removed a person or thing from his or its place. (L, K,*) — هَادٌ He or it disquieted, disturbed, or unsettled, a person. (K.) — مَا يَهِيدُنِي 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 Yaḥkoob, يَهِيدُ is only thus used with a negative. (S, L.) One says, لَا يَهِيدُكَ هَذَا عَنْ رَأْيِكَ Let not this move thee at all from thine opinion. (TA.)

2: see 1.

هَادٌ: see هَيْدٌ.

هَيْدٌ and هَادٌ and هِيدٌ (S, L, K) and هَيْدٌ and هَادٌ (IB, L) and هِيدٌ (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 هِيدٌ هِيدٌ, and then sings, or prolongs and modulates his voice. (L, TA.) — هَيْدٌ مَا لَكَ, (T, L, K,) and هِيدٌ مَا لَكَ, (Sh, L,) and هِيدٌ 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 لَقِيْتُهُ فَقَالَ لِي 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, لَوْ شِئْتِنِي 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? (Aṣ, on the authority of 'Eesà 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 مَا لَكَ 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.) — مَا لَهْ هَيْدٌ وَلَا هَادٌ He has no motion: (L, K:) or neither هِيدٌ nor هَادٌ is to be said to him; meaning, he is not to be moved, nor withheld