

also signifies the *quality of belonging to this sect.* (S, \*K, \*TA.)

حَرِيّ A camel that pastures in a stony tract such as is termed حَرَّة. (S, K.)

حَرِيَّة The state, or condition, of freedom; *contr. of slavery*; as also حُرُورِيَّة (S, A, Mgh, K) and حُرُورِيَّة (S, Mgh, K,) of which two the latter is the chaste form, (Mgh,) or it is more chaste than the former, which is the regular form, (MF,) and حَرَارِيّ (S, A, Mgh, K,) not حَرَار (TA,) and حُرُورَة (K, TA [in the CK حُرُورَة]) and حَرَارَة. (TA.) — Free persons, collectively. (Mgh.) [See حر.] — † The eminent, elevated, or noble persons of the Arabs, (K, TA,) and of the foreigners. (TA.) You say, هُوَ مِنْ حَرِيَّةِ قَوْمِهِ He is of the noble ones of his people: (A:) or of the choicest, best, or most excellent, of his people. (TA.) — † Sandy, soft earth, (K, TA,) good, and fit to produce plants or herbage. (TA.) — حَرِيَّة البقول: see حر.

حَرَان Thirsty: (S, A, K:) or it has an intensive signification, as will be shown by what follows: (TA:) fem. حَرِيّ: pl. (masc. and fem., TA) حَرَار (S, TA) and حَرَارِيّ and حَرَارِيّ. (TA.) One says حَرَان يَرَان حَرَان. (TA.) It is said in a trad., فِي كَلِّ كَيْدِ حَرِيّ أَجْرٌ, meaning For the giving of drink to any liver that is dried up by thirst from intense heat, there shall be a recompense: and in another, فِي كَلِّ كَيْدِ حَارَّةِ أَجْرٌ. (IAth, TA.) — [See also a tropical use of this word in a verse cited in art. حسب, conj. 2.]

حَار Hot: (Mgh:) a very hot day, and food. (A.) IAgr says, I do not say يَوْمٌ حَرٌّ. (TA in art. حر.) [This seems to imply that some allow it; and it is common in the present day. See جَرْم.] — See an ex. of its fem., حَارَّة, in the next preceding paragraph. — † Difficult, troublesome, distressing, fatiguing, or severe work. (K, TA.) El-Hasan, when [his father] 'Alee ordered him to flog El-Weleed the son of 'Oqbeh for drinking wine, in the days of 'Othmán, said, وَلِيّ جَاءَ فَلَانٌ حَارًّا مُخَهُ + Set thou over what is evil thereof him who has superintended what is good thereof: (Mgh:) or set thou over what is difficult of the affair him who has superintended what is profitable thereof: (Mgh:) meaning that only he should undertake the infliction of the flogging who superintends the profitable affairs of government. (Mgh.) — جَاءَ فَلَانٌ حَارًّا مُخَهُ, and حَارَّ الْعِظَامِ, † Such a one came in a plump, or fat, state; *contr. of بَارِدًا مُخَهُ, and بَارِدَ الْعِظَامِ*. (A and TA in art. بريد.)

أَحْرُ [Hotter: and hottest]. — أَحْرُونَ: see حَرَّة. — هُوَ أَحْرٌ حَسَنًا مِنْهُ + He is more delicate [or more free from defects] in goodness, or beauty, than he. (K, TA.)

أَحَارُّ: see حر, first sentence.

مُحَرٌّ A man whose camels are thirsty. (S.)

مُحَرَّرٌ Freed from slavery; emancipated. (TA.)

— A child devoted by the parent to the service of a church. (TA.) [See also 2.]

مَحْرُورٌ: see حَرِيّ.

## حرب

1. حَرَبَة, (S, A, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. حَرَبَ, (S, K,) He despoiled him of his wealth, or property; or plundered him; (S, A, K;) leaving him without anything. (S.) — [Hence,] حَرَبَ, (A, Mgh, Mgh,) or حَرَبَ مَالَهُ, (S,) He was, or became, despoiled, or plundered, (S, A, Mgh, Mgh,) of his wealth, or property, (S,) or of all his wealth, or property; as also حَرَبَ, (Mgh, Mgh,) aor. 2, (Mgh,) inf. n. حَرَبَ. (Mgh, Mgh.) You say, مَا لَهُ جَرِبٌ مَالَهُ حَرَبَ: see art. جرب. (TA.) And حَرَبَ دِينَهُ وَحَرَبَ + He was despoiled of his religion; was rendered, or became, an unbeliever. (TA.) — [And hence,] حَرَبَ, aor. 2, inf. n. حَرَبَ, He said حَرَبًا, or حَرَبًا: [see حَرَبَ, below.] (TA.) — And حَرَبَ, (S, A, K,) aor. 2, (K,) inf. n. حَرَبَ, (A, TA,) † He (a man, S, A) was, or became, angry, (A,) or violently angry. (S, K.) And i. q. كَلَبَ [meaning + He was, or became, affected with canine madness: see حَرَبَ]. (K.) And + He (an enemy) was, or became, like a lion; as also † استَحَرَبَ. (TA.)

2. حَرَبَ, inf. n. تَحْرِيْبٌ, He sharpened a spear-head. (S, K.) — † He angered: (S, A:) or angered violently: (K:) and he provoked, or exasperated. (S, K, TA.) And it is said to signify + He acquainted a person with a thing that angered him: but where it is said to have this meaning, it is accord. to one reading with ح and hemzeh [in the places of ح and ب]. (TA.)

3. حَارَبَهُ, (S, A, Mgh, K,) inf. n. مَحَارَبَةٌ (Mgh, K) and حَرَابٌ, (K,) He waged, or contended in, war with him; warred, or battled, with him. (S, \*A, Mgh, K.) See also 6. — He was, or became, hostile, or an enemy, to him. (S, \*TA.) — He disobeyed Him; namely, God. (TA.)

4. أَحْرَبَ الْحَرَبَ He excited, provoked, or stirred up, war. (K.) — أَحْرَبَهُ He guided him to spoil, or plunder; guided him, or showed him the way, to obtain spoil, or plunder, of an enemy; (S, K, TA;) acting as a spy. (TA.) — He found him to be despoiled, or plundered, of his wealth, or property, or of all his wealth, or property. (TA.)

6. حَارَبُوا and حَارَبُوا (S, A, K) and حَارَبُوا (S) They waged, or contended in, war, one with another; warred, or battled, one with another. (S, A, K.)

8: see 6. — أُحْتَرِبَ It was all plundered, taken, or carried off. (Har p. 313.)

10: see 1, last meaning.

حَرْبٌ War, battle, fight, or conflict; (Mgh, TA;) *contr. of سَلْمٌ*; (TA;) consisting, first, in shooting arrows, one at another; then, in thrusting, one at another, with spears; then, in combating one another with swords; and then, in grappling and struggling together: (Suh, TA:) it is [generally] fem.; (S, L, Mgh;) but its dim.

is حَرِيْبٌ, without ة, (Kh, S, L, Mgh,) *contr. to rule*, (L, Mgh,) like ذُرِيْعٌ, and قُوَيْسٌ, and فُوَيْسٌ in a fem. sense, (L,) because originally an inf. n. [of which the verb (حَرَبَ) seems not to have been used as meaning "he waged, or contended in, war"], (El-Mázinee, S,) or in order that it may not be confounded with the dim. of حَرِيْبَةٌ: (Mgh:) Seer makes its origin to be the epithet حَرَبٌ, which, however, is originally an inf. n.: (L:) sometimes it is masc.; (IAgr, Mbr, S, Mgh, K;) but this is extr.: (L:) the pl. is حُرُوبٌ. (S, K.) You say, وَقَعَتْ بَيْنَهُمْ حَرْبٌ [War happened between them]. (S.) And قَامَتِ الْحَرْبُ عَلَى سَائِي قَامَتِ The war, or battle, became vehement, so that safety from destruction was difficult of attainment. (Mgh.) And making it masc., as meaning قِتَالٌ, you say حَرْبٌ شَدِيدٌ A vehement fight or battle. (Mgh.) [Hence,] حَرْبٌ ابْنٌ حَرْبٌ A warrior: (Er-Rághib, TA in art. بِنَى) and ابْنٌ الْحَرْبِ [the warrior; or] he who suffices for war, and who defends. (Mgh in that art.) And دَارُ الْحَرْبِ The country, or countries, of the unbelievers, (Mgh,) or of [those called by the Muslims] the polytheists, (K,) between whom and the Muslims there is not peace. (Mgh, K.) In the saying of Aboo-Haneefeh, كَانَتْ مَكَّةُ إِذْ ذَاكَ حَرْبًا, the meaning is دَارُ حَرْبٍ [Mekkeh was at that time a place of which the people were at war with the Muslims]. (Mgh.) — It is also an epithet; originally an inf. n. (L.) You say رَجُلٌ حَرْبٌ, (K, TA,) [in the CK حَرْبٌ, but it is] like عَدْلٌ, (TA,) A man vehement in war, and courageous; as also مَحْرَبٌ and مَحْرَابٌ: (K:) or مَحْرَبٌ signifies a man of wars; (S;) or a man of war, as also مَحْرَابٌ; and a known, experienced warrior. (TA.) [Being originally an inf. n.,] حَرْبٌ as an epithet is used in the same form as masc. and fem. and sing. and pl.: (K:) so that one says امْرَأَةٌ حَرْبٌ and قَوْمٌ حَرْبٌ, (TA,) as also قَوْمٌ مَحْرَبَةٌ. (S, K.) — Also An enemy, (S, K,) whether, or not, actually at war. (K.) So in the saying, أَنَا حَرْبٌ لِبَنِّ حَارِبِي [I am an enemy to him who wars with me, or who is an enemy to me]. (S.) And فَلَانٌ حَرْبٌ فَلَانٌ Such a one is the enemy of such a one. (TA.) Some hold that حَرْبٌ is a pl. [or rather a quasi-pl. n.] of حَارِبٌ or مَحَارِبٌ. (TA.)

وَأَحْرَبًا inf. n. of حَرَبَ. (A, Mgh, Mgh.) وَأَحْرَبًا is an ejaculation expressive of grief, lamentation, or regret, [meaning *Alas, my spoliation! or my loss! or my grief!*] (ISd, Mgh, TA,) used in an absolute manner, like وَأَسْفًا, (ISd, TA,) or يَا أَسْفًا, (Mgh,) from حَرَبَهُ "he despoiled him of his wealth, or property:" (K:) [or from حَرَبَ, q. v.:] or it originated from the fact that Harb the son of Umeiyeh, when any one died, used to ask his family what they required to expend on the occasion, and used to supply them therewith; (TA;) and when he himself died, the people of Mekkeh and its neighbourhood bewailed him, saying, وَأَحْرَبًا, (Th, K, \*TA,) or وَأَحْرَبًا, (TA,) [Alas for Harb!] and then they changed the expression to وَأَحْرَبًا, (Th, K,) or وَأَحْرَبًا, and it