

form: (Zj:) but some of the Arabs use **حَارِضٌ** as an epithet applied to a male, and **حَارِضَةٌ** as applied to a female; and these have duals and pls.: (Fr:) and sometimes **حَرَضٌ** has pls.; namely **أَحْرَاضٌ**; (K;) which is also pl. of **حَرِضٌ** and of **حَارِضٌ**; or, accord. to the L, it is allowable as a pl. of **حَرِضٌ**, in the place of the more common pl. **حَرِضُونَ**; (TA;) and **حَرِضَانٌ**; (K;) which is more approved; (TA;) and **حَرِضَةٌ**. (K: [this last being expressly said in the TA to be thus written, but in the CK it is written **حَرِضَةٌ**].) — Also, applied to a man, (A,) **حَرِضٌ** Possessing no good; (A, K;) like **حَارِضَةٌ**, (TA,) which latter is explained by A<sub>g</sub> as signifying a man in whom is no good: (T, TA:) or the former, one whose good is not hoped for, nor his evil feared: (K:) and a bad man: (K:) and low, base, mean, or sordid; unable to rise from, or quit, his place; as also **حَرِضٌ** and **حَرِضٌ** and **مَحْرُضٌ**, (K, [this last, in the CK, written **مَحْرُضٌ**]) or **مَحْرُضٌ**, (TA,) and **إِحْرِيضٌ**: (K:) or low, base, mean, or sordid; in whom is no good: (TA:) and [in like manner] **حَارِضٌ** signifies bad, corrupt, or vitious, and neglected, or forsaken; (K;) and so **مَحْرُوضٌ**, (TA,) and **حَرِضَةٌ**, of which the pl. is **حَرِضٌ**; (TA;) **مَحْرُوضٌ** also signifying made, or asserted, to be low, base, mean, or sordid; (K, TA;) and so **حَارِضٌ**, and **حَرِضَةٌ**; and this last signifying also having in him no good: (TA:) and **حَرِضٌ** likewise signifies one who does not take to himself arms, nor fight: (Lth, K:) its pl. is **أَحْرَاضٌ** (A, TA) and **حَرِضَانٌ**: (TA:) both these pls. signify weak men, who will not fight: (S:) and the former of them is explained as signifying the lowest, basest, or meanest, sort of mankind: and men corrupt in their course of conduct, or tenets: also the latter of them as signifying men who know not the place of their chief: and **حَارِضٌ**, of which the fem. is with **ة**, signifies a stupid man. (TA.) — Also, applied to a she-camel, Lean, or emaciated: (K, TA:) and **حَرِضَانٌ**, so applied, vile: and perishing, or dying; in which sense it is likewise applied to a male camel. (TA.) — Also, applied to language, or speech, † Bad; (K;) and so, by poetic license, **حَرِضٌ**; or this, accord. to Sgh, is a dial. var.: (L, TA:) and perishing: pl. **أَحْرَاضٌ**. (TA.)

**حَرِضٌ**: see **حَرَضٌ**, in three places, near the beginning: — and again in the latter half of the paragraph.

**حَرِضٌ**: see **حَرَضٌ**, in two places.

**حَرِضَةٌ** The person called **أَمِينٌ مُقَامِرِينَ**; (O, K;) [i. e.] the man who turns round about, or shuffles, the arrows [in the **رِبَابَةَ**], or who deals them forth, **الَّذِي يَضْرِبُ بِالْقِدَاجِ**, S, or **يُغِيضُ** **القِدَاجَ**, (A,) for the players in the game called **النَّيْسِر**, (S, A,) in order that he may eat of their meat [without having contributed to pay for the slaughtered camel]: (A:) like him who is termed **بَرْدٌ**, (S, A,) always a low, or mean, person, (S,)

an object of dispraise: (A:) called thus because of his lowness, or meanness. (L.) — Also One who does not purchase flesh-meat, nor eat it unless he find it in the possession of another person. (AHeyth, Az.)

**حَرِضَةٌ**: see **حَرَضٌ**, latter half, in two places.

**حَرِضَانٌ**: see **حَرِضٌ**, (of which it is a syn. and a pl.) latter half, in three places.

**حَرِضٌ**: see **حَرَضٌ**, in the latter half of the paragraph.

**حَرِضٌ** One who burns **حَرِضٌ** [kali, or glasswort, &c.] for **قَلْيٌ** [or potash]; (K; [in the CK, **لِلْقَلْيِ** is erroneously put for **لِلْقَلْيِ**];) one who makes a fire upon **حَرِضٌ** for the purpose of procuring from it **قَلْيٌ**; (S;) i. e. for the dyers; and **إِحْرِيضٌ** also signifies one who makes a fire upon **أَشْنَانٌ** [or **حَرِضٌ**]: it is said that [plants of the kind called] **حَمِضٌ** are burned, in their fresh state, and then water is sprinkled upon their ashes, which in consequence are compacted, and become **قَلْيٌ** [q. v.]. (TA.) — Also One who makes a fire upon masses of hard stone for the purpose of preparing thence **نُورَةٌ** [or quick lime], or **جِصٌّ** [which is gypsum]. (S, K.)

**حَرِضَةٌ** A place in which **أَشْنَانٌ** [or **حَرِضٌ**] is burned [for making potash]. (TA.) — Also A place for the preparing, by fire, of [quick lime, (see **حَرِضٌ**)] or gypsum. (TA.)

**حَارِضٌ** and **حَارِضَةٌ**: see **حَرَضٌ**, from near the beginning to near the end.

**إِحْرِيضٌ**: see **حَرَضٌ**, latter half: — and see also **حَرِضٌ**. — Also Safflower; syn. **عُصْفُرٌ**; (S, A, K;) a general name thereof: or **عُصْفُرٌ** that is put into cooked flesh-meat: or the grain thereof. (TA.)

**مَحْرُضٌ**: see **حَرَضٌ**, in three places.

**مَحْرُضَةٌ**, with kesr, A vessel for **حَرِضٌ**; (S, K;) made of wood, or of brass, and the like; (TA;) i. q. **أَشْنَانَةٌ**: (A:) pl. **مَحَارِضٌ**. (A, TA.)

**مَحْرُضٌ**: } see **حَرَضٌ**; for each in two places.  
**مَحْرُوضٌ**: }

حرف

1. **حَرَفَ الشَّيْءَ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ**, (AO, S, M<sub>g</sub>b, K,) aor. **حَرَفَ**, (M<sub>g</sub>b,) or **حَرَفَ**, (K,) inf. n. **حَرَفٌ**, (S, M<sub>g</sub>b,) He turned the thing from its proper way, or manner: (K:) or altered it therefrom: (M<sub>g</sub>b:) and **حَرَفَهُ**, inf. n. **تَحْرِيفٌ**, has this latter meaning: (K,\* TA:) or has an intensive signification of this kind. (M<sub>g</sub>b.) **تَحْرِيفٌ** **الكَلِمِ عَنْ** signifies The altering words from their proper meanings: (S,\* TA:) and agreeably with this explanation, the verb is used in the Kur iv. 48, &c.: (TA:) or **تَحْرِيفٌ** signifies the perverting of language: (M<sub>g</sub>b:) or the altering a word in form; as in writing **بَرْدٌ** for **بَرْدٌ**; or vice versa: (KT:) [and the mistranscribing a word in any manner: commonly used in this sense in the

lexicons &c.: or the altering a word by substituting one letter, or more, for another, or others. See also **صَحَّفَ**.] — See also 7. — **حَرَفَ لِعِيَالِهِ**, (M<sub>g</sub>b, K,) aor. **حَرَفَ**, (A<sub>g</sub>, S, K,) or **حَرَفَ**, (M<sub>g</sub>b,) He earned or gained [subsistence], or laboured to do so, for his family, or household, (A<sub>g</sub>, S, M<sub>g</sub>b, K,) from this and that quarter; (A<sub>g</sub>, S;) as also **احْتَرَفَ**: (Mgh,\* M<sub>g</sub>b, TA:) and **بِيَدَيْهِ** **احْتَرَفَ** [he earned, or gained, with his hands]: and **لِعِيَالِهِ** **تَحَرَّفَ** he applied himself to earn or gain [subsistence] for his family, or household, by means of any, or every, art or craft: (TA:) and **احْتَرَفَ** he laboured, or sought gain or sustenance, for his household, or family; expl. by **كَدَّ عَلَى عِيَالِهِ**. (IA<sub>g</sub>r, K.) — **حَرَفَ عَنْهُ**, inf. n. **حَرَفَةٌ**, (K,) not an inf. n. of un., (TA,) He applied collyrium to his eye (K, TA) with the [style called] **مِيزَلٌ**. (TA.) — **حَرَفَ فِي مَالِهِ**, inf. n. **حَرَفَةٌ**, He suffered the loss of somewhat of his property. (Lh, K.)

2: see 1, in two places. — [Hence,] **طَاعُونٌ** **يُحَرِّفُ الْقُلُوبَ** [A pestilence] causing the hearts [of those witnessing its effects] to turn away, and be aloof: (K:) occurring in a trad.: or, accord. to one relation, **يُحَوِّفُ الْقُلُوبَ**, (TA,) i. e., turning the hearts from confidence, and inclining them to removal and flight. (K and TA in art. **حَوَفٌ**). — **تَحْرِيفُ الْقَلَمِ** The nibbing the writing-reed obliquely; (S,\* K,\* TA;) making the right tooth of the nib higher [i. e. longer] than the left. (TA.) You say also, **حَرَفَ الْقَطَّةَ** [He made the nibbing oblique]. (TA.) And **حَرَفَ السَّكِّينَ فِي حَالِ الْقَطِّ** [He turned the knife obliquely in nibbing]. (TA.) — See also 7. — **تَحْرِيفٌ** also signifies The putting in motion, or into a state of commotion; syn. **تَحْرِيكٌ**. (TA.) — **قَالَ بِيَدِهِ فَحَرَفَهَا كَأَنَّهُ يُرِيدُ الْقَتْلَ**, in a trad., means [He made a sign with his hand,] and imitated with it the cutting of a sword with its edge. (TA.)

3. **حَوْرِفٌ** He was debarred from the means of subsistence; because he of whom this is said is aloof (**بَحْرِفٌ**) from the means of subsistence. (Mgh.) And **حَوْرِفٌ كَسَبَ فُلَانٌ** Such a one was made to experience difficulty (S, TA) in his buying and selling, and was straitened (TA) in his means of subsistence; as though his means of subsistence were turned away from him: (S, TA:) or he had his gain, or earnings, turned away from him. (M<sub>g</sub>b.) It is said in a trad. of Ibn-Mes'ood, **مَوْتُ الْمُؤْمِنِ عَرَقُ الْجَبِينِ تَبْقَى عَلَيْهِ الْبَقِيَّةُ مِنْ مَوْتِ الدُّنُوبِ فَيَحَارِفُ بِهَا عِنْدَ الْمَوْتِ**, i. e. [The death of the believer is accompanied with sweating of the side of the forehead: some sins remain chargeable against him, and] he is made to experience difficulty by them [in dying], in order that his sins may be diminished. (S.) — **مَحَارِفَةٌ** has also a meaning like **مُفَاخَرَةٌ**: S<sub>á</sub>'ideh says,

\* **فَقَدْ عَلِمُوا فِي الْعَزْوِ كَيْفَ نَحَارِفُ** \*  
[And they certainly know, in warfare, how we vie for superiority in glory: or] accord. to Skr, it means how we deal with them; as when one says

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