

or fortune, TA.) *It corrupted him, or disordered him*; (K, TA;) [app., in his intellect; or caused him to dote; as is indicated in the JK;] namely, an old man. (JK.)

8: see 1, first and second sentences.

حَرْفٌ *A corrupt, an unsound, or a disordered, state of the intellect; dotage.* (S. [See حَرْفٌ, of which it is the inf. n.] = The [bad sort of] dates called شَيْبٌ. (K, TA.)

حَرْفٌ *Corrupted, unsound, or disordered, in his intellect,* (S, Mṣb, K,) *in consequence of old age; doting:* (S, Mṣb:) fem. with ة. (TA.)

حَرْفٌ *A time of going forth of camels,* (Nh,) or of men, (O, K,) *to the [herbage of the season called] حَرْفٌ:* so in the saying of El-Járood, يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَدْ عَلِمْتَ مَا يَكْفِينَا مِنَ الظَّهْرِ ذَوْدٌ نَأْتِي حَرْفٌ [O Apostle of God, verily thou knowest that a number such as is termed ذَوْد, of camels for riding or carriage, whereon we come in a time of going forth &c., is not sufficient for us]. (Nh, O, K.)

حَرْفَةٌ *Gathered, or plucked, fruits;* (S, Mgh, K;) and particularly of the palm-tree: (TA:) and حَرْفَةٌ signifies the same. (Mgh, K, TA.) [See also حَرْفٌ.] It is said in a trad., التَّمْرُ حَرْفَةٌ الصَّائِرِ [Dates are the gathered fruit of the faster]; (S, TA;) because breaking the fast upon them is approved: and in another, النَّخْلَةُ حَرْفَةٌ الصَّائِرِ, meaning *The palm-tree is that of which the fruit is eaten by the faster.* (TA.) See also مَحْرَفٌ, last sentence.

حَرْفِيٌّ *The جلبان, (i. e. جَلْبَان, or جَلْبَان, &c., accord. to different copies of the K, [see art. جلب],) a well-known grain or seed,* (AHn, K,) *of the kind called قَطَانِيٌّ [i. e. pulse]:* (AHn:) an arabicized word, from حَرْبِيٌّ, (AHn, K,) which is Persian; also called حَلْرِيٌّ. (AHn.)

حَرْفِيٌّ and **حَرْفِيٌّ**: see what next follows.

حَرْفِيٌّ and **حَرْفِيٌّ**, (S, Mṣb, K,) the latter a contraction of the former, (Mṣb,) and **حَرْفِيٌّ**, (K,) *Of, or relating to, the season called حَرْفٌ;* (S, Mṣb, K;) and applied to the rain of that season; (JK;) rel. ns. from الحَرْفِيٌّ; (S, Mṣb, K;) irregularly formed. (S, Mṣb.) — The first also signifies *The increase (تَبَاج) [of sheep and goats] in the end of the [season called] قَيْظٌ.* (Abou-Naṣr, TA voce صَفْرِيٌّ, q. v.)

حَرْفِيٌّ and **حَرْفِيٌّ** *The time of the gathering, or plucking, of fruits:* (Ks, K:) like حَصَادٌ and حِصَادٌ [&c.]. (TA.) — Also inf. ns. of حَرْفٌ in the first of the senses explained above. (K.)

حَرْفِيٌّ: see the next preceding paragraph: and see مَحْرَفٌ, last sentence.

حَرْفِيٌّ *A lamb; syn. حَمَلٌ [q. v.]:* (S, Mṣb:) or the male young one of the sheep-kind: or such as has pastured, and become strong: (Lth, K:) younger than the جَذَعٌ: (Lth, TA:) so called because it depastures from this place and this:

(Mṣb, TA: [see 1:]) fem. with ة: (K:) pl. (of pauc., TA) أُحْرَفَةٌ and (of mult., TA) حَرْفَانٌ. (Mṣb, K, TA.) The latter pl. is sometimes used as meaning + *Young and ignorant persons*; like as كَبَاشٌ is used as meaning aged and learned persons. (TA.) And hence the prov., كَأَحْرَفٍ [Like the lamb: wherever he reclines, he reclines upon wool]: (JK, TA: but in the latter, اتكى:) applied to him who leads a soft and delicate life. (TA.) — Also, (sometimes, S,) *A colt; the male offspring of a mare; when he has attained the age of six months, or seven months;* (S, K;) a meaning assigned to it by Aṣ, in the "Book of the Horse;" but unknown to Abu-l-Ghouth: (S:) or, until a year old: (ISk, K:) it is said by some to be applied to a horse: in the L it is said that the حَرْفٌ of horses is such as is brought forth in the [season called] حَرْفِيٌّ: but Khálid Ibn-Jebeleh says that it means such as pastures upon the [herbage of the season called] حَرْفِيٌّ: and Suh thinks that it is an epithet applied to a horse, and any beast, as meaning that depastures the trees and herbage. (TA.)

حَرْفِيٌّ *Fresh ripe dates,* (K, TA,) or fruits [in general], (S, TA,) *gathered, or plucked;* (S, K, TA:) as also مَحْرَفٌ. (S, TA. See also مَحْرَفٌ, last sentence. [And see حَرْفَةٌ.] — And hence, *Fresh milk; milk recently drawn from the udder.* (Hr, TA.) — Palm-trees (نَخْلٌ) whereof the quantity of the fruit that is upon them is computed by conjecture. (K. [See also حَرْفِيٌّ, voce حَرْفِيٌّ.] — [The autumn;] one of the divisions of the year, (S, Mgh,) the division (Mṣb) [consisting of] three months between the end of the قَيْظٌ [or summer] and the beginning of the شِتَاءٌ [or winter], (Lth, K,*) in which the fruits are gathered. (Lth, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) — And hence, (Mgh, TA,) + *A year:* (Mgh, K, TA:) so in the saying, مَنْ صَامَ يَوْمًا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بَاعَدَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْ النَّارِ أَرْبَعِينَ حَرْفِيًّا أَوْ سَبْعِينَ *a day in the way of God, God will remove him from the fire of Hell] to the distance of a journey of forty years, or seventy.* (Mgh: and similar exs. are given in the TA, from three trads.: see also an ex. voce اِنٌّ.) — Also *The rain of the season so called:* (S, K:) or the rain, (JK,) or the first of the rain, (K,) in the beginning of the شِتَاءٌ [or winter], (JK, K,) which comes at the time of the cutting off of the fruit of the palm-trees: then follows the وَسْمِيٌّ, at the coming in of the winter; then, the رَيْبِيٌّ; then, the صَيْفِيٌّ; and then, the حَمِيرِيٌّ: so says Aṣ: El-Ghanawee says that the حَرْفِيٌّ is between the [auroral] rising of الشَّعْرِيٌّ [or Sirius, which commenced, in central Arabia, about the epoch of the Flight, on the 13th of July, O.S.,] and the [auroral] setting of العَرْفُوتَانِ [or الفرغان, the 26th and 27th of the Mansions of the Moon, commencing, in the same region and period, on the 8th and 21st of Sept., O.S., and continuing thirteen days]: El-Ghowsr and Rekeyeh [? (imperfectly written)] and El-Hijáz are all rained upon by the حَرْفِيٌّ; but Nejd is not: AZ says, the first rain is the وَسْمِيٌّ; then

follows the شَتَوِيٌّ; then, the دَفْتِيٌّ; then, the صَيْفِيٌّ; then, the حَمِيرِيٌّ; then, the حَرْفِيٌّ: and therefore the year is made to consist of six seasons: accord. to AHn, [who seems in this matter to differ from most others,] الحَرْفِيٌّ is not originally the name of the division of the year; but the name of the rain of the قَيْظٌ [or summer]; and then the season was named thereby. (TA.) [See also نَوْءٌ.] — [Also *The herbage of the season so called, or of the rain so called; like as رَيْبِيٌّ signifies the "herbage of the season, or of the rain, so called."* So in the phrase used by Khálid Ibn-Jebeleh (in explaining the word حَرْفِيٌّ, مَا حَرْفِيٌّ رَعَى الحَرْفِيٌّ *Such as pastures upon the حَرْفِيٌّ.*] — Also, accord. to AA, (TA,) *A rivulet, streamlet, or small channel for irrigation.* (JK, K, TA.)

حَرْفِيٌّ i. q. حَرْفَةٌ, q. v. (Mgh, K.) — Hence حَرْفَاتٌ meaning *Stories that are deemed pretty:* similar to حَرْفَةٌ from فَاحِشَةٌ: (Mgh:) [or] حَرْفَةٌ was the name of a man, (S, Mgh, K,) of [the tribe of] 'Odhrá, (S, K,) whom the Jinn (or Genii) fascinated, (S, Mgh, K,) as the Arabs assert, (Mgh,) and carried off, (TA,) and who related what he had seen, (S, Mgh, K,) of them, when he returned, (Mgh,) and they pronounced him a liar, and said, (S, Mgh, K,) of a thing that was impossible, (Mgh,) حَدِيثٌ حَرْفَةٌ [a story of Khuráfah]: (S, Mgh, K:) but it is related of the Prophet, that he said, حَرْفَةٌ حَقٌّ, (S, Mgh,) meaning *What Khuráfah relates [as heard] from the Jinn [is true]:* (Mgh:) the ر is without teshdeed; and the article ال is not prefixed, because the word is determinate [by itself], unless one mean thereby حَرْفَاتٌ as signifying *fictional night-stories:* (S:) or حَرْفَةٌ signifies a *fictional story that is deemed pretty:* (Lth, K:) [and حَرْفِيٌّ app. signifies the same as حَرْفَاتٌ, as though its sing. were أُحْرَفَةٌ, like as أُسَاطِيرٌ and أُحَادِيثٌ, which have similar meanings, are pls. of which the sings. are said to be أُسْطُورَةٌ and أُحْدُوثَةٌ:] see 1, last signification.

حَرْفِيٌّ: see what next follows.

حَرْفِيٌّ and **حَرْفِيٌّ** *A palm-tree (نَخْلَةٌ) of which a man gathers, or plucks, the fruit for himself and his household; as also مَحْرَفٌ:* (AHn:) or a palm-tree which one takes for the picking up of its fresh ripe dates: (Sh, O, K:) or the latter signifies a palm-tree of which the fruit is cut off; being of the measure فَعُولَةٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولَةٌ: and the former is said to signify one that is set apart for its fruit that is [to be] gathered, or plucked: (TA:) or a selected palm-tree: (JK:) and its pl. is حَرْفَاتٌ: (JK, TA:) or حَرْفَاتٌ signifies palm-trees whereof the quantity of the fruit that is upon them is computed by conjecture. (AZ, S, K. [See also حَرْفِيٌّ.] Also, the former, [A palm-tree set in the manner described in the following explanation:] one's digging, for a palm-tree, in a water-course, or channel of a torrent, in which are pebbles, until reaching hard ground, and then filling up the hollow with sand, and setting the palm-tree therein. (O, K.)