

art. and in art. حَسِر : in which sense, also, it has no singular. (TA in the present art.)

أَخْسِرُ sing. of أَخْسِرُونَ, which occurs in the Kur [xi. 24 and] xviii. 103 [and xxi. 70 and xxvii. 5], (Akh, S,) and signifies *The greatest losers; those who suffer, or shall suffer, the greatest loss.* (Bd.)

[مُخْسِرَةٌ *An occasion, or a cause, of loss; or of error, or going astray; or of being lost, of perishing, or of dying: a word of the same class as مَبْخَلَةٌ and مَجْبَنَةٌ &c.: pl. مَخْسِرَاتٌ. Hence the saying,] المَسَاخِرُ مَخْسِرَاتٌ † [Occasions, or causes, of mockery, or derision, or ridicule, are occasions, or causes, of loss, &c.]. (A.)*

حَسَفَ

1. حَسَفَ, aor. حَسَفَ, (JK, S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَسَفٌ, (JK,) or حَسُوفٌ, (S, K,) or both; (Mṣb;) [and † انْحَسَفَ;] *It (a place) sank, (JK, Mṣb,) or went away, into the ground, or earth, (S, Mṣb, K,) with what was upon it.* (JK.) You say, *انْحَسَفَتِ الْأَرْضُ* [and حَسَفَتِ,] *The ground sank [into the earth] with what was upon it.* (TA.) And *انْحَسَفَتْ بِهَ الْأَرْضُ*, (JK,) or *انْحَسَفَ بِهَ الْأَرْضُ*, (TA,) and *انْحَسَفَتْ*, (Mṣb in art. سوخ,) *The ground sank with him, or it: (JK:) or the ground, or earth, [swallowed up him, or it; or] took and enclosed him, or it.* (TA.) And *انْحَسَفَتْ الْبَيْتُ* *The well [sank and collapsed; or] went away into the earth with its casing of stones and wood.* (Mgh.) And *انْحَسَفَ فِي الْأَرْضِ* and *انْحَسَفَ فِيهَا* [He, or it, sank into the ground, or earth, and became swallowed up, or enclosed, or concealed, therein]. (S.) It is said in the Kur [xxviii. 82], accord. to one reading, *انْحَسَفْنَا* [We had been swallowed up by the earth]: (S:) accord. to another reading, (that of 'Abd-Allah, S, i. e. Ibn-Mes'ood, TA,) *انْحَسَفْنَا*, (S, K,) in the pass. form; (K;) [meaning the same;] like as one says, *انْحَسَفَتْ عَيْنُ الْمَاءِ*. (S.) You say also, *انْحَسَفَتْ عَيْنُ الْمَاءِ*, (S.) *The spring of water sank, or went away, into the earth.* (Mṣb, K.) And *انْحَسَفَتْ الْعَيْنُ* *The eye sank, or became depressed, in the head; syn. غَارَتْ; (Mṣb in art. غور;) [and so حَسَفَتْ, inf. n. حَسُوفٌ; for] حَسُوفٌ الْعَيْنُ signifies The eye's going away into the head: (S:) or † انْحَسَفَتْ signifies its black, or part surrounded by the white, disappeared in the head: (Mgh:) or this last, (K,) as quasi-pass. of the trans. v. حَسَفَ, (TA,) † it (the eye) became blind; as also † انْحَسَفَتْ; (K, TA;) and [in like manner] † حَسَفَتْ + it (the eye) lost its light [or sight]. (Mṣb.) — [Hence, app.,] حَسَفَ الْقَمَرُ, inf. n. حَسُوفٌ; (S, Mṣb, K;) and حَسَفَ; (TA;) + *The moon [suffered eclipse, or became eclipsed, or] lost its light, or part of its light; (Mṣb;) i. q. كَسَفَ; (S, * Mṣb, * K:) and حَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ and كَسَفَتْ both signify the same [i. e. the sun suffered eclipse, &c.]: (Mgh:) or one says كَسَفَتْ of the sun, and حَسَفَ of the moon, (Th, S, Mṣb,**

K,) accord. to the more approved usage: (Th, S, Mṣb:) or, in the common conventional language, الكَسُوفُ is the partial loss of the light of the sun, and الحَسُوفُ is the total loss of the light thereof: (AHát, Mṣb:) or الحَسُوفُ is the partial loss of the light of the sun, and الكَسُوفُ is the total loss thereof, (K, TA,) accord. to AHát: (TA:) الحَسُوفُ often occurs in the trads., as said of the sun; though the term commonly known in the classical language is الكَسُوفُ [in this case]: and it is said in a trad., *إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ لَا يَخْسِفَانِ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ أَوْ لِحَيَاتِهِ* [Verily the sun and the moon suffer not eclipse for the death of any one or for his life]; predominance being in this instance attributed to the moon, as being masc., over the sun, which is fem. (IAth.) — Also, inf. n. حَسَفَ, † *It (a thing) became defective or deficient; suffered loss or diminution.* (K.) — † *It (the body) became lean, or emaciated.* (TA.) And حَسَفَتْ, said of camels and of sheep or goats, † *They became lean, or emaciated.* (TA. [This meaning is there indicated, but not clearly expressed. See حَسَفَةٌ. Accord. to the KL, the inf. n. حَسَفٌ signifies The being vile, abject, or contemptible: and also the being lean, or emaciated: and hence Golius, on that authority, has rendered the verb as meaning vilis et macer fuit.]) — Also † *It (the colour, or complexion, of a person) became altered, or altered for the worse.* (TA.) — And † *It (a thing, K, as, for instance, a roof, TA) became pierced with a hole, or rent; (K, TA;) as also † انْحَسَفَ.* (TA.) — And, حَسَفَتْ, said of a she-camel, † *She, after yielding abundant milk, soon stopped [its flow] in winter.* (K, TA.) — And, said of a well, *It was, or became, such as is termed حَسِيفٌ [q. v.].* (TA.) — And حَسَفَ, said of a man, † *He recovered from a disease.* (IDrd, K, TA.) — حَسَفَ, (JK, Mṣb, TA,) aor. حَسَفَ, (Kur xvi. 47, &c,) inf. n. حَسَفٌ, *He (God) made a place, (JK, Mṣb,) or the ground, (TA,) to sink, (JK, Mṣb, TA,) or go away, into the earth, (Mṣb,) with what was upon it.* (JK, TA.) And *حَسَفَ بِهَ الْأَرْضُ*, (S, K,) inf. n. حَسَفٌ, (S,) *He (God) made him, or it, to disappear in the earth, or ground: (S, K:) [or made the earth, or ground, to sink with, and swallow up, him, or it:] whence, in the Kur [xxviii. 81], فَحَسَفْنَا بِهَ وَبَدَارِهِ الْأَرْضُ* [And we made the ground to sink with, and swallow up, him and his mansion]. (S.) And *حَسَفْتُ عَيْنَ الْمَاءِ* *I made the spring of water to sink, or go away, into the earth.* (Mṣb.) — حَسَفَ عَيْنَ فُلَانٍ, (K, TA,) aor. حَسَفَ, inf. n. حَسَفٌ, (TA,) † *He put out, or blinded, the eye of such a one, (K, * TA,) so that the black, or part surrounded by the white, disappeared in the head.* (TA.) — حَسَفَ الشَّيْءَ, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) † *He made a hole in, or rent, the thing.* (K, TA.) — And † *He cut, or cut off, the thing.* (K.) — حَسَفَ الْبَيْتُ, (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) † *He dug the well in stones, so that it yielded an abundant and unceasing flow of water: (K, TA:) or he dug the well by piercing through its mountain [or rock] to the water beneath so that it would never become exhausted: or he dug the well so as to reach an unceasing, or a*

copious, source of water. (TA.) Hence the saying of 'Omar, in reply to a question of El-'Abbás respecting the poets, *أَمْرًا الْقَيْسَ سَابِقَهُمْ حَسَفَ لَهُمْ*, *عَيْنَ الشُّعْرِ*, i. e. † [Imra-el-Keys is he who has the precedence of them:] *he has made the source of poetry to well forth abundantly to them.* (TA.) — حَسَفَ النَّاقَةَ, inf. n. as above, † *He (God) made the she-camel, after yielding abundant milk, soon to stop [its flow] in winter.* (K, TA.) — حَسَفَ also signifies *The confining a beast without fodder: (K, TA:) or making a beast to pass the night without fodder: (Ham p. 290:) and (hence, TA) † the constraining a man to do that which he dislikes, or hates; (JK, Ham ibid., K, TA;) as also حَسَفَ: (JK:) and (hence, Ham) † the lowering, humbling, or abasing, another: (Ham, * K, TA:) whence, سُبْتُهُ الحَسَفُ, (Ham,) or سَامَهُ حَسَفًا, &c.: [explained below: see حَسَفَ:] (TA:) and the verb of حَسَفَ in these three senses is حَسَفَ. (T, K.)*

4. أُحَسَفَتِ الْعَيْنُ: see 1. — *انْحَسَفَ*, said of a well-sinker, † *He found his well to be such as is termed حَسِيفٌ [q. v.]: (JK:) or he produced an abundant flow of water.* (TA.)

7: see 1, in nine places.

حَسَفَ [an inf. n. of 1: and hence several of the significations here following.] *Deep places in the ground (عُمُوقُ ظَاهِرِ الْأَرْضِ; in the CḲ ماء عُمُوقُ الْمَاءِ); as also حَسَفَ. (K, TA.) — The place whence the water of a well issues.* (AZ, S, K.) In the following saying of Sa'ideh El-Hudhalee,

* أَلَا يَا فَتَى مَا عَبَدَ شَمْسٍ بِبَيْتِهِ *
* يَبْلُ عَلَى الْعَادِي وَتَوْبَى الْمَخْسِفِ *

the last word is pl. of حَسَفَ [app. as signifying *A source of water*], after the manner of مَشَابِهٌ and مَلَامِحٌ: (TA:) the meaning is, [Truly, O young man, what is 'Abd-Shems? i. e.] *how great a person is 'Abd-Shems! by the like of him the enemy is overcome [and the sources of water become difficult of access].* (M in art. ببل.) — *A cloud, or collection of clouds, that has risen and appeared from the direction of the extreme west, [as North-western Africa is called by the Arabs,] from [the quarter of] the right of the Kibleh [to one who is on the north-east of Mekkeh, towards El-'Irāk]: (Lth, K:) or it signifies, (JK, TA,) [and] so حَسَفٌ and حَسِيفٌ, (K,) a cloud, or collection of clouds, that has risen and appeared from the direction of the extreme west, bearing much water; (JK, K, TA;) i. e., from [the quarter of] the right of the Kibleh [as explained above]. (TA.) — † *Deficiency, or imperfection; a fault; or a low, or base, quality; (S, K, TA;) as also حَسِيفَةٌ. (TA.) One says, رَضِيَ فُلَانٌ بِالحَسَفِ † Such a one was content with deficiency, or imperfection; &c. (S, TA.) — † *Leanness, or emaciation; (TA;) as also حَسِيفَةٌ. (JK.) — [See also 1, last sentence. — Hence,] بَاتَ الْقَوْمُ عَلَى الحَسَفِ † The party passed the night in a state of hunger, not having anything wherewith to feed themselves: (TA:) and بَاتَ فُلَانٌ الحَسَفِ † Such a one passed***