 Impotent in speech or actions; syn. عَىً،; (in one copy of the $\mathbf{K}^{\mathbf{2}}{ }^{3}$, or unintelligent; TA;) and heavy, or dull: (S), K :) or signifies impotent in speech or actions; dull of speech and understanding; heavy: and hard, or churlish; heary, or dull; having much hair: ( $\mathrm{Az}:$ ) or, as some say, one who has upon liin dangling strings, or the like, hanging from the suspensory of a sword, or other thing, and resembling the ثر of a cloud: or, as some say, this word signifies stupid; foolish; of little sense: and - هدبّ, neak. (TA.)

هَّ A hind of pare of a horse, in which exertion, or energy, is employed; a rertain hard

, + A man of much speech, or talk; of many nords. (K.) App. from the (TA.)
, A man having long, or large, eyclashes. (K.) Lth explains it by the words طَويلُ أَشْفَارْ
 Az disapproves of this expression, because اشفار العيـن significs "the edges of the eyelius," whence the cyclashes grow : (TA :)
 lashes. (TA.) An cye having long lashes. (TA.) - 1 tree having
 \& A pendulous, flubby, ear. (TA, from a trad.)بُí
 having long feathers which reach to the ground.


- Having an unwoien end, or extremity; syn. ذُ دُرَّبر : occurring as an epithet applied to the kind of stuff called


## هد<10

 K :) sour and thich milk. (L.) 'The former word is a contraction of the latter. (S.) Also the former, Smallness of the eyes, and mealnuess of the sight; or myrtalopia, or the seeing better by night than in the day, and in a
 $\mathbf{K}$ :) or (so in the $L$, in the $K$, and) weahness of the eye, (K,) or, of the sight: ( L :) or (so in the $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{s}}$; in the K, and) [1hat neukness of the sight nhich is termed] عَشًا, [which is a badness of sight by night and duy; or the quality of secing by day but not by night,] (El-Mufadddal, L, K, )
 ness of the sight; with a flowing of the tears at most times; syu. عَهـٌ : ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{L}:$ ) or this is a
mistake: ( K :) or any injurious affection of the eye. (M, F.) - Also, Weak-sighted: (L, K:) an epithet applied to a man. (L.) - Also, Black gum (L, K) nhich flows from trees. (L.)

1., 1., (K) and in a neak manner: (TA:) or he nalked in the manner of an old man; (S, K; ) and the like: (TA:) or he (an old man) walked with short steps: or walled hastily, without desiring to do so: (TA :) or he walked with unintermitting steps: (As:) or he walked in a shaking manner, by reason of old age. (I Aạ.) - ©i, (S,) aor. =,
 ostrich) walled, or went, (or ran, TA,) in a tremulous manner. (S, TA.) - ’ْفُ tThe cooking-pot boiled vehemently. (TA.) -
 yearned tonards her young one; ; حَتُتْ عَأَى
 uttered the cry produced by yearning towards her young one : see below :] or the latter significs she ras affectionate to her young one. (S, K.) Also, inf. n. as above, $+1 t$ (the wind) made a sound; syn. (L.)
2. in the lump, so that it bore a resemblance to a هُوْ (TA.)
5. تهذ̇ع It (the voice, or a sound) became much intercepted, or interrupted, (تَقَطَّعَ) nith a tremulous manner. (S, K.) See $1 .=$ تهَ عَلْيْ They made apparent, or manifest, his gracious. artions, or qualities, or his fuvours, or kindnesses. (TA.)

10 : see 1.
"ْ́n, (a subst., L,) The yearning, or the cry produced by ycaving torards her young ane, of a camel ; (K:) or the yearning of a she-camel towards her young ane; (S, L.)

Eice sce pin
 pot that wils vehemently: (TA:) or, fuickly. (K.)
 ostrich that so roalks, or runs. (S, TA.) One


 called because it so walks, or runs: ('ГA:) [and

 at the nomen's camel-litters upon the camels like ostriches]. (A.)
[A Aind of camel-vehicle for women; ] the velicle of the Arab women of the desen : (JK:) a kind of vehicle for women, (S, K, ) having a
 top: (S:) or [a camel-vehicle for nomen] made nith staves, over mhich are put pieces of nood, and covered with a dome-like top: (M:) or a cainel-vehicle (مَتهِ) having a dome-like top (قُّة) , covered with pieces of cloth, in nhirh nomen ride: (Et-Towsheeh :) pl. جُوْا (TA.) [See


A she-camel that yearns, or that utters the cry produced by yearning tonards her younty one: ( K :) or that yearns towards her young one: (S, L:) as also "هُؤُ. (TA.) Also, +A wind that has a suund; : لَّ $:(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{L}:)$ from (L.)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Maste. (K.) } \\
\text { Hasty. } & \text { (K.) } \tag{K.}
\end{array}
$$

## هس

 K,) inf. n. هُ (S, Mṣ, K) and (K, (K, or the latter is a simple subst., (Mşb,) It (a man's blood, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{Msb}, \mathrm{K}$, or another thing, K ) went for nothing; [meaing, in the case of blood, unretaliated, and uncompersated by a mulct; as shown below, voce ${ }^{\circ}$; ; ] il was, or berame, of no account, null, or void; ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{M} \underset{\mathrm{s}}{ } \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{K}$;) as
 aor., , (Msh,) He (a man, Msb, K, or the Sulṭin, Ṣ, A, made it (a man's blood) to go for nothing; [meaning, unretaliated, and uncompensated lay a mukt ;] he made it to be of no account;
 which means he made it (a man's bload) allonable to be taken, or shed. (S, TA.) Thus these two verbs are trans. as well as intrans. (Msh.) It is said in a trad., مَنْ اُطْلَعْ فِى دَارٍ بِغَيْر إِذْنٍ فَقَنْ
 permixsion, his eye shall be allowed to be put out; or] the putting out of his eye shall go for nothiny, unretaliated, and uncompensated by a mulct.
 [Thou hast made mue (meaning my offence) to pass unnoticed, or hast taken no account of

