

وحش. — [وحش به, or وحش به,] aor. يحش, (IAar, K,) inf. n. وحش; (TK;) and وحش به, (S, K,) or بها, (S, A,) which latter form of the verb is disapproved by IAar, but both are correct; (TA;) and توحش [app. used alone, the objective complement being understood]; (TA;) He threw it, or them, away, (S, K,) or to a distance, (A,) namely, his garment, (S, K,) or his garments, (A,) and his sword, (TA,) and his spear, (S, TA,) and his weapon, or weapons, (S, A,) or anything, (TA,) to lighten himself, (A,) or his beast of carriage, (TA,) in fear of his being overtaken: (S, K:) [or in any case; for] it is said in a trad. of El-Ows and El-Khazraj, فَوَحَّشُوا بِأَسْلِحَتِهِمْ وَأَعْتَنَقَ بَعْضُهُمْ بَعْضًا [Then they threw away their weapons, and embraced one another]. (TA.)

2: see 1.

4. اوحش It (a place, A, Mṣb, or a place of alighting or abode, S, K) was, or became, desolate, deserted, or destitute of human beings; (S, A, Mṣb, K,) the people having gone from it; (S, K;) as also توحش. (A, Mṣb, K.) And [in like manner you say of a land,] توحشت الأرض, [and توحشت, (see وحش وحشة, voce وحش,)] The land was, or became وحشة (S, TA) [i. e. desolate, deserted, &c.] — He (a man) was, or became, hungry; (S, A, K, TA;) not having eaten anything, so that his inside was empty; (TA;) as also توحش: (A:) or the latter signifies his belly became empty by reason of hunger. (S, K.) Also the former, His provisions became spent, or exhausted. (S, K.) You say, توحشتن Our provisions have been spent for two nights. (S.) You say also, توحش للدواء (S, A, K\*) He made himself hungry; (A;) or made his inside, (S,) or his stomach, (K,) empty of food (S, K) and beverage; (K;) for the purpose of drinking medicine. (S, A, K.) = اوحش الأرض He found the land to be وحشة (As, S, K) [i. e. desolate, deserted, or destitute of human beings — اوحش الرجل (S, A) He made the man lonely, or solitary; and sad, sorrowful, or disquieted or troubled in mind; [by his absence, or withdrawal of himself; and afraid;] or he made him to feel, or experience, وحشة [i. e. loneliness, or solitude, &c.]; (S;) contr. of أنسه, (S, K, in art. أنس,) inf. n. إيناس. (S, in that art.) Hence the saying of the people of Mekkeh, [and of Egypt,] أَوْحَشْنَا [Thou hast made us lonely, &c., by thine absence]. (TA.) [See also an ex. from a poet, voce أنس: And see its quasi-pass., 10.]

5. توحش He (a beast) became mild, or shy; syn. أبَد, (S, A, K, &c., in art. أبَد,) and تَابَد. (A, L, in that art.) And He (a man) became unsocial, unsociable, unfamiliar, or shy; like a

wild animal; syn. أَيْد, (S, K, ubi supra,) and تَابَد: (A, K, ubi supra;) and استوحش signifies the same; (see this verb below;) or he became, or made himself, as though on a par with the wild animals; expl. by لَحِقَ بِالْوَحْشِ. (TA.) [See exs. of both voce أنس.] — See also 4, in five places. — And see 1.

10. استوحش: see 5. — It is also quasi-pass. of اوحش الرجل, (S, TA,) and [thus] signifies He felt, or experienced, وحشة [i. e. loneliness, or solitude, &c.]; and sadness, grief, sorrow, or disquietude or trouble of mind, &c.; and fear, &c.]. (S, \* K, TA.) And استوحش إلى الشيء [He felt a want of the thing]. (K, voce عرى, q. v.) You say also استوحش منه, (A, TA,) or عنه, (Mṣb,) [meaning He was afraid of, or feared, him, or it; agreeably with an explanation of the inf. n. in Har, p. 331: see also an instance below, voce وحش: or] meaning he was shy of him; averse from him; unsocial, unsociable, or unfamiliar, with him; and like a wild animal. (TA.) — استوحشت الأرض: see 4. = [He deemed a word, or sound, &c., strange, or uncouth.]

وحش: pl. حشون: see وحش.

وحش, applied to a country, or region, (S, K,) and a place, (TA,) and a house (دار), (A,) and [its fem.] وحشة, applied to a land (أرض), (S, TA,) to a house (دار); (A;) Desolate, deserted, or destitute of human beings or inhabitants; (S, K, TA;) as also موحش and متوحش: (A:) and وحشة and مستوحشة signify the same. (K, TA.) You say also, بلاد حشون Countries, or regions, desolate, deserted, &c.; after the manner of سنون; and in the accus. and gen., حشين: pl., as Az says, of حشة, originally وحش, [So I read instead of وحشة, which is evidently a mistranscription,] the و being wanting, as it is in زنة and صلة and عدة. (TA.) You also say, لقيته بوحش إصميت, (S, K,) and إصميت, (TA,) i. e., I found him, or met him, in a desolate, or deserted, country, or region. (S, K.) [See remarks on the last word in the former phrase in art. صمت.] And in like manner, تركته بوحش البتن I left him in the desert part of the elevated plain, where one could not reach him. (L, TA.)\* And [hence] حمار وحش An ass of a desert; [i. e. a wild ass;] as also حمار وحشي. (S, K.) [And الوحش بقر The bull and cow, or bulls and cows, collectively, of the desert; i. e., the wild bull and cow, or bulls and cows.] — [Hence also] Animals (حيوان) [which is used as a sing. and a pl., but is here meant to be understood collectively, as appears

from what follows,] of the desert, (S, A, K, TA,) such as are not tame; (TA;) [i. e. wild animals;] of the fem. gender; (TA;) as also وحوش (S) and وحيش: (K:) these three words are all used in a collective sense: (Ish:) and وحشي signifies a single one of such animals; (S, K;) like زنجي in relation to زنج, and رومي to روم: (TA:) or وحش signifies such as is not tame, of beasts of the desert; and everything that is afraid of human beings (يستوحش كل شيء يستوحش) ; as also وحشي, as though the و were a corroborative, as in دواربي: or, accord. to El-Farabee, وحش in the pl. [lexicologically, but not in the language of the grammarians] of وحشي, like as روم is of رومي: (Mṣb:) or it is used as a sing., as well as collectively; for you say, هذا وحش ضخم [this is a bulky wild animal], and هذه شاة وحش [this is a wild sheep or goat, &c.]: (Ish:) وحوش is a pl. of وحش, (Mṣb, K,) and so is وحشان, (Sgh, K,) and so is وحيش, [lexicologically, but grammarians term it a quasi-pl. n.,] like as ضان is of ضان: (Sgh, TA:) or وحوش is its only broken pl. (TA.) — [Hence also, Wild, or shy; applied to girls or women: see an ex. of the word in this sense voce تو, where it has a redundant ن affixed to it.] — [Hence also] Lone; solitary; without company. You say, مشى في الأرض وحشاً He walked, or went, in the land alone, having no other with him. (TA.) — [Hence also] Hungry; (S, A, K;) as also موحش, (AZ, A,) and متوحش, (A,) and وحش: (TA:) pl. of the first, أوحاش (S, A, K) [and وحشون]. You say, بات فلان وحشاً, (S, A, K,\*) and موحشاً, and متوحشاً, (A,) Such a one passed the night hungry, (S, A, K,) not having eaten anything, so that his inside was empty. (TA.) And بتنا وحشين We passed the night without food. (TA.) [In another place in the TA, we find لقد بتنا ليلتنا هذه وحشي, and so in the L; the last word being evidently a mistranscription, for وحشين: and it is added, as though the speaker meant, وحشي جماعة; doubtless a mistake for وحش جماعة so that the saying seems to mean, We have passed this our night like a company of wild animals.]

وحش: see وحش, last signification.

وحشة Loneliness; solitude; lonesomeness; solitariness; desolateness; syn. خلوة: (S, K:) sadness; grief; sorrow; disquietude, or trouble, of mind: (S, K, TA:) or sadness, &c., arising from loneliness or solitude: (TA:) fear: (K, TA:) or fear, or fright, arising from loneliness or solitude: (TA:) a state of disunion between