

wings, and then it flies; (S;) or, as some say, larger than the flea; (TA;) or like the tick; (A;) accord. to Lth, a certain variegated insect (دَوْبَةُ مَجْرَعَةٍ); (TA;) the حُمَة [i. e. venom, or sting,] of which is like that of the hornet; (A, K;) which sticks to men, and bites, or stings; (تَلْدَغُ); and to which the extremities of whips are likened; (A;) or, accord. to Az, it has no حُمَة when it bites; but its bite occasions much pain, [though] it has no venom (سَمٌّ) like that of hornets: (TA;) or (K) a certain small insect, (IDrd, TA,) resembling the tick, that sticks to men: (IDrd, K, TA;) or it is smaller than the [black beetle called] جَعَل (ISk, TA;) or, accord. to the M, a thing like a small pebble, speckled a little with red or yellow, but its prevailing colour is black; which collects, and enters beneath men, and in their groins, or armpits, or the like, and bites them; and rends the skins in which water or milk is kept; or, as in the T, a certain small insect, (TA,) which makes holes in the skins wherein water or milk is kept, and (as Az heard the Arabs of the desert to assert, TA) enters into the pudenda of girls; (K, TA;) and is of the same kind as جَعْلَان [pl. of جَعَل], but smaller; black, speckled with white: (TA;) because of its entering into the فَرْج of the virgin girl, it is called عَاشِقُ الْأُنْثَى (IB, TA:) pl. حَرَاقِصُ. (K.) — Also The stone of a green unripe date. (AA, K.)

حرقف

Q. 1. حَرَقَفَ الْإِتَانِ He (an ass) took hold upon the حَرَاقِفَ [pl. of حَرَقَفَة] of the she-ass [with his fore legs]. (Ibn-'Abbād, Sgh, K.)

حَرَقَفَة The bone of the حَجَبَة, which is the head [or crest] of the hip or haunch: (S, K;) or the head of the upper part of the hip or haunch: (TA in art. اَكْرَم:) or [the dual] حَرَقَفَتَان signifies the place where the head of each thigh unites with, or meets, the hip or haunch, (Zj in his "Khalk el-Insān," and TA,*) externally: (TA:) [see an explanation of حَجَبَة, in which a distinction is made between this latter term and حَرَقَفَة: a distinction is also made between them by Zj in his work cited above, as a reference to حَجَبَة will show:] pl. حَرَاقِفَ (S, K) and حَرَاقِيفَ. (TA.) One says, إِذَا طَلَّاتِ الْمَرِيضُ إِذَا طَلَّاتِ [The sick man, when his lying on the side is of long continuance, his hip-joints became galled; i. e. the exterior prominent regions of his hip-joints]. (S.)

حَرَقَوُفُ An emaciated beast, or horse or the like; (S, K, TA;) i. e., whose حَرَاقِيفَ are apparent. (TA.)

حرك

1. حَرَكُ, aor. 2, (IKtt, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَرَكُ, (IKtt, Mṣb, MF,) or حَرَكُ, with fet-h, (K,) as in the 'Eyn and O, but disallowed by MF, (TA,) [and probably transcribed from some lexicon in which, as is often the case, "with fet-h" relates to the medial radical letter,] and حَرَكَة, (K,) or this is an inf. n. of un.; (Mṣb; [but in general

usage it is not thus restricted;]) and تَحَرَّكَ [which is the more common]: (S, Mṣb, K:) [both signify the same; It, or he, moved; was, or became, in a state of motion, commotion, or agitation; shook, shook about, wobbled, tottered, waggled, wagged, or nodded: or the latter verb, more properly, it, or he, was put, or it put itself, or he put himself, in a state of motion, commotion, or agitation: and the latter also signifies he became active; said of a growing child, and of a young gazelle &c.: (see حَرَكُ:)] the former is the contr. of سَكَنَ; (Mṣb, K;) and the latter is quasi-pass. of. حَرَكْتُهُ. (S, Mṣb, K.) = حَرَكُهُ, (AA, S, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. حَرَكُ, (S,) He hit, or hurt, his (a man's, AA, K) حَارَكُ. (AA, S, K.) Accord. to Fr, حَرَكُ حَارَكُهُ He cut his حَارَكُ. (TA.) And accord. to AZ, حَرَكُهُ بِالسَّيْفِ, inf. n. حَرَكُ, He smote [meaning severed] his neck with the sword. (TA.) = حَرَكُ, aor. 2, (IAqr, K,) inf. n. حَرَكُ, (TK,) He was, or became, incapable of coition (IAqr, K) with women. (IAqr, TA.)

2. حَرَكُهُ, [inf. n. تَحَرَّيْتُ,] He moved; put in motion; put in a state of motion, commotion, or agitation; moved about; agitated, stirred, or shook; it, or him. (S, Mṣb, K.) [Hence,] حَرَكُ أَحْشَائِي [It agitated my bowels] is like the phrase حَرَكُ مِنِّي [it agitated me], said by one who has been agitated by reason of an event or affair. (Ham p. 183.) — [He made it (a letter) movent; i. e., made it to be immediately followed by a vowel; contr. of سَكَنَهُ.] — He urged him (a camel) to go, but he went not. (Ibn-'Abbād, Z.)

5. تَحَرَّكَ: see 1. — [Also It (a letter) was, or became, movent; i. e., immediately followed by a vowel; contr. of سَكَنَ.]

حَرَكُ, applied to a boy, Light, active, agile, brisk, lively, or sprightly; and sharp, or quick, in intellect. (S, K.)

حَرَكَة Motion; commotion; agitation; contr. of سَكُونُ; (S, Mṣb, K;*) and so حَرَاكُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) as in the phrase مَا بِهِ حَرَاكُ [There is not in him any motion]: (S, K;) and, accord. to El-Khafājee, حَرَاكُ also; but this is disallowed by MF. (TA.) [The first, accord. to the Mṣb, is an inf. n. of un.: but see 1.] — [Also Activity: often used in this sense in the classical language, and in the present day. — And A letter's having a vowel immediately following: and a vowel itself.]

حَرَكَة i. q. حَرَقَفَة [q. v.]: (S: [in the K حَرَقَوُف, which is evidently a mistake:] pl. حَرَاكُ and حَرَاكِيكُ, (S, K,) meaning the heads, (S, TA,) or extremities, (TA,) of the two hips, or haunches, that are next the ground when one sits: (S, TA:) in the latter pl., which is extr., the ي may be inserted for euphony, because of the double ك. (TA.)

حَارَكُ: see حَرَكُ.

حَرَاكُ: see حَرَكَة.

حَرِيكُ Incapable of coition; (IAqr, K;) applied to a man and to a horse. (IAqr, TA in art. عَجَز.) — One who is weak in the waist, so that,

when he walks, he is as though he were plucking up himself [or his feet] from the ground: (IDrd, K;*) fem. with 2. (K.) A man weak in the حَرَاكِيكُ [pl. of حَرَكَة, q. v.]. (TA.)

حَارِكُ The كَاهِل [or withers]; (S;) as also حَرَكُوكُ: (K;) and the branches of the two shoulder-blades of a horse: (S;) or the upper part of the كَاهِل (K) of a horse: (TA;) or a bone projecting from the two sides thereof, (K, TA,) bordered by the two branches of the two shoulder-blades: (TA;) or the place of growth of the lowest part of the mane, next the back, upon which he who mounts lays hold: (K;) or حَارِكَان signifies the place where the two shoulder-blades meet. (Mṣb.)

مَحَرَكُ The upper extremity of the neck, (AZ, K, TA,) at the joint of the head. (TA.)

مُحَرِّكُ الْقُلُوبِ The Turner [or Mover] of hearts; [applied to God:] occurring in a trad., in which some read in its stead مَحَرِّفُ الْقُلُوبِ, meaning "The Remover of hearts:" (Fr, TA:) Abu-l-'Abbās says that the former is preferable. (TA.)

مَحْرَاكُ A thing, (S,) or piece of wood, (K,) with which a fire is stirred. (S, K.) — A style with which a receptacle for ink is stirred. (Lth, TA.)

مُحَرِّكُ One who keeps, or cleaves, to the حَارِكُ of his camel. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.)

حرم

1. حَرَمَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2, (K,) inf. n. حَرَمَ (Mṣb, K) and حَرَمَةً (IKoot, Mṣb) and حَرَامَ (IKoot, Mṣb) and حَرَامًا (Mṣb, K,) It (a thing, S, Mṣb) was, or became, forbidden, prohibited, or unlawful, (Mṣb,) عَلَيْهِ to him. (S, K.) And حَرَمَتِ الصَّلَاةَ (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَرَمَ (S, K) and حَرَمَ (K) and حَرَمُ; (AZ, TA;) and حَرَمَتِ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. حَرَمَ [in the CK حَرَمَ] and حَرَامًا; (Mṣb, K, TA;) Prayer was, or became, forbidden, prohibited, or unlawful, (Mṣb,) عَلَيْهَا to her; (T, S, K;) namely, a woman (T, S, K) menstruating. (S.) And حَرَمَ الشَّوْرَ عَلَى الصَّائِرِ [The meal before day-break was, or became, forbidden to the faster]. (K.) And حَرَمَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ عَلَى زَوْجِهَا, aor. 2, inf. n. حَرَمَ and حَرَامًا, [The woman was, or became, forbidden to her husband.] (AZ, TA.) — [Also It (a place, a possession, a right, an office or a function, a quality, a command or an ordinance, &c.) and he, (a person,) was, or became, sacred, or inviolable, or entitled to reverence, respect, or honour; whence several applications of its part n. حَرِيمٌ, q. v.] = حَرَمَهُ الشَّيْءَ, aor. 2; (S, Mṣb, K;) and حَرَمَهُ الشَّيْءَ, aor. 2; (K;) inf. n. حَرَمَ (S, Mṣb, K) and حَرَمَةً (K) and حَرَامًا (S, Mṣb, K) and حَرَامًا (S, K) and حَرِيمًا (K) and حَرِيمَةً (Har p. 69;) and أَحْرَمَهُ (S, Mṣb, K,) but this last is of weak authority; (K;) He denied him, or refused him, the thing; (S, K;) he refused to give him the