

among a people. (A.) — هَجَّتْ النَّاقَةُ فَانْبَعَثَتْ I roused the she-camel, and she became roused. (A.) — هَجَّهْتُ هَجَّتْهُ فَهَاجَ I roused him, and he became roused. (TA.) — هَاجَتْ لَهُ الدَّارُ الشَّوْقُ The dwelling excited his longing desire. (A.) — هَاجَ هَاجَ، or it, disquieted, and scared, a person. (L.) — هَاجَ الْإِبِلَ، inf. n. هَاجَ، He put the camels in motion, by night, towards the watering-place and pasture. (L.) — هَاجَتِ الْإِبِلُ The camels thirsted. (K.) — هَاجَ، (inf. n. هَاجَ، S, and هَاجَ، TA.) † It (a plant, or herbage,) dried up: (S, K:) [it withered:] it (a leguminous plant) became yellow: (Msb:) or dried up and became yellow: and became tall. (L.) — هَاجَتِ الْأَرْضُ، inf. n. هَاجَ، and هَاجَ، † The plants, or herbage, or leguminous plants, of the land dried up. (L.)

2: see 1 and 4.

3. هَاجَهُ، (TK,) inf. n. هَاجَ، (S, K,) He fought with him; engaged in a conflict, or combat, with him. (TK.) — يَوْمُ الْهَاجِ The day of fight, conflict or combat. (S, K.) — See 1.

4. أَهَاجَتِ الرِّيحُ التَّبَثَ † The wind dried up, or caused to dry up, the plants, or herbage: (S, K:) and [so] هَاجَتْهُ. (O, K in art. صوع.) — أَهَاجْنَا الْأَرْضَ † We found the land to have its plants or herbage, dried up. (S, K.)

5: see 1.

6. تَهَاجَوْا † They leaped, or sprung up, together, to fight, one against another. (S, K.)

8: see 1.

هَاجَ: see هَاجَ.

هَاجَ Civil war; or conflict and faction; or discord, or dissension; syn. فَتَنَ. (L.) See هَاجَ. — Excitement of the blood: or, of coitus: or, of longing desire. (L.) — يَوْمُ هَاجَ A day of wind: or, of clouds, or mist, and rain. (K, TA: [but accord. to some copies of the K, instead of "and rain," "or, of rain."]) — هَاجَ لَهُ هَاجَ، said with respect to a cloud, or body of clouds, when first rising; (Aq;) [meaning, It hath had a good rising, or hath risen well, so as to present, at its first rising, a good, or promising, appearance: an expression like هَاجَ، + Yellowness: [app. in a plant]: (L.) or a state of drying up. (IAq, L.) See هَاجَ.

هَاجَ، indecl., with kesreh for its termination, and هَاجَ، Cries by which a she-camel is chidden. (K.) [See also هَاجَ، in art. هَاجَ.]

هَاجَ A ewe that does not desire the ram: as though deprived of excitement. (M.) — هَاجَ female frog. (L, K.) See an ex. in a verse cited voce صَبَّارَ. — An ostrich. (L.) Pl. of both, هَاجَاتِ. (L, K.) Dim. هَاجِجَةٌ and هَاجِجَةٌ. (L.)

هَاجِجًا: see هَاجِجًا.

هَاجِجًا and هَاجِجًا (S, L, K) and هَاجِجًا and هَاجِجًا (L) the third [as also the fourth] originally an inf. n., (Msb.) War. (S, L, K.)

هَاجِجًا: see هَاجِجًا.

هَاجِجًا: see 1 and 3; and هَاجِجًا.

هَاجِجًا، and هَاجِجًا، A thing, or person, that raises, rouses, excites, stirs up, or provokes, much: each of these epithets having a trans. signification. The former is also used as a fem. epithet. (L.)

هَاجِجًا † Anger; an ebullition of anger, rage, or passion; syn. فَوْرَةٌ. (S, K.) Ex. هَاجِجًا † His anger became roused, or excited; (S;) became violent; (TA;) he became inflamed with anger. (A.) And هَاجِجًا † The ebullition of his anger, rage, or passion, became appeased. (S.) — هَاجِجًا (S, K) and هَاجِجًا (TA) † A stallion excited by lust; initum appetens. (S, K.) — هَاجِجًا † Land of which the leguminous plants have dried up, or become yellow: (S, K:) or, as in some lexicons, [and as in one copy of the S in my hands,] and become yellow: (TA:) or, of which the leguminous plants have dried up. (TA.) هَاجِجًا، and هَاجِجًا † Leguminous plants dried up, or drying up, [and yellow]. (L.)

هَاجِجًا A she-camel that is excited by desire for its accustomed place, and hastens thither. (S, K.) — See هَاجِجًا. — هَاجِجًا A camel that thirsts before [other] camels. (K.)

هيد

1. هَيدَ، aor. يَهيدُ، inf. n. هَيدَ؛ (S, L, K:) and هَيدَ، (L, K,) inf. n. تَهيدُ؛ (TA;) He moved, or put in motion, (S, L, K,) a thing, (S,) or anything: this is the original signification. (L.) — هَيدَ، aor. يَهيدُ، inf. n. هَيدَ and هَيدَ؛ (L, K;) and هَيدَ؛ (K;) It frightened, or terrified, and afflicted, distressed, or oppressed, a person. (L, K.) — هَيدَ، aor. يَهيدُ، inf. n. هَيدَ؛ (L, K;) and هَيدَ؛ (K;) He repaired; put into a right or proper state. (L, K.) It is said in a trad., with reference to the Mosque (of Moḥammad, L), هَيدَ، (S, L,) meaning Repair it: (L:) or

pull it down, and then repair it: (S, L:) or pull it down, and recommence the building of it, and repair it, and put it into a right or proper state. (L.) — هَيدَ، (Yaḥkoob, S, L, K,) aor. يَهيدُ، inf. n. هَيدَ، and هَيدَ؛ (L;) and هَيدَ؛ (Yaḥkoob, S, L:) He chid a man; and turned him away, or back, from a thing: (S, L, K:) or يَهيدُ is only used with a negative in this sense. (Yaḥkoob, K.) — هَيدَ He removed a person or thing from his or its place. (L, K.) — هَيدَ He or it disquieted, disturbed, or unsettled, a person. (K.) — هَيدَ Such a thing does not move me; (L;) it does not disquiet, disturb, or unsettle, me; I am not moved by it; do not care for it, or regard it. (S, L.) Accord. to Yaḥkoob, يَهيدُ is only thus used with a negative. (S, L.) One says, لَا يَهيدُكَ هَذَا عَنْ رَأْيِكَ Let not this move thee at all from thine opinion. (TA.)

2: see 1.

هَيدَ: see هَيدَ.

هَيدَ and هَيدَ (S, L, K) and هَيدَ and هَيدَ (IB, L) and هَيدَ (L) Cries by which camels are chidden (S, L, K) and urged. (L.) — Also هَيدَ A mode of singing to camels, to urge or excite them: (L:) or the commencement of such singing: (TA:) when a man is about to sing to camels for this purpose, he says هَيدَ، and then sings, or prolongs and modulates his voice. (L, TA.) — هَيدَ مَا لَكَ، (T, L, K,) and هَيدَ مَا لَكَ، (Sh, L,) and هَيدَ مَا لَكَ، (L,) [What is thy state, or condition, or thy affair, or business?] forms of speech used in inquiring of a man respecting his state, or condition, or his affair, or business; (T, L, K;) like as you say يَا هَذَا مَا لَكَ. (T, L.) One says, لَقِيَهُ فَقَالَ لَهُ هَيدَ مَا لَكَ [He met him, and said to him, What is thy state, &c.?] and لَقِيَهُ [I met him, and he said not to me, What is thy state, &c.?] (Lh, L,) and يَا هَيدَ مَا أَصْحَابُكَ، and يَا هَيدَ مَا لَكُمْ، [What is the state, &c., of thy companions?] (Ks, L,) and one says, هَيدَ مَا قُلْتَ هَيدَ، meaning, [Hadst thou reviled me, or shouldst thou revile me, I had not said, or would not say,] What is thine affair? (Aq, on the authority of 'Eesà Ibn-'Omar.) When a stray-camel passes by a man, and he does not turn him aside, nor does he regard it, you say, مَرَّ بَعِيرٌ هَيدَ، and, as related by an Arab of the desert, هَيدَ مَا لَكَ، with kesr to the د, [A camel passed by, and he said not to him, What is thy state, &c.?] (AZ, L.) — هَيدَ مَا لَكَ هَيدَ وَلَا هَيدَ He has no motion: (L, K:) or neither هَيدَ nor هَيدَ is to be said to him; meaning, he is not to be moved, nor withheld