

to a man, *What is thy حُرْفَة* (i. e. thine occupation) and thy lineage? (TA:) [or the meaning may be how we requite; for] = حَارْفُهُ بِسَوْءٍ signifies *He requited him for evil* (K, TA) that he had done. (TA.) And it is said in a trad., إِنَّ الْعَبْدَ لَيَحَارِفُ عَنْ خَيْرٍ أَوْ شَرٍّ, i. e. [Verily the servant] shall be requited [for his deed; the good I mean, or the evil]. (IAqr, TA.) And حَارِفٌ also signifies *He requited for good or evil*. (IAqr, K.) = حَارْفَةٌ signifies also *The measuring a wound with the مُحْرَفٌ*, i. e. the probe. (K, TA.)

4. اِحْرَفَ: see 1. — Also, (inf. n. اِحْرَافٌ, Mghb) *His مال* [or cattle] increased, and became in a good state or condition. (AZ, S, Mghb, K.) One says, جَاءَ بِالْحَقْلِ وَالْإِحْرَافِ, meaning *He came with, or brought, much cattle*. (AZ, S. [See حَقْلٌ.]) = *He emaciated, or rendered lean, a she-camel*: so says Aṣ: others say اِحْرَثَ. (S.) [See حَرْفٌ: and see حَرِيفَةٌ.] = See also 3, last sentence but one.

5: see 7: — and see also 1.

7. اِنْحَرَفَ [It became turned, or altered, from its proper way, or manner; quasi-pass. of 1 in the first of the senses explained above: and] *he turned aside*; (AZ, S, Mgh, Mghb, K;) as also اِنْحَرَفَ; (AZ, S, Mgh, K;) and اِنْحَرَفَ; (AZ, S, K;) and اِنْحَرَفَ, inf. n. حَرْفٌ; (TA;) *from it*. (AZ, S, Mghb, TA.) [Hence,] one says, اِنْحَرَفَ مَزَاجُهُ, [His temperament, or constitution, became disordered]; as also اِنْحَرَفَ, [app. a mistranscription for اِنْحَرَفَ,] inf. n. اِنْحَرَفَ. (TA.) [And اِنْحَرَفَ عَلَيْهِ *He turned against him, with enmity, or anger*.] And اِنْحَرَفَ إِلَيْهِ *He turned to, or towards, him, or it*. (TA.)

8: see 1, in two places.

12: see 7.

حَرْفٌ The extremity, verge, border, margin, brink, brow, side, or edge, (S, Mgh, K, TA,) of anything; (S, K;) as, for instance, the side of a river or rivulet, and of a ship or boat, (TA,) and of the notch of an arrow; (Mghb;) and the edge of a sword: (L, TA:) pl. [of mult. حُرُوفٌ, and of pauc.] اَحْرَافٌ. (TA.) Hence, (S,) [A point, a ridge, a brow, and a ledge, of a mountain:] the pointed, sharp, or edged, summit of a mountain: (S, Mghb, K;) a projecting portion in the side of a mountain, in form like a small دُكَّان [i. e. bench] or the like: and a portion in the summit of a mountain, having a thin edge, or ridge, rising above the upper part of the back: (Sh, TA:) pl. (of the word thus used in relation to a mountain, TA) حُرُوفٌ; (Fr, S, Mghb, K;) accord. to Fr, (Mghb) the only instance of the kind except طَلْلٌ as pl. of طَلٌّ. (Mghb, K.) [Hence, also,] A nib, of a writing-reed, obliquely cut: so in the phrase قَلَمٌ قَلَمٌ لَا حَرْفَ لَهُ, in the S and K in art. جَزْمٌ, a writing-reed not having a nib obliquely cut. (TA in that art. [See 2 in the present art.]) And حَرْفَا الرَّأْسِ The two lateral halves of the head. (TA.) [Hence, also, the phrase] فَلَانٌ عَلَى حَرْفٍ مِنْ حَرْفٍ [and اَمْرُهُ بِحَرْفٍ مِنْهُ (see 3, first sentence,)] Such a one is [standing] aloof with respect to his affair,

(عَلَى نَاجِيَةٍ مِنْهُ, ISd, TA,) [in suspense,] waiting, and looking to the result, if he see, in regarding it from one side, what he likes; (TA;) turning from it if he see what does not please him. (ISd, TA.) The saying, in the Kur xxii. 11, وَمِنْ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ عَلَى حَرْفٍ means *And of men is he who serves God standing aloof with respect to religion, in a fluctuating state, like him who is in the outskirts of the army, who, if sure of victory and spoil, stands firm, and otherwise flees*: (Ksh, Bd:*) or the meaning is, *who serves God in doubt, or suspense*, (Zj, K, Jel,) being unsteady like him who alights and abides upon the حَرْف [i. e. point, or ridge, or brow,] of a mountain: (Jel:) or in a state of disquietude respecting his case; (Ibn-'Arāfeh, K;) i. e. not entering into the religion firmly, or steadily: (K:) or who serves God in one mode of circumstances; i. e. when in ample circumstances, and not when straitened in circumstances; (AZ, S, K;) as though good fortune and plenty were one side, and an evil state were another side: (AZ, TA:) [hence,] حَرْفٌ sometimes signifies a mode, or manner, and a way. (Mghb.) — A letter of the alphabet: pl. حُرُوفٌ: (S, Mghb, K:) the letters being thus called because they are the extremities of the word [and of the syllable]. (Kull.) The saying of the lawyers, تُبْطَلُ الصَّلَاةُ بِحَرْفٍ مُفْهِمٍ [Prayer is made null by a significant letter] means only by an imperative of a verb of which the first and last radical letters are infirm; such as وَفَى from وَفَى, and قَى from قَى, and the like. (Mghb.) — As a grammatical term, †[A particle; i. e.] what is used to express a meaning, and is not a noun nor a verb: every other definition of it is bad: (K:) pl. حُرُوفٌ. (Mghb, &c.) — And †A word [absolutely: often used in this sense in lexicons &c.]. (Kull.) — A dialect, an idiom, or a mode of expression, peculiar to certain of the Arabs: pl. [of pauc.] اَحْرَافٌ: so in the saying (of Moḥammad, TA) نَزَلَ الْقُرْآنُ عَلَى سَبْعَةِ اَحْرَافٍ The Kur-ān has been revealed according to seven dialects, of the dialects of the Arabs: (A'Obeid, AZ, IATH, K:) or this means, according to seven modes, or manners, (Mgh, Mghb,) of reading: whence فَلَانٌ يَقْرَأُ بِحَرْفِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ Such a one reads in the manner of reading of Ibn-Mes'ood. (Mgh.) = Applied to a she-camel, †Lean, or light of flesh; or lean, and lank in the belly; (S, K;) and firm, strong, or hardy; likened to the حَرْف of a mountain; (S;) or to the حَرْف of a sword, (Z, O, TA,) in respect of her leanness, or thinness, and her sharpness and effectiveness in pace; (Z, TA;) or to a letter of the alphabet, meaning the letter l, in respect of her leanness: (TA:) or excellent, or high-bred, or strong and light and swift, sharp and effective in pace, rendered lean by journeyings; likened to the حَرْف of a sword: (L:) or emaciated: (S, K:) so Aṣ used to say: (S:) but this is inconsistent with Dhu-r-Rummeh's description of a she-camel by the epithets حَرْفٌ سَنَادٌ: (TA:) [see حَرِيفَةٌ:] or [in the CK "and"] great; big; of great size; (K, TA;) likened to the حَرْف of a mountain: (TA:) it is applied only to a she-camel: one may not say جَمَلٌ حَرْفٌ. (IAqr, TA.)

حَرْفٌ and حَرْفَةٌ (S, K) and حَرْفَةٌ (Mgh, K) and حَرْافٌ (TA) Ill-fatedness; privation of prosperity; or the being denied prosperity; syn. حَرْمَانٌ [as inf. n. of حَرَمَ]: (K, TA:) lack of good fortune, so that one has no increase of his cattle or other property: (S:) debarment from the means of subsistence. (Mgh.) Hence the saying of 'Omar, لِحَرْفَةٍ أَحَدِهِمْ أَشَدُّ عَلَى مَنْ عَيْلَتِهِ, (S, K,) or, accord. to one reading, لِحَرْفَةٍ, (TA,) [Verily the ill-fatedness of any one of them is more distressing to me than his poverty:] i. e., the supplying the wants of the poor man is easier to me than the making the bad to thrive: or the meaning is, the want of the means of gaining subsistence by any one of them, and grief on that account, is more distressing to me than his poverty: so in the Nh. (TA.) = الحَرْفُ A certain grain, resembling الخَرْدَل [or mustard]; (AZ, Mghb, TA;) called by the vulgar, (AHn, TA,) or in the dial. of El-'Irāq, (TA in art. رَشَدٌ,) حَبُّ الرَّشَادِ, (AHn, S, K,) or الرَّشَادُ: (Mghb:) n. un. with ة, (TA,) applied to a single grain thereof. (Mghb.) [See art. رَشَدٌ.] Hence حَرِيفٌ [q. v.]. (S, Mghb.)

حَرْفَةٌ: see حَرْفٌ, in two places.

حَرْفَةٌ A craft, or handicraft, (S, K, TA,) by which one gains his subsistence; a mode, or manner, of gain; any habitual work or occupation of a man; because he turns (يَنْحَرِفُ, K, i. e. يَمِيلُ, TA) to it; (K, TA;) a subst. from اِنْحَرَفَ: (Mgh, Mghb:) pl. حُرُوفٌ. (TA.) = See also حَرْفٌ, in two places.

حَرْفِيٌّ A seller of الحُرُوفِ, i. e. الرَّشَادِ. (K.)

حِرَافٌ: see حَرْفٌ.

حَرِيفٌ A fellow-worker, syn. مُعَايِلٌ, (S, Mgh, Mghb, K,) in one's craft or ordinary occupation: (K:) and an associate: (KL:) pl. حَرِيفَةٌ. (Mghb.) — It is mostly used by foreigners as meaning A companion in drinking: and by most of the Turks, as implying vituperation; [like our term "fellow;"] so that when any one of them addresses another by this epithet, he is angry. (TA.)

حَرَاةٌ The quality, or property, of burning, or biting, the tongue; acritude. (S, Mghb, TA.)

حَرِيفٌ, from الحَرْفِ, Burning, or biting, to the tongue: (S, Mghb, TA:) it is applied in this sense to an onion, and to other things: one should not say حَرِيفٌ. (S, TA.)

مَحْرَفٌ A place to which to turn away, or back, from a thing. (AO, S, K.) So in the saying, مَا لِي عَنْ هَذَا الْأَمْرِ مَحْرَفٌ [I have no place to which to turn away, or back, from this thing]. (AO, S, K.) — Also, and مُحْرَفٌ, A place in which a man earns or gains [subsistence], or labours to do so, and employs himself as he pleases, or follows his various pursuits. (K.)

مُحْرَفٌ A man whose property increases, and becomes in a good state or condition; or whose cattle increase &c. (S, Mghb.)