

4. أَحَفَّتْ, said of a woman: see 1. — أَحَفَّتْ رَأْسِي *I made my head to remain long without ointment [so that the hair became shaggy, matted, frouzy, or dusty].* (Aq, S, K.) — [Hence, app.,] أَحَفَّتُهُ *I spoke evil of him.* (Ibn-'Abbād, K, TA.) — أَحَفَّتُ الْفَرَسَ *I urged the horse* (S, O, L, K) *to run vehemently* (O, K) *so as to cause him to make a sound such as is termed دَوَى [i. e. a confused and continued sound]* (S, O, L, K) *in his running, [with his feet, (see حَفَّ)]* (S, L,) *or in his belly:* (O, K:) *the former is probably the right meaning.* (TA.) — أَحَفَّتُ الثَّوبَ *I wove the piece of cloth with the حَفَّ, i. e. the منسج; as also حَفَّتُهُ, (K, TA, [in the CK حَفَّتُهُ]) inf. n. تَحْفِيفٌ. (TA.)*

8. احْتَفَا: see 1, first sentence. — احْتَفَا بِهِ *He, or it, became encompassed, or surrounded, by it: and hence, became in the midst of it.* (Har p. 445.) — احْتَفَتْ, said of a woman: see 1, in two places. — احْتَفَّ النَّبْتُ *He cut the herbage; syn. جَزَّهُ: (so in some copies of the K, and in the TK:) or حَزَرَهُ [he computed by conjecture its quantity]: (so in other copies of the K, and in the TA:) mentioned by Sgh: in some copies of the K, حَزَزَهُ [he jagged it]: in one, جَزَزَهُ, which is a mistake. (TA.) — احْتَفَّتِ الْإِبِلُ الْكَلًّا *The camels ate the herbage: or obtained some of it.* (TA.) — And احْتَفَّ *He ate up entirely what was in the cooking pot: like as اشْتَفَّ signifies "he drank up entirely" what was in the vessel. (S.)**

10. اسْتَحَفَّ أَمْوَالَهُ *He took the whole of their possessions* (K, TA) *in an incursion into the territory of an enemy. (TA.)*

R. Q. 1. حَفَفَ: see 1, last sentence but one. — Also *† He (a man, TA) was, or became, straitened in his means of subsistence. (IAq, K, TA.)*

حَفَّ: see حَفَّة, in three places. — [It is said, accord. to the KL, to signify also *What is called in Persian زين كوهه*, app. meaning a saddle-bow: but this signification, if correct, is probably post-classical.] — Also, and حَفَفَ and حَفَّافٌ, *A time, or season:* (L:) *or i. q. اَثَرٌ [a track, &c.]. (K.)* You say, *جَاءَ عَلَى حَفٍّ ذَلِكْ*, and حَفَفِهِ, and حَفَّافِهِ, (L, K,) *He, or it, came in the time, or season, of that:* (L:) *or the meaning is عَلَى أَثَرِهِ [lit. in the track thereof; and hence, after, or near after, that]. (K.)* — *فَلَانَ حَفٌّ بِنَفْسِهِ* *Such a one is busied with, or anxious about, himself. (TA.)*

حَفَّة i. q. مَتَوَال; i. e. *The web-beam of a loom; the wooden thing [or roller] upon which the weaver winds the web, or piece of cloth [as it is woven]: † حَفٌّ signifying the منسج [which generally means the weaver's loom; but explained in the TK as meaning here the stay of a weaver's loom; in the KL, said to be what is called in Persian كار چوب, but this is the حَفَّة, to which the same explanation is assigned in the KL]: (S, K:*) so accord. to Aq: [for] Abou-Sa'eed [i. e. Aq] says, the حَفَّة is the مَتَوَال; and it should*

not be called the حَفٌّ; for the حَفَّ is the منسج: (S, O:) [the former is also applied to the yarn-beam, upon which the yarn is rolled: see نِيرَ:] in the L, it is said that the حَفَّة of the weaver is the wide piece of wood with which he arranges the woof between [the threads of] the warp: or, as some say, the three canes: and some say that it is حَفَّة, with kesr: and it is said to be the thing with which the weaver strikes, like a sword: and the حَفَّ is the cane that comes and goes [or goes to and fro; app. meaning the shuttle]: Az says, thus it is with the Arabs: and its pl. [the pl. of حَفَّ] is حَفُوفٌ. (TA.) One says, *مَا أَنْتَ بِحَفَّةٍ*, (TA.) *Thou art neither a حَفَّة nor a نَبْرَة*; the نَبْرَة being the transverse piece of wood: alluding to him who neither profits nor harms; meaning that he is good for nothing. (TA.) [See also a similar saying voce نِيرَ.] — Also *What camels have eaten, or obtained, (احْتَفَّتْ) of herbage. (TA.)* — See also حَفَفَ.

حَفَّة: see حَفَّة.

حَفَفَ The verge of an event, or affair. (K, TA.) You say, *هُوَ عَلَى حَفَفٍ أَمْرٍ* *He is on the verge of an event, or affair. (TA.)* — See also حَفَّ, in two places. — Also, (Aq, S, K,) and حَفُوفٌ, (K,) *An evil state, or condition, of life; and paucity of property; (Aq, S, K, TA;) as though one were placed aloof (فِي حَفَفٍ, i. e. جَانِبٍ) from the means of subsistence: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) or the former signifies straitness of the means of subsistence; (IDrd, TA;) and so † the latter: (TA:) or the former, a [bare] sufficiency of the means of subsistence: (Lh, TA:) or a state in which the family, or household, is proportionate to the provisions: (Th, TA:) it is coupled with ضَفَفَ: and is said to signify straitness; the latter signifying "paucity of food with numerousness of the eaters thereof;" or, as some say, "food proportionate to the household:" (TA:) or the former signifies a state in which the eaters are proportionate to the property; and the latter, "a state in which the eaters are more than proportionate to the property:" (Abu-l-'Abbās, TA:) or the former, want; and the latter, "paucity [of property]:" (IAq, TA:) or both signify the same. (TA.) One says, *مَا رَأَيْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ حَفَفٌ وَلَا ضَفَفٌ* *There was not seen upon them a trace of want. (S.)* And *أَصَابَهُمْ مِنَ الْعَيْشِ حَفَفٌ وَقَشَفٌ*, *Straitness of the means of subsistence befell them. (Aq, TA.)* And *مَا عِنْدَ فُلَانٍ إِلَّا حَفَفٌ مِّنْ مَّتَاعٍ* *There is not with such a one aught save a scanty supply of the necessities of life. (TA.)* And *هَذِهِ حَقَّةٌ مِّنْ مَّالٍ* *This is a scanty supply of the necessities of life, not exceeding the wants of its people or owners. (TA.)**

حَفَّافًا شَيْءٌ *A side* (S, K) *of a thing; signifying the two sides of a thing: (S:) pl. أَحَفَفَةٌ. (K.)* — *A border of hair remaining around the head of one who has become bald: (S, K:*) pl. as above. (S, K.)* Dhu-r-Rummeh says, (S, TA,) describing bowls [of food], (TA.)

لَبَنٌ إِذَا أَصْبَحَ مِنْهُمْ أَجَفَّةٌ *
وَجِينَ يَرُونَ اللَّيْلَ أَقْبَلَ جَانِبًا *

meaning *They, i. e. the bowls, have a party of them surrounding them [when they are set in the beginning of the day, and when they see the night, that it has advanced, coming on]. (S, TA.)* And you say, *قَوْمُهُ أَجَفَّةٌ بِهِ* *His people are surrounding him. (TA.)* — حَفَّافُ الرَّمْلِ *The place where the sand ends: pl. as above. (TA.)* — كَانَ الطَّعَامُ حَفَّافًا *The food was proportionate to what they ate. (TA.)* — See also حَفَّ, in two places.

حَفُوفٌ an inf. n. [See حَفَّ رَأْسُهُ, &c.]. — See also حَفَفَ, in two places.

حَفِيفٌ The دَوَى [or confused and continued sound] (S, O, K) [of the feet] of a horse in running, (S,) or of the belly of a horse in running, vehemently: (O, K:) the former is probably the right meaning: (TA: [see 1 and 4:]) the sound of the feet of camels when going a vehement pace: (TA:) the [pattering] sound of violent rain: (Aq, TA:) the [rustling] sound of the skin of a serpent, (L, K,) caused by rubbing one part thereof with another: (L:) the [rustling] sound of the wing [or wings] of a bird: (S, TA:) the [rustling] sound of a tree agitated by the wind: the [rustling, or murmuring,] sound of the wind, in, or upon, anything by [or through] which it passes: a plaintive sound, or moaning: the [murmuring, or quivering,] sound of the flaming, or blazing, of fire; and the like: (TA:) the [rushing] sound of a stone thrown by a مَنْجَنِيْقٌ: the [whizzing] sound of a penetrating or transpiercing arrow [app. in its passage through the air: see a verse cited voce دَلَّة]: (TA:) the humming, or buzzing, (دَوَى) of bees. (S and K in art. دَوَى.) The saying, cited by IAq,

أَبْلَغُ أَبَا قَيْسٍ حَفِيفُ الْأَثَابَةِ *
is explained by him as meaning [Tell thou Abou-Keys] that he is weak in intellect; as though he were the حَفِيف of the tree called أَثَابَةٌ when it is agitated by the wind: some say that it means [tell thou Abou-Keys that] I will threaten him and agitate him like as the wind agitates this tree; but ISd says that this is nought. (TA.) — *Dry herbage; as also جَفِيفٌ. (TA.)*

حَفَافَةٌ *Hair plucked out: or what has fallen of hair plucked out. (TA.)* — *Remains of straw, and of [the trefoil, or dry trefoil, called] قَت. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.)*

حَفَفَةٌ [inf. n. of حَفَفَ]. — See فَرَّ.

حَفَّانٌ A full vessel: (K:) or a vessel nearly filled to [the top of] each side: (TA:) or a vessel of which the contents, measured therein, reach to [the top of] each side. (S, K.) — *The young ones of an ostrich; male and female: (S, K:) or, accord. to ISd, females only: (MF, TA:) n. un. with ة. (S, K.)* — *The feathers, or plumage, of the ostrich. (TA.)* — *The young ones of camels: (TA:) sometimes these are thus termed:*