The act of numbering, counting, calculating, reckoning, or computing: a subst. from الإحصاء (Az, IB, TA.)

Possessing full, sound, and strong, intelligence or understanding. (K,* TA.)

Bread made upon the pebbles: but this is a vulgar term. (TA.)

one of the [ninety and nine] best names of God; He who comprehendeth everything by his knowledge; nothing escaping Him thereof, small or great. (TA.)

sec 1, last sentence.

مُعْمَاةً أَرْضُ مُعْمَاةً A land containing pebbles, or small stones: (S:) or abounding therewith; (K;) as also مُعْرِي : and in like manner, أَرْضُ حَصِيةً * a river, or rivulet, or the like, abounding therewith. (TA.)

حض

1. مُضْهُ, (S, A, Msb, K,) aor. 2, (Msb,) inf. n. (Ş, Mşb, K) and مُثُنُّ (IDrd, K,) or this latter is a simple subst., (S, K,) and ♦ مضيضى (K,) or this also is a simple subst., (S, TA,) and رَضْيَضَى, (K,) or this also is a simple subst. and is the only instance of the measure ; and of these last two, the former is the more approved; (TA;) [both of these, accord. to some, have an intensive signification;] He excited, incited, urged, or instigated, him; syn. مُثَّة; (T,Ṣ, A,K;) or مُوَلِّة; (Mṣb;) and roused him to ardour; (K;) عُلِيَّة to do it; (K;) i. e. عَلَى الخَيْرِ to do the thing; (Msb;) or عَلَى الأُمْو to fight; غلى القتّال or عُلَى القتّال to fight; (8;) or it is used as relating to pace, and to driving, and to any other thing; (M, TA;) and El-Hareeree says, on the authority of Kh, that is used peculiarly in relation to pace, or journeying, or marching: (TA in art. :) and أَحْضَفُ , (T, S, K,) inf. n. تُحْضِفُ , (T, Msh,) signifies the same; (K;) or has a more intensive signification; (Msb;) or i. q. حُرْضُهُ [which is equivalent to a with the addition given above from the K]; (T,S;) and this is used as relating to fighting: (T, TA:) or تَحْضِيْض signifies the asking, or requiring, with urgency. (Mughnee voce yl.) It is said in the Kur [lxxxix. 19], accord. to the reading of the people of El-Medeeneh, زُولًا يَحُشُونَ عَلَى طَعَامِ المِسْكِينِ; and accord. to that of El-Ḥasan, تَحُفُونَ; [Nor do they, or ye, excite one another to feed the poor, or destitute]: (TA:) or nor do they, or ye, command to feed the poor, &c.: (Fr, TA:) and there are other readings thereof: see 3 and 6. (TA.) The grammarians apply to the particles حُرُوفُ the term لَوْمَا and لَوْلَا and أَلَّا and مَلَّا Particles of exciting]; and say that (S.)

when they are followed by a future, they denote exciting to an action, and seeking or desiring or demanding the performance of it; and when followed by a preterite, reproof for not doing a thing. (Msb.)

2. مَضْضُهُ, inf. n. تُحْضِيضُ: see 1, in two places.

3. مَاضَهُ, (TK,) inf. n. مَاضَهُ, (Ṣ, K,) He excited him, &c., as above, being excited, &c., by him. (Ṣ, K, TK.) In the Kur ubi supra, among the various readings are these two: وَلَا يَحَاضُونَ and وَلا تَحَاضُونَ , meaning, accord. to Fr, Nor are they, or ye, mindful. (TA.)

6. تحاضوا They excited, &c., one another. (Ṣ, Ķ.) In the Kur ubi suprà, some read وَرُ (Fr,Ṣ,TA) Nor do ye excite one another. (Fr.)

, said to be a subst. : see 1.

of ground at حضيض A depressed piece (قرار) the place where a mountain ends; (S;) or a de-سفح of ground at, or by, the قرار) of ground at, or [i.e. foot, or bottom, or lowest part,] of a mountain; or in, or at, the lower, or lowest, part thereof, (في أَسْفَله) the سفح being behind the خضيض; the حضيض being in the part next the which seems رُونَ ذُلِك being مفح [which seems to be virtually a repetition, signifying behind that part, or it may mean above that part]: (TA:) or i. q. سفح: (K in art. سفح:) or a depressed piece (قرار) of ground: (A:) or a tract (عبدة) [in the CK, erroneously, and a depressed piece (قرار), in land or ground: (K:) and any low piece (سَافل) of land or ground: (TA:) and the ground [in an absolute sense]: (S:) pl. [of pauc.] مُضُفُّ and [of mult.] أحضُّهُ (K.) It has the last of the above-mentioned significations in a certain trad., in which it is related that a present being brought to Mohammad, he, not finding anything upon which to put it, said, فعه بالحضيض, meaning بالحضيض; [i. e. Put thou it upon the ground;] adding, for I am only a servant; I eat as the servant eateth. (S.)

and حُضِيضَى, said to be substs. : see 1.

حضأ

1. عَضاً النّار, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) aor. -, (Ḳ,) He lighted, or kindled, the fire; or made it to burn, burn up, burn brightly or fiercely, blaze, or flame: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or he opened it, (Ḳ,) i. e. stirred it, (TA,) in order that it might blaze, or flame; as also victorial. (Ḳ.) It is also without .. (Ṣ. [See art. مَضَاتُ النّارِ النّارِ السّارِ ال

8: see above.

رَّبَيْضُ حَضَى , (K,) so accord. to the correct copies of the K, but in some copies حَضِّى, (TA,) Very white. (K.)

A stick, or piece of wood, with which a fire is stirred; as also fie ; (S, K;) the latter accord to those who pronounce the verb without .. (S.)

1. عضر, aor. -; (S, A, Msb, K, &c.;) and حضر, (AA, Kh, Lth, Fr, S, Msb, K, &c.,) aor. as above, (Kh, Lth, Fr, Az, S, Msb, &c.,) not =, as is implied in the K; but the latter form of the pret. is disallowed by some; (MF;) and, with its aor., is an instance of the intermixture of dialects; (Meb;) and is like فَضَلَ, aor. 4, and نَعِير, aor. 4; which are said by IKoot to be the only instances of the kind; (MF;) inf. n. - (S, Msb, K) and أحضر (K;) and احتضر, and إحضارة; (K;) He was, or became, present; contr. of غاب: (S, K:) he came after having been absent. (Mab.) _ أَصْرَت الصَّلَاةُ _ (Lth, A, L, Mab,) and, as the people of El-Medeench say, حضرت, but all , حَضَر وَقُتُ الصَّلَاة (Lth, L,) originally , تَحْضُر The time of prayer came, or arrived. (Msb.) also signifies + He, or it, was, or became, ready, or prepared. See 4; and see also (AA, Fr, A, Mgh, K, &c.,) حضره = [.حاضر and مضره, (AA, Fr, &c.,) aor. and inf. ns. as above; (TA;) and احتضره, (Mgh, TA,) and i (K;) He was, or became, present with him; attended him; came into his presence; came to him: (K, &c.:) and he was, or became, present at it, or in it; namely, a place. (Mgh.) One says, مُضْرَت القَاضِي آمْرَأَة (Az,) and حَضْرَت , (Fr, S,) and حضر, in which the is elided because القاضى intervenes between the verb and امراة, (Sh,) but the first is the most approved, (Az,) [A moman came into the presence of, or presented herself before, or came to, the judge.] , حُضُورٌ . And مَضَرْتُ مَجْلِسَ القَاضِي And I was present at, or attended, the court of the judge. (Msb.) [And حَضْرُ دُرْسًا He attended a lecture.] And مُضَرُوا المِيَاهُ They stayed, or dwelt, by the waters. (S. [See أُعُودُ بِكَ رَبِّ ___ (أَعُاضِرُ in the Kur xxiii. 100] means [I] أَنْ يَحْضُرُونَ seek thy protection, O my Lord,] from their (the devils') bringing evil upon me: (S:) or [from their being present with me: or] hovering ,الجِنُّ تَحْضُرُ اللَّبَنَ ــ (Ksh, Bd.) ــ اللَّبَنَ (S, K,) or مُتَعَضَّرُهُ (T, TA,) +[The jinn, or genii, come to, and taint, the milk.] _____, (A,) and (A, K,) أَحْتُضِرُهُ المَوْتُ ، (A, Mgh, K,) i. q. أَحْتُضِرُ i. e. : [He was visited by the angel of death ;] he became at the point of death; in the agony of death; as also المُوتُ (Msb:) or he was visited by death, or by the angels of death; meaning he died : (Mgh :) or اُحْتُضْرُ means he died a youth. (Ş and TA voce أُجْزَر, q. v.) ___ We removed from such a خَضُونًا عَنْ مَآهِ كَذَا water. (K, TA.) _ حضرت الأمر I was present at the affair, or event. (A.) مُضُونُ الأُمْرَ بِخَيْرِ I formed a right opinion, or judgment, respecting the thing, or affair. (A.) _____, and , and احتضره , :[Anxiety befell him.] (S, A.) _ خَضْرَني كَذَا _ t Such a thing occurred to my mind. (Mab.) And مُولُوا مَا يَحْضُرُكُمْ +[Say ye what is in your minds; or] what is ready with you. (TA from a trad.) _____,