

horses of the angels; (S;) the horse of Gabriel: (K:) accord. to some, [حيزون] with ن in the place of the م. (TA.) = See also حَزْم.

أَحْزَمُ [More, and most, prudent, discrete, or cautious]. Hence the prov., أَحْزَمُ مِنْ حَرْبَاءٍ: [More prudent, or cautious, than a chameleon]. (Meyd. [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 399.]) = Also, applied to a horse, (S,) Large, or full, in the sides, or in the sides and belly and flank; contr. of أَهْضَمُ. (S, K.) — And, applied to a camel, (TA,) Large in the حِزْمُ: (K:) or large in the place of the حِزَامُ [or girth]. (T, TA.) — See also حَزْم.

أَحْزَامُ i. q. أَحْزَابُ [pl. of حَزَب]: (K:) the م is a substitute for the ب. (TA.)

مَحْزَمُ, of a beast, The part upon which lies the حِزَامُ [or girth]. (S.)

مَحْزَمُ: } see حِزَامُ.
مَحْزَمَةٌ: }

حزن

1. حَزِنَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʿ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَزْنٌ; (Mṣb, TA;) and ʿاحْزَنَ, and ʿاحْزَنَ, (S, K,) and ʿاحْزَنَ, (K;) He was, or became, affected with حَزْنٌ [q. v.; i. e. he grieved, mourned, or lamented; or was sorrowful, sad, or unhappy; &c.; عَلَيْهِ and لَهُ for him or it]. (S, Mṣb, K.) لَا تَحْزَنْ, and لَا تَحْزَنْوَا, in the Kur [ix. 40, &c., and iii. 133], do not denote a prohibition of getting حَزْنٌ; for حَزْنٌ does not come by the will of man: the real meaning is Do not thou, and ye, that which engenders حَزْنٌ; do not thou, and ye, acquire حَزْنٌ. (Er-Rāghib. [But this requires consideration; or, rather, is not in every case admissible.]) = حَزَنَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʿ, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. حَزْنٌ; (K;) and ʿاحْزَنَ; He, (another person, S,) or it, (an affair, or an event, or a case, Mṣb, K,) caused him to be affected with حَزْنٌ [which see below; i. e. grieved him; or caused him to mourn or lament, or to be sorrowful or sad or unhappy; &c.]: (S, Mṣb, K:) accord. to Yz, (S,) the former is of the dial. of Kureysh; and the latter, of the dial. of Temeem: (S, Mṣb:) and so say Th and Az: (Mṣb, TA:) but the former is said to be the more approved: (TA:) or, accord. to AZ, the aor. of the former is used, but not the pret.; (Mṣb, TA;) and when the act is ascribed to God, the latter verb is used: Z, also, says that what is well known in usage is the employing the pret. of the latter and the aor. of the former: (TA:) or حَزَنَ signifies he made him حَزِينٌ [q. v.]; and حَزَنَهُ, [in some copies of the K ʿاحْزَنَهُ,] he made حَزْنٌ to be in him: (Sb, K:) or حَزَنَهُ, it caused him to fall into حَزْنٌ. (TA.) = حَزُونَةٌ, (TA,) inf. n. حَزُونَةٌ; (S, TA;) and ʿاحْزَنَتْ; (TA;) The ground was, or became, rough, (TA,) or rugged and hard. (S.) — One says also of a beast that is not easy to ride upon, ʿاحْزَنَ الْمَشَى: [He is rough in pace]:

and حَزُونَةٌ † [In him is roughness in pace]. (TA.)

2. يَقْرَأُ بِالتَّحْزِينِ He reads, or recites, with a slender [and plaintive] voice. (S, K.) — See also 1.

4. احْزَنْ بِنَا الْمَنْزِلُ The place of alighting, or abode, was, or became, rough, or rugged and hard, with us: or made us to be on rugged ground. (TA.) — And احْزَنْ He was, or became, in a tract such as is termed حَزْنٌ [i. e. rugged, or rugged and hard: opposed to أَهْلٌ]. (K.) [And hence,] احْزَنُوا + They used roughness with men: opposed to اسهلو. (TA in art. سهل.)

5: see 1. — تَحْزَنَ عَلَيْهِ He expressed pain, grief, or sorrow, or he lamented, or moaned, for, or on account of, him, or it; syn. تَوَجَّعَ. (K.)

6: }
8: } see 1.
10: }

حَزْنٌ Rugged (S, Mṣb, K) and hard (S) ground: (S, Mṣb, K:) or rugged high ground: (TA: [see also حَزْم:]) good land, though hard, is not thus termed: (ISH:) pl. حَزُونٌ: (Mṣb, TA:) and ʿاحْزَنَ signifies the same as حَزْنٌ: (K:) so too, as some say, does ʿاحْزَنَ, with two dammehs; or, as others say, this is a pl. of حَزْنٌ: and you say also ʿاحْزَنَ أَرْضٌ حَزْنِيَّةٌ [meaning the same as حَزْنٌ, or land of a rugged, or rugged and hard, or rugged and high, kind]. (TA.)

حَزْنٌ and ʿاحْزَنَ, (Lth, S, K,) the former said by AA to be used when the nom. or gen. case is employed, and the latter when the accus. is employed; (TA;) or the former is a simple subst., and the latter an inf. n.; (Mṣb;) Grief, mourning, lamentation, sorrow, sadness, or unhappiness; contr. of سُورٌ: (S, TA:) or i. q. هَمٌّ: (K:) or [هَمٌّ, accord. to common usage, is for some evil that is expected to happen; whereas] حَزْنٌ is grief arising on account of an unpleasant event that has happened, or on account of an object of love that has passed away; and is the contr. of فَرَحٌ: (El-Munáwee, TA:) or a roughness in the spirit, occasioned by grief: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) pl. أَحْزَانٌ; (K;) [properly a pl. of pauc.; but] it has no other pl. (TA.) [Hence,] عَامُ الْحَزْنِ The year [of mourning;] in which died Khadeejah and Aboo-Tálib: (IAqr, Th, K:) so called by Moḥammad. (IAqr, Th.) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنَّا الْحَزْنَ, in the Kur [xxxv. 31], is said to mean [Praise be to God, who hath dispelled from us] the anxiety (هَمٌّ) of the morning and evening meals: or all grieving anxiety of the means of subsistence: or the grief of punishment: or of death. (TA.)

حَزْنٌ: see حَزْنٌ, in two places.

حَزْنٌ: }
حَزْنٌ: } see حَزِينٌ.
حَزْنٌ: }
حَزْنٌ: } see حَزْنٌ.
حَزْنَةٌ: }

حُزْنَةٌ Rugged mountains: pl. حُزْنٌ. (Aṣ, S, K.) — And [hence,] the pl., + Difficulties, hardships, or distresses. (TA.)

حُزْنِي A camel that pastures in a tract such as is termed حُزْنٌ. (S, TA.) — أَرْضٌ حُزْنِيَّةٌ: see حُزْنٌ.

حُزْنٌ Affected with vehement, or intense, حُزْنٌ [i. e. grief, mourning, &c.]; as also مَحْزَانٌ. (K, TA.)

حُزُونٌ A sheep, or goat, (شَاةٌ,) evil in disposition. (S, K.)

حُزْنٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and ʿاحْزَنَ (S, K) and ʿاحْزَنَ (K) Grieving, mourning, lamenting, sorrowful, sad, or unhappy: (S, Mṣb, K:) [see also حُزُونٌ; with which, accord. to the K, all seem to be syn.; and with which the first may be regarded as properly syn. on the ground of analogy, being from حُزْنٌ, not from حُزْنٌ:] pl. (of the first, TA) حُزَانٌ and حُزَانَةٌ (K, TA) and حُزَانِي. (K voce ضَرِيسٌ.) — صَوْتٌ حُزِينٌ A soft or gentle, easy, slender, plaintive, and melodious, voice. (TA.) — مَالِكُ الْحَزِينِ A certain bird. (TA. [See art. ملك.])

حُزَانَةٌ A man's family, or household, for whose case he suffers grief and anxiety. (S, K.) [And simply One's family, or household.] One says, فَلَنْ لَا يَبَالِي إِذَا شَبِعَتْ حُزَانَتُهُ أَنْ تَجُوعَ حُزَانَتُهُ [Such a one cares not, when his store-room is full, that his family, or household, suffer hunger]. (A, TA.) = A prior right which the Arabs enjoy over the foreigners, on their first arrival [in the territory of the latter], with respect to the houses and lands: (M, K:) or a condition which the Arabs used to impose upon the foreigners in Khurásán, when they took a town, or district, pacifically, that when the soldiery [of the former] passed by them, singly or in companies, they should lodge them, and entertain them, and supply them with provisions for their march to another district. (Az, TA.)

حُزُونٌ: see حُزُونٌ, in art. حَزْم.

مَحْزُونٌ: see حُزُونٌ.

مُحْزِنٌ [Grieting, or causing to mourn or lament, &c.,] is applied to an event, or a case; and also, but not حَازِنٌ, to a voice. (TA.)

حُزَانٌ: see حُزَانٌ.

مَحْزُونٌ Grieved; or caused to mourn or lament, or to be sorrowful or sad or unhappy; (AA, S, K;) as also مُحْزَنٌ. (K.) — مَحْزُونُ اللَّبْزَةِ Rough in the لبْزَةُ [app. meaning the angle of the lower jaw, or the flesh on that part]: and having the لبْزَةُ hanging down, [by the relaxation of its muscle,] in consequence of grief. (TA.)

حزى and حزو

1. يَحْزُو, (Aṣ, S,) aor. يَحْزُو, (S,) inf. n. يَحْزَى, (Aṣ, TA;) and يَحْزَى الشَّىْءُ, aor. يَحْزَى, (S,) [inf. n. حَزَى:] He computed, or determined, the quantity, measure, or the like, of the thing; (S;) he computed by conjecture the quantity, &c.