

هَجَرَ فِي الصَّوْمِ, (K,) aor. ُ, inf. n. هَجْرَانٌ, (TA,) *He abstained from sexual intercourse in fasting.* (K.) = هَجَرَ, (Lth, Fr, S, A, K, &c.,) or هَجَرَ فِي كَلَامِهِ, (Msb,) aor. ُ, (Lth, Fr, S, &c.,) inf. n. هَجْرٌ, (Lth, S, A, Mgh, Msb,) with fet-ḥ, (Mgh,) or هَجَرَ, with ḍamm, (K,) and هَجِيرَى, (A, K,) or this is a simple subst., (Lth,) and هَجِيرَى, (K,) [or this and that which immediately precedes it are intensive inf. ns.,] *He (a sick man, Lth, S, Msb, K, or one having the disease termed بِرْسَام, A'Obeyd, A, or having a fever, A'Obeyd, and one sleeping, Fr, K) talked nonsense; talked irrationally or foolishly or deliriously, (Lth, Fr, S, A, Mgh, Msb, K,) and confusedly: (Msb:) or هَجِيرَى signifies the talking much, and saying what is evil. (Sb.)* In the Kur, [xxiii. 69,] instead of تَهْجُرُونَ, in the phrase سَامِرًا تَهْجُرُونَ, [Holding discourse by night, talking irrationally or foolishly,] I'Ab reads تَهْجُرُونَ from أَهْجَرَ, [q.v.,] from الهَجْر. (TA.) — See also 4. — هَجَرَ بِهِ, aor. ُ, inf. n. هَجْرٌ, *He dreamed of him or it; or saw him or it in sleep: or he did so and talked foolishly or deliriously. (TA.)*

2. هَجَرَ, (Lth, A, K, &c.,) inf. n. تَهْجِيرٌ, (S, Msb, K,) *He journeyed in the time called the هَاجِرَة; (Lth, S, A, Mgh, K;) as also تَهْجَرُ; (IAar, S, A, K;) and أَهْجَرَ: (K:) or he went forth in that time: (Az, TA:) or he was (صَارَ) in that time: (Msb: [but in my copy of that work, صار is perhaps a mistake for سَار:] or أَهْجَرَ has this last signification; (Lth, TA;) or signifies he entered upon that time; like اظْهَرَ. (A.) — It (the day) attained to the time called he هَاجِرَة. (S, TA.)*

3. هَاجَرَهُ, (A,) inf. n. مُهَاجَرَةٌ; (B;) and أَهْجَرَهُ; (A;) *He cut him off from friendly, or loving, communion or intercourse, being so cut off by him; or he cut him, or ceased to speak to him, being in like manner cut by him: and he forsook, or abandoned, him, being forsaken, or abandoned, by him: (A, B:) this is the primary signification of the former. (B.) — هَاجَرَ, (T, A, Msb, K,) inf. n. مُهَاجَرَةٌ (T, S, A, Msb) and هَجَرَهُ, (A,) or the latter is a simple subst., (Mgh, Msb,) *He (an inhabitant of the desert) went forth from his desert to the cities or towns: this is the primary acceptance, with the Arabs, of the verb [when intrans.]: also, he (any one) left his place of abode, emigrating to another people: (Az:) he departed, or went forth, from one land to another, (S, K,) or from one country, or district, or town, to another: (Msb:) and, as used in the Kur, ii. 215, [and in many other instances in the same and other books,] he went forth [or emigrated] from the territory of the unbelievers to the territory of the believers [or**

to any place of safety or refuge on account of religious persecution, &c.] (B.) See an ex. voce تَهْجَرُ; and see هَجَرَة.

4. أَهْجَرَهُ: see هَجَرَهُ. = أَهْجَرَ فِي مَنْطِقِهِ, (S, Mgh, Msb, K,) or simply أَهْجَرَ, (A,) inf. n. إِهْجَارٌ (S, K) and هَجْرٌ, (Lh, Kr, K,) or the latter is, correctly speaking, a simple subst., (TA,) *He spoke, or uttered, foul, evil, bad, abominable, or unseemly, language: (S, A, Mgh, K:) or he did so much; beyond what he used to do before; as also هَجَرَ, aor. ُ, (Msb,) inf. n. هَجْرٌ: (L, TA:) and in like manner, he talked much of that which was not fit, suitable, meet, or proper. (S.) — أَهْجَرَ بِهِ He mocked, or scoffed, or laughed at him, derided him, or ridiculed him, and said respecting him what was foul, evil, bad, abominable, or unseemly. (Msb, K.) = See also 2, in two places.*

5. تَهْجَرَ *He affected to be like the مُهَاجِرُونَ [or emigrants from the territory of the unbelievers to that of the believers]. (A'Obeyd, S, A, K.) Hence the trad., هَاجِرُوا وَلَا تَهْجَرُوا, (A'Obeyd, S, A,) i.e., Perform ye the هَجَرَة with sincerity towards God, and affect not to be like those who do so without your being really such as do so: said by 'Omar. (A'Obeyd, TA.) = See also 2.*

6. تَهَاجَرُوا [They cut one another off from friendly or loving communion or intercourse; or they cut, or ceased to speak to, one another: they forsook, or abandoned, one another: as also أَهْجَرُوا. (A.) You say also يَتَهَاجَرَانِ, and يَتَهَاجَرَانِ, i.e., يَتَقَاطِعَانِ [They two cut each other off &c.]: (K:) تَهَاجَرٌ is syn. with تَقَاطُعٌ. (S.)

8: see 3 and 6; the latter in two places. — [He journeyed in the time of the هَاجِرَة: see 8 in art. عَشَو.]

هَاجِرَة: see هَجْرٌ = and see also هَاجِرَة.

هَجْرٌ, a subst. from أَهْجَرَ: (S, Mgh;) or from its syn. هَجَرَ; (Msb;) *Foul, evil, bad, abominable, or unseemly, language, or talk; (As, Ks, T, S, A, Mgh, Msb, K;) as also هَجْرًا; (Sgh, K;) and هَاجِرَة; of which last the pl. is هَوَاجِرٌ, incorrectly said by IJ to be an irreg. pl. of هَجْرٌ; or هَاجِرَة may be an inf. n., like كَذِبَةٌ &c. (IB.) You say, قَالَ هَجْرًا وَبَجْرًا, and هَجْرًا, [He said] a foul [and a wonderful] thing: هَجْرٌ is an inf. n., and هَجْرٌ is a simple subst. (L, TA.) And رَمَاهُ بِأَلْهَاجِرَاتٍ *He assailed him with foul words: هَاجِرَاتٍ being a word of the same class as لَابِنٌ and تَامِرٌ. (A, Msb.) And بِأَلْهَاجِرَاتٍ, and بِمُهْجِرَاتٍ, (S, K,) or بِأَلْهَاجِرَاتٍ, (A,) and بِأَلْمُهْجِرَاتٍ, (A, Msb,) *He accused him of evil things that exposed him to disgrace: (S,***

*K:) or of foul, or evil, actions. (A, Msb.) And تَكَلَّمَ بِأَلْمُهْجِرِ (in the CK بِأَلْمُهْجِرِ) *He spoke foul, or evil, language. (L, K.)**

هَجْرٌ : هَجْرَةٌ } see هَجْرَةٌ.

هَجْرَةٌ, a subst. from هَجَرَ, (S, K,) as also هَجْرَانٌ, (Msb,) signifying *The cutting another off from friendly or loving communion or intercourse: (S:) cutting one; or ceasing to speak to him: (K:) forsaking, abandoning, deserting, or shunning or avoiding, one. (Msb.)* It is said in a trad., لَا هَجْرَةَ بَعْدَ ثَلَاثَ [There shall be no cutting off from friendly communion after three nights with their days,] the meaning is, هَجْرٌ as contr. of وَضَلٌ; i.e., such anger as exists between Muslims, or a failing, or falling short, with respect to the duties of society, exclusively of what relates to religion: but the هَجْرَة of those who follow their own natural desires [in matters of religion], and of innovators [in religion], should continue even as long as they do not repent, and return to the truth. (TA.) — [Also, A mode, or manner, of cutting another off from friendly or loving communion or intercourse: &c. See 1, where an ex. occurs.] — Also, A removal from the desert to the towns or villages: this was its [primary] acceptance with the Arabs: and the forsaking of his country, or district, or the like, by an inhabitant of the desert, or by an inhabitant of a town, or village, or cultivated district, and taking up his abode in another country or district, or the like, an emigration; (TA;) the forsaking of one's home and removing to another place; (Mgh;) the forsaking of a country, or district, or the like, and removing to another; (Msb;) the going forth from one land to another; as also هَجْرَةٌ: (K:) [and an emigration from the territory of the unbelievers to the territory of the believers, or to any place of safety or refuge on account of religious persecution &c.: see 3, last signification:] a subst. from هَاجَرَ. (Msb, TA.) — [الهَجْرَة, peculiarly, The emigration, or flight, (for it was really a flight,) of Moḥammad, from Mekkeh to Yethrib, which latter was afterwards called El-Medeeneh. Hence, تَارِيخُ الْهَجْرَةِ The era of the Hijreh, or Flight. The epoch of this era is not the date of the Flight itself, as some have imagined, (for this took place on an uncertain day, most probably the first or second, of the third lunar month of the Arabian year,) but is the first day of the Arabian year in which the Flight happened: and as I believe that all European writers who have attempted to fix it, prior to M. Caussin de Perceval, have erred respecting it, the true date, as shown by him, (see his "Essai sur l'Histoire des Arabes," &c., in the places referred to in the index to that