

حُرث — حُرب

became used in the case of bewailing any person who was dear, and in the cases of other calamities: but this account of the origin did not please ISd. (TA.) — Also *Perdition. destruction, or death.* (Har p. 158.)

حَرِبٌ: see حَرِبٌ. — Also † *Angry*: (A:) or *violently angry*: (S, K:) applied to a man and to a lion. (S, A.) And i. q. كَلْبٌ [meaning *Affected with canine madness*]: pl. حَرَبَى, (K,) syn. with كَلْبَى, but unknown to Az in this sense except in one instance. (TA.)

حَرِبَةٌ [A dart, or javelin;] a certain weapon (K) resembling a spear, (Mṣb,) but smaller, (TA,) having a wide head; (Aṣ, TA;) not reckoned among رِمَاحٍ: (IAqr, TA:) dim. حَرِبَةٌ (Mṣb:) pl. حَرَبٌ. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) You say, أَخْدُوا الْحَرَبَ لِلْحَرَابِ [They took the darts, or javelins, for contending in war, or battle]. (A.) — A thrust, stick, or stab. (K.) — *Spoliation.* (K.) — *Corruptness of religion.* (K.) — حَرِبَةٌ a name of *Friday*; (K, TA;) accord. to the Námoos, because it is a time for warring with oneself: (TA:) pl. حَرَبَاتٍ and حَرَبَاتٍ. (K.)

حَرِبَةٌ A mode, or manner, of war, battle, fight, or conflict. (K.)

حَرِبَى [The male chameleon;] the male of what is called أَمْ حُبَّينْ; (S, Mṣb, K;) [but see the latter appellation in art. حَبْنٌ;] a well-known animal: (TA:) or a certain reptile, like the عَظَّةٌ, (K,) said to be larger than this latter, (Mṣb,) somewhat larger, (S,) that turns itself, (S, Mṣb,) or its head, (K,) towards the sun, (S, Mṣb, K,) turning with the sun as the sun turns, and assuming various colours (S, Mṣb) by reason of the heat of the sun: (S:) Az describes it as a reptile resembling in form what is called سَامُ ابْرَصٌ, with four legs, slender head, [which is not correct as applied to the chameleon,] and striped back; that all the day looks towards the sun; and he adds that its flesh is impure, and the Arabs never eat it: (TA:) [accord. to Freytag, the word, thus applied, is said (but I know not on what authority) to be from حَرِبَا, meaning حَافِظُ الشَّمْسَ (guardian of the sun):] the fem. is with ة: (S:) and the pl. حَرَبَى. (S, Mṣb.) [The word is used in passages cited in the TA as masc. and fem.; whence it seems that it may be written حَرِبَةٌ as well as حَرِبَى.] The Arabs used the expression اِنْتَصَبَ عَوْدٌ فِي حَرِبَةٍ تَنْصَبْ: (ذِئْبٌ غَضَّا) or تَنْصَبْ, like حَرِبَةٍ: (S:) [the latter word in each of these cases being the name of a tree:] the former is proverbially applied to a prudent man; because the حَرِبَةٌ does not quit the first branch but to leap upon the second. (TA.) The phrase اِنْتَصَبَ عَوْدٌ فِي حَرِبَةٍ is used, by inversion, for العَرْبَةَ فِي الْعَوْدِ [The male chameleon stood erect upon the branch]: for it stands erect upon stones, and upon the roots or trunks of trees, looking towards the sun, and declines as the sun declines. (TA.) — Also † The back: or its flesh: (K:) or حَتَنٌ means the flesh along either side of the backbone: (TA:) or this, (TA,) or الحَرِبَةَ, (K,)

the ridge of the backbone: (K, TA:) or حَوَالَى, (S, L, TA) signifies the portions of flesh, (S,) or the flesh, (L, TA,) along either side of the backbone: (S, L, TA:) the sing. is حَرِبَةٌ; likened to the حَرَبَاءَ [or male chameleon] of the desert, and therefore tropical: Kr says that the sing. of حَرِبَةٌ is حَرِبَةٌ الطَّهُورُ accord. to rule; showing that it has no known sing. on the authority of hearsay. (L, TA.) — The nails, (S,) or a nail, (K,) of a coat of mail: (S, K:) or the head of a nail in a ring of a coat of mail: (K:) pl. as above. (TA.) — And *Rugged ground*: (K:) or rugged and hard ground; accord. to Th; but the word commonly known is حَزَبَةٌ, with záy. (TA.) [This meaning has been supposed to be assigned in the K to حَرِبَةٌ; but the TA shows that such is not the case.]

حَرِبٌ and مَحْرُوبٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and حَرِبَةٌ (MF) Despoiled of his wealth, or property; plundered; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, MF;) and left without anything: (S, Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. (of the first, TA) مَحْرُوبٌ and حَرِبَةٌ (K.) And حَرِبَةٌ and حَرِبَةٌ (K.) And حَرِبَةٌ and حَرِبَةٌ (K.) — A woman deprived of her child, or children. (TA.) And مَحْرُوبٌ + Despoiled of his religion; rendered, or become, an unbeliever. (TA.)

dim. of حَرِبٌ, q. v.

حَرَابَةٌ: see what next follows.

حَرَابَةٌ (S, A, K) and حَرِبَةٌ (A) Wealth, or property, of which one is despoiled, or plundered: (A, K:) a man's property is not so called until he has been despoiled of it: (TA:) or (K, but in the A "and") wealth, or property, by means of which one lives, or subsists: (S, A, K:) pl. of the former [and of the latter also accord. to analogy] حَرَابَةٌ. (TA.)

dim. of حَرِبَةٌ, q. v.

حَرَابَةٌ A troop of plunderers. (TA.)

حَارَبٌ [act. part. n. of حَرَبٌ]. — It occurs in a trad. as signifying One who strips people forcibly of their clothes. (TA.)

مَحْرَبٌ and مَحْرِبٌ: see حَرِبٌ, in three places.

مَحْرِبَةٌ (S, K, in the CK) A land containing, (S,) or abounding with, (K,) animals of the kind called حَرِبَةٌ [i. e. male chameleons]. (S, K.)

الْمَحَرَبُ and المَحَرَبُ + The lion. (K, TA.)

مَحَرَبٌ: see حَرِبٌ, in two places. — Also The upper end of a sitting-room, (Mṣb, and so accord. to an explanation of the pl. مَحَارِبٌ, in the S, on the authority of Fr,) or of a house, or tent, or chamber; (K;) the chief, or most honourable, sitting-place; (AO, L, Mṣb, K;*) whence, in a trad. [he used to dislike the uppermost, or chief, sitting-places in rooms]: (L:) the place where kings and chiefs and great men sit: (Mṣb:) a high place: (Aṣ, Hr, TA:) a [chamber of the kind called] غُرْفَةٌ: (S, Mṣb, K:) the highest chamber in a house: a chamber to which one ascends by stairs: (Zj, TA:) a king's closet, or private chamber, into which he

retires alone, out of the way of the people: (K:) a [pavilion, or building of the kind called] المَتَنْ: (Aṣ, TA:) the station of the Imám in a mosque: (K:) the مَحَرَاب [or niche which shows the direction of the kiblah] of a mosque; from the same word as signifying the "upper end of a sitting-room;" (Fr, S, Mṣb;) or, as some say, because the person praying wars with the devil and with himself by causing the attention of his heart: (Mṣb:) the highest place in a mosque: (Zj, TA:) the kibleh: (L, TA:) a mosque, or place of worship; so in the Kur xix. 12: (S, L:) a place of assembly. (Aṣ, TA.) مَحَارِبُ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ means The places of worship of the Children of Israel, (T, K,) in which they used to assemble for prayer, (T, TA,) or in which they used to sit; (K;) as though they sat therein to consult respecting war. (TA.) [See also مَدْبَعٌ.] — I. q. أَجْمَعَةٌ, (K,) meaning The haunt of a lion. (TA.) — The neck of a beast. (Lth, K, TA.)

مَحَرَبٌ and مَحْرُوبٌ: see حَرِبٌ, in three places.

المَحَرَبُ: see المَتَنْ.

حُرث

1. **حُرثٌ**, aor. 2 (S, Mṣb, K) and 3, (K,) inf. n. **حُرثٌ**, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) He gained, acquired, or earned, (S, A, K,) wealth; (S;) as also اِحْتَرَثٌ (Az, TA:) he collected wealth. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) — He sought, sought after, or sought to gain, sustenance; and laboured diligently; لِعَالَهِ for his family; as also اِحْتَرَثٌ: (TA:) he worked, or laboured, for the goods of the present world, (Az, TA,) and † for those of the world to come. (Az, A, TA.) You say, اِحْرَثْ لِآخِرَتِكَ خَانَكَ تَمُوتُ اَهْرَثْ لِدُنْيَاكَ خَانَكَ تَمُوتُ (S, TA) Labour for thy good in the present world as though thou wert to live for ever: and, in continuation, وَاعْمَلْ لِآخِرَتِكَ خَانَكَ تَمُوتُ اَهْرَثْ لِدُنْيَاكَ خَانَكَ تَمُوتُ and work for thy good in the world to come as though thou wert to die to-morrow. (TA.)

— Also **حُرثٌ**, (T, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2 and 3, (K,) inf. n. **حُرثٌ**, (T, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and حَرَاثَةٌ; (TA;) and اِحْتَرَثٌ; (T, S;) He sowed; (T, S, K;) he cast seed upon the ground: (T, TA:) [accord. to Bd (xlii. 19), this is the primary significance: see حُرثٌ, below:] and the former verb, he tilled, or cultivated, land, either by sowing or by planting: (TA:) or he ploughed up land for sowing: (Mgh, Mṣb:) or he ploughed land; because the doing so is a means of gain. (Ham p. 70.) And the former verb, *He ploughed up the ground by much walking upon it;* as also اِحْرَثٌ. (TA.) — Also, the former verb, (L, K,) aor. 2 and 3, (K,) inf. n. **حُرثٌ**, (A, L, K,) He took, or had, four wives together. (A, L, K.) — *Immoderate invit:* (A, K:) multūm invit. (IAqr, L.) And حُرثٌ اَمْرَأَةٌ Multūm invit mulierem suam. (IAqr, L.) — † *He emaciated, or rendered lean,* (IAqr, S, A, K,) a beast, (K,) or a camel, (IAqr, TA,) or a she-camel, (IAqr, S, A,) and a horse, (IAqr, TA,) by journeying (IAqr, S, A, K) thereon; (IAqr, S, K;) as also اِحْرَثٌ, (so in the