

إِذَا ذُكِرَ الصَّالِحُونَ فَحَى هَلْ بَعْرٌ (S in art. (هل), or فَحَيْلًا بَعْرًا (TA,) i. e. [When the good, or righteous, are mentioned, then] keep thou to 'Omar, and call 'Omar, (S ubi suprâ, and TA,) and begin with him, and be quick in mentioning him; (TA;) for he is of such. (S ubi suprâ.) Accord. to some of the grammarians, (TA,) when you say هَلَّا حَى, with tenween, it is as though you said هَلَّا حَى; and without tenween, it is as though you said هَلَّا حَى; the tenween being made a sign of indeterminateness; and the omission of it, a sign of determinateness: and so it is in all compounds of this kind. (K.) [See also art. هل.]

حَى Living, having life, alive, or quick; contr. of مَيِّتٌ [or مَيِّتٌ]; (S, Mgh, \* Mšb, \* K;) and حَيَوَانٌ is syn. with حَى [as meaning having animal life]: (IB:) dim. of the former حَيِّئٌ: (Mšb:) and pl. أَحْيَاءُ. (Mšb, K.) When you say of a person, تَيْسٌ بِحَى, you mean that he is dead: (Lh:) but ضَرْبٌ ضَرْبَةً لَيْسَ بِحَايٍ مِنْهَا, (Lh, K,) [in the CK ضَرْبٌ, and] in [some of] the copies of the K, erroneously, بِحَايًا, (TA,) means [He was struck a blow] in consequence of which he will not live: (Lh, K:\*) like as the saying لَا تَأْكُلْ كَذَا فَإِنَّكَ مَارِضٌ means Thou wilt be sick if thou eat such a thing. (Lh, K.) Accord. to ISh, one says, أَتَانَا حَى فُلَانٌ, meaning Such a one came to us in his life [-time]: and سَمِعْتُ حَى فُلَانٍ يَقُولُ كَذَا, meaning I heard such a one say thus in his life [-time]: (TA:) [or the former may mean Such a one himself came to us: and the latter, I heard such a one himself say thus: for] حَى [i. e. حَى as a prefixed noun] is sometimes redundant, like دُوٌّ and آلٌ: (Ham p. 308:) [and] IB says that حَى فُلَانٍ means Such a one himself. (TA.) And they say, كَيْفَ أَنْتَ وَحَيَّةٌ أَهْلَكَ, i. e. How art thou, and those remaining alive of thy family? (TA.)—Applied to God, Deathless. (Er-Râghib.)—Possessing the faculty of growth, as an animal, and as a plant: (Er-Râghib:) and, applied to a plant, fresh, juicy, or succulent, and growing tall. (TA.)—[Sensitively alive;] possessing the faculty of sensation. (Er-Râghib.)—[Intellectually alive;] possessing the faculty of intellect. (Er-Râghib.) [Hence,] †A Muslim; like as مَيِّتٌ means an unbeliever. (TA.)—†Lively, as meaning free from grief or sorrow. (Er-Râghib.)—†Wholes, sound, or unbroken. (L and TA in art. صَاب.)—†Fruitful land; or land abounding with herbage; (K, TA;) like as اَرْضٌ مَيِّتَةٌ means unfruitful land. (TA.)—†The sun is, or was, of a clear colour, unaltered by approaching the place of setting; as though its setting were regarded as death: (TA:) or still bright and white: or still hot and powerful: but the former of these two meanings is the more probable. (Mgh.)—†Nَارٌ حَيَّةٌ [A live, or burning, fire. (AHn.)—†An apparent, or a distinct, road or way: (K:) pl. أَحْيَاءُ. (TA.)—See also حَيَّةٌ, first Bk. I.

sentence. = [A tribe] of the Arabs: (S:) the children, or descendants, of one father or ancestor, whether many or few: and a شَعْبٌ comprising قَبَائِلَ: (Az, TA:) or a قَبِيلَةٌ of the Arabs: (Mšb:) or a بَطْنٌ of the بَطُونِ of the Arabs: (K, TA:) pl. أَحْيَاءُ. (S, Mšb, K.) = The vulva, or external portion of the organs of generation, of a woman. (Az, K. See also حَيَاءُ, of which حَى is also said to be a pl.) Hence, سَعَفُ الْحَى, applied by an Arab of the desert to The paraphernalia of a bride. (Az, TA.) = لَا مَنَعَ مِنْهُ لَا حَى عَنْهُ (Ks, K,\*) i. e. [There is no forbiddance of him; or] nothing is forbidden him. (Fr.) = لَا يَعْرِفُ لَا حَى مِنَ الْحَى He knows not, or will not know, what is true from what is false; (IAqr, K, Har p. 236;) and so الْحَوُّ مِنَ اللَّوِّ: (TA:) or the حَوِيَّةُ [or winding gut, &c.,] from the twisting of the rope: (K:) or overt speech from covert: or the living from the dead: or the act of turning round, or winding, [see حَوَاهُ, (in art. حَوَى),] of which حَى is an inf. n.,] from the act of twisting. (Har ubi suprâ.) = The act of collecting. (TA. [But in this and some other senses it is an inf. n. of حَوَى: see 1 in art. حَوَى.] = أَحْيَاءُ as pl. of حَاةٌ: see art. حَاوًا.

حَى: see حَيَاءُ, of which it is said to be a syn.: and of which it is also said to be a pl.: = and see حَيَاءُ, of which, also, it is said to be a pl.

حَيَّةٌ [A serpent;] a certain thing well known: (K, TA:) [improperly explained in the Mšb as syn. with أُنْفَى:] applied to the male and the female; (S, Mšb;) the ة being added to denote one of a kind, as in بَطَّةٌ and دَجَاجَةٌ; [although حَى is not used as a coll. gen. n.; and] although the saying رَأَيْتُ حَيًّا عَلَى حَيَّةٍ, as meaning [I saw] a male [serpent] upon a female [serpent], is related as having been heard from the Arabs: (S:) but حَيُّوتٌ is also applied to the male; (Az, S, K;) the ت being augmentative; for the word is originally حَيُّو [or حَيُّو]: (Az, TA:) it is said that it does not die unless by an accident: and they say of a long-lived man, مَا هُوَ إِلَّا حَيَّةٌ [He is none other than a serpent]; and in like manner they say of a woman; as though it were called حَيَّةٌ because of its long life: [for] some, including Sb, say that it is derived from حَيَاءَةٌ, as the rel. n. is حَيُّوِي, not حَوُّوِي: and to him who objects that one says رَجُلٌ حَوَّاهُ [meaning "a man who collects serpents"], it is replied that حَيَّةٌ and حَوَّاهُ are of different roots, like لَوْلُو and لَأَلٌ, &c.: but it may be from تَحَوَّى, because of its winding, or coiling, itself; and some say that it is originally حَوِيَّةٌ; some, that it is originally حَوِيَّةٌ: (TA:) [the dim. is حَيِّئَةٌ:] the pl. is حَيَّوَاتٌ (K) and حَيَّوَاتٌ (K, TA,) or حَيَّوَاتٌ. (So in some copies of the K [agreeably with the dial. of Hudhey].) Hence the prov. هُوَ أَبْصَرُ مِنْ حَيَّةٍ [He is more sharp-sighted than a serpent];

because of the sharpness of its sight: and أَظْلَمُ مِنْ حَيَّةٍ [more wrongful in conduct than a serpent]; because it comes to the burrow of the [lizard called] ضَبٌّ, and eats its young one, and takes up its abode in its burrow. (TA.) And سَقَاهُ اللَّهُ دَمَ الْحَيَّاتِ [May God give him to drink the blood of the serpents]; i. e., †destroy him. (TA.) And لَا تَلِدُ الْحَيَّةُ إِلَّا حَيِّئَةً [The serpent does not bring forth anything save a little serpent]: a prov. applied to the cunning and mischievous, or malignant. (TA.) And فُلَانٌ حَيَّةٌ الوَادِي, or الأَرْضِ, or الأَبْدِ, or الحَمَاطِ, †Such a one is cunning and mischievous, or malignant, (IAqr, K,) and intelligent, in the utmost degree: (IAqr:) [or] فُلَانٌ حَيَّةٌ الوَادِي means †such a one is strong in resisting, a defender of his possessions. (TA.) And حَيَّةٌ الوَادِي is also an appellation applied to †The lion; (K, TA;) because of his cunning, or craftiness. (TA.) One says also, هُمُ حَيَّةٌ الأَرْضِ, meaning †They are cunning, guileful, malignant, or mischievous, and strong, not neglecting to take blood-revenge: so in a saying of Dhu-l-Işba' El-'Adwânee cited voce عَذِيرٌ. (TA.) And فُلَانٌ حَيَّةٌ ذَكَرٌ (S, TA) †Such a one is courageous and strong. (TA.) And رَأَيْتُ فِي كِتَابِهِ حَيَّةٌ †He is clever, or ingenious; acute, or sharp; intelligent. (TA.) And حَيَّاتٌ وَعَقَابٌ †I saw in his letter slanders, or calumnies, addressed to the ruling power, in order to cause the object thereof to fall into embarrassment from which escape would be difficult. (TA.) — الحَيَّةُ is also a name of †[The constellation Draco; commonly called التَّيْنِ]; certain stars [partly] between the فَرْقَدَانِ [or β and γ of Ursa Minor] and بَنَاتُ نَعَشٍ [meaning the stars in the tail of Ursa Major]: (K:) so called by way of comparison. (TA.) — And حَيَّةٌ also signifies †A certain mark made with a hot iron upon the neck, and upon the thigh, of a camel, twisting, or winding, like the حَيَّةٌ [properly so called]. (Ibn-Habeeb, TA.) = See also حَى.

حَيًّا Rain; (S, Mšb, K;) as also حَيَّاءٌ: (K:) or much rain: (Har p. 185:) as being the means of giving life to the earth: (TA:) and †plenty; or abundance of herbage, (S, K,) and the means of giving life to the earth and to men; as being caused by the rain; and so حَيَّاءٌ: (TA:) or [simply] herbage; because produced by the rain: and fat, and fatness; because produced by the herbage: (Ham p. 662:) dual. حَيَّيَانٌ: (S:) and pl. أَحْيَاءُ. (TA.) حَيَّا الرَّبِيعِ means The rain [called ربيع, or of the season thus called,] that gives life to the earth. (TA.) = See also the next paragraph.

حَيِّئٌ an inf. n. of حَيَّى in the first of the senses explained in this art. (K.) — [Hence,] syn. with حَيًّا, in two senses: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places. — Also inf. n. of حَيَّى as syn. with اسْتَحْيَى; (S, \* Mgh, Mšb, K;) i. q. اسْتَحْيَاءٌ; (S;) Shame; a sense of shame; shyness, or bashfulness; [and particularly, but not