

also signifies the quality of belonging to this sect. (S, \*K, \*TA.)

حَرِيٌّ A camel that pastures in a stony tract such as is termed حَرَّة. (S, K.)

حُرِّيَّةٌ The state, or condition, of freedom; contr. of slavery; as also حُرُورِيَّةٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K) and حُرُورِيَّةٌ (S, Mṣb, K,) of which two the latter is the chaste form, (Mgh,) or it is more chaste than the former, which is the regular form, (MF,) and حَرَارٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K,) not حَرَارٌ (TA,) and حُرُورَةٌ (K, TA [in the CK حُرُورَةٌ]) and حَرَارَةٌ (TA.) — Free persons, collectively. (Mgh.) [See حُر.] — † The eminent, elevated, or noble persons of the Arabs, (K, TA,) and of the foreigners. (TA.) You say, هُوَ مِنْ حُرِّيَّةِ قَوْمِهِ He is of the noble ones of his people: (A:) or of the choicest, best, or most excellent, of his people. (TA.) — † Sandy, soft earth, (K, TA,) good, and fit to produce plants or herbage. (TA.) — حُرِّيَّةُ الْبَقُولِ: see حُر.

حَرَانٌ Thirsty: (S, A, K:) or it has an intensive signification, as will be shown by what follows: (TA:) fem. حَرَى: pl. (masc. and fem., TA) حَرَارٌ (S, TA) and حَرَارِيٌّ and حَرَارِيٌّ. (TA.) One says حَرَانُ يَرَانُ حَرَانٌ. (TA.) It is said in a trad., فِي كَلِّ كَيْدِ حَرَى أَجْرٌ, meaning For the giving of drink to any liver that is dried up by thirst from intense heat, there shall be a recompense: and in another, فِي كَلِّ كَيْدِ حَارَّةٍ أَجْرٌ. (IAth, TA.) — [See also a tropical use of this word in a verse cited in art. حَسْبُ, conj. 2.]

حَارٌ Hot: (Mṣb:) a very hot day, and food. (A.) IAḥr says, I do not say يَوْمٌ حَرٌّ. (TA in art. قَر.) [This seems to imply that some allow it; and it is common in the present day. See جَرْمٌ.] — See an ex. of its fem., حَارَّةٌ, in the next preceding paragraph. — † Difficult, troublesome, distressing, fatiguing, or severe work. (K, TA.) El-Ḥasan, when [his father] 'Alee ordered him to flog El-Weleed the son of 'Oḡbeli for drinking wine, in the days of 'Othmán, said, وَوَلِّ حَارَهَا مَنْ تَوَلَّى قَارَهَا † Set thou over what is evil thereof him who has superintended what is good thereof: (Mgh:) or set thou over what is difficult of the affair him who has superintended what is profitable thereof: (Mṣb:) meaning that only he should undertake the infliction of the flogging who superintends the profitable affairs of government. (Mgh.) — جَاءَ فُلَانٌ حَارًا مُخَهُ Such a one came in a plump, or fat, state; contr. of بَارِدًا مُخَهُ, and الْعِظَامُ بَارِدٌ. (A and TA in art. بَرَد.)

أَحْرٌ [Hotter: and hottest]. — أَحْرُونَ: see حَرَّةٌ. — هُوَ أَحْرٌ حَسَنًا مِنْهُ — He is more delicate [or more free from defects] in goodliness, or beauty, than he. (K, TA.)

أَحَارٌ: see حَرٌّ, first sentence.

مُحَرٌّ A man whose camels are thirsty. (S.)

مُحَرَّرٌ Freed from slavery; emancipated. (TA.)

— A child devoted by the parent to the service of a church. (TA.) [See also 2.]

حَرِيرٌ: see مَحْرُورٌ.

### حرب

1. حَرَبَهُ (S, A, K,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. حَرَبٌ (S, K,) He despoiled him of his wealth, or property; or plundered him; (S, A, K;) leaving him without anything. (S.) — [Hence,] حَرِبَ (A, Mgh, Mṣb,) or حَرَبَ مَالَهُ (S,) He was, or became, despoiled, or plundered, (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb,) of his wealth, or property, (S,) or of all his wealth, or property; as also حَرِبَ (Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. ʔ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. حَرَبٌ. (Mgh, Mṣb.) You say, مَا لَهُ جَرِبٌ حَرِبَ: see art. جَرِبَ. (TA.) And حَرِبَ دِينَهُ † He was despoiled of his religion; was rendered, or became, an unbeliever. (TA.) — [And hence,] حَرِبَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. حَرَبٌ, He said حَرِبًا, or † He was despoiled of his religion; was rendered, or became, an unbeliever. (TA.) — [And hence,] حَرِبَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. حَرَبٌ (A, TA,) † He (a man, S, A) was, or became, angry, (A,) or violently angry. (S, K.) And i. q. كَلِبٌ [meaning † He was, or became, affected with canine madness: see حَرِبَ]. (K.) And † He (an enemy) was, or became, like a lion; as also † استحرب. (TA.)

2. حَرِبَ, inf. n. تَحْرِيْبٌ, He sharpened a spear-head. (S, K.) — † He angered: (S, A:) or angered violently: (K:) and he provoked, or exasperated. (S, K, TA.) And it is said to signify † He acquainted a person with a thing that angered him: but where it is said to have this meaning, it is accord. to one reading with ج and hemzch [in the places of ح and ب]. (TA.)

3. حَارَبَهُ (S, A, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. مُحَارَبَةٌ (Mṣb, K) and حَرَابٌ (K,) He waged, or contended in, war with him; warred, or battled, with him. (S, \*A, Mṣb, K.) See also 6. — He was, or became, hostile, or an enemy, to him. (S, \*TA.) — He disobeyed Him; namely, God. (TA.)

4. احْرَبَ الحَرَبَ He excited, provoked, or stirred up, war. (K.) — احْرَبَهُ He guided him to spoil, or plunder; guided him, or showed him the way, to obtain spoil, or plunder, of an enemy; (S, K, TA;) acting as a spy. (TA.) — He found him to be despoiled, or plundered, of his wealth, or property, or of all his wealth, or property. (TA.)

6. حَارَبُوا and احترَبُوا (S, A, K) and حاربوا (S) They waged, or contended in, war, one with another; warred, or battled, one with another. (S, A, K.)

8: see 6. — اُحْتَرِبَ It was all plundered, taken, or carried off. (Har p. 313.)

10: see 1, last meaning.

حَرْبٌ War, battle, fight, or conflict; (Mṣb, TA;) contr. of سَلْمٌ; (TA;) consisting, first, in shooting arrows, one at another; then, in thrusting, one at another, with spears; then, in combating one another with swords; and then, in grappling and struggling together: (Suh, TA:) it is [generally] fem.; (S, L, Mṣb;) but its dim.

is حَرِيْبٌ, without ة, (Kh, S, L, Mṣb,) contr. to rule, (L, Mṣb,) like دُرَيْغٌ, and قُوَيْسٌ, and قُوَيْسٌ in a fem. sense, (L,) because originally an inf. n. [of which the verb (حَرَبَ) seems not to have been used as meaning "he waged, or contended in, war"], (El-Mázinec, S,) or in order that it may not be confounded with the dim. of حَرَبَةٌ: (Mṣb:) Seer makes its origin to be the epithet حَرَبٌ, which, however, is originally an inf. n.: (L:) sometimes it is masc.; (IAḥr, Mbr, S, Mṣb, K;) but this is extr.: (L:) the pl. is حُرُوبٌ. (S, K.) You say, وَقَعَتْ بَيْنَهُمْ حَرْبٌ [War happened between them]. (S.) And قَامَتِ الحَرْبُ عَلَى سَاقٍ The war, or battle, became vehement, so that safety from destruction was difficult of attainment. (Mṣb.) And making it masc., as meaning قِتَالٌ, you say حَرْبٌ شَدِيدٌ A vehement fight or battle. (Mṣb.) [Hence,] ابْنُ حَرْبٍ A warrior: (Er-Rághib, TA in art. بَنِي) and ابْنُ الحَرْبِ [the warrior; or] he who suffices for war, and who defends. (Mṣb in that art.) And دَارُ الحَرْبِ The country, or countries, of the unbelievers, (Mṣb,) or of [those called by the Muslims] the polytheists, (K,) between whom and the Muslims there is not peace. (Mṣb, K.) In the saying of Aboo-Ḥaneefeh, كَانَتْ مَكَّةُ إِذْ ذَاكَ حَرْبًا, the meaning is دَارُ حَرْبٍ [Mekkeh was at that time a place of which the people were at war with the Muslims]. (Mgh.) — It is also an epithet; originally an inf. n. (L.) You say رَجُلٌ حَرَبٌ (K, TA,) [in the CK حَرِبٌ, but it is] like عَدْلٌ (TA,) A man vehement in war, and courageous; as also مُحَرَّبٌ and مُحَرَّبٌ: (K:) or مُحَرَّبٌ signifies a man of wars; (S;) or a man of war, as also مُحَرَّبٌ; and a known, experienced warrior. (TA.) [Being originally an inf. n.] حَرِبٌ as an epithet is used in the same form as masc. and fem. and sing. and pl.: (K:) so that one says حَرِبٌ امْرَأَةٌ and قَوْمٌ حَرِبٌ (S, K.) — Also An enemy, (S, K,) whether, or not, actually at war. (K.) So in the saying, أَنَا حَرِبٌ لِمَنْ حَارَبَنِي [I am an enemy to him who wars with me, or who is an enemy to me]. (S.) And فُلَانٌ حَرِبٌ Such a one is the enemy of such a one. (TA.) Some hold that حَرِبٌ is a pl. [or rather a quasi-pl. n.] of حَارِبٌ or مُحَارِبٌ. (TA.)

وَأَحْرَبًا inf. n. of حَرَبٌ. (A, Mgh, Mṣb.) حَرِبًا is an ejaculation expressive of grief, lamentation, or regret, [meaning Alas, my spoliation! or my loss! or my grief!] (ISd, Mgh, TA,) used in an absolute manner, like وَأَسْفًا (ISd, TA,) or يَا أَسْفًا (Mgh,) from حَرَبَهُ "he despoiled him of his wealth, or property:" (K:) [or from حَرِبَ, q. v.:] or it originated from the fact that Ḥarb the son of Umeiyeh, when any one died, used to ask his family what they required to expend on the occasion, and used to supply them therewith; (TA;) and when he himself died, the people of Mekkeh and its neighbourhood bewailed him, saying, وَأَحْرَبًا (Th, K, \*TA,) or وَأَحْرَبًا (TA,) [Alas for Ḥarb!] and then they changed the expression to وَأَحْرَبًا (Th, K,) or وَأَحْرَبًا, and it