

4. أَحَفَّتْ, said of a woman: see 1. — أَحَفَّتْ رأسي I made my head to remain long without ointment [so that the hair became shaggy, matted, frouzy, or dusty]. (Aḡ, Ṣ, K.) — [Hence, app.] أَحَفَّتَهُ I spoke evil of him. (Ibn-'Abbād, K, TA.) — أَحَفَّتُ الفرس I urged the horse (Ṣ, O, L, K) to run vehemently (O, K) so as to cause him to make a sound such as is termed دَوِي [i. e. a confused and continued sound] (Ṣ, O, L, K) in his running, [with his feet, (see حَفَّ)] (Ṣ, L,) or in his belly: (O, K:) the former is probably the right meaning. (TA.) — أَحَفَّتُ الثوب I wove the piece of cloth with the حَفَّ, i. e. the مَنَسَج; as also حَفَّتَهُ (K, TA, [in the CK حَفَّتَهُ]) inf. n. حَفِيفٌ. (TA.)

8. احتفوا: see 1, first sentence. — احتف به He, or it, became encompassed, or surrounded, by it: and hence, became in the midst of it. (Har p. 445.) — احتفت, said of a woman: see 1, in two places. — احتفت الثبت He cut the herbage; syn. حَزَه: (so in some copies of the K, and in the TK:) or حَزَرَه [he computed by conjecture its quantity]: (so in other copies of the K, and in the TA:) mentioned by Ṣgh: in some copies of the K, حَزَرَه [he jagged it]: in one, حَزَرَه, which is a mistake. (TA.) — احتفت الإبل الكلا The camels ate the herbage: or obtained some of it. (TA.) — And احتف He ate up entirely what was in the cooking pot: like as اشتف signifies "he drank up entirely" what was in the vessel. (Ṣ.)

10. استحف أموالهم He took the whole of their possessions (K, TA) in an incursion into the territory of an enemy. (TA.)

R. Q. 1. حَفَفَ: see 1, last sentence but one. — Also † He (a man, TA) was, or became, straitened in his means of subsistence. (IAḡr, K, TA.)

حَفَّ: see حَفَّة, in three places. — [It is said, accord. to the KL, to signify also What is called in Persian زين كوهه, app. meaning a saddle-bow: but this signification, if correct, is probably post-classical.] — Also, and حَفَفَ and حَفَّافٌ, A time, or season: (L:) or i. q. اُتْر [a track, &c.]. (K.) You say, جَاءَ عَلَى حَفِّ ذَلِكَ, and حَفَفَهُ, and حَفَّافَهُ, (L, K,) He, or it, came in the time, or season, of that: (L:) or the meaning is عَلَى أُتْرِهِ [lit. in the track thereof; and hence, after, or near after, that]. (K.) — فَلَانَ حَفَّ بِنَفْسِهِ Such a one is busied with, or anxious about, himself. (TA.)

حَفَّة i. q. مَنَوَال; i. e. The web-beam of a loom; the wooden thing [or roller] upon which the weaver winds the web, or piece of cloth [as it is woven]: حَفَّ signifying the مَنَسَج [which generally means the weaver's loom; but explained in the TK as meaning here the stay of a weaver's loom; in the KL, said to be what is called in Persian كار چوب, but this is the حَفَّة, to which the same explanation is assigned in the KL]: (Ṣ, K:\*) so accord. to Aḡ: [for] Aboo-Sa'eed [i. e. Aḡ] says, the حَفَّة is the مَنَوَال; and it should

not be called the حَفَّ; for the حَفَّ is the مَنَسَج: (Ṣ, O:) [the former is also applied to the yarn-beam, upon which the yarn is rolled: see نِير: in the L, it is said that the حَفَّة of the weaver is the wide piece of wood with which he arranges the woof between [the threads of] the warp: or, as some say, the three canes: and some say that it is حَفَّة, with kesr: and it is said to be the thing with which the weaver strikes, like a sword: and the حَفَّ is the cane that comes and goes [or goes to and fro; app. meaning the shuttle]: Az says, thus it is with the Arabs: and its pl. [the pl. of حَفَّ] is حَفُوفٌ. (TA.) One says, مَا أَنْتَ بِحَفَّةٍ [Thou art neither a حَفَّة nor a نيرة]; the نيرة being the transverse piece of wood: alluding to him who neither profits nor harms; meaning that he is good for nothing. (TA.) [See also a similar saying voce نِير.] — Also What camels have eaten, or obtained, (احففت) of herbage. (TA.) — See also حَفَفَ.

حَفَّة: see حَفَّة.

حَفَفَ The verge of an event, or affair. (K,\* TA.) You say, هُوَ عَلَى حَفَفِ أَمْرٍ He is on the verge of an event, or affair. (TA.) — See also حَفَّ, in two places. — Also, (Aḡ, Ṣ, K,) and حَفُوفٌ, (K,) † An evil state, or condition, of life; and paucity of property; (Aḡ, Ṣ, K, TA;) as though one were placed aloof (في حَفَفٍ, i. e. جانب,) from the means of subsistence: (Er-Rághib, TA:) or the former signifies straitness of the means of subsistence; (IDrd, TA;) and so † the latter: (TA:) or the former, a [bare] sufficiency of the means of subsistence: (Lh, TA:) or a state in which the family, or household, is proportionate to the provisions: (Th, TA:) it is coupled with صَفَفَ: and is said to signify straitness; the latter signifying "paucity of food with numerousness of the eaters thereof;" or, as some say, "food proportionate to the household:" (TA:) or the former signifies a state in which the eaters are proportionate to the property; and the latter, "a state in which the eaters are more than proportionate to the property:" (Abu-l-'Abbás, TA:) or the former, want; and the latter, "paucity [of property]:" (IAḡr, TA:) or both signify the same. (TA.) One says, مَا رَأَيْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ حَفَفًا وَلَا صَفَفًا There was not seen upon them a trace of want. (Ṣ.) And أَصَابَهُمْ مِنَ الْعَيْشِ حَفَفٌ and صَفَفٌ, Straitness of the means of subsistence befell them. (Aḡ, TA.) And مَا عِنْدَ فَلَانٍ إِلَّا حَفَفٌ مِنَ مَتَاعِ الْمَتَاعِ There is not with such a one aught save a scanty supply of the necessaries of life. (TA.) And مِنْ مَالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ حَفَّةٌ, or مَتَاعٌ, This is a scanty supply of the necessaries of life, not exceeding the wants of its people or owners. (TA.)

حَفَّافًا A side (Ṣ, K) of a thing; حَفَّافًا شَيْءٌ signifying the two sides of a thing: (Ṣ:) pl. أَحَفَّةٌ. (K.) — A border of hair remaining around the head of one who has become bald: (Ṣ, K:\*) pl. as above. (Ṣ, K.) Dhu-r-Rummeh says, (Ṣ, TA,) describing bowls [of food], (TA.)

\* لَهَنَ إِذَا أَصْبَحْنَ مِنْهُرٍ أَحَقَّةً \*  
\* وَحِينَ يَرَوْنَ اللَّيْلَ أَقْبَلَ جَائِيًا \*

meaning They, i. e. the bowls, have a party of them surrounding them [when they are set in the beginning of the day, and when they see the night, that it has advanced, coming on]. (Ṣ, TA.) And you say, بِه قَوْمُهُ أَحَقَّةٌ به His people are surrounding him. (TA.) — حَفَّافُ الرَّمْلِ The place where the sand ends: pl. as above. (TA.) — كَانَ الطَّعَامُ حَفَّافًا مَا أَكَلُوا The food was proportionate to what they ate. (TA.) — See also حَفَّ, in two places.

حَفَّ an inf. n. [See حَفَّ رَأْسُهُ, &c.]. — See also حَفَفَ, in two places.

حَفِيفٌ The دَوِي [or confused and continued sound] (Ṣ, O, K) [of the feet] of a horse in running, (Ṣ,) or of the belly of a horse in running vehemently: (O, K:) the former is probably the right meaning: (TA: [see 1 and 4:]) the sound of the feet of camels when going a vehement pace: (TA:) the [pattering] sound of violent rain: (Aḡ, TA:) the [rustling] sound of the skin of a serpent, (L, K,) caused by rubbing one part thereof with another: (L:) the [rustling] sound of the wing [or wings] of a bird: (Ṣ, TA:) the [rustling] sound of a tree agitated by the wind: the [rustling, or murmuring,] sound of the wind, in, or upon, anything by [or through] which it passes: a plaintive sound, or moaning: the [murmuring, or quivering,] sound of the flaming, or blazing, of fire; and the like: (TA:) the [rushing] sound of a stone thrown by a مُنَجِّيقٌ: the [whizzing] sound of a penetrating or transpiercing arrow [app. in its passage through the air: see a verse cited voce ذَلَّة]: (TA:) the humming, or buzzing, (دَوِي,) of bees. (Ṣ and K in art. دَوِي.) The saying, cited by IAḡr,

\* أَبْلَغُ أَبَا قَيْسٍ حَفِيفٌ الْأَثَابَةَ \*  
is explained by him as meaning [Tell thou Aboo-Keys] that he is weak in intellect; as though he were the حَفِيف of the tree called أَثَابَةُ when it is agitated by the wind: some say that it means [tell thou Aboo-Keys that] I will threaten him and agitate him like as the wind agitates this tree; but ISd says that this is nought. (TA.) — Dry herbage; as also جَفِيفٌ. (TA.)

حَفَّافَةٌ Hair plucked out: or what has fallen of hair plucked out. (TA.) — Remains of straw, and of [the trefoil, or dry trefoil, called] قَت. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.)

حَفَّافَةٌ [inf. n. of حَفَفَ]. — See فَرَّ.

حَفَّانٌ A full vessel: (K:) or a vessel nearly filled to [the top of] each side: (TA:) or a vessel of which the contents, measured therein, reach to [the top of] each side. (Ṣ, K.) — The young ones of an ostrich; male and female: (Ṣ, K:) or, accord. to ISd, females only: (MF, TA:) n. un. with ة. (Ṣ, K.) — The feathers, or plumage, of the ostrich. (TA.) — The young ones of camels: (TA:) sometimes these are thus termed: