

pl. as above: you say, أَخَذَ حَرْزَهُ *He took, or received, his share, or portion.* (A, TA.)

حَرْيزٌ A place fortified, strong, or protected against attack; (A, TA;) as also مُحَرَزٌ. (TA.) You say, حَرْزٌ حَرْيزٌ (S, Mṣb, TA) A strong fortified place: (TA:) the latter word is a corroborative. (Mṣb.) [See also حَارِزٌ. Hence,] لَا حَرْيزَ مِنْ بَيْعٍ [There is nothing kept from sale]: (A, TA:) a prov.; (TA;) meaning, if thou give me a price that I approve, I will sell to thee. (A, TA.) [Hence also,] حَرَائِزُ [a pl.] Camels that are not sold, because of their preciousness. (K.) And فَلَانٌ حَرْيزٌ مِنْ هَذَا Such a one is a person who keeps aloof from, or shuns, this. (A.) — A recompense or the like, taken, received, or got possession of; as also مُحَرَزٌ. (TA.)

حَارِزٌ occurs in a trad., in a form of prayer; اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنَا فِي حَرْزِ حَارِزٍ, meaning O God, place us in a protecting asylum. (TA.)

حَرْيزٌ: see حَرْيزٌ, in two places.

## حَرْسٌ

1. حَرْسَةٌ (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2 (S, Mṣb, TA) and حَرْسٌ (TA,) inf. n. حَرَسَةٌ (S, Mgh, K) and حَرْسٌ (K,) or حَرْسٌ the former is a simple subst., (Mṣb,) and the latter is an inf. n. only on the authority of analogy, though often used by [the Hanafee Imām] Moḥammad, (Mgh,) *He guarded, kept, preserved, or took care of, him or it:* (S, Mgh, Mṣb:) [and so حَارَسَهُ; or he guarded him, being guarded by him: see 3 in art. رَبَا.] You say, حَرَسَهُ اللَّهُ مِنَ الْبَلَاءِ [May God guard him from trial, or affliction]: and أَدَامَ حَرَسَتَهُ [May He continue the guarding of him]. (A.) — حَرَسٌ, aor. 2, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَرَسٌ (Mṣb,) † *He stole;* (Mṣb, K;) [ironically used in this sense; see حَارِسٌ;] as also حَارَسَ: (K:) or the latter, *he stole a sheep or goat by night:* (S:) or both, *he stole camels and sheep or goats by night, and ate them:* (TA:) or the latter, *he stole [a sheep or the like] from the mountain:* (El-Farábee, Mṣb:) or *he took,* (Sh, TA,) or *stole,* (TA,) a thing from the place of pasturage. (Sh, TA.) You say also, حَرَسَنِي شَاةً (A, Mgh,) and حَرَسَنِي (A, TA,) [but the latter is perhaps a mistranscription for حَارَسَنِي;] † *He stole from me a sheep or goat.* (Mgh.)

3: see above.

4: see 1, last signification.

5. حَرَسَ مِنْهُ, and حَارَسَ مِنْهُ, *He guarded, guarded himself, against him;* syn. حَفِظَ مِنْهُ. (S, Mṣb, K.)

3: see 5: — and see حَرَسَ, in two places.

حَرَسٌ: } see حَارِسٌ: for the former, in two  
حَرَسِيٌّ: } places.

حَرَسَةٌ: see 1. — فَلَانٌ يَأْكُلُ الْحَرَسَاتِ Such a one eats stolen things: (A:) or steals the sheep or goats of people, one after another, and eats of them. (TA.)

حَرِيْسَةٌ What is guarded, kept, preserved, or taken care of. (Mṣb.) — † A thing stolen: (K:) or a sheep, or goat, that is stolen by night: (S:) of the measure فَعِيْلَةٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُوْلَةٌ: (TA:) hence, حَرِيْسَةُ الْجَبَلِ (S) a sheep, or goat, that is overtaken by the night before its return to its nightly resting-place, and is stolen from the mountain: (Mṣb:) or a sheep, or goat, that is stolen, of those that are guarded, or kept, in the mountain: or, as some say, from حَارِسٌ applied ironically to a thief: (Mgh:) pl. حَرَائِشُ. (S, K.) Hence the saying, (TA,) لَا قَطْعَ فِي حَرِيْسَةِ الْجَبَلِ † [There shall be no amputation of the hand for the sheep, or goat, that is stolen by night from the mountain]. (A, TA.) IF says that there are two explanations of the expression حَرِيْسَةُ الْجَبَلِ: some make it to signify theft, or the thing stolen, (السَّرِقَةُ), itself: others make the meaning to be, that there shall be no amputation for [stealing] what is guarded, or kept, in the mountain, because it is not a place well protected: ISk says that حَرِيْسَةُ signifies السَّرِقَةُ. (Mṣb.) — A wall of stones, made for sheep, or goats, (K,) to guard them. (TA.)

حَارِسٌ Guarding, keeping, or preserving; a guardian, or keeper: (S, Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. حَرَسٌ (Mgh, Mṣb, K) [or this is rather a quasi-pl. n.] and حَرَائِشُ (Mṣb, K) and [pl. of pauc.] حَرَائِشُ (K.) حَرَسٌ also signifies The guards of a Sultán; (S, Mṣb, K, TA;) and so حَرَسٌ: (S, K:) the former is thus used as a gen. n.: (S, Mṣb:) and the n. un. is حَرَسِيٌّ: (S, Mṣb, K:) you do not say حَارِسٌ unless you mean to denote thereby the signification of guarding, or keeping, without the quality of a gen. n. (S, Mṣb.) — Also † A thief; used in this sense ironically; (A, Mgh, TA;) because they found guardians to be thieves; (A, TA;) and so مُحَرَسٌ: (TA:) pl. of the former, حَرَسٌ. (A.)

مُحَرَسٌ [pass. part. n. of 8]. You say, مُحَرَسٌ مِنْ مِثْلِهِ وَهُوَ حَارِسٌ [From such as he does one guard himself, whereas he is a guardian]: a prov.: (S, K:) alluding to him who finds fault with a bad man when he is himself worse than he: (K:) or to him who is intrusted with the guarding of a thing when one is not secure from his being unfaithful with respect to it. (TA.) [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov., ii. 706.]

مُحَرَسٌ: see حَارِسٌ, last signification.

## حَرْشٌ

1. حَرْشٌ الصَّبِّ (S, A, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. حَرَشٌ (S, K) and تَحَرَّشٌ (K,) *He hunted, or sought to capture or catch, or captured or caught, the [lizard called] صَبٌّ; syn. صَادَهُ (S, A, K;) by moving about his hand at its hole, (S, K,) at the entrance thereof, (K,) in order that it might imagine it to be a serpent, and put forth its tail to strike it, whereupon he would seize it;* (S, K;) as also حَارَشَهُ (A, K:) or, as also حَارَشَهُ, and تَحَرَّشَهُ, and تَحَرَّشَ بِهِ, *he traced its hole, and made a noise with his staff, or stick, at it,*

and inserted the end of this into the hole, and the صَبٌّ, hearing the sound, thought it to be a beast desiring to come in upon it, so it came backwards upon its feet and hinder part, fighting, and striking with its tail, whereupon the man hastened with it, and seized it firmly by its tail, and it was unable to escape from him. (TA.) And hence, *He hunted, or sought to capture, or captured, the صَبٌّ in any manner.* (Ham p. 61.) Hence also the saying, لَبِئْسَ أَهْبُتٌ مِنْ صَبِّ حَرَشْتَهُ [Verily he is worse than a صَبٌّ which thou hast hunted]: for sometimes the صَبٌّ scents [its pursuer], and circumvents [him], and cannot be caught. (TA.) And hence the prov., alluding to one's discoursing to a learned man with the desire of instructing him, أَتَعَلَّمُنِي بِصَبِّ أَنَا حَرَشْتَهُ [Dost thou acquaint me with a صَبٌّ which I have captured?]. (A'Obeyd, Az.) Hence also the prov., هَذَا أَجَلٌ مِنَ الْحَرْشِ [This is a greater matter than the hunting, or capturing, of the صَبٌّ]: (M, A, K:) originating in one of their fables, to the effect that a صَبٌّ said to its young one, "O my little son, beware thou of the الحَرْشُ:" and the young one heard, one day, the fall of a digging-implement upon the mouth of the hole; so he said, "O my father, is this the الحَرْشُ?" to which his father answered, "O my little son, this is a greater matter than the الحَرْشُ:" (M, K:\*) and it became a prov., which is applied to him who fears a thing and falls into that which is more severe. (M.) [Hence also the saying,] † [He roused the rancour of enmity between them]. (TA.) — حَرَشٌ (S, K,) aor. 2, (K,) inf. n. حَرَشٌ (S, K) and تَحَرَّشٌ (K,) signifies also *He scratched him with the nails; or wounded him in the outer skin;* (S, K;) and so حَرَشَهُ, with ح. (S.) — Both also signify *It (a fly) bit him.* (TA in art. حَرْش.) — And حَرَشَ الْبَعِيرَ *He scratched, or rubbed, the غَارِبُ [or withers] of the camel with his staff, or stick, to make him go.* (TA.) — And *He scratched, or rubbed, the camel so as to abrade the upper skin, and make it bleed; whereupon it is smeared with هَنَاءٌ [or tar]; as also حَرَشَهُ.* (TA.) — حَرَشَ بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ &c.: see 2, in two places. — حَرَشٌ, aor. 2, inf. n. حَرَشٌ, *He deceived, beguiled, or circumvented; syn. خَدَعَ: and حَارَسَ signifies the same; or nearly the same; i. e. he endeavoured to deceive, beguile, or circumvent; syn. of the inf. n. خَدَاعٌ.* (TA.)

2. تَحَرِيشٌ بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ, inf. n. حَرِيشٌ (S, A, K, TA;) and حَرِيشٌ (A, TA,\*) inf. n. حَرِيشٌ; (TA;) *He excited discord, dissension, disorder, strife, quarrelling, or animosity, between, or among, the people;* (S, A, K, TA;) and (so in the S, but in the K "or") بَيْنَ الْكِلَابِ *between, or among, the dogs;* (S, K;) and الْبَهَائِمِ *the beasts; exciting, or provoking, them, one against another; as is done with camels, and rams, and cocks, &c.; the doing of which is forbidden in a trad.;* (TA;) or حَرِيشٌ and تَحَرِيشٌ signify one's inciting a man, and a lion, to attack