

him, (S, K,) saying, هَيْتَ هَيْتَ; or saying يَا هَيْتَ, which is a cry by which a pastor calls his companion from afar; or, accord. to AZ, saying هَيْتَ [or rather هَيْتَ: see art. يه]. (TA.)

3. هَاتِ Give me: (K:) هَاتِ يَا رَجُلُ Give me, O man: (T, S, M:) i. q. أُعْطِنِي: (T, S, M, K:) to two men, هَاتِيَا: to a plurality of men, هَاتِيَا: to a woman, هَاتِي: to two women, هَاتِيَا: to a plurality of women, هَاتِيْنَ: you say هَاتِ يَا هَاتِيْتِ [Give me: mayest thou not give (hereafter)! an imprecation, of the like of which there are many examples]; and هَاتِ إِنَّ كَانَتْ بِكَ هَاتِيَا [Give me, if there be in thee (a disposition for) giving]; and مَا أَهَاتِيكَ [I do not give thee], like as you say, مَا أُعْطِيكَ; but you do not say هَاتِيْتِ; nor do you use this verb in a prohibitive manner: [it is used neither affirmatively nor prohibitively:] accord. to Kh, هَاتِ is from آتَى, aor. يُوتِي; the 1 being changed into ه. (S.) [But آتَى is of the measure فَعَلَل; and هَاتِ is the imp. from the measure فَعَلَل. See also art. هتي, where it is mentioned again in the S and K.]

هَيْتَ an exclamation denoting wonder: the Arabs say, هَيْتَ لِلْحَمْرِ [What forbearing mildness, or clemency!]. (L.) — هَيْتَ لَكَ, (Akh, S, K, &c.), and هَيْتَ لَكَ, (Akh, K,) and هَيْتَ لَكَ, (Akh, IB, K,) and the first letter is sometimes with kesreh; (K;) as is related on the authority of 'Alee, (TA,) [so that you say هَيْتَ and هَيْتَ and هَيْتَ, the first of which three forms is mentioned by Fr, Akh, IB, and the third by Fr, IB; but for the second I find no other authority than that implied above;] of all which, the most common is هَيْتَ لَكَ, with fet-hah to the ه and ت: (Zj:) هَيْتَ is of the dial. of Howrán, whence it became introduced into Mekkeh; and هَيْتَ, of the dial. of El-Medeeneh: (Fr:) [imper. verbal ns.] i. q. هَلُمَّ, Come! (Akh, S, L, K,) or تَعَالِ the same, (Fr, Ks,) or أَقْبِلْ, the same, or Come forward! (L.) It occurs in the Kur, xii. 23; where it is commonly read هَيْتَ لَكَ; (Zj;) but 'Alee and Ibn-'Abbás are said to have read هَيْتَ لَكَ, with hemzeh. [See art. هيا.] (TA.) هَيْتَ is itself invariable whether used to denote the sing. or pl. or fem. or masc.; but the difference of number is observed in what follows it; for you say هَيْتَ لَكُمَا [Come ye two!] and هَيْتَ لَكُنَّ [Come ye women! &c.]: (S:) you also say simply هَيْتَ [Come!] and this is also said to signify Hasten! and Set forth journeying through the land, or earth. (TA.) Authorities differ respecting this word; whether it be Arabic or arabicized; and whether it be a noun

or a verb; &c. Accord. to AZ, as related by Az, هَيْتَ is arabicized in the Kur, from the Hebrew هَيْتָא [app. a mistake for هَيْتָא, which I suppose to be meant for הֵיטָא] "Now, come!" occurring in Gen. xxxi. 44]. (TA.)

هَيْتَ هَيْتَ: see 2.

هَيْتَ A low, or depressed, piece of ground: (K:) a piece of ground having a low, or depressed, bottom: (TA:) i. q. هَوَّةٌ and هَوَّةٌ. (IAar.)

هَيْتَاهُ, and هَيْتَاهُ: see art. هوت.

هَيْتٌ [Clamorous; calling out often, or much]. (S.)

### هيت

1. هَيْتَانُ and هَيْتٌ, inf. n. يَهَيْتُ, aor. هَاتَ لَهُ, He gave him a little, or something little in quantity. (AZ, S, K.) [See also حَتَا, in art. حشو.] — هَيْتٌ فِي كَيْلِهِ, inf. n. يَهَيْتُ, He gave little in his measure, or in his measuring; i. q. حَتَا, inf. n. حَتُوٌ: it is like what is termed حَتَا. (TA.) = هَاتٌ, aor. يَهَيْتُ, inf. n. يَهَيْتُ, It was in a state of motion, or commotion; (S, K;) like يَهَيْتُ, inf. n. يَهَيْشُ. (S.) — هَاتَ الْقَوْمُ, aor. يَهَيْتُ, inf. n. يَهَيْتُ; and تَهَيْتُ; The party became intermixed in altercation. (TA.) — هَاتَ بِرِجْلِهِ, aor. يَهَيْتُ, He dug up the dust, or earth, with his foot. (TA.) — هَاتٌ, aor. يَهَيْتُ, inf. n. يَهَيْتُ: (TA;) and استهاتَ; (K;) He corrupted, or marred; acted corruptly; did mischief; syn. أَفْسَدَ. (K, TA.) — هَاتَ فِي مَالِهِ, aor. يَهَيْتُ, inf. n. يَهَيْتُ, He acted corruptly (أَفْسَدَ) with his property; (K;) as also عَاتَ; (TA;) [he scattered and marred his property; squandered it; expended it quickly: see art. عيت.] — Also, [contr.,] He acted rightly with his property. (TA.) — هَاتَ فِي شَيْءٍ; He acted corruptly with a thing; and took it without gentleness; (TA;) [as also عَاتَ. — هَاتَ الذَّبُّ فِي الْغَنَمِ, The wolf did mischief among [or worried] the sheep, or goats; (TA;) [as also عَاتَ. = هَاتَ مِنْ الْمَالِ, aor. يَهَيْتُ, inf. n. يَهَيْتُ, He obtained what he wanted of the property. (K.)

3. هَيْتَانَةٌ, inf. n. مَهَيْتَةٌ, He contended, or disputed, with him for superiority in abundance, or multitude; as, for instance, of wealth, or of dependants or followers. (TK.) مَهَيْتَةٌ is syn. with مُكَاتِرَةٌ. (K.) — See 10.

5. تَهَيْتَ لَهُ شَيْئًا He gave him a thing. (TK.)

6: see 1.

10. استهاتَ (and هَاتِ, TA,) He deemed [a

thing] much; syn. اسْتَكْتَمَ. (K.) استهاتَ مَا أُعْطَاهُ [He deemed what he gave him much]. (TK.) — See 1.

هَيْتَةٌ An assembly, a company, a congregated body, (As, S, K,) of men, or people; like هَيْسَةٌ. (As, S.)

هَائِتَةٌ The clamour, or confused noise, (جَلْبَةٌ,) of a people. (L.)

مَهَيْتٌ Taking much; one who takes much. (K.)

### هيج

1. هَيْجَانٌ and هَيْجٌ, inf. n. يَهَيْجُ, aor. هَاجَ, [the most common form]; and هَيْجَانٌ; and اهْتِاجٌ, and تَهَيْجٌ; It (a thing, S) became raised, roused, excited, stirred up, or provoked; syn. تَارَ: (S, L, K:) it became so by reason of distress, or difficulty; or of harm, or injury: you say هَاجَ بِهِ الدَّمُ, inf. n. يَهَيْجُ and هَيْجَانٌ, The blood became roused, or stirred up, in him: (A, L:) and in like manner, هَاجَ الْوَجْدُ the gall, or bile: and هَاجَ الْغُبَارُ the dust. (A.) See also هَائِجٌ, inf. n. يَهَيْجُ and هَيْجَانٌ; and اهْتِاجٌ; † He (a stallion-camel) became excited by lust; intum appetivit; brayed, and became excited by lust. When this is the case, he becomes lean, and his price is lessened. (L.) — هَاجَتِ عَيْنُهُ, (S, art. مرع; and L, art. رمد; &c.) inf. n. يَهَيْجُ, (K, art. رمد; &c.) His eye became inflamed; painful and swollen; affected with ophthalmia; (L, art. رمد;) i. q. رَمَدَ. (S, art. رمد; and L, K,\* in the same art.) — هَاجَ بِهِ † [He became excited against him, or attacked him, and satirized him]. (A.) — هَاجَ † [Satire was excited between them two. (A.) — هَاجَتِ الْحَرْبُ (inf. n. يَهَيْجُ, Mṣb) † War became excited, or raised. (A, Mṣb.) — هَاجَ الشَّرْبِيْنَمُ † Evil become excited among them. (A.) — هَاجَ, inf. n. يَهَيْجُ, He, or it, was in a state of commotion. (L.) — هَاجَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَبَطَرْنَا, The sky became cloudy and windy, and we were rained upon. (TA.) — هَاجَ; (S, K;) [followed by an accus., and also by ب;] and هَيْجٌ, inf. n. تَهَيْجُ, the most common form;] and هَاجَ; (S;) He, or it, raised, roused, excited, stirred up, or provoked, (S, K,) a thing; (S;) syn. تَارَ. (K.) Thus the first of these verbs is trans. as well as intrans. (S.) All have the same meaning: (S:) or the second has an intensive signification. (Mṣb.) — هَاجَ الْغُبَارُ, and هَاجَهُ, [which is more common,] He raised the dust. (TA.) — هَاجَ الشَّرُّ † He excited evil