

accord. to one reading: but Az says that the right reading is محتفل, with J. (L.)

حفر

1. حَفَرَ, (S, A, K, &c.) aor. ʔ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَفْرٌ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) *He dug, excavated, or hollowed out, the ground, or earth; (KL, PS, &c.) he cleared out a thing, (K,) as one does the ground; (S, Mṣb, K;) and a well; (the Lexicons passim;) and a river; (A, Mgh;) with a مُحْفَارٌ; (A;) or with an iron implement; (K;) and حَفْرٌ signifies the same. (S, A, K.)* And حَفَرَ signifies the same. (S, A, K.) And حَفَرَ عَلَيْهِ, and حَفَرَهُ, and حَفَرَهُ, *He dug for him, (namely, a lizard of the kind called وَضْبٌ, or a jerboa,) to fetch him forth. (A, TA.) — [He burrowed.] — † It (a torrent) furrowed a valley. (Mṣb.) [See also 5.] — † Inivit feminam: (IAḡr, Mṣb, K;) the action being likened to that of a man digging a river. (IAḡr.) — هَذَا غَيْثٌ لَا يَحْفَرُهُ أَحَدٌ This is a rain of which no one knows the utmost extent. (K, TA.) — حَفَرَ تَرَى زَيْدٌ † He searched into the affair, or case, of Zeyd, (A, K,) and became acquainted with it. (K.) — And حَفَرَ, (S, A, K,) aor. as above, (S,) and so the inf. n., (S, A,) † *He, or it, emaciated, or rendered lean: (S, K;) it (a copious flow of milk, TA) emaciated a she-goat: (K, TA:) † he (a young camel) rendered his mother flabby in flesh by much sucking. (A.)* There is no pregnant animal that pregnancy does not emaciate, except the camel: (S, A:) she fattens in pregnancy. (S.) — حَفَرَ He (a child) shed his رَوَاضِعُ [or milk-teeth]. (K, TA.) [See also 4.] — حَفَرَتْ حَفَرَتْ, or رَوَاضِعُ المِهْرِ, (accord. to different copies of the A.) † *The milk-teeth of the colt became in a wabbling, or loose, state, previously to their falling out; because, when they have fallen out, their sockets become hollow. (A.) [See 4.] — حَفَرَتْ الأَسْنَانُ, aor. ʔ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَفْرٌ; (S, Mṣb;) and حَفَرَتْ, aor. ʔ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. حَفْرٌ, in the dial. of Benoo-Asad, (S, Mṣb,) and this is the worse of these two forms, (S,) and حَفْرٌ; (El-Wá'ee;) and حَفَرَتْ; (K;) † *The teeth became affected with what is termed حَفْرٌ [q. v. infra] or حَفْرٌ: (S, Mṣb, K;) or became unsound: (Mgh:) and حَفْرٌ فُوهُ and حَفْرٌ his teeth cankered. (A.)* IDrst says, in the Expos. of the Fṣ, that حَفْرٌ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. حَفْرٌ, is trans.; and that the cause of حَفْرٌ of the teeth, [or the agent of the verb حَفْرٌ,] is old age, or the continuance of a yellow incrustation, [or tartar,] or some kind of canker that effects them: but that the verb in the phrase حَفَرَتْ سُنَّهُ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. حَفْرٌ, is intrans. (MF.) [The truth probably is, that the former verb is both trans. and intrans., and hence حَفَرَتْ الأَسْنَانُ; and that the latter is intrans. only.] — And حَفَرَ, aor. ʔ, † *It was, or became, in a bad, corrupt, or unsound, state. (Az.)***

3. حَافِرٌ, (A,) inf. n. مُحَافِرَةٌ, (TA,) *He (a jerboa) went deep into his hole; (A;) so deep that he could not be dug out. (TA.)*

4. احْفَرُ فَلَانًا بِثَرًا *He assisted such a one to dig a well. (K.)* — احْفَرُ الصَّبِيَّ, (K,) inf. n. احْفَارٌ, (TA,) † *The child shed his two upper and lower central incisors: سَقَطَتْ لَهُ الثَّنِيَّتَانِ العُلْيَايَانِ (وَالسُّفْلَيَانِ):* so in the K: and to these words we find added, in some copies of the K, لِلْإِنْتَاءِ وَالْإِرْبَاعِ; and then, وَالْمِهْرُ سَقَطَتْ ثَنَائِيَهُ وَرَبَاعِيَاتِهِ; but in some good and corrected copies, we read, after والمِهْرُ لِلْإِنْتَاءِ وَالْإِرْبَاعِ سَقَطَتْ ثَنَائِيَهُ, thus, السُّفْلَيَانِ, thus, والمِهْرُ لِلْإِنْتَاءِ وَالْإِرْبَاعِ سَقَطَتْ ثَنَائِيَهُ, to which, in some lexicons, [as in the S, though the explanation which follows is there different,] after وَالْإِرْبَاعِ, is added وَالْقُرُوجِ. (TA.) [This is evidently the right reading; and therefore I follow it in an explanation in what is here immediately subjoined.] — احْفَرُ المِهْرُ لِلْإِنْتَاءِ وَالْإِرْبَاعِ † *The colt shed his central incisors, or nippers, and each of the teeth immediately next to these: (K: see what next precedes:) or احْفَرُ المِهْرُ لِلْإِنْتَاءِ وَالْقُرُوجِ (رَوَاضِعُ) the colt shed his milk-teeth (وَالْقُرُوجِ), [the central pair, the second pair, and the third pair, in each jaw,] and grew others: (S:) or احْفَرُ المِهْرُ, [inf. n. احْفَارٌ,] signifies, *the colt had his milk-teeth in a wabbling, or loose, state, previously to their falling out; because, when they have fallen out, their sockets become hollow: (A:) or the colt had his lower and upper central pairs of nippers, of his milk-teeth, in a wabbling, or loose, state: this is during a period extending from thirty months, at the earliest, to three years: then the teeth fall out: then a lower and an upper central pair of nippers grow in the place of the milk-nippers which have fallen out, after three years; and the epithet مُبْدِيٌّ is applied to the colt; and the epithet ثَنِيٌّ is [also] then applied to him, and continues to be until [again it is said of him] يُحْفَرُ, meaning, he has his lower and upper pairs of nippers, of his milk-teeth, in a wabbling, or loose, state: then these fall out, when he has completed four years: then the term اِبْدَاءٌ is [again] applied to him; [i. e., he is again termed مُبْدِيٌّ;] and he is, and ceases not to be, termed رَبَاعِيٌّ, until [it is said of him] يُحْفَرُ لِلْقُرُوجِ [in the TA, نُحْفَرُ الْقُرُوجِ, which is an evident mistake,] meaning, he has his two corner nippers [in each jaw] in a wabbling, or loose, state: this is when he has completed five years: then the term اِبْدَاءٌ is applied to him as before described: then he is [also said to be] قَارِحٌ. (TA from the "Kitáb el-Kheyl" of AO.) [See also 1.]**

5. تحفّر † *It (a torrent) made hollows in the ground. (A.) [See also 1.]*

8: see 1, first and second sentences.

10. استحفّر *He asked, or desired, [another] to dig a well, or pit, and a rivulet, or canal. (KL.) — استحفّر النهرُ It was time for the river, or rivulet, or canal, to be dug [or cleared out]. (S.)* حَفْرٌ: see حَفْرٌ, in two places; and حَفِيرٌ. — Also † *Emaciation, or leanness. (Kr.) [See 1.] — Also, and حَفْرٌ, (Az, S, Mṣb, K,) the latter of the dial. of the Benoo-Asad, and the worse*

of the two forms, (S,) said by IKt to be a bad form, (TA,) and by ISk to be a vulgar mispronunciation, which is attributed to his not having heard the dial. of the Benoo-Asad, (Mṣb,) † *A scaling (سَلَاقٌ) in the roots of the teeth: (Yaḡkoob, S, K:) or a rottenness, or an unsound state, of the roots of the teeth, (S, Mṣb,) by reason of a scaling of those parts: (Mṣb:) or what adheres to the teeth, externally and internally: (Az:) or an erosion of the roots of the teeth by a yellow incrustation between those parts and the gum, externally and internally, pressing upon the bone so that the latter scales away if it be not quickly removed: (Sh:) or a cankering of the teeth: (A:) or a yellowness upon the teeth: (IDrd, IKh, K:) or حَفْرٌ signifies a pimple, or small pustule, in the gum of a child. (El-Wá'ee.) [See 1: and see also حَجِرٌ.]*

حَفْرٌ *A well that is widened (K, TA) beyond measure; (TA;) as also حَفْرٌ (K) and حَفِيرٌ and حَفِيرَةٌ. (TA.) — See also حَفِيرٌ. — The earth that is taken forth from a hollow, cavity, pit, or the like, that is dug in the ground; (S, K;) like هَدْمٌ: (S:) [see also حَفِيرَةٌ:] or what is dug, or excavated; like عَدَدٌ and حَبَطٌ and نَقَضٌ in the senses of مَعْدُودٌ and مَسْبُوطٌ and مَنفُوضٌ: (Mṣb:) or a place that is dug, (Az, S, Mṣb,) like a moat or a well; (Az, Mṣb;) as also حَفْرٌ: (TA:) pl. أَحْفَارٌ, (Mṣb, K,) and pl. أَحْفَائِرٌ. (K.) — See, again, حَفِيرٌ. — And see حَفْرٌ.*

حَفْرَةٌ *What is dug, excavated, hollowed out, or cleared out, (Mṣb, K,) in the ground; (Mṣb;) [i. e. a hollow, cavity, pit, hole, trench, ditch, or furrow, dug, or excavated, in the ground: and any hollow, or cavity, in the ground, whether made by digging or † natural: a burrow:] as also حَفِيرَةٌ, (Mgh, Mṣb, K,) which is of the measure مَفْعُولَةٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولَةٌ: (Mṣb:) pl. of the former حَفْرٌ; (S, Mṣb;) and of the latter حَفَائِرٌ. (Mṣb.) — See also حَفِيرٌ.*

حَفِيرٌ is of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ [meaning *Dug, excavated, hollowed out, or cleared out, in the ground.*] (TA.) [Hence,] رَكِيَّةٌ حَفِيرَةٌ *A newly-dug well; as also حَفْرٌ. (TA.) — See also this last word. — Also, (IAḡr, S, A, K,) and حَفِيرَةٌ and حَفْرٌ, (A,) [or حَفْرٌ, q. v., and حَفْرَةٌ, as is shown by an explanation of its pl. (حَفْرٌ) in the Ḥam p. 562,] *A grave. (IAḡr, S, A, K.)**

حَفِيرٌ: see حَفْرٌ: — and حَفْرَةٌ: — and حَفِيرٌ. — Also *What is dug out of a mine. (Mgh.)*

حَفَارٌ *A grave-digger. (K.)*

حَافِرٌ, [Digging: a digger. — And hence,] *The haifer of a beast, (دَابَّةٌ, S, K,) i. e., of a horse, or mule, or ass; (TA;) [namely, the hoof; a solid hoof;] as though it dug the ground by reason of the vehemence of its tread upon it; (Mṣb;) a subst., like كَاهِلٌ and غَارِبٌ: (TA:) pl. حَوَائِرٌ. (S, A, K.) — [Hence, by a synecdoche,] حَفٌّ حَوَائِرٌ † *Camels and horses. (Mgh in art. حَف.)**