

تَهَوَّدَ; (L;) *He was slow, or tardy, in his pace,* (L, K,) and gentle. (L.) — هَوَّدَ *He (a man) rested; or was still, quiet, or at rest.* (Abou-Malik, L.) — هَوَّدَ, inf. n. تَهَوَّدَ, *He slept.* (S, L.) — هَوَّدَ, inf. n. تَهَوَّدَ and تَهَوَّدَ; and تَهَوَّدَ; *He was gentle; he acted, or behaved, in a gentle manner.* (L.) — Also, *The murmuring and gentle sounding of the wind over sand.* (L.) = هَوَّدَ, inf. n. تَهَوَّدَ, *He ate of a camel's hump;* (K;) or what is termed هَوْدَةٌ. (TA.)

3. هَاوَدَهُ, (A,) inf. n. مَؤَادَةٌ. (S, A, L, K,) *He made peace with him; reconciled himself with him;* (A;) syn. of the inf. n. مَوَادَعَةٌ; (A, L;) in the K, مَوَاعِدَةٌ, which is a mistake; (TA;) and مَصَالِحَةٌ, (S, L,) and مَهَادَنَةٌ: (TA;) and also مَرَاجَعَةٌ [app. signifying the restoring a person, or taking him back, into one's favour]. (TA.) — *He inclined towards him reciprocally;* syn. مَائِنَةٌ: and هَاوَدَا *They two inclined each towards the other;* syn. مَائِلًا: (TK;) syn. of the inf. n. مَائِنَةٌ. (S, L.) — *He returned to him, or it, time after time;* syn. عَاوَدَهُ: (TK;) syn. of the inf. n. مَعَاوَدَةٌ. (K.)

5: see 1 and 2. — تَهَوَّدَ فِي مَشِيئِهِ *He walked gently, imitating the motions of the Jews in their reciting or reading.* (El-Baṣūir.) See also 2. — تَهَوَّدَ *He became allied, or allied himself, or sought to ally himself,* (تَوَصَّلَ, K, and تَقَرَّبَ, El-Baṣūir,) *by a bond of relationship; or by some other sacred or inviolable bond or tie, or a quality &c. to be regarded as sacred or inviolable or rendering him entitled to respect or reverence.* (K, El-Baṣūir.) See also مَتَهَوَّدَ.

يَهْوُدُ: see يَهْوُدُ.

هَوْدَةٌ: see هَوْدَةٌ.

هَوْدَةٌ *A camel's hump:* (S, K;) or the base of the hump: (Sh, L;) as also هَوْدَةٌ: (L;) pl. هَوْدُ: (S, L, K;) [or rather, this is a coll. gen. n., and هَوْدَةٌ is the n. un.].

هَوَادَةٌ *Gentleness; lenity;* (A, L, K;) and that kind of conduct whereby one hopes to effect the adjustment of an affair between a people: (L, K;) *quietness:* (L;) *peace, or reconciliation: inclination, or affection:* (S, L;) *favour, or partiality:* (L;) *facilitation, whereby a person is indulged in an affair.* (L, K.) Ex. لَا تَأْخُذْهُ فِي اللَّهِ هَوَادَةٌ *Quietness with respect to a restrictive ordinance of God, with favour or partiality towards any one, will not affect him, or influence him. And هَوَادَةٌ فِيكَ هَوَادَةٌ Favour or partiality with respect to thee will not affect him, or influence him.* (L, each from a trad.) — هَوَادَةٌ also signifies *A sacred or inviolable bond*

or tie; or a quality &c. to be regarded as sacred or inviolable, or rendering one entitled to respect or reverence: and a bond of relationship. (L.)

هَائِدٌ *Returning* (Mṣb) [from evil to good or from good to evil: see 1:] *repenting and returning to the truth:* (S, L;) pl. هَوْدٌ, (S, A, L, Mṣb,) like as بَزَلٌ is pl. of بَزَلٌ. (S, L, Mṣb.)

يَهْوُدُ and الْيَهُودُ and الْيَهُودُ [the second of which is the most common,] signify the same, (S, A, L, Mṣb, K,) *A certain tribe; [namely, the Jews:]* (L:) يَهْوُدُ is said by some to be originally يَهْوُدُ, and arabicized by the change of د into ر; but ISd disapproves of this assertion: others say, that it is from هَادَ "he repented:" (L:) it is imperfectly decl., because it is a proper name and of the measure of a verb; and [of the fem. gen., as it is said to be in the S and L,] because it means a قَبِيلَةٌ: but it is allowable to prefix to it the art. ال, and to say الْيَهُودُ: (Mṣb:) this, however, is allowable only on the ground of its being, with the art. prefixed, for الْيَهُودِيُّونَ; for it is of itself determinate: (S, L:) [thus] يَهْوُدُ is [as it were] pl. of يَهْوُدِيٌّ: (L:) which is the rel. n. of يَهُودٌ, or, accord. to Sgh, of يَهُودَا [or Judah], thus written by him with the unpointed د in this instance, the son of يَعْقُوبَ [or Jacob]: (Mṣb:) يَهْوُدُ (sometimes, TA) has يَهُودَانٌ as a pl.: (K:) this pl. occurs in a poem of Hassán: (TA:) Fr, says, of هَوْدًا, in the K, ii, 105, that it is for يَهُودَا [app. a mistake for يَهْوُدُ]; or that it may be pl. of هَائِدٌ. (L.)

يَهْوُدِيٌّ: see يَهْوُدُ.

الْيَهُودِيَّةُ *The Jewish religion.* (L.)

مَهْوُودٌ [in some copies of the S, مَهْوُودٌ,] *A low, not loud, singing.* (S, L.) — مَهْوُودٌ also signifies *Gladdening, and diverting;* syn. مُطَرِّبٌ and مُلْهُ. (IAḡr, L.)

مَتَهَوَّدٌ *Allied, or allying himself, or seeking to ally himself,* (مَتَوَصَّلٌ, IAḡr, Sh,) *by what is termed هَوَادَةٌ.* (IAḡr, Sh, L.) See 5.

## هود

الْهُودَةُ, (L, K,) or هَوْدَةٌ, [without the art. ال, as a proper name,] (S, L,) written by Ed-De-meere with ḍamm, but fault has been found with him for this, (MF,) [The bird called] the قَطَاةُ: (S, L, K;) or, as some say, the female قَطَاةُ: (L:) or هَوْدَةٌ, (as a determinate noun) is the name of a certain bird, (L, K,) different from the above: (L:) pl. هَوْدٌ, (as in the CK and a MS copy of the K) or هَوْدُ, formed by eliding the augmenta-

tive letter: (TA:) [and this seems to be the correct reading; for it occurs in a verse, cited in the TA, in which the measure required it to be of one syllable: it therefore appears that هَوْدٌ is a coll. gen. n., of which the n. un. is with ة.]

## هور

1. هَارَهُ, (K,) [aor. يَهْوِرُهُ,] inf. n. هَوْرٌ, (TA,) *He threw it down; pulled it down; pulled it to pieces; or demolished it; namely, a building;* (K;) and in like manner, a جُرْفٌ [i. e. an abrupt, water-worn, bank, rising by the bed of a torrent or stream]; (TA [in which هَوْرٌ is given as an inf. n. of this verb; but it is more probably an inf. n. of the intrans. verb only, agreeably with analogy;]) as also هَوْرَهُ, (S, A,) the pronoun relating to a building, (A,) and to a جُرْفٌ; (S;) and هَيْرَهُ [in illustration of which see what is said of تَهَيَّرَ, below]; (S, art. هير;) and تَهْوِرُهُ, in which the pronoun relates to the upper part of a جُرْفٌ, or to the brink of a well. (TA.) — هَارَ الْقَوْمَ, (K,) aor. يَهْوِرُهُمُ, inf. n. هَوْرٌ, (TA,) † *He slew the people, and threw them down prostrate, one upon another,* (K,) like as when a جُرْفٌ falls down. (TA.) And [in like manner you say,] ضَرَبَ فَلَانًا قَهَارَةً + *He smote such a one and prostrated him;* as also هَوْرَهُ. (K, \* TA.) — هَارَ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَهْوِرُ, inf. n. هَوْرٌ (S, Mṣb) and هَوْرٌ, (S,) *It became thrown down, pulled down, pulled to pieces, or demolished; or it fell in ruins, or to pieces;* (S, A, K;) said of a building, (K,) and of a جُرْفٌ [explained above]; (S, A;) as also هَارَهُ and تَهْوِرَهُ (S, A, K) and تَهَيَّرَ, (K,) which last has ع as being interchangeable with و, or it may be of the measure تَفَعَّلَ [originally تَهَيَّرَ]: (TA:) or it fell; it fell, or tumbled, down; it collapsed; broke down; said of a building; (TA;) as also هَارَهُ and تَهْوِرَهُ; (Mṣb, TA;) said of a building, (TA,) and of a جُرْفٌ, (Mṣb,) or of the upper part of the latter, and of the brink of a well; (TA;) [and هَاتُورٌ, q. v., probably signifies the same:] or it cracked, without falling; said of a جُرْفٌ: (Mṣb:) or it cracked in its hinder part, remaining yet in its place; said of a building. (TA.)

2. هَوْرَهُ: see هَارَهُ, in two places.

5. تَهْوِرٌ: see هَارَ, in two places; in the former of which, تَهَيَّرَ is also mentioned as syn. with تَهْوِرٌ. — † *He plunged, or fell, into an affair with little care [for the consequence thereof]:* (S, K;) or تَهْوِرٌ فِي الْأُمُورِ *he plunged, or fell, into affairs without thought, or reflection, or consideration:* (A:) or تَهْوِرٌ is a state, or condition, adventitious to the irascible faculty, by reason of which one ventures upon affairs not fit, or meet, to be ventured upon; as the fighting with unbelievers