

(§:) or having the ear slit after it has been pierced: (§ and Mṣb and TA in art. **خرب**;) and **مُخْرَمٌ**, likewise, signifies having the ear slit; as also **أُخْرِبُ** and **مُخْرِبٌ**. (TA in that art.) And the fem., applied to a she-goat, *Having her ear slit crosswise*. (K. [See also **خُذْمَةُ**].) Also, the fem., applied to an ear, *Slit, or perforated, or mutilated*. (K, TA.) — Also *A pool of water left by a torrent; because one part thereof passes away (يَنْخَرِمُ) to another: pl. خُرْمٌ*. (TA.) — And the fem. also signifies *Any hill, or rising ground, sloping down into a [hollow such as is termed] وَهْدَةٌ* (K); and so the masc.: (TA:) or any [hill such as is termed] **أَكْمَةٌ** having a side whereby it cannot be ascended. (K.) — **أُخْرِمُ** **الْكَنْفِ** *The extremity of the spine of the scapula: (§:) or a notch, or small hollowed place, [app. the glenoid cavity,] at the extremity of the spine of the scapula, (JK, T, TA,) next the socket: (T, TA:) pl. أَخْرَامُ: (JK, T, TA:) or أَخْرَمًا*, in the K miswritten **الْكَنْفَيْنِ**, signifies *the heads of the two scapulae, next the upper arms: (K, TA:) or the two extremities, or edges, of the lower portion of the two scapulae, which surround, or border, the كَعْبَةُ [app. here meaning the thick part next to the inferior angle] of the scapula: and الْأُخْرَمُ the end of the spine [of the scapula]. (K, TA. [In the K is here added, accord. to different copies, حَيْثُ يَنْخَدِعُ, as in the TA; or حَيْثُ يَنْخَدِمُ, as in the CK; or حَيْثُ يَنْخَدِمُ: the right reading seems to be حَيْثُ يَنْخَرِمُ, where it forms a kind of cleft; app. meaning where it forms the glenoid cavity. In the CK, for مُنْقَطِعُ الْعَيْنِ, is erroneously put and; and مُنْقَطِعُ الْعَيْنِ is erroneously prefixed to the former noun.]) — **اَلْأُخْرَمَانِ** *Two cleft bones at the extremity of the interior of the upper part of the inside of the mouth. (K.)* — **أُخْرِمُ الرَّأْيَ** *A man weak in judgment. (JK, TA.)**

مُخْرِمٌ *The end of a prominence, or projecting part, of a mountain: pl. مَخَارِمُ: (§:) or مَخْرِمٌ* **جَبَلٍ** signifies *the prominence, or projecting part, of a mountain: [like خُرْمٌ:] and مَخْرِمٌ سَيْلٍ*, the *extremity of a torrent: (K: [accord. to the TK, of a sword; for مَخْرِمُ السَيْفِ is there put in the place of مَخْرِمُ السَيْلِ:] pl. as above: (TA:) and مَخْرِمٌ أَكْمَةٍ and مَخْرِمٌ أَكْمَةٍ signify the place where a hill such as is termed أَكْمَةٌ ends. (K.)* Also *A [road such as is termed] ثَنِيَّةٌ between two mountains: (TA:) [or the pl.] مَخَارِمُ signifies the mouths of [mountain-roads such as are termed] فِجَاجٌ: (§:) or roads in rugged tracts: (Skr, K:) or roads in mountains, and in sands. (IAth, TA.) [Hence,] **مَخَارِمُ ذَاتِ يَمِينٍ** *An oath in which are ways of evasion. (§, TA.)* And **لَا مَخَارِمَ لَهَا** *There is no good in an oath that has not ways of evasion: from مَخْرِمٌ signifying “a ثَنِيَّةٌ between two mountains.” (TA.)* And **هَذِهِ يَمِينٌ قَدْ طَلَعَتْ فِي الْمَخَارِمِ** *[This is an oath that has come forth in expressions that admit of ways of evasion]: said**

of an oath that affords a way [or rather ways] of evasion to the utterer thereof. (AZ, TA.) — [The pl.] **الْمَخَارِمُ** [or **مَخَارِمُ اللَّيْلِ**] also signifies *The first portions of the night. (K.)* It occurs in an instance in which some read **الْمَخَارِمُ** [pl. of **مَخْرَمٌ**, q. v.]. (TA.)

نَبَى أَنْ مُخْرَمٌ *It is said in a trad., أَنْ يُضْحَى بِالْمُخْرَمَةِ الْأَذْنِ He forbade the sacrificing as an أَضْحِيَّةٌ [q. v.] the animal having the ear cut, or cut off, or mutilated: or having many perforations, and slits, in its ear. (TA.)*

مَخْرَمَاتٌ *see خَرْمَةٌ.*

مُتَخَرِّمُونَ *see خَرَامٌ.*

خرب

خَرِبُ *see خَرُوبٌ and خُرُوبٌ in art. خرب.*

خَنْبٌ *see خَنْبَاتَانِ in art. خنب.*

خرو

خُرَّةُ الْفَأْسِ, as in the Tekmileh, on the authority of Fr; in the K and accord. to Sgh, **خُرُورَةٌ** *the فأس, which is a mistake; (TA:) The خُرَّتُ [q. v. in art. خرت] of the فأس: pl. خُرَاتٌ; (Fr, Sgh, K, TA:) like as ثُبَّةٌ has for its pl. ثُبَاتٌ. (TA.)*

الْخُرَاتَانِ *Two stars, (K,) mentioned [and described] in art. خرت, (TA,) each of which is [said to be] called خُرَّةٌ: (K:) accord. to ISd, only the dual form of the word is known; and the radical ت and the augmentative ت [by which latter is meant ة] are in the dual alike: (TA:) but Kr and others say that it is dual of خُرَّةٌ, and belongs to this art. (TA in art. خرت.)*

خُرُورَةٌ *see the first paragraph in this art.*

خز

خَزٌ *A certain kind of cloth, (§, A, K,) well known, (K, TA,) woven of wool and silk: (TA:) and also a kind of cloth entirely of silk; and this is the kind which one is forbidden to ride upon and to sit upon; not the former kind, which is allowable, and was sometimes worn by companions of the Prophet and by the next succeeding generation, as IAth has ascertained: (TA:) derived from **مَخْزُزٌ** (K, TA,) accord. to some: (TA:) or it is the name of a certain beast [thought by Golius to be the beaver]: and afterwards applied to the cloth made of its fur: (Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. **مَخْزُوزٌ**. (§, A, Mṣb, K.) [Golius seems to derive it from the Persian **قَز**, meaning *raw silk*; and assigns to it also the meaning of a coarser kind of spun silk.] **مَخْزُوزٌ وَبَزُوزٌ** signifies *Good cloths, or stuffs, or garments. (A in art. بز.)**

خَزَزٌ *The male of the أَرْبَبُ [or hare]: (§, A, Mṣb, K:) or the offspring of the أَرْبَبُ: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] **أَخْرَزَةٌ** (K) and [of mult.] **خِرَزَانٌ**. (K.) Hence the saying, **مُسُّ الْخَزَزِ** (§, Mṣb, K.)*

[The feel of him, or it, is like the feel of the male, or young, hare]. (A, TA.)

خَزَزٌ *A seller of خَزَزٌ. (TA.)*

أَرْضٌ مَخْرَزَةٌ *A land containing, (K, TA,) or abounding with, (TA,) خِرَزَانِ, pl. of خَزَزٌ. (K, TA.)*

خزر

1. **خَزَزَتِ الْعَيْنُ**, aor. ʿ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. **خَزَزٌ**, (§, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) *The eye was, or became, narrow and small: (§, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) or it contracted its sight, naturally: (K:) or خَزَزَ, aor. ʿ, (K,) inf. n. as above, (§, K,) signifies he (a man) was as though he looked from the outer angle of the eye: (§, A:*) or he looked as though on one side: or he opened and closed his eyes; (K;) or, his eye: (M:) or he had a distortion (حَوَلٌ) of one of his eyes: (K:) [or he had eyes looking towards his nose; or, looking sideways; (see أَخْزَرُ); or, looking towards their outer angles; (see خُزْرَةٌ); see also 2, and 6, and Q. Q. 1.] — **خَزَزَهُ**, aor. ʿ, (TA,) inf. n. **خَزَزٌ**, (K,) *He looked at him from the outer angle of the eye; (K, TA:) as one does in pride, and in light estimation of the object at which he looks. (MF.)* A poet says,*

لَا تَخْزِرِ الْقَوْمَ شَرْرًا عَنْ مُعَارَضَةٍ

[Look not thou at the people from the outer angle of the eye, askem, sideways]. (TA.) — **خَزَرَ** [as an intrans. v.] *He affected, or pretended, to be cunning; i. e. intelligent, or sagacious; or intelligent with a mixture of craft and forecast; syn. تَدَاهَى. (IAqr, K. [See also 2.])* — Also *He fled. (K.)*

2. **خَزَرَ**, (TA,) inf. n. **تَخْزِيرٌ**, (K,) *He made narrow. (K, TA.)* You say, **خَزَرَ عَيْنِيْهِ** *He (an old man) narrowed his eyes; contracted his eyelids as though they were sewed together; to collect the light: when a young man does so, يَتَدَاهَى بِذَلِكَ [i. e. he affects, or pretends, thereby, to be cunning; i. e. intelligent, or sagacious; or intelligent with a mixture of craft and forecast]. (IAqr. [See also خَزَزٌ: and see 6.])*

3. **تَخَازَرَ** *He looked from the outer angle of his eye. (TA. [See also Q. Q. 1.])* — *He pretended, or made a show of, what is termed خَزَزٌ: [see 1.] (TA, and Har p. 62.)* — *He contracted his eyelids, to sharpen the sight: (§, Mṣb, K:) a verb similar to تَعَامَى and تَجَاهَلَ. (§. [See also 2.])*

Q. Q. 1. **خَزَزَرٌ** *He looked from the outer angles of his eyes: from the subst. خَزَزِيرٌ, because the animal so called is أَخْزَرٌ. (A. [See also 6.])* — Also *He acted like the swine. (TA in art. خنزير.)*

خَزَرَ [commonly known only as inf. n. of خَزَزَ or خَزَزَتِ الْعَيْنُ]: *see خَزَزِيرٌ.*

أَخْزَرُ *see خَزَرَ الْعَيْنِ.*

خُزْرَةٌ *see خَزَزَةٌ.*