

dual (Mgh, K) and pl.; (JK, S, Mgh, K;) because it is originally an inf. n.: (S, TA:) [see an ex. of its use in a pl. sense in a verse cited voce جَنْف:] but it also has the dual form, خَصْمَان; (S, Mgh, K;) and the pl. خُصُوم (JK, S, Mgh, K) and خَصَام (Mgh) and perhaps أَخْصَام, [which is a pl. of pauc.,] or this may be pl. of خَصِم: (TA:) the pl. of خَصِم is خَصَاة (JK, S, K) and خَصْمَان. (K.)

خَصْم The side (S, K) of anything; (S, TA:) as, for instance, of a load such as is called عَدْل; (S;) and of a bed; and the edge thereof: (TA:) written by Aboo-Moosa with ض; but IATH says that it is correctly with ص: (TA in art. خَصْم:) a lateral part or portion (S, K) of anything: (S:) a corner, (S, K,) as well as a side, (S,) of an عَدْل, and of a receptacle, such as a خَرَج or a جَوَالِق or an عَيْبَة: (S:) and the [anterior lower] extremity of a [water-bag of the kind termed] رَاوِيَة, that is opposite to the عَزَلَة; (JK, K, TA; [in the CK, the رَاوِيَة and the عَزَلَة are erroneously put for the رَاوِيَة and the عَزَلَة;]) the upper extremity [correctly extremities, at which are the loops whereby it is suspended upon the side of the camel,] being called the عَصْر [i. e. عَصْر, pl. of عَصَام]: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَخْصَام and [of mult.] خُصُوم: (K:) but some say that the أَخْصَام of the [water-bag termed] مَزَادَة, and its خُصُوم, are its corners: the خُصُوم of a cloud are its sides: (TA:) and أَخْصَامُ الْعَيْن signifies the part, or parts, of the eye upon which the edges of the lids close together. (S, K.) — [Also A gap, or an intervening space: it is said in the TA that] الْأَخْصَام [pl. of الخَصْم] signifies الفَرْج [i. e. الفَرْج, pl. of الفَرْجَة: and it is added,] one says, of an unsound, a corrupt, or a disordered, affair, لَا يَسُدُّ مِنْهُ خَصْمٌ إِلَّا انْفَتَحَ خَصْمٌ آخَرُ [A gap of it will not be stopped up but another gap will open]; occurring in a trad., meaning, the state of affairs is disordered and distressing, and not to be rectified and repaired. (TA.) — [The pl.] خُصُوم also signifies The mouths of valleys. (JK, K.) — And The lower parts, or stocks, syn. أَصُول, (JK, K,) of [trees of the kind called] سَرْحَات [pl. of سَرْحَة]; used in this sense by Et-Tirmidhi. (JK.)

خَصِم Vehement in altercation or dispute or litigation; (S, K, TA;) as also خُصُوم: (Ham p. 628:) [or each signifies contentious, disputatious, or litigious:] or the former, knowing, or skilled, in altercation &c., though not practising it: (IB, TA:) or valid, or sound, therein; as also خَصِم: (Mgh:) or this last signifies one who contends with another in an altercation, disputes with him, or litigates with him: (IB, TA:) the pl. of the first is خُصُومُون, (K,) occurring in the Kur xliii. 58; and perhaps أَخْصَام, or this may be a pl. of خَصِم. (TA.)

خَصِيَة A certain bead, or gem, or the like, used by men [as an amulet], in the K, مِنْ حُرُوزِ الرِّجَال, but correctly, as in the M, مِنْ حُرُوزِ الرِّجَال, (TA,)

worn on the occasion of contending in an altercation, or disputing, or litigating, or on going into the presence of the Sultan; (K, TA;) and sometimes it is beneath the gem of the man's signet-ring, when it is small; and it may be in his button; and sometimes they put it in the ذَوَابَة [or cord by which the hilt is occasionally attached to the guard] of the sword: (TA:) also called خَصِيَة. (K and TA in art. خَصْم.)

خَصِيَة and خَصْمَانِيَة } see خُصُومَة.

خُصُوم: see خَصِم.

خَصِم: see خَصْم, in two places; and خَصِم.

خُصُومَة Contention or altercation; disputation; litigation; (K, TA;) a subst. from 3 (S, TA) or 8 (JK, TA) and 6, as also خَصِيَة and خَصْمَانِيَة. (TA.) فَصْلُ الْخُصُومَة: see art. فَصْل. [See also an ex. voce حَكْم.]

جَوَالِق The loop of the [sack called] جَوَالِق, (JK, TA,) and of the [load called] عَدْل; (TA;) i. q. أَخْصُوم; (K;) but the latter is a dial. var. of weak authority, and disapproved. (TA in art. خَصْم.)

## خصو

خُصُومَة a dial. var. of خَصِيَة, q. v. (Sh, TA.)

## خصى

1. خَصَاة (S, Mgh, Mgh, K,) aor. يَخْصِيه (JK, Mgh, Mgh,) inf. n. خَصَاة (JK, S, Mgh, Mgh, K) and خَصَاة, mentioned, by MF, from Expositions of the Fq, (TA,) and خَصَى, agreeably with analogy, occurs in a trad. of Esh-Shaabee, though we have not heard it, (Mgh,) He drew forth, or extracted, his testicles; (S, Mgh, Mgh, K;) [he gelded, or castrated, him;] namely, a stallion, (S,) a sheep or goat, or a horse or similar beast, (Lth, JK, TA,) and a man or boy, (TA,) or a slave. (Mgh.) One says, بَرِئْتُ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْخَصَاةِ [I am irresponsible to thee for castration]. (S.) — [Hence,] كَانَ جَوَادًا فَخَصَى [lit. He was a fleet and excellent horse, and he was gelded]; meaning he was rich, and he became poor. (TA.) — The poets term satire, and the act of overcoming, خَصَاة: one of them says,

خَصَيْتَكَ يَا أَبْنَ حَمَزَةَ بِالْقَوَايِ

كَمَا يُخْصِي مِنَ الْحَلَقِ الْحِمَارُ

[I have emasculated thee, O son of Hamzeh, with rhymes, like as the he-ass is emasculated in consequence of the disease termed حَلَق; for which, it is asserted, (as is said in the TA, art. حَلَق,) there is no remedy but gelding]. (IB, TA.)

4. اخصى [as though meaning + He did away with that which rendered him like one emasculated; the !, app., having a privative property;] he learned one science. (Sgh, K, TA.) — The use of اخصى [its inf. n.] in the sense of خَصَاة inf. n. of خَصَى is a mistake. (Mgh.)

8. اخصى He castrated himself; or made himself a eunuch. (KL.)

خَصَى Having a complaint of his [or testicles]. (K.)

خَصَى; and the dual خَصْيَان: see خَصِيَة, in five places.

خَصَى: see what next follows.

خَصِيَة A testicle; (El-Umawee, S;) sing. of خَصَى; (S, Mgh, Mgh, K;) it is [one] of the organs of generation; (K;) well known; (Mgh;) and خَصِيَة signifies the same, (S, K,) and so does خَصَى, (Mgh, K,) and خَصَى; (K;) and خُصُومَة is a dial. var., occurring in a trad., but is extr.: (Sh, TA:) accord. to some, (Mgh,) the sing. is خَصِيَة [alone], (T, Mgh,) of the fem. gender; (T, TA;) and the dual is خَصْيَان, (El-Umawee, T, S, Mgh, Mgh, K,) of the masc. gender, (T, TA,) without ت, (El-Umawee, S, Mgh, Mgh,) irreg., (El-Umawee, S, Mgh,) like خَصْيَان dual of أُنْثَى, (El-Umawee, S,) and خَصْيَان also, (T, Mgh, K,) this latter being sometimes used, (T, Mgh,) though rarely, (MF on the authority of the Expositions of the Fq,) both mentioned by Ish: (T, TA:) AO says, I have heard خَصِيَة, with damm, but I have not heard خَصِيَة, with kesr; and I have heard خَصِيَة [as the dual], though they did not use خَصَى as the sing.; (S;) IB, however, cites exs. of this last as a sing.: (TA:) AA says that الْخَصْيَان signifies the two testicles; and الْخَصْيَان, the two skins [which compose the scrotum, i. e.,] in which are the two testicles; citing an ex. in which the latter dual is used in this sense; (S;) and ISK says the like; whereas IKoot makes الْخَصِيَة to signify [the scrotum, i. e.] the skin containing the testicle. (Mgh.) — Also † An earring (قُرْط) in the ear: (JK, Sgh, K:) thus called by way of comparison: (TA:) pl. خَصَى. (JK.)

خَصِيَة: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

خَصَى Whose testicles have been drawn forth, or extracted; (S, Mgh, Mgh, K;) [gelded, or castrated; a eunuch;] applied to a sheep or goat, and a horse or similar beast, (TA,) and a man (S, TA) or boy, (TA,) or a slave; (Mgh;) as also † مَخْصَى: (K:) pl. خَصْيَان (S, Mgh, K) and خَصِيَة: (S, K:) in giving it the former pl., they liken it to a subst., like ظَلَمَان, of which the pl. is ظَلَمَان: so says Sb; meaning that فَعْلَان is generally the pl. of فَعِيل as a subst. (TA.) One says also خَصَى نَصَى; using the latter word as an imitative sequent. (Lh, TA.) — Also † Poetry in which is no amatory effusion. (K, TA.)

جَاءَ كَخَاصِي [act. part. n. of 1]. They say, كَخَاصِي الْعَبْر [lit. He came like the gelder of the ass], meaning he came ashamed: (JK, and TA in art. جَوَج:) and also, disappointed, or unsuccessful. (TA in that art.)