

[sometimes] signifies †He mocked at, scoffed at, laughed at, derided, or ridiculed, him: (Lh, S, Z, K, TA:) said by Az to be strange, and not known by him or any other authority than that of Lh: (TA:) from the saying, *خَلَا فَلَانٌ بِعَرَضٍ* [Such a one occupied himself alone with the honour, or reputation, of such a one, making sport with it]. (Ksh in ii. 13.) And i. q. *خَادَعَهُ*! [He deceived, deluded, beguiled, circumvented, or outwitted, him; &c.: or he strove to do so]: (TA:) as also *خَالَاهُ*, (JK, and K in art. *خَلَى*.) inf. n. *مُخَالَاةٌ*. (JK.) — And *خَلَا عَلَيْهِ* He relied upon him; [as though he betook himself to him alone;] syn. *اعْتَمَدَ*. (TA.) — And *خَلَا*, (JK, K,) inf. n. *خُلُوٌ*, (TA,) or *خَلَاةٌ*, (JK,) said of a man (JK) and of a thing, (JK, TA,) He, or it, went, went away, or passed away. (JK, K.) Hence, (TA,) *وَأَنَّ مِنْ أُمَّةٍ إِلَّا* [And there is not any people but a warner] hath gone, and hath been sent, among them. (S, TA.) [Hence also *خَلَا* explained above as meaning He died.] And *خَلَا مِنْهَا* [an elliptical phrase] She became old; the greater part of her life passed. (TA from a trad.) And *خَلَاكَ ذَمٌّ* [for *خَلَا عَنْكَ ذَمٌّ*] Blame passed away from thee; or may blame pass away from thee. (Ksh and Bd in ii. 13.) You say, *فَاعْلُ كَذَا وَخَلَاكَ ذَمٌّ* Do thou such a thing, and thou wilt have an excuse; [i. e.] blame will fall from thee. (S. [See art. *ذَمٌّ*].) And *خَلَاَهُ الْحُزْنُ* Grief passed away from him, and quitted him. (Har p. 590, from the Tekmileh.) — *خَلَا عَنِ الشَّيْءِ*: see 2. — *خَلَا* [or *خَلَى*, probably belonging to art. *خَلَى*, though mentioned in the present art.,] He ate what was good, sweet, or pleasant. (TA.)

2. *خَلَى*, inf. n. *تَخْلِيَةٌ*, [He left a place, &c., empty, vacant, void, devoid, destitute, or unoccupied.] Hence, *خَلَى مَكَانَهُ* [He left his place vacant;] meaning †he died: (TA, and so in Ham p. 478:) a meaning assigned in the K to *خَلَا* alone, without teshdeed; but when *مكانه* is added, it is with teshdeed. (TA.) And †He went his way. (Ham p. 379.) And *خَلَى سَبِيلَهُ* [He left his way free, or open, to him]. (S, TA.) And *خَلَى بَيْنَهُمَا* [He left the way, or space, free between them two; meaning he left them two free, each to do to the other as he pleased]. (TA.) [And *خَلَا وَبَيْنَ كَذَا* He left him free access to such a thing.] And *خَلَى بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ نَفْسِهِ* He left him, or it, alone; syn. *أَفْهَلَهُ*. (S and O and K in art. *هَمَلَ*.) [And *خَلَا وَفَلَانٌ* He left him to do as he pleased with such a one.] And *خَلَى الْأَمْرَ* He left, left alone, or let alone, the thing, or affair; as also *تَخَلَّى* *خَلَاةٌ*, (K, TA,) inf. n. *خَلَاةٌ*. (TA.) For *تَخْلِيَةٌ* signifies The leaving, and making a thing to be alone. (Har p. 123.) [*خَلَا* and *خَلَى* both signify He left, or left alone, it, or him.] It is said in a trad., *خَلَى عَنْهُمْ* He (God) left them, or left them

alone, and turned from them, forty years. (TA.) [And *خَلَاهُ كَذَا* He made him, or left him, vacant, unoccupied, unemployed, or at leisure, for such a thing.] — *تَخْلِيَةٌ* also signifies The act of loosing; contr. of *شَدَّ*. (IAar, K in art. *ابَضَ*.) [Hence,] *خَلَى عَنِ الشَّيْءِ*, (JK, S, TA,) in the K *خَلَا*, without teshdeed, but this requires consideration, (TA,) He dismissed, loosed, let loose, or let go, the thing. (JK, K, TA.) — [And hence *خَلَاهُ* meaning He left it, permitted it, or allowed it: see the pass. part n., below.] — *خَلَيْتُ*, said of a she-camel such as is termed *خَلِيَّةٌ*; and hence, of a cooking-pot: see 1 in art. *خَلَى*.

3. *خَلَاهُ* He left, forsook, relinquished, abandoned, deserted, or quitted, him, being left, &c., by him; namely, another man; syn. *تَارَكَهُ*; (S;) inf. n. *مُخَالَاةٌ*, syn. with *مُؤَادَعَةٌ*, (JK,) [and *خَلَا* also: and he was, or became, distant, remote, far off, aloof, or apart, from him; for] *خَلَا* is syn. with *مُبَاعَدَةٌ* and *مُجَانِبَةٌ* (TA in art. *خَلَا*) and *فَرَّقَهُ*. (TA in the present art.) And *خَلَى الْأَمْرَ*, inf. n. *خَلَاةٌ*: see 2. — [Also He went, or came, out, or forth, to him, in the field; for] *مُخَالَاةٌ* is also syn. with *مُبَارَاةٌ*. (Sh, TA.) — Also, (Lth, JK, K,) inf. n. *مُخَالَاةٌ*, (Lth, JK,) He wrestled with him, each endeavouring to throw down the other; contended with him in wrestling: (Lth, JK, K: mentioned in the K in art. *خَلَى*.) because, when one does so, he is alone with the other, so that neither of them seeks aid from any other. (Az, TA.) And in like manner the word *مُخَالَاةٌ* is used [app. as meaning The act of contending with another, by oneself,] in relation to any affair, or case. (Lth, JK, TA. [See its act. part n., below.]) — See also 1, in the latter part of the paragraph.

4: see 1, in eleven places. — *اخْلَى الْمَكَانَ*, (S, K,) or *الْمَنْزِلَ*, (Msb,) He made the place, (K,) or the place of alighting or abode, (Msb,) empty, vacant, void, devoid, destitute, or unoccupied: (Msb, K:) or it signifies, (S, K,) or signifies also, (Msb,) he found it empty, &c. (S, Msb, K.) One says in praying for another that he may have a long life, *لَا أُخْلِي اللَّهُ مَكَانَكَ* [May God not make thy place vacant]. (TA.) — *اخْلَاهُ* [He made him, or found him, to be alone with him]. (K.)

5. *خَلَى* He went forth into the field, or open country, to satisfy a want of nature. (TA.) And *تَخَلَّى فِي الْخَلَاءِ* He went forth into the vacant tract, or into the privy, to satisfy a want of nature: or he satisfied a want of nature therein. (TA.) — Also He was, or became, or made himself, vacant from occupation, or business; [unoccupied; unemployed; or at leisure;] syn. *تَفَرَّغَ*. (S:) or so *تَخَلَّى مِنَ الشُّغْلِ*. (K in art. *فَرَّغَ*.) You say, *تَخَلَّى لِلْعِبَادَةِ* He was, or became, or made himself, vacant for, or he confined himself exclusively to, the service of God. (TA.) [See also 1, in the latter part of the paragraph. In like manner, one says also, *لِلْأَمْرِ* *خَلَا*

He was, or became, or made himself, vacant for, or he confined himself exclusively to, the affair.] And *تَخَلَّوْا بِخَلِيَّةٍ* (S, K, TA) They confined themselves exclusively to a she-camel, or to she-camels, such as they termed *خَلِيَّةٌ*, (K, TA,) [milking only her, or them]. (S, TA.) And *تَخَلَّى خَلِيَّةً* He took for himself a *خَلِيَّةٌ*. (TA.) — And *تَخَلَّى مِنَ الْأَمْرِ* and *عَنْهُ*: see 2. — And *تَخَلَّتِ الْإِبِلُ بِلَا رَاعٍ* [The camels were left to themselves without a pastor]. (K in art. *سَوَّعَ*.)

10: see 1, in three places. [And see also *مُتَخَلِّلٌ*.] *اسْتَخْلَاهُ مَجْلِسَهُ* He asked him to leave his sitting-place vacant, or unoccupied, for him. (S. [But found by me in only one copy of that work.]) — *اسْتَخْلَى الْمَلِكَ* He asked the king to have a meeting, or an interview, with him in a vacant place, or a place unoccupied [by others, i. e., in a private place; he asked the king to grant him a private meeting or interview]. (K.)

خَلَا as a word denoting exception, (S, Mughnee, K,) when it governs a gen. case, (S, Mughnee,) as when you say, *جَاؤُونِي خَلَا زَيْدٍ* [They came to me, except Zeyd], is a particle, (S, Mughnee, K,) accord. to some of the grammarians, like *حَاشَى*; but accord. to some, a prefixed inf. n. (S.) †It also governs an accus. case, as a verb: (S, Mughnee:) so that you say, *جَاؤُونِي خَلَا زَيْدًا* [meaning as above]; the agent of *خَلَا* being implied, (S, Mughnee,*) like that of *حَاشَى* [used as a verb]: it is as though you said, *جَاؤُونِي مِنْ زَيْدٍ* [i. e. those who came to me were without Zeyd]: (S:) or correctly, accord. to IB, *خَلَا بَعْضُهُمْ زَيْدًا*, [for *خَلَاكَ ذَمٌّ*, like as you say, *خَلَاكَ ذَمٌّ*]. (TA.) When you say *خَلَا*, it is followed only by an accus., because *خَلَا* is equivalent to an inf. n.; (S, Mughnee;) so that when you say, *جَاؤُونِي مَا خَلَا زَيْدًا* [meaning as above], it is as if you said, *جَاؤُونِي خُلُوْا زَيْدٍ* [or *خُلُوْا زَيْدًا*, i. e. *خُلُوْهُمُ مِنْ زَيْدٍ*, (S,) which two phrases mean *جَاؤُونِي خَالِينَ مِنْ زَيْدٍ* [They came to me, they being without Zeyd]: (S, K:) [for] accord. to Seer, *مَا خَلَا* occupies the place of a noun in the accus. as a denotative of state: but some say, as an adv. n. of time; so that, accord. to these, *مَا خَلَا زَيْدًا* means *وَقْتُ خُلُوْهِمْ عَنْ زَيْدٍ* [in the time of their being without Zeyd]. (Mughnee.) You say also, *مَا أُرَدْتُ مَسَاكَتَكَ خَلَا أَبِي وَعَظْمَتِكَ*, meaning [I desired not to displease thee,] but I admonished thee (*إِلَّا أَبِي وَعَظْمَتَكَ*). (JK, TA.)

خَلَا, and its fem. (with *ة*), and dual: see *خَالَ*, in seven places.

خَلَا بِهِ said by some to be an inf. n.: [see *خَلَا بِهِ* &c. in the first paragraph of this art.:] by others said to be a simple subst.; (TA;) meaning Loneliness; solitude; lonesomeness; solitariness; desolateness; syn. *وَحْشَةٌ*. (S and K in art. *وَحَشَ*.) [Hence, app.,] *رَجُلٌ سَهْلُ الْخُلُوَّةِ* [A man easy in private conference]. (Msb in art. *سَلَسَ*.) [See also a phrase in