

[خَبَثٌ, and so is] خَبَائِلُهُ (K,) [for] this last is another inf. n. of خَبَثٌ, like خَبِثَ (S, Mgh, K,) or it is a simple subst. (Msb.) [Hence,] the first particularly signifies † *Adultery, or fornication.* (K, TA.) See also خَبِثٌ, in three places.

خَبَثٌ The dross of iron, (S, TA,) and of silver, when they are molten. (TA.) [Hence the saying,] لَيْسَ الْإِبْرِيْزُ كَالْخَبَثِ [lit. *Pure gold is not like dross*]; meaning † *the good is not like the bad.* (A, TA.) — *Adulterating alloy in gold and iron &c.* (Har p. 135.) — *A thing wherein is no good.* (TA.) — † *Excrement, or ordure: impurity, or filth.* (Mgh in art. قِل, and TA.) Hence the saying in a trad., إِذَا بَلَغَ الْمَاءُ قَلْتَيْنِ إِذَا بَلَغَ نَمْرٌ يَحْمِلُ خَبَثًا [explained in art. حَمَل]. (Mgh ubi supra, and TA.)

خَبِثَ: see خَبِثٌ.

خَبِثَ: see خَبِثٌ. — خَبِثٌ with respect to a slave signifies † *Unlawful capture; capture from a people whom it is unlawful to make slaves,* (Mgh, K, TA,) by reason of a treaty, or league, made with them, (Mgh, TA,) or of some sacred, or inviolable, right, originally belonging to them. (TA.) You say of a slave, لَا خَبْثَ فِيهِ مِنْ إِبَاقٍ وَلَا سَرْقَةٍ [There is no unlawful capture in his case, from having run away, nor from having been stolen]. (A.) — فَلَانٌ خَبِثٌ is like the saying لَوْثِيَةٌ † [Such a one is the offspring of adultery, or fornication]. (S.) And وَلَدَ فَلَانٌ خَبِثًا means † *Such a one was born spuriously.* (A, L.)

خَبَاتٍ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

خَبِثٌ contr. of طَيِّبٌ (S, Mgh, Msb, K;) applied to objects of the senses and to those of the intellect; (Kull p. 177;) to sustenance, or victuals, and to offspring, and men, and to other things: (TA:) *Bad; corrupt:* (Msb, TA:) *disapproved, hated, or abominable;* (Msb, TA:) this, accord. to IʿAq, being its primary signification: (TA:) or *so in respect of taste, and of odour:* (Mgh:) [*nasty, nauseous, loathsome, or disgusting:*] *impure, unclean, foul, or filthy:* (Mgh, Msb, TA:) *unlawful;* (Mgh, Msb;) applied in this sense to certain food: and, applied to certain beverage, *injurious:* (TA:) applied to medicine such as is forbidden in a certain trad., it means either *impure and unlawful*, such as wine &c., or *nauseous to the taste:* (IʿAq, TA:) you say that a thing is خَبِثٌ in taste, [and in odour,] and in colour: and you apply this epithet to adultery, or fornication; and to property unlawfully acquired; and to blood, and to the like things which God has forbidden: (TA:) also to such things as garlic and onions (Msb, TA) and leeks, (TA,) which are disagreeable in taste and odour: (TA:) and to such things as the serpent and the scorpion: (Msb:) applied to language, it means † *opprobrious, or of a reviling nature;* (TA;) and † *bad or corrupt [in respect of authority; or of a bad dialect]:* (A, TA:) applied to religion, † *infidel, or of the nature of infidelity:* (TA:) applied to a man, *bad, corrupt, base, or abominable; wicked, deceit-*

*ful, guileful, artful, crafty, or cunning;* (S, K, TA;) as also خَابَثَ: (K:) and *an adulterer, or a fornicator:* (Msb:) and *a blamer, or censurer: or a slanderer, or calumniator:* (Har p. 611:) [and, applied to a venomous reptile and the like, *malignant, or noxious;* as well as *impure, unclean, foul, or filthy:*] the fem. is خَبِثَةٌ: (Msb:) the pl. masc. is خَبَاتٌ (A, TA) and خَبِثٌ, for which it is allowable to say خَبِثٌ, accord. to the dial. of Temeem, (Msb,) and خَبِثَةٌ, (S, A, Msb, TA,) like شُرَفَاءُ [pl. of شَرِيف], (Msb,) and أَخْبَاتٌ, like أَشْرَافٌ [another pl. of شَرِيف], (Msb, MF, TA,) and خَبِثَةٌ, (Kr, Msb, MF, TA,) like ضَعْفَةٌ pl. of ضَعِيفٌ, (Msb, MF, TA,) two instances of which the like can scarcely be found, (Msb,) or is not found among sound words, for سَرَاةٌ pl. of سَرِيٌّ is an unsound word, (MF, TA,) and خُبُوثٌ, (AZ, TA,) which is also extr., (TA,) [and خَبَاتِي, (like as حَزَانِي is a pl. of حَزِينٌ), applied in the A, in art. خَنَثَ, to خَنَاتِي, pl. of خُنْثَى,] and خَبِثُونَ [applied only to rational beings]: (Mgh:) and the pl. fem., i. e. of خَبِثَةٌ, is خَبَاتٌ (Msb, TA) and خَبِثَاتٌ. (Mgh.) الشَّجَرَةُ الْخَبِثَةُ, mentioned in the Kur [xiv. 31], (TA,) means *The colocynth: or the كُثُوثُ, (K; TA,) which is a certain plant that clings to the branches of trees and has no root in the earth;* (S and K in art. كُنْثَ); [a species of cuscuta, or dodder;] or yellow عُرُوقُ that cling to trees: (TA in the present art. :) also occurring in a trad., as meaning *the garlic-plant; and the onion; and the leek;* because of their disagreeable taste and odour. (IʿAq, TA.) It is said in a trad. respecting the slain at Bedr, أَلْقُوا فِي قَلْبِ خَبِثٍ مُخْبِثٍ, *They were cast into a well corrupt, and corrupting what fell into it.* (TA.) خَبِثٌ مُخْبِثٌ, (S, L,) or خَبِثٌ and مُخْبِثٌ, (K,) and خَابَثٌ (TA) and مُخْبِتَانٌ, (S, L, K,) applied to a man, signify *One who takes to himself bad, wicked, or deceitful, companions or friends* (S, L, K, TA) or *connexions or assistants:* (TA:) or مُخْبِتَانٌ, as a determinate noun, [without the article ال,] is only used in calling to, or addressing, a person: (K:) you say, يَا مُخْبِتَانُ; (S;) fem. مُخْبِتَانَةٌ: and to a man and woman together, يَا مُخْبِتَانُ, (L, TA:) and in the phrase خَبِثٌ مُخْبِثٌ, the former word signifies *bad, wicked, or deceitful, in himself;* and the latter, *having bad, wicked, or deceitful, companions or friends and assistants.* (AʿObeyd, TA.) One says also, يَا خَبِثُ, meaning *O bad or wicked or deceitful man!*; and to a woman, يَا خَبَاتُ, (S, K,) indecl., with kesr for its termination, (S,) and خَبِثَةٌ. (K) [accord. to SM: so in all the copies in his hands; but not found by him in any other lexicon: not in the CK, nor in my MS. copy of the K.] خَبِثٌ also occurs, in a saying of El-Hasan, addressed to the present world, الدُّنْيَا. (L.) And يَا خَبِثَةَ was said by El-Hajjāj to Anas, as meaning يَا خَبِثُ: and is also used as meaning *O [thou of] bad, wicked, or deceitful, qualities*

or dispositions! [app. addressed to a woman, as the context seems to show; and agreeably with an assertion in Ham p. 810, that خَبِثَةٌ is sometimes used in speaking of an old woman]. (L, TA.) خَبِثُ النَّفْسِ means † *Having the soul [or stomach] heavy, [or heaving, or agitated by a tendency to vomit,] and in a disagreeable state.* (TA.) And خَبِثَانٌ applied to a lie occurs in a trad. as meaning خَبِثٌ app. in an intensive sense [i. e. *Very abominable*]. (TA.) In the saying, اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ، (Mgh,) or اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ مِنَ الْخَبَثِ وَالْخَبَائِلِ، (Mgh, Msb, K, TA,) مِنَ الْخَبَثِ وَالْخَبَائِلِ، (Mgh, Msb, TA,) or مِنَ الْخَبَثِ وَالْخَبَائِلِ، (Msb, K, TA,) a form of words which Mohammd directed his followers to pronounce on entering a privy, or place of retirement for the relief of nature, because devils are in such a place, (Mgh, TA,) الْخَبَثُ is pl. of الْخَبِثِ، (Mgh, Msb, TA,) and so is الْخَبِثُ accord. to the dial. of Temeem, (Msb, TA,) and الْخَبَائِلُ is pl. of الْخَبِثَةِ; (Mgh, TA:) and the meaning is, *I seek protection by God, or O God, I seek protection by Thee, from the male devils and the female devils,* (IʿAq, Mgh, Msb, K, TA,) *of the genii and of mankind:* (Mgh:) or, reading خَبِثٌ, [as a subst.,] *from infidelity and the devils:* (Aboo-Bekr, TA:) or, [so reading, and regarding الْخَبَائِلُ as pl. of خَبِثَةٌ used as a subst.,] *from infidelity and acts of disobedience:* (Msb, TA:) or, *from wicked, or unrighteous, conduct, such as adultery and the like, and culpable actions and evil qualities or dispositions:* El-Khattābee asserts that the reading الْخَبَثُ, with the ب quiescent, is a mistake of the relaters of traditions; but En-Nawawee rejects this assertion. (TA.)

خَبَاتٌ: see خَبِثٌ.

خَبِثَةٌ fem. of the epithet خَبِثٌ. (Msb.) — Also, [used as a subst.,] *A bad, wicked, or deceitful, quality or disposition; and a culpable action:* pl. خَبَائِلٌ. (L, TA.) [Hence,] أُمُّ الْخَبَائِلِ † [The mother of bad qualities &c.; meaning] wine. (T in art. أَم.) See also خَبِثٌ, last sentence. — الْخَبَائِلُ also signifies *Those things which the Arabs deemed foul, or filthy, or unclean, and which they did not eat; such as vipers, and scorpions, and the برص [i. e. either بَرَصٌ or بَرَصٌ], and the وَرَل, and beetles, and the rat, or mouse.* (L.)

كَثِيرٌ خَبِثٌ, applied to a man, (TA,) signifies *كَثِيرٌ خَبِثٌ* [i. e. *Very bad or wicked or deceitful; or much addicted to adultery or fornication*]: pl. خَبِثُونَ. (K.)

خَبِثِي: see خَبِثٌ.

خَابَثَ: see خَبِثٌ, in two places.

خَابَثَةٌ: see خَبِثٌ.

أَخْبِثَ [compar. and superl. of خَبِثٌ]: pl. أَخْبَاتُ. (TA.) You say, هُمْ أَخْبَاتُ النَّاسِ [They are the worst, or the most wicked or deceitful, of men]. (TA.) And هُوَ مِنَ الْأَخْبَاتِ [He is of the worst, &c., of men]. (A, TA.) And هِيَ