

== اخاض الماء *The water admitted of being walked [or waded or forded] in or through: contr. to general rule; being intrans. while the unaugmented verb is trans. (Msb.)*

5: see 1, first sentence. — *تَخَوَّضَ* also signifies *He constrained himself to wade, or ford, in, or through, water. (K, TA.)* This is the primary signification: and hence, — *تَخَوَّضَ فِي الْأَمْرِ* : *He employed, or occupied, himself in the affair: and he used art or artifice or cunning, or his own judgment or discretion, in the affair, or in the disposal or management thereof: and so in the phrase تَخَوَّضَ فِي الْمَالِ* or, accord. to some, this means *he acted wrongly in acquiring the property in an improper manner, in whatsoever way it was possible. (TA.)*

6: see 1, near the middle of the paragraph.

8: see 1, first sentence.

مَخَاضٌ: see مَخَاضَةٌ.

مِنْخُوضٌ [The instrument with which beverage, or wine, is mixed and stirred about]; it is, for beverage, or wine, like the سَوِيقُ for سَوِيقٌ (S, K): or the instrument with which سَوِيقٌ is stirred about. (A, Mgh.)

مَخَاضَةٌ [A ford; i. e.] a place where people pass through water, walking or riding: (S, A, K): or a place where one walks through water: (Msb.): pl. مَخَاضٌ, (S, K,) [or this is rather a coll. gen. n.,] or مَخَاضٌ, (as in one copy of the S,) and مَخَاضٌ (AZ, S, K) and مَخَاضَاتٌ (Msb, TA.)

خَوْف

1. خَافَ (S, Msb, K, &c.) originally خَوَّفَ (Lth, L, &c.) first pers. خَفَّتْ (TA,) aor. يَخَافُ (S, K, &c.) originally يَخَوِّفُ (L,) imperative خَفِّ (S,) inf. n. خَوْفٌ (S, Msb, K, &c.) and خَفٌّ, [originally خَوِّفُ,] (Lh, TA,) erroneously written in the K with fēṭ-h [to the خ], but some say that this is a simple subst., not an inf. n., (TA,) and خَفِيَّةٌ (Lh, S, Msb, K, &c.) originally خَوْفَةٌ (K,) but some say that this also is a simple subst., not an inf. n., (TA,) and [therefore] its pl. is خَفِيفٌ (Lh, JK, S, and so in the CK,) in [some of] the copies of the K erroneously written خَفِيفٌ (TA,) or this [as well as the next preceding] may be an inf. n., for some few inf. ns. have pls., (ISd, TA,) and مَخَافَةٌ (S, Msb, K, &c.) originally مَخَوْفَةٌ, for which last, the first of these inf. ns. is used by a poet, and therefore made fem., (TA,) *He feared; he was afraid or frightened or terrified; syn. فَزِعَ. (K.)* It is also trans.: (Msb:) you say, خَافَهُ and تَخَوَّفَهُ [He feared, or was afraid of, him, or it]; (Msb, TA;) both signifying the same: (TA:) [and so خَافَ مِنْهُ; or this may mean he feared what might happen to him from him, or it:] and خَافَ عَلَيْهِ, meaning خَافَهُ [i. e. عَلَيْهِ] خَافَ عَلَيْهِ شَيْئًا *He feared for him a thing*: (S, K:) and

تَخَوَّفَهُ عَلَيْهِ [He feared him, or it, for his property]. (Mgh.) — [Hence,] it is also used in the sense of ظَنَّ [He thought, or opined]: and in this case, the Arabs sometimes use it in the same manner as a verb signifying an oath, and give it the same kind of complement; as in an ex. cited voce دَرَدَ [q. v.]. (S in art. دَرَدَ.) And *He knew. (Lh, Kr, K.)* Hence, وَإِنْ أَمْرًا خَافَتْ مِنْ بَعْلِهَا نُشُوزًا [And if a woman know that there is, on the part of her husband, injurious treatment, or unkindness, or estrangement], (K,) in the Kur [iv. 127]. (TA.) And hence also, فَمَنْ خَافَ مِنْ مَوْصٍ جَنَفًا [And he who knoweth that there is, on the part of the testator, an inclining to a wrong course, or a declining from the right course, &c.], (K,) in the Kur [ii. 178]; thus explained by Lh. (TA.) = خَافَهُ (S,) first pers. خَفَّتَهُ (K,) aor. يَخَوِّفُهُ (S,) *He exceeded him in fear. (S, K.)* You say, فَخَافَهُ, (S,) inf. n. of the former مَخَافَةٌ (TA,) i. e. [He vied with him to see which of them would exceed the other in fear, and] he exceeded him in fear. (S.)

2. خَوْفَهُ (Msb, K,) inf. n. تَخَوِّيفٌ (TA,) i. q. أَخَافَهُ (Msb, K.) See the latter, in two places. *He put fear into him. (JK, TA.)* خَوِّفْنَا [app. addressed to God] is mentioned by Lh as meaning *Render the Kur-án and the Traditions beautiful to us in order that we may [give heed thereto] and fear. (TA.)* — *He made him to be in such a state, or condition, that men feared him; (JK, K;) he made him to be feared by men. (M.)* Hence, in the Kur [iii. 169], إِنَّهَا ذِكْرُ الشَّيْطَانِ, i. e. [Verily that is the devil:] he causeth his friends to be feared by you: [or that devil causeth &c.] or, as Th says, causeth you to fear by his friends. (TA.) = *He diminished it, lessened it, or took from it; and so مِنْهُ خَوْفٌ. (TA.)* [See also 5.] — خَوَّفَ غَنِيَهُ *He sent away his sheep, or goats, flock by flock. (TA.)*

3: see 1, last sentence.

4. إِخَافَهُ (Msb, K,) inf. n. إِخَافَةٌ (S) and إِخَافٌ, like كِتَابٌ (Lh, TA,) [but the latter is irreg. and rare,] *He, or it, (an affair, a case, or an event, Msb,) caused him, or made him, to fear, or be afraid; put him in fear; frightened, or terrified, him; (TA;) and خَوْفَهُ (Msb, K,) inf. n. تَخَوِّيفٌ (S, TA,) signifies the same. (S, Msb, K.)* So in the phrase أَخَافَ التَّغَرُّ [The enemies' frontier caused to fear, &c.; was insecure:] or fear entered from it. (TA.) You say also, مَالٌ خَافَ [The wall leaned, and caused the people to fear]. (Msb.) And أَخَافَ النَّصُوصَ [The robbers caused the people of the road, or the passengers thereof, to fear, &c.; or it may be rendered the robbers caused the road to be insecure]. (Msb.) And أَخَفَّتَهُ الْأَمْرَ فَخَافَهُ [I caused him to fear the thing, or affair, &c., and he feared it; making the verb doubly trans.]; as also خَوْفَتُهُ إِيَّاهُ فَتَخَوَّفَهُ (Msb.) It is said in a trad., أَخِيفُوا الْهَوَامَّ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُخِيفَكُمُ, *Make ye the*

venomous reptiles and the like to fear before they make you to fear; (TA;) i. e. kill ye them before they kill you. (JM, TA.) — مَا أَخَوَّفَنِي عَلَيْكَ [How greatly do I fear for thee!]. (TA.)

5. تَخَوَّفَهُ: see 1, in three places. = Also *He took by little and little (S, L, K) from it, (S, K,) or from its sides; (L;) as also تَحَوَّفَهُ: (S and K* in arts. حَوْفٌ and حَيْفٌ) or he took from its extremities; so in the A; in which it is said to be tropical: accord. to IF, it is originally [تَخَوَّنَ] with ن [in the place of the ف]. (TA.)* Dhu-r-Rummeh says, (S,) or not he, but some other poet, for it is ascribed to several different authors, (L,)

• تَخَوَّفَ الرَّحْلُ مِنْهَا تَامِيًا قَرِيرًا •
• كَمَا تَخَوَّفَ ظَهْرُ النَّبْعَةِ السَّفْنِ •
[Her saddle abraded from a long and high, compact hump, like as when the piece of skin used for smoothing arrows has abraded from the back of a rod of the tree called نَبْعَةٌ]. (S. [See also 5 in art. حَوْفٌ, where another reading of this verse is given. In the TA, in the present art., in the places of الرَّحْلُ and ظَهْرُ, I find السَّيْرُ and السَّيْرُ أَوْ يَأْخُذُهُمُ accord. to Fr, (TA,) in the Kur [xvi. 49], (S,) which Az explains as meaning [Or are they secure from his destroying them] by causing them to suffer loss [by little and little] in their bodies and their possessions, or cattle, and their fruits: or, accord. to Zj, it may mean, after causing them to fear, by destroying a town, so that the one next to it shall fear. (TA.) You say also, تَخَوَّفَ مِنْ مَالِي *He took by little and little from my property. (JK.)* And تَخَوَّفْنَا السَّنَةَ [The year of drought, or sterility, took from us by little and little]. (JK.) And تَخَوَّفَنِي حَقِّي [He diminished to me by little and little my right, or due]. (JK.) And تَخَوَّفَهُ حَقُّهُ i. q. اهْتَضَمَ [an evident mistranscription for اهْتَضَمَ, meaning His stupidity deprived him of his right, or due]. (TA.)

خَافَ A man very fearful or timorous; (S, K;) [and so, in the present day, خَوَّافٌ; the former originally] of the measure فَعْلٌ, like فَرِحَ and فَرِحَ; and similar to صَاتٌ, meaning a man "having a strong, or loud, voice:" (S:) or i. q. خَائِفٌ: (TA:) accord. to Kh, it may be [originally] of the measure فَعْلٌ, having the medial radical rejected; or [خَوِّفُ] of the measure فَعْلٌ; and in either case, the dim. is [خَوِّيفٌ] with و: so says Sb. (TA.)

خَوْفٌ inf. n. of 1. (S, Msb, K, &c.) — Also *Slaughter: whence, مِنْ الْخَوْفِ; وَتَبْلُوتُنَّ بَشِيًّا* [And we will assuredly try you with somewhat of slaughter]; (Lh, K;) in the Kur [ii. 150]. (TA.) [See also 4.] — And *Fighting: whence, فَإِذَا جَاءَ الْخَوْفُ* [But when fighting cometh; in the Kur xxxiii. 19]. (K.) = See also خَائِفٌ. = Also A red hide from which are cut strips like thongs, (Kr, K, TA,) and then upon these are put [ornaments of the kind termed] شُدْرٌ; worn by a girl: