

from the grave, to steal the grave-clothes. (TA.) — And **اُخْفِيَ البئر** He dug, or cleared out, the well. (Mgh.) — And **اُخْفِيَ دَمُهُ** He slew him without its being known. (K.)

10: see 1, in four places, in the former half of the paragraph.

خَفَا [more properly written **خَفِيَ**] A thing that is unperceived or imperceptible, [or hardly perceived or perceptible,] unapparent, or not apparent; [latent; obscure; &c.; (see 1, first sentence;)] (JK, K;) as also **خَفَاةٌ** and **خَافٌ** [for **خَفِيٌّ**; see the explanation in the JK]. (K.) [See also **خَفَاةٌ**.]

خَفِيَ البطن A man lank in the belly. (IAgr, TA.)

خَفَا inf. n. of **خَفِيَ**. (Mgh, Msh, K.) — Also A thing that is unperceived or imperceptible [&c. (see **خَفَا**)] by one; unapparent, or not apparent. [latent, or obscure,] to one; or hidden, or concealed, from one. (TA.) A secret: so, accord. to some, in the phrase **بَرَحَ الخَفَاةُ** mentioned above: see 1, in the former half of the paragraph. (TA.) And [in the same phrase, accord. to some,] Low, or depressed, ground. (TA.)

خَفَاةٌ A [garment of the kind called] **رَدَاةٌ**, which a woman wears over her other clothes: (Lth, JK;) or a [garment of the kind called] **كَاةٌ**: (S, K;) and any covering of a thing, (Lth, JK,*) whatever it be with which one covers a thing, such as a **كَاةٌ** and the like: (Lth:) pl. **أَخْفِيَةٌ**. (Lth, JK, S, K.) — [Hence,] **أَخْفِيَةُ الثَّوَرِ** The calyxes of flowers: (K:) sing. as above. (TA.) — And **أَخْفِيَةُ الكَرَاةِ** [The coverings of drowsiness; meaning] the eyes. (K.)

خَفِيَ i. q. **خَافٌ**; (S, K;) applied to a thing; (S;) i. e. Unperceived or imperceptible, [or hardly perceived or perceptible, by any of the senses, or only by the eye or ear, or by the mind; mostly] unapparent, or not apparent; (K;) [latent; obscure; hidden, or concealed; or unobvious; but also faint, or dim, to the sight; suppressed, or stifled, applied to the voice; or low, faint, gentle, or soft, to the ear; and obscure to the mind, abstruse, recondite, occult, or covert; and secret, private, or clandestine: see 1, first sentence:] pl. **خَفَايَا**. (S.) [You say **نَجْمٌ خَفِيٌّ** A dim star or asterism. And **مَكَانٌ خَفِيٌّ** An obscure, or a concealed, place. And **صَوْتُ خَفِيٍّ** A low, faint, gentle, or soft, voice or sound.] And **امْرَأَةٌ خَفِيَّةُ الصَّوْتِ** A woman having a low, faint, gentle, or soft, voice. (TA in art. **خَفَضَ**.) And **الْخَفِيَّةُ** i. q. **الْخَفِيفَةُ** [q. v.]. (K.) And some of the Arabs say, (Yaakooob, S,) **إِذَا حَسَنَ مِنَ الْمَرْأَةِ خَفِيَّاهَا حَسَنَ سَائِرُهَا** meaning [When] the voice and the foot-mark of the woman [are good, or pleasing, the rest, or the whole, of what pertains to her is good, or pleasing]: (Yaakooob, JK, S, K;) for when her voice is soft, or gentle, this indicates her being bashful, or shy; and when her foot-marks are near together, and firmly impressed, they indicate that she has [large] but-

Bk. 1.

tocks and haunches. (Yaakooob, S.) One says also, **لَقِيتُهُ خَفِيًّا** I met him covertly, secretly, privately, or clandestinely. (TA.) [And **مَتَى مِثْلُهُ خَفِيَّةٌ** He walked with a soft, or stealthy, gait.] — Also One who secludes himself from [other] men; whose place is concealed from them. (TA.)

خَفِيَّةٌ A well: (S, K;) or a deep well; because its water is not perceived, or not apparent: (TA:) or a well of ancient times, that has become filled up and then dug again: (JK, TA:) or any well that has been dug and then left until it has become filled up, then dug again, and cleared out: (ISK, S;) [opposed to **بَدِيٌّ**:] accord. to A'Obeyd, it is so called because it is made to appear: (S:) pl. **خَفَايَا** and **خَفِيَّاتٌ**. (JK, TA.) — And A tangled, or luxuriant, or dense, thicket, (JK, K, TA,) which the lion takes as his covert: (JK, TA:) or **خَفِيَّةٌ** is the name of a certain place frequented by lions; (S, IB;) and is properly imperfectly decl., so that you say **أَسُودَ خَفِيَّةً**; but it may be perfectly decl. in poetry. (IB.) = Also A slight taint, or infection, or a touch, or stroke, of insanity: so in the phrase **بِهِ خَفِيَّةٌ** In him is a slight taint, &c., of insanity. (Ibn-Menádhir, S, K.)*

خَافٍ: see **خَفِيَ**: — and see also **خَفَا**. — **الخَافِي** The jinn, or genii; (Aq, Lh, JK, S, K;) because they conceal themselves from the eyes [of men]; (TA;) as also **الْخَافِيَّةُ** (JK, K) and **الْخَافِيَّةُ** (K:) or this last signifies what conceals itself in the body, of the jinn, or genii: (Ibn-Menádhir, S:) the pl. (of the first, Lh, JK, [and of the second and third also accord. to analogy,]) is **خَوَافٍ**; (Lh, JK, K;) [and of the first, **خَافُونَ** also, like **قَاضُونَ**; for] the bare piece of ground amid herbage is said, in a trad., to be **مُصَلًّى** **الخَافِينَ**, i. e. [The praying-place] of the jinn, or genii. (TA.) The first (**الخَافِي**) also signifies **Mankind**; thus bearing two contr. [or rather opposite] meanings. (TA.) And one says, **خَافَلَهُ مَا أَدْرَى أَيُّ خَافِيَةٍ هُوَ**, (K and TA voce **خَافَلَهُ**, q. v.) or **خَافِيَةٍ**, (CK ibid.,) I know not what one of mankind he is. (K ibid.) — **أَرْضٌ خَافِيَةٌ** [and **أَرْضٌ خَافِيَةٌ**, the latter word in the former case being an epithet, fem. of **خَافٍ**, and in the latter case a subst., or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant,] A land in which are jinn, or genii. (K.) — **خَافِيُ الْغُرَابِ**: see the last sentence but one in the next paragraph.

خَافِيَةٌ contr. of **عَلَانِيَةٌ** [app. meaning that it signifies A state of being unapparent or not apparent, covert, secret, private, or clandestine: though explained in the TK (followed by Freytag) as an epithet applied to a man, meaning whose actions are always covert]. (K.) — See also **خَفَا**. — And see **خَافٍ**, in four places. — Also One, i. e. a single feather, of the feathers called **الْخَوَافِي**: (TA:) **الْخَوَافِي** signifies the feathers below the ten that are in the fore part of the wing: (Aq, S:) or certain feathers that are concealed when the bird contracts its wing: (K:)

or the four feathers that are [next] after those called **الْمَنَاجِبُ**, (Lh, K,*) and next before those called **الْأَبَاهِرُ**: (S in art. **بهر**, and L in art. **نكب**;) or seven feathers in the wing, after the seven foremost: (K,*) TA:) but the people [generally] mention them as four: or they are the small feathers in the wing of a bird. (TA.) **خَنْجَرٌ خَافِيَةٌ** [A dagger like the **خَافِيَةُ** of the vulture], occurring in a trad., means a small **خَنْجَر**. (TA.) One says also **خَافِيَةُ الْغُرَابِ** [The **خَافِيَةُ** of the crow]: and the pl. is [sometimes expressed by using the coll. gen. n., saying] **خَافِيُ الْغُرَابِ**. (JK.) — **الخَوَافِي** also signifies The palm-branches [next] below the **قَلْبَةُ** [which latter are the branches that grow forth from the heart of the tree]: (S, TA:) thus called in the dial. of Nejd: (TA:) in the dial. of El-Hijáz called **العَوَافِي**. (S, TA.)

الْخَافِيَةُ: see **خَافٍ**.

مُخْتَفٍ A rifler of graves: (JK, S, Msh, K:) because he extracts the grave-clothes; (S, Msh, TA;) or because he steals covertly: a word of the dial. of the people of El-Medeeneh: fem. **مُخْتَفِيَةٌ**. (TA.)

مُتَخَفٍ Hiding, or concealing, himself: and accord. to Akh, appearing: in both of which senses it is said to be used in the words of the Kur [xiii. 11], **مُتَخَفٍ بِاللَّيْلِ وَسَارِبٌ بِالنَّهَارِ** [Hiding himself by night, and appearing by day: or appearing by night, and hiding himself by day: see art. **سَرَب**]. (TA.) — **الْيَدُ الْمُتَخَفِيَّةُ** The hand of the thief, and of the rifler of graves: opposed to **الْيَدُ الْمُسْتَغْلِيَّةُ**, which is the hand of him who takes by force, and of the plunderer, and the like: the Sunneh ordains that the former shall be cut off [except in certain cases], but not the latter. (TA.)

خل

1. **خَلَّ نَحْبُهُ**, aor. 2, (Ks, S, K, TA, in the CK 2,) [irreg. in the case of an intrans. v. of this class, unless the verb be of the measure **فَعَّلَ**,] and 2, (K,) [agreeably with general rule,] inf. n. **خَلَّ** and **خُلُوٌّ**; (Ks, S, K;) and **اُخْتَلَّ**; (Sgh, K;) **His flesh became little, or scanty**; (Ks, S:) or **his flesh decreased, diminished, or wasted**: (K:) **he became lean, or spare**. (Ks, S, K.) [But it seems, from what follows, that the verb may be of the measure **فَعَّلَ**, aor. 2: as well as of the measure **فَعَّلَ**, aor. 2: or perhaps of the measures **فَعَّلَ** and **فَعَّلَ** and **فَعَّلَ**, so that the aor. may be regularly 2 and 2 and 2.] — You say also **خَلَّيْتُ مِنْ كَذَا** I missed such a thing. (JK.) And **خَلَّ الْبَعِيرُ مِنَ الرَّبِيعِ** The camel missed the [herbage called] **ربيع**, and became lean in consequence thereof. (JK, Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) — And **اُخْتَلَّ**, (JK, S, K,) inf. n. **خَلَّ**; (TA;) and **اُخْتَلَّ**; (JK, Msh, TA,) or **اُخْتَلَّ**, (K,) and **اُخْتَلَّ بِهِ**; (S, TA;) and **اُخْتَلَّ**; (MA, KL;) said of a man, (JK, S, Msh,) **He was, or became, poor, or in want or need**. (JK, S, MA, KL, Msh, K,