

other copies of the \mathcal{K} ,) and أَخْلُ and مُخْتَل . (\mathcal{K} ;) and أَخْلَة may be a pl. of خَلِيل in this sense. (\mathcal{H} am p. 662.) — A friend; or a true, or sincere, friend; (\mathcal{S} , Mgh, Mgh;) as also خَل , and خَلَة , which is used alike as masc. and fem., because originally an inf. n., [or a quasi-inf. n., i. e. of 3, q. v.,] (\mathcal{S} ;) or خَلَة , [thus in the copies of the \mathcal{K} , but what precedes it, though not immediately, seems to show that the author perhaps meant خَلَة ,] used alike as masc. and fem. and sing. and pl.: (\mathcal{K} ;) or a special, or particular, friend or true or sincere friend; as also خَل and خَل ; or this latter is only used in conjunction with وَدَّ , as when you say, $\text{كَانَ لِي وَدًّا وَخَلًّا}$ [He was to me an object of love and a friend &c.]; (\mathcal{K} ;) or, as ISd says, خَل is the more common, and is applied also to a female; (\mathcal{T} A;) as is also خَلَة , (\mathcal{K} ;) and خَلَة : (\mathcal{T} A;) خَلِيل also signifies *veracious*; (\mathcal{K} ;) thus accord. to IAqr: (\mathcal{T} A;) or a friend in whose friendship is no خَل [i. e. unsoundness, or defect, or imperfection]: (\mathcal{Z} j, \mathcal{T} A;) or one who is pure and sound in friendship, or love: (IDrd, \mathcal{K} ;) the pl. is أَخْلَاء (Mgh, \mathcal{K}) and خَلَان (JK, \mathcal{K}) and أَخْلَة : (\mathcal{H} am p. 662, and MA:) the fem. is خَلِيلَة ; (\mathcal{S} , M, \mathcal{K} ;) of which the pl. is خَلِيلَات and خَلَائِل : (M, \mathcal{K} ;) the pl. of خَل or خَل is أَخْلَال : (\mathcal{K} ;) and the pl. of خَلَة is خَلَال , (\mathcal{S} ;) mentioned before, see 3, second sentence. It is applied in the \mathcal{K} ur iv. 124 to Abraham; who is called خَلِيلُ اللَّهِ , (\mathcal{T} A,) and الْخَلِيل . (\mathcal{K} .) And it is said that the pl. أَخْلَاء means also *Pastors*; because they act to their beasts like أَخْلَاء [or friends, &c.], in labouring to do good to them. (\mathcal{H} am p. 662.) — Also *One who advises, or counsels, or acts, sincerely, honestly, or faithfully*. (IAqr, \mathcal{T} A.) — And الْخَلِيل also signifies *The heart*. (IAqr, JK, \mathcal{K} .) — And *The liver*. (JK, \mathcal{T} A.) — And *The nose*. (JK, \mathcal{K} .) — And *The sword*. (IAqr, \mathcal{T} A.) [And] *A sword of Sa'eed Ibn-Zeyd Ibn-'Amr Ibn-Nufeyl*. (\mathcal{K} .) — And *The spear*. (IAqr, \mathcal{T} A.)

خَلَة : see خَلَة , first sentence.

خَلَة i. q. كَرَابَة ; (AHn, JK;) i. e. The scattered dates that remain at the roots of the branches [after the racemes of fruit have been cut off]; (AHn, \mathcal{T} A;) the fresh ripe dates that are sought out in the interstices of the roots of the branches; as also خَلَال . (\mathcal{K} .) — Also *What comes forth from the teeth when they are picked*; (JK, \mathcal{S} , Mgh;) as also خَلَل (JK, \mathcal{S}) and خَلَل (\mathcal{S}) and خَلَة : (JK;) or خَلَل and خَلَل and خَلَة (\mathcal{K}) and خَلَة (\mathcal{S}) and خَل (\mathcal{T} A) signify the remains of food between the teeth; (\mathcal{S} , \mathcal{K} ;) and the sing. [of خَلَل] is خَلَة and [the n. un. of the same] خَلَلَة . (\mathcal{K} , \mathcal{T} A. [In the \mathcal{C} K, for خَلَلَة is erroneously put خَلَلَة]) You say, $\text{فُلَانٌ يَأْكُلُ خَلَاتَهُ}$ and خَلَلَهُ (JK, \mathcal{S}) and خَلَلَهُ (\mathcal{S}) and خَلَلَهُ (JK) and خَلَلَهُ (\mathcal{T} A)

Such a one eats what comes forth from his teeth when they are picked. (JK, \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{T} A.) — See also خَلَة , first sentence.

خَلَة : see خَلَة , first sentence: — and see also خَلَل .

خَلَة : see خَلَة , first sentence.

خَلَل A seller of vinegar. (\mathcal{K} , \mathcal{T} A.)

خَلِي a rel. n. from خَلَة as meaning the "sweet kind of plants or herbage." (\mathcal{S} .) You say بَعِيرٌ خَلِي (Yaḥkoob, \mathcal{S} ;) and إِبِلٌ خَلِي (Yaḥkoob, \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{K}) and مُخَلَّة and مُخَلَّة , (\mathcal{K} ;) meaning [A camel, and camels,] *pasturing upon* خَلَة . (\mathcal{K} .) And hence the prov., $\text{فَتَحَضِرُكَ إِنَّكَ مُخْتَلٌ}$ [meaning *Verily thou art disordered in temper, therefore sooth thyself; or*] *shift from one state, or condition, to another*: accord. to IDrd, said to him who is threatening: (\mathcal{T} A. [See also 5 in art. حِمَض]) [or it may mean *verily thou art weary of life, therefore submit to death*: see \mathcal{H} am p. 315.] And the saying of El-'Ajjāj,

* $\text{كَانُوا مُخَلِّينَ فَلَاقُوا حِمَضًا}$ *

[lit. *They were pasturing upon* خَلَة , and they found حِمَض ; meaning *they were seeking to do mischief, and found him who did them worse mischief*]: applied to him who threatens, and finds one stronger than he. (\mathcal{T} A. [See also حِمَض].)

خَلَل : see خَل , in the latter half of the paragraph: — and see also خَلَل .

خَلَل : see the next paragraph.

خَلَل : see خَل , in the latter half of the paragraph. — رَمَلٌ خَلَل *Rough sand*. (\mathcal{T} A.) — Also, and خَلَل (JK, \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{K} ;) which is a dial. var. of the former, or a contraction thereof, (\mathcal{S} ;) and خَلَل (JK, \mathcal{K} ;) A well-known ornament (\mathcal{K}) of women; (\mathcal{S} , \mathcal{K} ;) i. e. an anklet. (KL:) [or a pair of anklets; for you say,] $\text{فِي سَاقَيْهَا خَلَلَان}$ [Upon her legs is a pair of anklets]: (\mathcal{T} A in art. حَجَل ;) pl. (of the first, \mathcal{S}) خَلَلَاخِل (\mathcal{S} , \mathcal{T} A) and [of the second and third] خَلَلَاخِل . (\mathcal{T} A.)

خَل (\mathcal{K}) and مُخْتَل (Mgh, \mathcal{K}) [and مُخْتَل] all signify *Having interstices, breaks, chinks, or the like*: uncompact, or incoherent: (Mgh, \mathcal{K} ;) the first and second applied in this sense to an army. (\mathcal{K} .) — For the first, see also خَل , in art. خَل . — And see خَلَة .

أَخْل More, and most, poor, or needy: (\mathcal{K} , \mathcal{T} A:) from أَخْلَ إِلَيْهِ signifying "he wanted it," or "needed it." (\mathcal{T} A.) Hence the phrase أَخْلَ إِلَيْهِ [meaning *More, or most, in need of him, or it*]. (\mathcal{T} A.) — See also خَلِيل .

مُخَل : see خَلِيل .

مُخَل : see خَلِيل : — and see also خَلِي , in two places: — and what here follows.

مُخَلَّة , or أَرْضُ مُخَلَّة , (accord. to different copies

of the \mathcal{S} ;) A land abounding with خَلَة , not containing any خِمَض . (\mathcal{S} .)

مُخَلُول : see خَلِيل , first sentence: — and see also خَل , in the latter half of the paragraph, in three places.

مُخَلَّل The part, of the leg, which is the place of the خَلَل [or anklet]; (JK, \mathcal{K} ;) i. e., of the leg of a woman. (\mathcal{T} A.)

مُخْتَل : see خَل : — and see خَل , in the latter half of the paragraph: — and خَلِيل . — Also *Vehemently thirsty*. (ISd, \mathcal{K} .) — أَمْرٌ مُخْتَل An affair in a weak, or an unsound, state. (\mathcal{K} .) — See also خَلِي , in two places.

مُتَخَلِّل : see خَل .

خَلَا

1. خَلَات , (\mathcal{S} , \mathcal{K} ;) aor. خَلَّ , (\mathcal{K} ;) inf. n. خَلَل , (\mathcal{S} , \mathcal{K} ;) in an expos. of the Mo'allakāt written خَلَّ , (\mathcal{T} A,) and خَلَا , (\mathcal{S} , \mathcal{K} ;) with *kesr* and *medd*, (\mathcal{S} ;) so accord. to IKoot and IKtt and 'Iyād and I Ath and Z and Hr, but in some copies of the \mathcal{K} خَلَا , and so many assert it to be, (\mathcal{T} A,) and $\text{خَلُوْ$, (\mathcal{K} ;) said of a she-camel, (\mathcal{S} , \mathcal{K} ;) *She lay down, or kneeled and lay down, upon her breast*: (Lh, \mathcal{K} ;) or *she was, or became, refractory, or stopped and was refractory*, (\mathcal{S} , \mathcal{K} ;) and *lay down, or kneeled and lay down, upon her breast, without disease or other like cause*, (\mathcal{S} ;) and *would not move from her place*: (Lh, \mathcal{K} ;) like أَلَحَّ said of a he-camel, and حَرَنَ said of a horse: (\mathcal{S} ;) the epithet applied to her that does thus is خَالِي , (Lh, \mathcal{K} ;) without ة ; (Lh;) and [app. to her that does so much, or often,] $\text{خَلُوْ$. (\mathcal{K} .) And in like manner خَلَا is said of a he-camel; (\mathcal{K} ;) accord. to ISh, only of a he-camel: (\mathcal{T} A;) or the verb is used only in speaking of a female [when relating to a camel]: (\mathcal{K} ;) one should not say of a he-camel خَلَا : (Az, \mathcal{S} , Z, \mathcal{S} gh;) but it is also said of a man, (\mathcal{K} ;) tropically, (\mathcal{T} A,) inf. n. خَلُوْ , meaning *He moved not from his place*. (\mathcal{K} , \mathcal{T} A.) — [See also what next follows.]

3. خَلَا الْقَوْمُ [in the \mathcal{C} K خَلَّ] *The people, or party, or company of men, left one thing, and betook themselves to another*. (Th, \mathcal{K} , \mathcal{T} A.) [خَالِي (see 3 in art. خَلُو) has a similar meaning.]

خَلُوْ : { see 1.
 خَالِي : }

خَلَب

1. خَلَبَهُ , (A, Mgh, Mgh, \mathcal{K} ;) aor. خَلَبَ , (A, Mgh,) or خَلَبَ , (Mgh,) or خَلَبَ and خَلَبَ , (Mgh, \mathcal{K} ;) inf. n. خَلَب , (Lth, Mgh, \mathcal{T} A,) *He wounded him, or scratched him, or cut him, with his nail*; (A, \mathcal{K} ;) as also استَخَلَبَهُ : (\mathcal{K} ;) *he* (a beast or bird of prey, \mathcal{T} A) *seized him, i. e. the prey, with his claw or talon*: (\mathcal{K} ;) or *he* (a beast of prey) *rent his skin with his dog-tooth*: (\mathcal{T} A;) or *he rent it* (the skin) *with his dog-tooth*: (Lth, Mgh, \mathcal{T} A;) or