

vening space, between the piercer, or thruster, and the pierced, or thrust: whence the saying, رَقَعَ خَلَّةَ الْفَارِسِ, explained in art. رَقَعَ. (O and K and TA in that art.) — [Hence also,] Want, or a want: poverty; (S, Mṣb, K;) need, straitness, or difficulty. (Lh, K.) One says, بِهْ خَلَّةٌ شَدِيدَةٌ He has pressing, or severe, need or straitness or difficulty. (Lh, TA.) And سَدَّ اللَّهُ خَلَّتَهُ May God supply his want. (TA.) And it is said in a prov., اِنْتَخَلَّتْ تَدْعُو إِلَى السَّلَةِ Want invites to theft. (K, TA.) = I. q. خَصْلَةٌ; (JK, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) both signify A property, quality, nature, or disposition: and a habit, or custom: (KL, PS, TK;) [and app. also a practice, or an action:] in a man: (TA: [see the latter word:]) pl. خَلَلٌ. (JK, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) One says, فَلَانٌ خَلَّتْهُ حَسَنَةٌ [Such a one, his nature, or disposition, is good]. (IDrd, TA.) And hence, خَيْرُ خِلَالٍ خَيْرُ الصَّائِرِ السَّوَاكِ [The best of the habits, or customs, of the faster is the use of the tooth-stick]. (Mgh.) — See also خَلَّةٌ. = An isolated tract of sand, (Fr, K,) separate from other sands. (Fr, TA.) — And i. q. هَضْبَةٌ [which signifies An elevated tract of sand: but more commonly a hill; or a spreading mountain; &c.]. (JK, TA.) = Wine, (K,) in a general sense: (TA:) or acid, or sour, wine: (S, K:) or wine altered for the worse, (K, TA,) in flavour, (TA,) without acidity, or sourness: (K, TA:) pl. [or coll. gen. n.] خَلٌّ. (K.) — See also خَلٌّ, first sentence. — And see this last word near the end of the paragraph, in four places.

خَلَّةٌ an inf. n. [or rather quasi-inf. n.] of خَلَّاهُ q. v.: (JK:) True, or sincere, friendship, love, or affection; as also خُلُونَةٌ and خُلَانَةٌ and خُلَانَةٌ and خُلَانَةٌ: (S:) or all these signify a particular true or sincere friendship, or love, or affection, in which is no unsoundness, or defect, and which may be chaste and may be vitious: (K:) [in which all are said to be subst., except خُلَّةٌ, as though this were properly speaking an inf. n., though having a pl., as shown below:] [and sometimes simply friendship: see an ex. in a verse cited voce مَرْحَبٌ, in art. رَحِب:] or خَلَّةٌ and خَلَّةٌ, (Mṣb,) or خَلٌّ and خَلَّةٌ, each with kesr, (K,) signify true, or sincere, friendship, or love, or affection, (Mṣb, K,) and brotherly conduct: the last two as used in the phrases, إِنَّهُ خَلَّةٌ and نَكَرِيمُ الْخَلِّ [Verily he is generous in respect of true, or sincere, friendship, &c.]: (K:) the pl. of خَلَّةٌ in the sense explained above is خَلَلٌ. (S, K.) — See also خَلِيلٌ, in three places. = A kind of plants or herbage [or trees]; (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) namely, the sweet kind thereof; (S, K;) not حِمِضٌ: (JK:) or any pasture, or herbage, that is not حِمِضٌ; all pasture, or herbage, consisting of حِمِضٌ and خَلَّةٌ, and حِمِضٌ being such as has in it saltiness [or sourness]: (TA:) the [kind of plant, or tree, called] عَرَقَجٌ; and every tree that remains in winter: (JK:) accord. to Lh, it is [applied to certain kinds] of trees &c.: accord. to IĀq, peculiarly of trees: but accord.

to A'Obeid, [shrubs, i. e.] not including any great trees: (TA:) and a certain thorny tree: also a place of growth, and a place in which is a collection, of [the plants, or trees, called] عَرَقَجٌ: (K:) and any land not containing [the kind of plants, or herbage, or trees, called] حِمِضٌ; (AHn, K;) even though containing no plants, or herbage: (AHn, TA:) the pl. is خَلَلٌ: (K:) one says أَرْضٌ خَلَّةٌ and أَرْضُونَ خَلَلٌ and أَرْضٌ خَلَّةٌ and خَلَّةٌ and خَلَلُ الْأَرْضِ mean land, and lands, in which is no حِمِضٌ, sometimes containing [thorny trees such as are called] عَضَاهُ, and sometimes not containing such; and that خَلَّةٌ is also applied to land in which are no trees nor any herbage: (TA:) some say that خَلَّةٌ, as meaning the pasture, or herbage, which is the contrary of حِمِضٌ, has for a pl. خِلَالٌ, and then, from خِلَالٌ is formed the pl. أَخَلَّةٌ: and some say that this last means herbage that is cut وَأَجَنَزَ وَأَجَنَزَ [in which the latter verb seems to be an explicative adjunct to the former] while green. (Ham p. 662, q. v.) They say that the خَلَّةٌ is the bread of camels, and the حِمِضٌ is their fruit, (JK, T, S, TA,) or their flesh-meat, (S, TA,) or their خَبِيسٌ. (TA.) — Hence, by way of comparison, it is applied to Ease, or repose; freedom from trouble or inconvenience, and toil or fatigue; or tranquillity; and amplexness of circumstances: and حِمِضٌ, to evil, and war: (T, TA:) and the former, to life: and the latter, to death. (Ham p. 315.) — Also Acid, or sour, leaven or ferment. (IĀq, TA.)

خَلَّةٌ: see 1, near the middle of the paragraph: — and see also خُلَانَةٌ, in four places: — and خَلِيلٌ, first sentence, in two places: — and خَلِيلٌ, in two places. — Also The جَفْنُ [i. e. the scabbard, or the case,] of a sword, covered with leather: (K:) or a lining with which the جَفْنُ of a sword is covered, (S, K, and Ham pp. 330 et seq.) variegated, or embellished, with gold &c.; (S;) but the pl. is also used as meaning scabbards: (Ham p. 331:) and a thong that is fixed upon the outer side of the curved extremity of a bow: (S, K:) in the T it is explained as meaning the inner side of the thong of the جَفْنُ, which is seen from without, and is an ornament, or a decoration: (TA:) and any piece of skin that is variegated, or embellished: (M, K:) the pl. is خَلَلٌ (S, K, and Ham p. 330) and خِلَالٌ, and pl. pl. أَخَلَّةٌ, (K,) i. e. pl. of خِلَالٌ. (TA.)

خَلَلٌ An interstice, an interspace or intervening space, a break, a breach, a chink, or a gap, between two things; (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) pl. خِلَالٌ: (JK, S, Mṣb:) and particularly the places, (K,) or interstices, (S,) of the clouds, from which the rain issues; as also خِلَالٌ; (S, K;) both occurring in this sense, accord. to different readings, in the Kur xxiv. 43 and xxx. 47: (S, TA:) the latter may be [grammatically] a sing. [syn. with the former], or it may be pl. of the former: (MF, TA:) and خِلَالُ الدَّارِ signifies what is around the limits of the house; (JK, K;) or around the walls thereof; thus in the M; (TA;) and what

is between the chambers thereof. (K.) You say, دَخَلْتُ بَيْنَ خِلَالِ الْقَوْمِ and خَلَلْتُ خِلَالَهُمْ [I entered amid the breaks, or interspaces, of the people]. (S, Mṣb.) And خَلَلْتُهُمْ and خَلَلْتُهُمْ (M, K) and خَلَلْتُهُمْ (K [but in the CK these words are with damm to the second l]) He is amid them. (M, K.) And جُئْنَا خِلَالُ بُيُوتِ الْحَيِّ, and جَلَلٌ, i. e. [We went, or went to and fro, or went round about, &c.] amid the tents of the tribe, and in the midst of the houses of the people; like a phrase in the Kur xvii. 5. (TA.) — And [hence] Shakiness, looseness, laxness, or want of compactness, and disorder, or want of order, of a thing; (Mṣb;) unsoundness, or corruptness, (S, Mṣb,*) in an affair or a thing, (S,) or of a thing; (Mṣb;) [a flaw in a thing:] defect, imperfection, or deficiency; (Ham p. 300;) weakness, or infirmity, in an affair, (JK, K, TA,) as though some place thereof were left uncompact, or unsound, (TA,) and in war, (JK,) and in men: (JK, K:*) and unsettledness in an opinion. (K, TA.) — الخَلَلُ The night. (JK, Ibn-'Abbād.)

خَلَلٌ: see خُلَانَةٌ, in two places.

خِلَالٌ: see خُلَانَةٌ, in three places.

خِلَلَةٌ: see خُلَانَةٌ, in two places.

خِلَالٌ [Dates in the state in which they are termed] بَلَّغٌ, (JK, T, S, K,) in the dial. of the people of El-Baṣrah; (T, TA;) i. e. green dates: (JK:) [but see بَلَّغٌ and بَلَّرٌ:] n. un. with ة. (JK, TA.) = هُوَ خِلَالُهُمْ: see خَلَلٌ.

خِلَالٌ: see خُلَانَةٌ. = Also An accident that happens in anything sweet so as to change its flavour to acidity, or sourness. (K.)

خِلَالٌ A thing with which one perforates, or transpierces, a thing, (JK, K,) either of iron or of wood: (JK:) pl. أَخَلَّةٌ. (K.) — A wooden thing [or pin] (S, Mṣb) with which one pins a garment, (T, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) conjoining its two edges: (Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. as above: (S, Mṣb:) which also signifies the small pieces of wood with which one pins together the edges of the oblong pieces of cloth of a tent. (TA.) — [A skewer for flesh-meat.] — A wooden pin which is inserted into the tongue of a young camel, in order that he may not suck: (K:) or which is fixed above the nose of a young camel, for that purpose. (TA in art. لَهَج.) — [A toothpick:] a thing (of wood, S, Mṣb) with which one extracts the remains of food between his teeth; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also خُلَانَةٌ. (Har p. 101.) — [A long thorn or prickle: such being often used as a pin and as a toothpick.] — See also خُلَانَةٌ. — And see خَلَلٌ, in six places.

خَلِيلٌ Perforated, or transpierced; like مَخْلُولٌ. (K.) — See also خَلٌّ, in the latter half of the paragraph. — Poor; needy; in want; (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) as also مَخِلٌ, (so in some copies of the K and in the M,) or مَخِلٌ, (so in