

lāweh], (S,) or فَالِحٌ بِنُ خَلَاوَةٍ, (so in the JK and K in this art., and in the S and K in art. فَلَاحٌ, meaning [i. e. I am clear, or quit, of this affair]: (JK, S, K:) a saying originating from its being asked of Fālij Ibn-Khalāweh, on the day of Er-Rakam, when Uneys killed the captives, "Dost thou," or "wilt thou," "aid Uneys?" and his answering, "I am clear," or "quit," "of him." (S and K in art. فَلَاحٌ.) And خَلَى [alone] signifies خَالٍ مِنَ الْهَمِّ [Free from anxiety]; contr. of شَجَى. (S.) It is said in a prov., وَيَلُ شَجَى. (S.) i. e. Woe to him who is occupied by anxiety from him who is free therefrom: (TA:) and in another, مَا يَلُ شَجَى, i. e. What will he who is occupied by anxiety experience from him who is free therefrom? meaning, accord. to AO, that the latter will not aid the former against his anxieties, but will censure him: it is said in the Tekmilah that خَلَاةُ الْخَلَى [in these provs.] is from خَلَاةُ الْحَزْنِ meaning "Grief passed away from him," and "quitted him." (Har p. 590.) And أَتَتْ خَلِيَةً means خَالِيَةً مِنَ الْخَيْرِ [i. e. Thou, O woman, art devoid, or destitute, of good]. (Mgh.) — Also A man having no wife; (S, K;) [for خَالٍ مِنْ, a phrase occurring in the TA:] and a woman having no husband; (K;) thus without ة: (TA:) pl. أَخْلَآةُ: (K;) and خَلَوَةٌ, also, has the latter meaning; dual خَلَوَتَانِ, and pl. خَلَوَاتٌ: and so has مُخْلِيَةٌ: and خَلِيَةٌ means a woman having no husband nor children; pl. خَلِيَّاتٌ. (TA.) — [And Alone; as also مُخْلٍ, and خَلَوٌ.] It is said in a prov., أَشَدُّ الدُّرُبِ مُخْلِيًا أَشَدُّ, [The wolf when [alone or] in a vacant place [is most courageous, or violent]; (TA:) or خَالِيًا [which means the same]. (JK. [And another reading is أَشَدُّ. See Freytag's Arab. Prov., i. 500.]) And one says, وَجَدْتُ فَلَانَةً مُخْلِيَةً, meaning خَالِيَةً [i. e. I found such a woman alone]. (TA.) And وَجَدَهُمَا خَلَوَيْنِ i. e. خَالِيَيْنِ [He found them two alone]. (K.) — [Also Past, or past away: as well as going, going away, or passing away.] القُرُونُ الْخَالِيَةُ means [The generations] that have passed. (JK, S, TA.)

مُخْلٍ, and its fem. مُخْلِيَةٌ: see خَالٍ, in six places. — لَسْتُ لَكَ بِمُخْلِيَةٍ, occurring in a trad., means I did not find thee destitute of wives beside me: it is not from امْرَأَةً مُخْلِيَةً signifying "a woman having no husband." (TA.)

مُخْلَاةٌ A she-camel left alone, away from her young one. (IDrd, JK.)

مُخْلَى pass. part. n. of 2. (S, TA.) — Left, permitted, or allowed. (M in art. يَسَلُ.)

مُخَالٍ [act. part. n. of 3, q. v.]. Accord. to IAqr, it signifies Contending with another in war. (TA in art. خَلَا.)

مُتَخَلٍّ Devoting himself to religious services

or exercises [app. in solitude or seclusion, or in a خَلْوَةٍ; or because one generally does so in solitude; or because the doing so involves abstraction from other affairs: see also 1 and 5]. (TA.)

### خلى

1. خَلَى, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَخْلِي, (Mṣb,) inf. n. خَلَى; (Mṣb, K;) and اِخْلَى; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) He cut the herbage called خَلَى: (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) or he plucked it up. (Lh, K.) Hence, in a trad., (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) respecting the declaration of the sacredness of Mekkeh, (TA,) لَا يَخْلَى خَلَاها, (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) i. e. [Its fresh herbage] shall not be cut. (Mṣb.) — خَلَى الدَّابَّةَ, (S,) or الماشية, (K,) aor. as above; (S, K;) or اِخْلَى الماشية, inf. n. اِخْلَاةُ; (TA, as from the K;) He cut the herbage called خَلَى (S, K) for the beast, (S,) or for the cattle: (K:) and he fed the beast, or the cattle, with خَلَى. (TA.) — خَلَى الشَّعِيرَ He collected the barley in a مَخْلَاة. (K.) — خَلَى الْقَدْرَ, (inf. n. as above, TA,) † He put firewood beneath the cooking-pot: or he put flesh-meat into the cooking-pot. (IAqr, K, TA.) And اِخْلَى الْقَدْرَ † He kindled a fire for the cooking-pot with camels', or similar, dung; as though he put خَلَى to it. (TA.) And اِخْلَيْتُ, said of a cooking-pot, † It had firewood put to it, like as a she-camel has خَلَى put to her, and kindled beneath it: or, as some relate a verse in which it occurs, خَلَيْتُ, [belonging to art. خَلَوُ,] having a similar meaning, from this verb said of a she-camel such as is termed خَلِيَّةٌ meaning "she had" a young one "put to her." (Ham p. 663.) — خَلَى الْفَرَسَ, (K,) or اللَّجَامَ, (JK, TA,) † He put the bit in the mouth of the horse, (JK, K, TA,) like fresh خَلَى. (JK.) — And خَلَى اللَّجَامَ, (K, TA,) عَنِ الْفَرَسِ, aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) † He pulled out the bit [from the mouth of the horse]. (K, TA.) = See also 1, last sentence, in art. خَلَوُ.

2: see خَلَى, below: = and see also 1.

3, mentioned in this art. in the K: see art. خَلَوُ.

4. اِخْلَى الماشية, (inf. n. اِخْلَاةُ, TA,) said of God, He made خَلَى to grow for the cattle. (Lh, K.) — See also 1, in three places. — اِخْلَتِ الْاَرْضُ The land became abundant in خَلَى. (JK, S, K.) — [And hence,] اِخْلَى † He uttered words, or expressions, without any great meaning. (Ham p. 391.)

7. اِنْخَلَى, said of خَلَى, It was cut. (S.)

8: see 1, in two places. [Hence,] السِّيفُ يَخْلِي الأيدي والأرجل † The sword cuts off the arms and the legs. (JK, S, TA.)

12. اِخْلَوِي He constantly drank milk. (IAqr, K.)

خَلَى Fresh, green, or juicy, herbage: (S, IB, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) that which is dry is termed خَشِيش [but see this word]: (Mṣb, from the Kf:) or دَرِي خَشِيش: (so in one place in the S: [app.

a mistake occasioned by an omission:]) or i. q. رَطْبٌ, (IB, Mṣb,) with damm, (IB,) [i. e. fresh, or green, pasture; or such as consists of the herbs, or leguminous plants, of the رِبْع; or of these and of trees or shrubs:] or herbage that is cut, of the herbs, or leguminous plants, of the رِبْع: (Lth, JK:) or, accord. to [the Imām] Mohāmmad, anything that is eaten as pasture, not [growing] upon a stem: (Mgh:) or slender herbage as long as it remains fresh, green, or juicy: (IAth, TA:) it is also written خَلَاةٌ, with medd, like قَضَاةٌ: (Mṣb:) n. un. خَلَاةٌ: (S, Mṣb, K:) or this signifies any herb (بَقْلَةٌ) that one pulls up: (K, TA:) pl. أَخْلَآةُ, (K,) a pl. sometimes used [app. as meaning sorts of خَلَى]. (TA.) [Hence,] عَبْدٌ وَخَلَى فِي يَدَيْهِ [A slave with fresh herbage in his hands, or arms]; meaning, though a slave, yet rich, or possessing sufficiency: (S, TA:) a prov., (S, Meyd,) applied to the case of property possessed by him who does not deserve it: or, as some relate it, وَخَلَى فِي يَدَيْهِ [having fresh herbage put in his hands, or arms]: (Meyd:) but this latter reading is disallowed by Yaḥqoob: (S:) [see other readings, not belonging to this art., in Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 75:] هَذَا, or هُوَ, is understood before عَبْدٌ. (Meyd.) And مَا كُنْتُ خَلَاةً لِبُوعْدَةٍ عَبْدٌ. (TA.) And [hence also, app., if this be the right reading,] خَلَاةٌ لِحَلْوَةٍ [or rather الخَلَى]; or خَلَاةٌ: see خَلَاةٌ, in art. خَلَوُ.

خَلَاةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

خَلَى مُخْتَلٍ A cutter of خَلَى. (Mṣb.) [The pls. خَالُونٌ and مُخْتَلُونٌ are mentioned in the S and TA.]]

مِخْلَى The thing [or instrument] with which خَلَى is cut. (S, TA.)

مِخْلَاةٌ A thing [or bag] into which خَلَى is put: (S, K:) [and hence a nose-bag for a horse or the like; so in the present day;] a small sack that is hung to the head of a horse [or the like], in which he eats barley [&c.]: (Har p. 76:) so called because they used to cut [and put] خَلَى therein for their beasts: (JK:) pl. مَخَالٍ. (TA.) — مَخَالِي جَدَج: see القَتَبِ.

مُخْتَلٍ see خَالٍ. — المِخْتَلِي The lion: (K, TA:) because of his courage. (TA.)

### خمر

1. خَمَّرَ, aor. ʾ (JK, S, K) and ʾ (K,) [the latter irreg.,] inf. n. خَمْرٌ (JK, K) and خَمَّرَ, (K,) It (flesh-meat) was, or became, stinking; (S, K;) said of what is roasted, or cooked; (S;) or mostly said of what is cooked, and what is roasted: (IDrd, K:) or became altered for the worse in odour; said of roasted meat, and of meat cut into strips and dried: (A'Obeyd, TA:) or