

## خَلْب — خَلْ

other copies of the K.) and مُخْتَلٌ and أَخْلُلٌ and أَخْلَلٌ (K:) and أَخْلَةٌ may be a pl. of خَلِيلٌ in this sense. (Ham p. 662.) — A friend; or a true, or sincere, friend; (S, Mgh, Mṣb;) as also خَلٌلٌ, and خَلَّةٌ, which is used alike as masc. and fem., because originally an inf. n., [or a quasi-inf. n., i. e. of 3, q. v.] (S,) or خَلَّةٌ, [thus in the copies of the K, but what precedes it, though not immediately, seems to show that the author perhaps meant خَلَّةٌ] used alike as masc. and fem. and sing. and pl.: (K:) or a special, or particular, friend or true or sincere friend; as also خَلٌلٌ and خَلٌلٌ; or this latter is only used in conjunction with وَدٌ, as when you say, كَانَ لِي وَدًا وَدٌ, as when you say, كَانَ لِي وَدًا وَدٌ [He was to me an an object of love and a friend &c.]; (K;) or, as ISd says, خَلٌلٌ is the more common, and is applied also to a female; (TA;) as is also خَلَّةٌ, (K,) and خَلَّةٌ: (TA:) خَلِيلٌ also signifies veracious; (K;) thus accord. to IAqr: (TA:) or a friend in whose friendship is no خَلَلٌ [i. e. unsoundness, or defect, or imperfection]: (Zj, TA :) or one who is pure and sound in friendship, or love: (IDrd, K:) the pl. is أَخْلَاءٌ (Mṣb, K) and خَلَانٌ (JK, K) and أَخْلَةٌ: (Ham p. 662, and MA :) the fem. is خَلِيلَةٌ; (S, M, K;) of which the pl. is خَلَائِلٌ: (M, K :) the pl. of خَلٌلٌ or خَلٌلٌ is أَخْلَلٌ: (K :) and the pl. of خَلَّةٌ is خَلَالٌ, (S,) mentioned before, see 3, second sentence. It is applied in the Kur iv. 124 to Abraham; who is called الخَلِيلُ آللَّهُ, (TA,) and الخَلِيلُ آللَّهُ, (K.) And it is said that the pl. أَخْلَلٌ means also Pastors; because they act to their beasts like أَخْلَاءٌ [or friends, &c.], in labouring to do good to them. (Ham p. 662.) — Also One who advises, or counsels, or acts, sincerely, honestly, or faithfully. (IAqr, TA.) — And الخَلِيلُ also signifies The heart. (IAqr, JK, K.) — And The liver. (JK, TA.) — And The nose. (JK, K.) — And The sword. (IAqr, TA.) [And] A sword of Sa'eed Ibn-Zeyd Ibn-'Amr Ibn-Nufayl. (K.) — And The spear. (IAqr, TA.)

خَلَّةٌ: see خَلَّةٌ, first sentence.

كُرَابَةٌ i. q. خَلَّةٌ; (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, TA;) the fresh ripe dates that are sought out in the interstices of the roots of the branches; as also خَلَانٌ. (K.) — Also What comes forth from the teeth when they are picked; (JK, S, \* Mṣb;) as also خَلَلٌ (JK, S) and خَلٌلٌ (S) and خَلَّةٌ: (JK:) or خَلٌلٌ and خَلَّةٌ (K) and خَلَّةٌ (S) and خَلٌلٌ (TA) signify the remains of food between the teeth; (S, K;) and the sing. [of خَلَلٌ] is خَلَّةٌ and [the n. un. of the same] خَلَّةٌ. (K, TA.) [In the CK, for خَلَّةٌ is erroneously put خَلَّةٌ.] You say, خَلَّةٌ فَلَانْ يَأْخُلُ خَلَّةٌ (JK, S) and خَلَّةٌ (JK) and خَلَّةٌ (TA)

Such a one eats what comes forth from his teeth when they are picked. (JK, S, \* TA.) — See also خَلَّةٌ, first sentence.

خَلَّةٌ: see خَلَّةٌ, first sentence: — and see also خَلَّلٌ.

خَلُولَةٌ: see خَلَّةٌ, first sentence.

خَلَّالٌ A seller of vinegar. (K, \* TA.)

خَلْتُ a rel. n. f'm خَلَّةٌ as meaning the "sweet kind of plants or herbage." (S.) You say بَعِيرٌ إِبْلٌ خَلِيلٌ, (Yaqooob, S,) and خَلِيلٌ, (Yaqooob, S, K) and خَلَّةٌ and مُخْتَلٌ, (K,) meaning [A camel, and camels,] pasturing upon خَلَّةٌ. (K.) And hence the prov., إِنَّكَ مُخْتَلٌ فَسَحْمَضُ [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: (TA. [See also 5 in art. حَمْضٌ]) [or it may mean verily thou art weary of life, therefore submit to death: see Ham p. 315.] And the saying of El-Ajjāj,

\* كَانُوا مُخْلِينَ فَلَاقُوا حَمْضًا \*

[lit. They were pasturing upon خَلَّةٌ, and they found حَمْضٌ; 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. (TA. [See also حَمْضٌ].)

خَلْخَلٌ: see خَلٌلٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph: — and see also خَلْخَالٌ.

خَلْخَلٌ: see the next paragraph.

خَلْخَالٌ: see خَلٌلٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph. — رَمْلٌ خَلْخَالٌ Rough sand. (TA.) — Also, and خَلْخَلٌ, (JK, S, K,) which is a dial. var. of the former, or a contraction thereof, (S,) and خَلْخَلٌ, (JK, K,) A well-known ornament (K) of women; (S, K, \* ) i. e. an anklet: (KL:) في سَاقِيَّهَا خَلْخَالٌ [Upon her legs is a pair of anklets]: (TA in art. حَجَلٌ :) pl. (of the first, S) خَلَّاجِيلٌ (S, TA) and [of the second and third] خَلَّاجِيلٌ (TA.)

مُخْتَلٌ (K) and مُتَخَلِّلٌ (Mgh, K) [and خَلٌلٌ (K)] all signify Having interstices, breaks, chinks, or the like:] uncompact, or incoherent: (Mgh, K:) the first and second applied in this sense to an army. (K.) — For the first, see also خَالٌ, in art. خَلَّةٌ. — And see خَلَّةٌ.

أَخْلُلٌ More, and most, poor, or needy: (K, TA :) from أَخْلَلٌ إِيَّاهُ signifying "he wanted it," or "needed it." (TA.) Hence the phrase أَخْلُلٌ إِيَّاهُ [meaning More, or most, in need of him, or it]. (TA.) — See also خَلِيلٌ.

مُخْلٌلٌ: see خَلِيلٌ.

خَلِيلٌ: see خَلِيلٌ, in two places: — and what here follows.

\* مُخْلَّةٌ or مُخْلَّةٌ, (accord. to different copies

of the S,) A land abounding with خَلَّةٌ, not containing any حَمْضٌ. (S.)

مَخْلُولٌ: see خَلِيلٌ, first sentence: — and see also خَلٌلٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph, in three places.

مُخْلَلٌ The part, of the leg, which is the place of the خَلَّالٌ [or anklet]; (JK, K;) i. e., of the leg of a woman. (TA.)

مُخْتَلٌ: see خَالٌ: — and see خَلٌلٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph: — and خَلِيلٌ. — Also Vehemently thirsty. (ISd, K.) — An affair in a weak, or an unsound, stute. (K.) — See also خَلْتُ, in two places.

خَالٌ: see مُتَخَلِّلٌ.

## خَلٌ

1. خَلَاتٌ, (S, K,) aor. - , (K,) inf. n. خَلٌلٌ, (S, K,) in an expos. of the Mo'allakát written خَلٌلٌ, (TA,) and خَلَاتٌ, (S, K,) with kesr and medd, (S,) so accord. to IKoot and IKtt and 'Iyád and IAth and Z and Hr, but in some copies of the K خَلَاتٌ, and so many assert it to be, (TA,) and خَلُونَ, (K,) said of a she-camel, (S, K,) She lay down, or kneeled and lay down, upon her breast: (Lh, K :) or she was, or became, refractory, or stopped and was refractory, (S, K,) and lay down, or kneeled and lay down, upon her breast, without disease or other like cause, (S,) and would not move from her place: (Lh, K :) like حَرَنْ said of a he-camel, and حَرَنْ said of a horse: (S :) the epithet applied to her that does thus is خَالٌ, (Lh, K,) without ة; (Lh :) and [app. to her that does so much, or often,] خَلَلٌ. (K.) And in like manner خَلٌلٌ is said of a he-camel; (K;) accord. to ISh, only of a he-camel: (TA :) or the verb is used only in speaking of a female [when relating to a camel]: (K:) one should not say of a he-camel خَلٌلٌ: (Az, S, Z, Sgh :) but it is also said of a man, (K,) tropically, (TA,) inf. n. خَلٌلٌ, meaning + He moved not from his place. (K, TA.) — [See also what next follows.]

خَالٌ القَوْمُ [in the CK خَلٌلٌ] The people, or party, or company of men, left one thing, and betook themselves to another. (Th, K, TA.) [خَالٌ (see 3 in art. خَلٌلٌ) has a similar meaning.]

{ خَلُونَ :  
} خَالٌ :  
{ خَالٌ :

## خَلٌب

1. خَلَبَةٌ, (A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. - , (A, Mṣb,) or - , (Mgh,) or - and - , (Mgh, K,) inf. n. خَلَبٌ, (Lth, Mgh, TA,) He wounded him, or scratched him, or cut him, with his nail; (A, K;) as also استَخْلَبَ: (K :) he (a beast or bird of prey, TA) seized him, i. e. the prey, with his claw or talon: (K :) or he (a beast of prey) rent his skin with his dog-tooth: (TA :) or he rent it (the skin) with his dog-tooth: (Lth, Mgh, TA :) or