

6. **تَخَاوَرَتِ التَّيْرَانِ** *The bulls lowed, or bellowed, one to another.* (A.)

10. **اِسْتَخَارَهَا** [*He endeavoured to make her (namely, a gazelle, or a wild cow,) to utter her cry; or he uttered a cry in order that she should do the same.* (TA.) The sportsman, coming to a place in which he thinks the young one of a gazelle or [wild] cow to be, utters a cry like that of her young one; and the mother, hearing it, if she have a young one, thinks the cry to be that of her young one, and follows the cry. (S, TA.) — Hence, (S, TA,) **اِسْتَخَارَهُ** † *He endeavoured to make him bend, turn, or incline:* (JK, S, A, K, TA:) and *he called him to him:* and *he interrogated him;* or *desired him to speak;* syn. **اِسْتَنْطَقَهُ**: namely, a man. (JK.) [**اِسْتَخَارَ الْمَنْزِلَ** is explained in the L and K as meaning **اِسْتَنْطَقَهُ**: to which is added in the TA, **كَأَنَّهُ طَلَبَ خَيْرَهُ**, with the remark that it should therefore properly be mentioned in art. **خَيْر**: but an explanation in the sentence immediately preceding, and a verse cited below, evidently show that **اِسْتَنْطَقَهُ** is a mistranscription for **اِسْتَنْطَقَهُ**, and that **خَيْرَهُ** should be **خَيْرَهُ**: so that the meaning is *He interrogated the place of abode.*] The author of the L cites, as an ex., the saying of El-Kumeyt,

وَلَنْ يَسْتَخِيرَ رُسُومَ الدِّيَارِ

لِعَوْلَتِهِ ذُو الصَّبِيِّ الْمَعُولِ

[*And he who is affected with youthful amorousness, wailing, will not ask the remains, or traces, of the dwellings to reply to his wailing: but for عَوْلَتِهِ I would rather read بِعَوْلَتِهِ; i. e., will not interrogate them with his wailing.*] (TA.) — **اِسْتَخَارَ الصَّبَّ** (K, TA, [in some copies of the K, erroneously, **الصَّبَّ**]) and **الْبُرُوعَ** (TA,) *He placed a piece of wood in the hole of the burrow of the [lizard called] صَبَّ (K, TA,) and of the *jerboa, i. e. in the قَاصِعَاءَ* (TA,) in order that it should come forth from another place, (K, TA,) i. e. *the نَافِقَاءَ*, so that he might catch it. (TA.) Lth falsely assigns the act of **اِسْتَخَارَهُ** to the **صَبَّ** and the *jerboa.* (AZ, TA.)*

خُورٌ *Low, or depressed, ground or land,* (JK, S, K,) *between two elevated parts;* (JK, S;) like **غُورٌ**: (TA:) *an inlet (lit. a neck) from a sea or large river, entering into the land:* (Sh:) *a place, or channel, where water pours into a sea or large river:* (JK, K:) or *a wide place or channel, where waters pour, running into a sea or large river:* (TA:) or (as in the TA, but in the K “and,”) *a canal, or cut, from a sea or large river:* (K, TA:) and i. q. **رَحْبَةٌ** [app. as meaning the part in which the water flows from the two sides of a valley]: (JK:) pl. **خُورٌ**. (TA.)

خُورٌ a pl. of **خُورَةٌ**, (S, K,) *contr. to rule;* (MF, TA;) and of **خُورٍ** in the phrase **خُورِ الْعِنَانِ**. (JK, TA.) See **خُورٍ**, in five places.

خُورَةُ الْإِبِلِ, with damm, [app. originally **خَيْرَةُ**,] *The best of camels, or of the camels;* (IAqr, K;) [see **خَيْر**, (in art. **خَيْر**), near the end of the para-

graph;] and so **خُورَاهَا**, and **مِنْهَا**. (Fr, TA.)

خُورِي fem. of **أَخِيرٌ**, and properly belonging to art. **خَيْر**: see what next precedes.

خُورَانٌ *The مَبْعَرُ [or rectum], which comprises the حَتَارُ [or anus, with the extremities of its skin,] of the صُلْبِ [or back], (K,) of a man &c.:* (TA:) or the *passage of the رُوثُ [or dung, properly of a horse or the like, but here app. meaning of a man also]:* (S:) or the *head [or extremity] of the مَبْعَرَةُ [or rectum]:* or the *part in which is the دُبُرُ [or anus]:* (K:) or the *دُبُرُ [or anus] itself;* (TA;) or it has this meaning also; (JK;) and so **خُورَةٌ**, syn. **اِسْت**; (K;) the **دُبُرُ** being so called because it is like a depressed place between two hills: (TA: [see **خُورٌ**:]) or the *gap in which is the دُبُرُ [or anus] of a man;* and that *in which is the قَبْلُ [or anterior pudendum] of a woman:* (TA:) or the *gap in which is the دُبُرُ and the place of the ذَكَرُ and that of the قَبْلُ of the woman:* (Zj in his “*Khalk el-Insán*.”) pl. **خُورَانَاتٌ** and **خُورَيْنٌ**: (K:) the former pl. of a form which any sing. subst. not significant of a human being may receive. (TA.)

خُورٌ an inf. n. of **خَارٌ** as explained in the first sentence in this art. (S, A, &c.) = **خُورٌ الْإِبِلِ**: see **خُورَةٌ**.

خُورٌ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

خُورٌ *Weak, or feeble;* (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) applied to a man; (S;) as also **خَائِرٌ** (K,) and **خُورٌ**: (AHeyth:) *a weak man, who cannot endure difficulty or distress:* (Lth:) and *cowardly, or a coward:* (A:) pl. of the first **خُورُونَ**, and of the third **خُورَةٌ**. (AHeyth.) Applied to a camel, *Slender (رَقِيقٌ) and beautiful:* (K, TA: [for **الْحَسَنُ** in the CK, I read **الْحَسَنُ**, as in other copies of the K and in the TA:]) and the fem., with **ة**, applied to a she-camel, *having soft flesh and fragile bones:* (TA:) pl. of the former [and of the latter] **خُورَاتٌ**. (K.) Applied to a spear, *Weak:* (S:) *not hard:* (Mṣb:) or *weak and soft;* (TA:) and in the same sense applied to an arrow, (A, TA,) as also **خُورٌ**: (TA:) and so the fem. of the former, with **ة**, applied to a reed or cane (**قَصَبَةٌ**); (A, TA;) and to land or ground (**أَرْضٌ**) as meaning *weak, (S,) or soft:* (A, Mṣb:) pl. **خُورٌ**. (S.) And **خُورُ الْعِنَانِ** † *A horse (A) that turns easily,* (JK, A, K,) and *runs much:* (K:) pl. **خُورٌ**. (JK, TA.) And **خُورَةٌ خُورَةٌ** † *A sheave of a pulley of which the pin runs [or turns] easily in the cheeks.* (TA.) And **خُورٌ الْحَشَايَا** *Beds, or the like, stuffed with soft substances.* (TA, from a trad.) And **خُورُ الصِّفَا** *Smooth stones that sound [when struck] by reason of their hardness.* (IAqr.) And **زَنْدٌ خُورٌ** *A زَنْدٌ [q. v.] that emits much fire;* syn. **قَدَّاحٌ**. (AHeyth, K.) [Hence,] **هُوَ خُورُ الْعُودِ** [meaning † *He is lavish when asked*]: an expression of dispraise. (TA in art. **كَسْر**.) [Hence also,] **خُورَةٌ** † *A she-camel abounding with milk;* pl. **خُورٌ**; (S, K, TA;)

which is *contr. to rule, and said by MF to be without a parallel:* (TA:) and so a *ewe or she-goat:* (TA:) or a *she-camel whose milk flows easily;* and so a *ewe or she-goat:* (A:) or a *she-camel thin-skinned, and abounding with milk:* (AHeyth:) or one *that is of a hue between dust-colour and red, with a thin skin;* and such is the most abundant in milk: (Kf:) or *of a red colour inclining to dust-colour, thin-skinned, and having long fur with [coarse] hair protruding through it, longer than the rest:* such a she-camel is less hardy than others, but abounds with milk. (ISk.) Also † *A palm-tree (نَخْلَةٌ) that bears much fruit.* (JK, A, K.) — **خُورٌ** as meaning † *Women much suspected, on account of their corruptness,* (K, TA,) and *the weakness of their forbearance,* (TA,) is [a pl.] without a sing. (K.)

خُورَةٌ fem. of **خُورٌ** [q. v.]. — As a subst.: see **خُورَانٌ**.

خَائِرٌ: see **خُورٌ**, first sentence.

خوص

1. **خَوْصٌ**, aor. **خَوَّصَ**, inf. n. **خَوْصٌ**, *He (a man, S) had the eye sunk, or depressed:* (S, K:) or the inf. n. signifies the *eye's being narrow, or contracted, and sunk, or depressed:* (Mṣb:) or its *being small, and sunk, or depressed:* (A:) or its *being sunk, or depressed, and narrow, or contracted, and small:* or one *eye's being smaller than the other:* or the *eye's being narrow in the slit, naturally, or by reason of disease:* or, accord. to AM, all that they have related respecting this word is correct except narrowness of the eyes; for the Arabs, when they mean this, use the term **خَوْصٌ**, with [the unpointed] **ح**; but when they mean the *eye's being sunk, or depressed*, this they term **خَوْصٌ**, with [the pointed] **خ**: (TA:) and accord. to A'Obeyd's relation on the authority of his companions, (TA,) [and accord. to Mṣr also,] **خَوْصَتْ عَيْنُهُ** signifies *his eye became sunk, or depressed;* (Mgh, TA;) but **خَوْصَتْ**, “*it became narrow, or contracted.*” (Mgh.) — Also **خَوْصَتْ**, inf. n. as above; and **اِخْوَصَتْ**, inf. n. **اِخْوِصَاصٌ**; *She (a ewe) had one of her eyes black, and the other white.* (AZ, TA.)

2. **خَوْصُ الشَّجَرِ**, inf. n. **تَخْوِيسٌ**, said of palm-trees, [and some others, see **خَوْصٌ**,] *The trees put forth leaves, [or only leaves of the kinds called خَوْصٌ,] little by little.* (L, TA.) See also 4. — **خَوْصُ التَّاجِ**, inf. n. as above, *He ornamented the crown with plates of gold* (K, TA) *of the width of palm-leaves.* (TA.)

3: see 6, in two places.

4. **أَخْوَصَتِ النَّخْلُ** *The palm-trees put forth their خَوْصٌ [or leaves]:* (S, K:) or, accord. to the A, you say, **خَوْصَتْ النَّخْلُ** † *meaning the palm-trees put forth their leaves.* (TA.) [See also 2, above.] **اِخْوِصَاصٌ** is also said of the **عَرَفَجِ**, (S, K,) and of the **رَمَثِ**, (TA,) [and of other trees, (see **خَوْصٌ**),] or of trees in general, (TA,) or of trees (**الشَّجَرِ**) you say **اِخْوِصَاصٌ**, inf. n. **اِخْوِصَاصٌ**,