

woman is the best of mankind]; but not خَيْرَةٌ: [see, however, what will be found cited hereafter from the K,] and فَلَانٌ خَيْرُ النَّاسِ [Such a man is the best of mankind]; but not أَحْسَبُ [unless in the dial. of the Benoo-'Amir]: and [it is said that] خَيْرٌ when thus used does not assume the dual form nor the pl., because it has the signification of [the measure] أَفْعَلٌ: for though a poet uses the dual form, he uses it as a contraction of the dual of خَيْرٌ, like مَيْتٌ and مَيْتٌ, and هَيْنٌ and هَيْنٌ: (S:) [but, this remark in the S is incorrect: for both خَيْرٌ and أَحْسَبُ, when used in such phrases as those to which J here refers, have pl. forms of frequent occurrence, and of which examples will be found below; and, as is said by I'Alk (p. 239), and by many other grammarians, you may say, الرَّيْدَانُ أَفْضَلُ الْقَوْمِ, and الرَّيْدُونَ أَفْضَلُ الْقَوْمِ, and also أَفْضَلُ الرَّيْدُونَ أَفْضَلُ النَّسَاءِ, &c.; and such concordance is found in the Kur, vi. 123; and is even said by many to be more chaste than the mode prescribed by J:] it is said in the K, that you say, هُوَ أَحْسَبُ, like خَيْرٌ; and when you mean the signification of superiority, you say خَيْرَةُ النَّاسِ, with ة, and فَلَانَةٌ خَيْرُهُمْ, without ة: but [SM says,] I know not how this is; for in the S is said what is different from this, and in like manner by Z in several places in the Ksh; and what is most strange is, that the author of the K quotes in the B the passage of J [from the S], and adopts the opinion of the leading authorities [as given in the S]: (TA:) or you say, فَلَانَةٌ خَيْرَةٌ مِنَ الْمَرْأَتَيْنِ [Such a woman is the better of the two women]: and خَيْرَةُ, and هِيَ الْخَيْرَةُ, [so in the TA, but in the CK الْخَيْرَةُ,] and الْخَيْرِيُّ, and الْخَوْرِيُّ, [the last being fem. of أَخْبَرٌ, originally خَيْرِيُّ, and so, app., the last but one, She is the better, or best:] (K:) and [using the dim. form of خَيْرٌ] you say, هُوَ خَيْرِيُّ أَهْلِهِ [He is the best of his family]: (Ibn-Buzurj, TA:) one says also, to one coming from a journey, خَيْرٌ مَا رَدَّ فِي أَهْلِي, meaning May God make that with which thou comest [back] to be the best of what is brought back by the absent with family and property; (Aḡ, Meyd, TA;) or, as some relate it, خَيْرٌ, i. e. رَدُّكَ خَيْرٌ رَدَّ [may thy bringing back be the best bringing back]; and فِي is used in the sense of مَعَ: (Meyd:) [أَخْيَارٌ is pl. of pauc., and خِيَارٌ pl. of mult., and so app. is خَيْرَانٌ of خَيْرٌ thus used; and أَخْيَارٌ is pl. of أَخْبَرٌ, and so is أَخْيَارُونَ applied to rational beings: in the TA, أَخْيَارٌ is said to be a pl. pl. of أَخْبَرٌ, and so خَيْرَانٌ; but this is app. a mistake, probably of transcription:] you say رَجُلٌ مِنْ خِيَارِ النَّاسِ and أَخْيَارُهُمْ [A man of the best of mankind]: (A, TA:) and لَكَ خِيَارُ هَذِهِ الْإِبِلِ, [Thine are, or is, or shall be, the best of these camels,] alike with respect to a sing. and a pl.: (TA:) and خَوْرَةٌ إِبِلُهُ and نَحَرَ خَيْرَةٍ إِبِلُهُ [He slaughtered the best of his camels]: (IAḡ, TA:) and هُمُ الْإَخْيَارُونَ [They (meaning men)

are the better, or best]. (Ibn-Buzurj, TA.) — مَا أَحْسَبُ for مَا خَيْرٌ: see 4, in two places. — خَيْرٌ بَوَاءٌ [from the Persian خَيْرِ بَوَا Lesser cardamom;] a kind of small grain, resembling the قاقلة [or common cardamom], (K,) of sweet odour. (TA.)

خَيْرٌ Generousness; generosity; (S, A, Mḡb, K;) liberality; munificence. (Mḡb.) You say, فَلَانٌ ذُو خَيْرٍ Such a one is a possessor of generousness, or generosity, &c. (Mḡb.) And هُوَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْخَيْرِ [He is of the people of good, or of wealth, &c., and of generosity]. (A.) — Eminence; elevated state or condition; nobility. (IAḡ, K.) — Origin. (Lḡ, K.) — Nature, or disposition. (A, K.) You say, هُوَ كَرِيمٌ الْخَيْرِ He is generous in nature, or disposition. (A.) — Form, aspect, or appearance; figure, person, mien, feature, or lineaments; guise, or external state or condition; or the like; syn. هَيْئَةٌ. (Lḡ, K.)

خَوْرَةٌ [app. originally خَيْرَةٌ]: see خَيْرٌ, near the end of the paragraph; and see also art. خور.

خَيْرَةٌ fem. of خَيْرٌ [q. v.] used as an epithet: pl. خَيْرَاتٌ. (Akh, S, Mḡb.) — [Also, used as a subst., or as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant, A good thing, of any kind: a good quality; an excellency: and a good act or action: &c.: pl. as above:] see خَيْرٌ, in the former half of the paragraph.

خَيْرَةٌ: see خَيْرٌ, in three places, towards the end of the paragraph: — and see خَيْرَةٌ, in four places: — and خِيَارٌ. — It is also a subst. from خَارَ اللَّهُ لَكَ فِي هَذَا الْأَمْرِ (S,) and so خَيْرَةٌ; both signifying [The blessing, prospering, or favour, of God; his causing one to have, or appointing to one, good in an affair: or his choosing for one the better thing in an affair: or] the state that results to him who begs God to cause him to have good, or to choose for him the better thing, in an affair. (TA.) You say, كَانَ ذَلِكَ خَيْرَةً مِنَ اللَّهِ [That was through God's blessing, prospering, or favour; &c.: or through God's choosing the better thing in the affair]. (A.)

خَيْرَةٌ and خَيْرَةٌ (of which the former is the better known, TA) are substs. from اخْتَارَهُ (K,) or from اخْتَارَهُ اللَّهُ (S,) both signifying A thing, man, or beast, and things, &c., that one chooses: (TA:) or [a thing, &c.,] chosen, selected, or elected: (Mḡb:) as in the saying, مُحَمَّدٌ خَيْرَةٌ [Mohammad is the chosen, or elect, of God, from his creatures]: (S, Mḡb:*) or خَيْرَةٌ is a subst. from الْإِخْتِيَارِ, like فِدْيَةٌ from الْإِفْتِدَاءِ; and خَيْرَةٌ is syn. with خِيَارٌ and اخْتِيَارٌ; or is from تَخَيَّرْتُ الشَّيْءَ: or, as some say, خَيْرَةٌ and خَيْرَةٌ are syn.: (Mḡb:) see 8; and see also خِيَارٌ: and هَذِهِ خَيْرَتِي (Mḡb, TA) or خَيْرَتِي (TA) means This is what I choose; (Mḡb, TA;) and so هَذَا خَيْرَتِي: and هَذِهِ خَيْرَتِي [These are what I choose. (TA.)] [See مُخْتَارٌ.] — See also خَيْرَةٌ.

خَوْرِيُّ: see خَيْرٌ, in two places.

خَيْرِي: see خَيْرٌ.

خَيْرِي: see خَيْرٌ, in two places.

[خَيْرِي Of, or relating to, خَيْرٌ, or good, &c.]

خَيْرِي Of, or relating to, or possessing, generousness, generosity, liberality, or munificence. (Mḡb.) — And hence, (Mḡb,) or [thus applied] it is an arabicized word, (S,) [from the Persian مَنُورٌ] The مَنُور [or gilliflowers:] but generally applied to the yellow species thereof; [so in the present day;] for it is this from which is extracted its oil, which is an ingredient in medicines. (Mḡb.) [Accord. to Golius, "Viola alba, ejusque genera: Diosc. iii. 138:" and he adds, as on the authority of Ibn-Beytār, "spec. luteum."] — And خَيْرِي الْبَرِّ The خَزَامِي [q. v.]; because it is the most pungent in odour of the plants of the desert. (Mḡb.)

[خَيْرِيَّةٌ The quality of خَيْرٌ; i. e. goodness.]

خِيَارٌ a subst. from الْإِخْتِيَارِ; (S, Mḡb, K;) meaning Choice, or option; (Mḡb;) and so مَا كَانَ لَهُمُ الْخَيْرَةُ, [They have not choice, or option; (Mḡb;) or the meaning of these words is, it is not for them to choose in preference to God; (Fr, Zj;) and so, accord. to Lth, خَيْرَةٌ, as being an inf. n. [or rather a quasi-inf. n., though this seems doubtful,] of اخْتَارَ. (TA.) You say, إِنَّ فِي الشَّرِّ خِيَارًا [Verily in evil there is a choice, or an option]; i. e. what may be chosen: a prov. (TA.) And أَنْتَ بِالْخِيَارِ and بِالْمُخْتَارِ [in some copies of the K بِالْمُخْتَارِ, which, as is said in the TA, is a mistranscription, Thou hast the choice, or option]; i. e. choose thou what thou wilt. (K.) And ابْيَعْ صَفْقَةً أَوْ خِيَارٌ Selling is decisive or with the option of returning. (Mḡb in art. صفق.) Hence, خِيَارُ الرَّؤْيَةِ The choice of returning [on seeing it] a thing which one has purchased without seeing it. (Mḡb,* Mḡb,* KT.) And خِيَارُ الْمَجْلِسِ [The choice of returning a thing purchased while sitting with the seller]. (TA.) And خِيَارُ الْعَيْبِ [and النِّقِصَةِ] The choice of returning a thing to the seller when it has a fault, a defect, or an imperfection. (KT.) And خِيَارُ الشَّرْطِ The choice of returning a thing purchased when one of the two contracting parties has made it a condition that he may do so within three days or less. (KT.) And خِيَارُ التَّعْيِينِ [for instance] one of two garments, or pieces of cloth, which one has purchased for ten pieces [of money, or some other sum,] on the condition of so doing. (KT.) — See also مُخْتَارٌ, in three places. And see خَيْرٌ, in the middle of the paragraph, where it is explained as an epithet applied to a sing. subst., either masc. or fem. See also the first sentence of that paragraph. — It is also a pl. of خَيْرٌ [q. v.] as an epithet, (A, Mḡb, K,) [and as a noun denoting the comparative and superlative degrees.] — Also [A species of cucumber; cucumis sativus Linn. α fructu minore: (Delile, Flor. Aeg.]