

other copies of the K ,) and أَخْلُ and مُخْتَلٌ (K :) and أَخْلَةٌ may be a pl. of خَلِيلٌ in this sense. ($\text{H}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{m}$ p. 662.) — A friend; or a true, or sincere, friend; (S , Mgh , $\text{M}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{b}$;) as also خَلٌّ , 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 خَلٌّ and خَلٌّ ; or this latter is only used in conjunction with وَدَّ , as when you say, $\text{كَانَ لِي وَدًّا وَخَلًّا}$ [He was to me an object of love and a friend &c.]; (K :) or, as ISd says, خَلٌّ 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 ($\text{M}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{b}$, K ,) and خَلَّانٌ (JK , K ,) and أَخْلَةٌ : ($\text{H}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{m}$ p. 662, and MA :) the fem. is خَلِيلَةٌ ; (S , M , K :) of which the pl. is خَلِيلَاتٌ and خَلَّانٌ : (M , K :) the pl. of خَلٌّ or خَلٌّ is أَخْلَالٌ : (K :) and the pl. of خَلَّةٌ is خَلَّلَاتٌ , (S ,) mentioned before, see 3, second sentence. It is applied in the Kur iv. 124 to Abraham; who is called خَلِيلُ اللَّهِ , (TA ,) and الْخَلِيلُ . (K ,) And it is said that the pl. أَخْلَاءٌ means also *Pastors*; because they act to their beasts like أَخْلَاءٌ [or friends, &c.], in labouring to do good to them. ($\text{H}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{m}$ p. 662.) — Also *One who advises, or counsels, or acts, sincerely, honestly, or faithfully*. (IAqr , TA ,) — 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-Nufeyl*. (K ,) — And *The spear*. (IAqr , TA ,)

خَلَّانَةٌ : see خَلَّةٌ , first sentence.

خَلَّانَةٌ i. q. كُرَانَةٌ ; (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 خَلَّانٌ . (K ,) — Also *What comes forth from the teeth when they are picked*; (JK , S , $\text{M}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{b}$;) as also خَلَّلٌ (JK , S ,) and خَلَّلٌ (S ,) and خَلَّةٌ : (JK :) or خَلَّلٌ and خَلَّلَانٌ and خَلَّانَةٌ (K ,) and خَلَّةٌ (S ,) and خَلٌّ (TA ,) signify the remains of food between the teeth; (S , K :) and the sing. [of خَلَّلٌ] is خَلَّةٌ and [the n. un. of the same] خَلَّلَةٌ . (K , TA ,) [In the CK , for خَلَّةٌ is erroneously put خَلَّلَةٌ .] You say, $\text{فَلَانَ يَأْكُلُ خَلَّانَتَهُ}$ and خَلَّلَهُ (JK , S ,) and خَلَّلَهُ (S ,) and خَلَّلَتَهُ (JK ,) and خَلَّلَتَهُ (TA ,)

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

خَلَّانَةٌ : see خَلَّةٌ , first sentence: — and see also خَلَّانٌ .

خَلَّوَةٌ : see خَلَّةٌ , first sentence.

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

خَلَّتِي a rel. n. from خَلَّةٌ as meaning the "sweet kind of plants or herbage." (S ,) You say بَعِيرٌ خَلَّتِي , ($\text{Ya}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{q}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{o}\ddot{\text{b}}$, S ,) and إِبِلٌ خَلَّتِي ($\text{Ya}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{q}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{o}\ddot{\text{b}}$, S , K ,) and مُخَلَّةٌ and مُخَلَّتَةٌ , (K ,) meaning [A camel, and camels,] pasturing upon خَلَّةٌ . (K ,) And hence the prov., $\text{إِنَّكَ مُخْتَلٌ فَتَحْمِضْ}$ [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. حَمِضٌ :]] [or it may mean *verily thou art weary of life, therefore submit to death: see $\text{H}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{m}$ p. 315.] And the saying of $\text{El-'Ajj\ddot{a}j}$,**

* $\text{كَانُوا مُخَلِّينٌ فَلَا قُوا حَمِضًا}$ *

[lit. *They were pasturing upon خَلَّةٌ , and they found حَمِضٌ ; 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 حَمِضٌ .]]*

خَلَّلٌ : see خَلٌّ , in the latter half of the paragraph: — and see also خَلَّالٌ .

خَلَّلٌ : see the next paragraph.

خَلَّالٌ : see خَلٌّ , in the latter half of the paragraph. — رَمَلٌ خَلَّالٌ *Rough sand*. (TA ,) — Also, and خَلَّلٌ , (JK , S , K ,) which is a dial. var. of the former, or a contraction thereof, (S ,) and خَلَّلٌ , (JK , K ,) *A well-known ornament (K) of women*; (S , K :*) i. e. *an anklet*: (KL :) [or a pair of anklets; for you say,] $\text{فِي سَاقَيْهَا خَلَّالٌ}$ [Upon her legs is a pair of anklets]: (TA in art. حَجَلٌ :) pl. (of the first, S) خَلَّالِي (S , TA ,) and [of the second and third] خَلَّالِي . (TA ,)

خَلٌّ (K ,) and مُتَخَلِّلٌ (Mgh , K ,) [and مُخْتَلٌ] 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 خَلٌّ , in art. خَيْل . — And see خَلَّانَةٌ .

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

مُخَلِّلٌ : see خَلِيلٌ .

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

مُخَلَّلَةٌ , or مُخَلَّلَةٌ , (accord. to different copies

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

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

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

مُخْتَلٌ : see خَلٌّ : — and see خَلٌّ , in the latter half of the paragraph: — and خَلِيلٌ . — Also *Vehemently thirsty*. (ISd , K ,) — أَمْرٌ مُخْتَلٌ *An affair in a weak, or an unsound, state*. (K ,) — See also خَلَّتِي , in two places.

مُتَخَلِّلٌ : see خَلٌّ .

خَلَا

1. خَلَّاتٌ , (S , K ,) aor. خَلَّتْ , (K ,) inf. n. خَلٌّ , (S , K ,) in an expos. of the $\text{Mo'allak\ddot{a}t}$ written خَلَّتْ , (TA ,) and خَلَّاتٌ , (S , K ,) with kesr and medd , (S ,) so accord. to $\text{IK}\ddot{\text{u}}\ddot{\text{t}}$ and $\text{IK}\ddot{\text{t}}$ and $\text{'Iy\ddot{a}d}$ and IAth and Z and Hr , but in some copies of the K خَلَّاتٌ , and so many assert it to be, (TA ,) and خَلَّوَةٌ , (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 أَلَحَّ said of a he-camel, and حَرَنَ said of a horse: (S :) the epithet applied to her that does thus is خَالِي , (Lh , K ,) without $\text{\ddot{a}}$; (Lh :) and [app. to her that does so much, or often,] خَلَّوَةٌ . (K ,) And in like manner خَلَّا 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 خَلَّا : (Az , S , Z , Sgh :) but it is also said of a man, (K ,) tropically, (TA ,) inf. n. خَلَّوٌ , meaning $\text{\ddot{t}}$ *He moved not from his place*. (K , TA ,) — [See also what next follows.]

3. خَلَا الْقَوْمُ [in the CK خَلَّالٌ] *The people, or party, or company of men, left one thing, and betook themselves to another*. (Th , K , TA ,) [خَالِي] (see 3 in art. خَلُو) has a similar meaning.]

خَلَّوَةٌ : }
 خَالِي : } see 1.

غَلَبَ

1. غَلَبَهُ , (A , Mgh , $\text{M}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{b}$, K ,) aor. غَلَبَ , (A , $\text{M}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{b}$,) or $\text{\ddot{a}}$, (Mgh ,) or $\text{\ddot{a}}$ and $\text{\ddot{a}}$, (Mgh , K ,) inf. n. غَلَبٌ , (Lth , Mgh , TA ,) *He wounded him, or scratched him, or cut him, with his nail*; (A , K :) as also $\text{\ddot{t}}$ *استغلبه*: (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