

in ancient and modern Italy, and in very remote times in Egypt, in which one of the players puts forth some, or all, of his fingers, and another is required to name instantly the number put forth, or to do the same; and it is there added, that it is *A game of the Arab youths*: Aboo-Dhuyb El-Hudhalee says,

* أَرَقْتُ لَهُ ذَاتَ الْعِشَاءِ كَأَنَّهُ

* مَخَارِيقُ يُدْعَى تَحْتَهُنَّ خَرِيجٌ

I was sleepless in consequence of it, (referring to lightning,) at nightfall, as though it were herchiefs twisted for the purpose of beating with them, under which was uttered the cry خَرِيجٌ: likening the thunder to the cry of the players: but Aboo'Allee says that خَرِيجٌ [thus used] is incorrect; that he should have said خَرَجٌ, but that the rhyme required him to say خَرِيجٌ. (TA.)

خَرَجٌ بلادٌ خَرَجِيَّةٌ Countries subject to a [خَرَجٌ, or] tax upon their lands. (MF.)

خَرَجٌ: see خَارِجٌ, and خُرْجَةٌ.

خَرِيجٌ has the meaning of a pass. part. n.: (S, K:) you say, هُوَ خَرِيجٌ فَلَانٌ † He is, or has been, well educated or disciplined or trained by such a one (S, A, *K*) in polite accomplishments, (S, K,) or in science and art. (A.)

خَرُوجٌ and [in an intensive sense] خَرَجٌ [in an intensive or a frequentative sense] خَرَجٌ Going, coming, passing, or getting, out, or forth; issuing, emanating, proceeding, or departing: [the second signifying doing so much: and the third, doing so much or frequently.] (TA.) — [External; extrinsic; foreign:] the exterior, or outside, of anything. (TA.) You say, كُنْتُ خَارِجٌ

[I was outside the house]: (A:) [or,] accord. to Sb, خَارِجٌ is not used adverbially unless with the particle [فِي]. (TA.) — [Hence, خَارِجٌ as meaning † What is external, or extrinsic, to the mind; what is objective; reality. (See also خَارِجِيٌّ.) And فِي الْخَارِجِ † In what is external, or extrinsic, to the mind; &c.]

خَارِجَةٌ [fem. of خَارِجٌ: and sing. of خَوَارِجٌ used as a subst.]. — الخَوَارِجُ in the phrase الدَّوَاخِلُ وَالْخَوَارِجُ means The arches, or vaults, and niches, in the inner side of a wall; الدَّوَاخِلُ meaning the figured forms, and inscriptions, upon a wall, executed with gypsum or otherwise: or الدَّوَاخِلُ وَالْخَوَارِجُ means the ornamental [depressed and] projecting forms of a building, differing from the forms adjacent thereto. (Msb, from a saying of Esh-Sháfi'ee.) — خَوَارِجُ الْمَالِ † The mare and the female slave and the she-ass. (K.) — خَرَجَتْ خَوَارِجُهُ † His generosity became apparent, and he applied himself to the sound management of affairs, (K, *TA,) and became intelligent like others of his class, after his youth, or ignorant and youthful conduct. (TA.)

خَارِجِيٌّ One who makes himself a lord, or

chief, (S, K, TA,) and goes forth [from his party, or fellows], and becomes elevated, or exalted, (TA,) without his having noble ancestry: (S, K, TA:) and it is also said to signify anything that surpasses, or excels its kind and fellows: (TA:) accord. to Abu-l-'Alà, in ancient times, before El-Islám, it was applied to a courageous, or generous, man, the son of a coward or niggard, and the like: — and in like manner, to a A fleet, or swift, horse; or one excellent in running; or that outstrips others; not the offspring of a sire and dam possessing the like qualities: [and in the TA, the coll. gen. n. خَارِجِيَّةٌ is explained as applied to such horses:] — then, in the times of El-Islám, it was applied to A rebel: and a heretic. (Ham p. 188.) [The pl.] الخَوَارِجُ is the appellation of A party [of heretics, or schismatics,] of those following erroneous opinions, having a singular, or particular, persuasion: (K:) they are [said by some to be] the حُرُورِيَّةُ [q. v.]; and the خَارِجِيَّةُ are [said to be] a sect of them; and they consist of seven sects: (TA:) they were so called because they went forth from, (as in one copy of the K,) or against, (as in other copies,) the rest of the people; (K, TA;) or from the religion, or from the truth, or from 'Allee after [the battle of] Şiffeen. (TA.) — [Also † Relating to what is external, or extrinsic, to the mind; objective; real. Hence, الْأُمُورُ الْخَارِجِيَّةُ † The things that are external, or extrinsic, to the mind; the things that are considered objectively; real things; opposed to الْأُمُورُ الذِّهْنِيَّةُ. (See also خَارِجٌ.)]

خَارِجِيَّةٌ fem. of خَارِجِيٌّ: — and also a coll. gen. n., of which the n. un. is خَارِجِيٌّ.]

خَارُوجٌ A certain sort of palm-trees, (L, K, *) well known. (K.)

خَارِجِيٌّ as خَارِجِيَّةٌ pl. of خَارِجِيٌّ: — and also of خَارِجِيٌّ as an epithet applied to a man &c., not as a rel. n.]

أَخْرَجٌ A ram, (S, K,) and (so in the S, but in the K "or") a male ostrich, (AA, S, A, K,) of two colours, white and black: (S, A, *K:) or a male ostrich of a colour in which black predominates over white, like the colour of ashes: and in this sense also applied to a mountain: (Lth, TA:) and a goat half white and half black: and a horse of which the belly, and the sides as far as the back, but not the back itself, are white, and the rest of any colour: (TA:) fem. خُرْجَةٌ: (A, TA:) which is applied to a female ostrich: (A:) and to a ewe or she-goat having white hind legs and flanks: (AZ, S:) or a ewe that is black, with one hind leg, or both hind legs, and the flanks, white; the rest being black: (TA:) or a ewe white in the hinder part, half of her being white, and the other half of any colour: (T, TA:) and a small isolated mountain (قَارَةٌ) of two colours, (A, TA,) white and black: (A:) pl. خُرُوجٌ. (K.) Also † A garment white and red; rendered so by being besmeared with blood. (TA.) El-'Ajzāj says,

* إِنَّا إِذَا مَذَّيْنَا الْحُرُوبَ أَرْجَا

* وَبَسْتِ لِلْمَوْتِ ثَوْبًا أَخْرَجَا

(so in the TA: in the S, جَلًّا أَخْرَجَا:) meaning † [Verily we, when the inflamer of wars excites them, and] they (the wars) have put on, for death, a garment white and red, rendered so by being besmeared with blood: i. e., have been rendered notable like a thing that is black and white.

(S, TA.) — الأَخْرُوجُ The [bird called] مُكَّاءٌ; (K;) because of its colour. (TA.) — أَرْضٌ خَرَجَاءٌ (TA) and فِيهَا تَخْرِيجٌ (Sh, S, K) and † تَخْرِيجٌ (TA) † Land having plants, or herbage, in one place and not in another: (S, K, TA:) that has been rained upon, and has produced herbs, in some parts and not in others: (Sh:) or the second means land upon which rain has not fallen. (L in art. ص.) — عَامٌ أَخْرَجٌ (TA) and فِيهِ تَخْرِيجٌ (A, TA) and فِيهِ تَخْرِيجٌ (S, A, K) and † ذُو تَخْرِيجٍ (K) † A year of fruitfulness, or of abundant herbage, and of sterility: (S, A, K, TA:) or half fruitful, or abundant in herbage, and half sterile. (TA.)

مَخْرَجٌ an inf. n. of 1. (S, Msb, K.) — Also A place of خُرُوجٌ [i. e. of going, coming, passing, or getting, out, or forth; a place of egress, or exit; an outlet]: (S, K, TA:) pl. مَخَارِجٌ. (TA.)

You say, وَجَدْتُ فِي الْأُمْرِ مَخْرَجًا † I found, in the affair, or case, a place [or way] of escape, evasion, or safety. (Msb.) And فَلَانٌ يَعْرِفُ مَوَالِجَ فَلَانٍ يَعْرِفُ مَوَالِجَ † Such a one knows the ways of entering into affairs and those of withdrawing himself out of them. (A, TA.) — [Hence, A privy: used in this sense in the S and K in art. حش, &c. — And The anus: used in this sense in the Msb in art. حقن.] — Also A time of خُرُوجٌ [i. e. of going, &c., out, or forth; of egress, or exit]. (TA.) — فَلَانٌ حَسَنُ الْمَذْخَلِ means † Such a one is good, and laudable, in his way of acting, or conduct. (TA in art. دخل.)

أَخْرَجٌ an inf. n. of the trans. v. أَخْرَجَ. (S, K.) [So accord. to some in a phrase in the Kur xvii. 82, respecting which see 4.] — Also pass. part. n. of the same. (S, K.) — And n. of place of the same. (S, K.) — And n. of time of the same. (S.)

أَخْرَجٌ; and its fem., with ة: see أَخْرَجٌ. يَوْمٌ مَخْرُوجٌ occurs in poetry for يَوْمٌ مَخْرُوجٌ فِيهِ [A day in which one goes forth; or in which people go forth]. (TA.)

عَبْدٌ مَخْرَجٌ: see S, last sentence.

نَاقَةٌ مَخْرَجَةٌ † A she-camel formed like the he-camel: (S, A, K, TA:) or like the male بُخْتِي camel. (TA.) See 1.

خرد

1. خَرَدَتْ, aor. ى, (L, K,) inf. n. خَرْدٌ, (L,) She was an untouched virgin; (L, K;) as also † تخردت, inf. n. إخراد; (L;) and تخردت; (L, K;) or she was bashful and grave or staid or sedate, or very bashful, long silent, low in voice,