

TA.) = خَلَّ الشَّيْءَ, (K,) aor. 2, inf. n. خَلٌّ, (TA.) He, or it, perforated the thing; transpierced it, or pierced it through; as also تَخَلَّلَهُ: (K:) so in the M. (TA.) You say, خَلَّلْتُ خَلَّالَ الشَّيْءِ, aor. 2, I transfixated, or transpierced, the thing with the [pin called] خَلَّال. (JK.) [And خَلَّ اللَّحْمَ He shewered the flesh-meat.] And خَلَّلْتَهُ بِالرُّمُوحِ I pierced him with the spear. (JK.) And اِخْتَلَّهُ بِالرُّمُوحِ He transpierced him, or transfixated him, with the spear; (T, M, K, TA;) and so بِالسَّهْمِ with the arrow: (S:) or the former signifies he pierced him with the spear and transfixated his heart: (TA:) accord. to AZ, اِخْتَلَّالٌ relates to the heart and the liver. (M in art. نَظَرَ.) And يَخْتَلُّ السُّورُ بِالْكَتَبِ بِقَرْنِهِ [The bull pierces the dog with his horn]. (JK. [It is there vaguely indicated that تَخَلَّلٌ signifies The act, or perhaps the effect, of a bull's piercing a dog with his horn.] And خَلَّلْتَهُ بِالرُّمُوحِ He pierced him time after time with the spear. (M, K.) — And خَلَّ الْفَصِيلَ, (K,) inf. n. خَلٌّ, (TA.) He slit the tongue of the young camel, and inserted into it a wooden pin called خَلَّال, in order that he might not suck: (K:) or [simply] he slit the tongue of the young camel, in order that he might not be able to suck [any longer], so that he became lean; as also خَلَّ لِسَانَ الْفَصِيلِ: (S:) or خَلَّالٌ signifies the fixing a خَلَّال above the nose of the young camel, to prevent his sucking. (TA in art. لَهَجَ.) — And خَلَّ, (T, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA,) aor. 2, inf. n. خَلٌّ, (S, Mṣb, TA,) namely, a thing, (TA,) a garment, (T, TA,) a [garment such as is called] كِسَاءٌ (S, K, TA) or رِدَاءٌ (Mgh, Mṣb) &c., (TA,) and a [tent such as is called] خَيْبَةٌ, (S, TA,) He pinned it with the [pin called] خَلَّال; (T, TA;) he conjoined (Mgh, Mṣb, TA) its two edges, (Mgh, Mṣb,) or its edges, (TA,) or he fastened it, (K,) with a خَلَّال: (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA:) and تَخَلَّلَهُ has a similar, but intensive, signification. (Mṣb.) A poet says,

\* سَمِعْنَ بِمَوْتِهِ فَظَهَرْنَ نَوْحًا \*  
 \* قِيَامًا مَا يُخَلُّ لَهْنَ عَوْدُ \*

meaning, [i. e. They (the women) heard of his death, and appeared, wailing, standing; no garment of theirs having its edges fastened together with a pointed piece of wood]. (TA.) = خَلَّ الْإِبِلَ, (K,) aor. 2, inf. n. خَلٌّ, (TA.) He removed, transferred, or shifted, the camels to what is termed خَلَّة [after they had been pasturing upon حَمِض]; as also أَخَلَّهَا: (K:) or the latter signifies he pastured them upon خَلَّة. (S.) = خَلَّ, (Lh, S, K,) [aor. 2,] inf. n. خَلٌّ, (TA,) is also syn. with خَصَّ [He particularized, or specified]; (Lh, S, K;) contr. of عَمَّرَ; (K;) and so خَلَّلَ: (JK, S, TA:) thus in the phrase, عَمَّرَ فِي دَعَائِهِ وَخَلَّلَ (S, TA) and وَخَلَّلَ (JK, S, TA) [He included, or compre-

hended, persons or things in common, or in general, in his prayer or supplication &c., and particularized, or specified, some person or thing, or some persons or things].

2. تَخَلَّلَ, inf. n. تَخَلُّيلٌ, [He picked his teeth;] he extracted the remains of food between his teeth with a خَلَّال [or toothpick]; (Mṣb, K,\* in which latter the pass. form of the verb is mentioned;) and so تَخَلَّلَ, alone; (T, S,\* O, TA;) but accord. to the K, you say, تَخَلَّلَهُ [he extracted it], meaning the remains of food between the teeth. (TA.) — خَلَّ الشَّعْرَ بِالْمِشْطِ [He separated the hair with the comb; he combed the hair]. (Mgh voce تَشْرِيحٌ.) — خَلَّ بِحِمَّتِهِ (S,\* Mṣb, K,) and أَصَابَعَهُ (S,\* K,) inf. n. as above, (S,) He made the water to flow into the interstices of his beard, (Mṣb, K,) and of his fingers or toes, (K,) in the ablution termed وَضُوءٌ; (S, TA;) and تَخَلَّلَ, alone, signifies the same. (S.) It (the former) is as though it were taken from تَخَلَّلْتُ الْقَوْمَ meaning "I entered amid the breaks, or interspaces, of the people." (Mṣb.) Hence the trad., خَلَّلُوا أَصَابِعَكُمْ لَا تُخَلَّلْنَا نَارَ قَلِيلٍ بَقِيَاهَا [Make ye the water to flow into the interstices of your fingers or toes, lest fire that shall spare little be made to flow into their interstices]. (TA.) — خَلَّ صَارُوجَ كُنُسٍ [or كُنُسٍ, i. e. quick lime, &c.,] into the interstices of its (a building's) stones. (TA in art. كُنُسُ.) — خَلَّ الْبَطِيخَ, and خَلَّ الْقَيْئَانَ, inf. n. as above, He investigated the state of the cucumbers, and the melons, or water-melons, so as to see every one that had not grown, and put another in its place. (AA, TA.) — See also 1, in the latter half of the paragraph. — And see 1 again, last sentence. — خَلَّ, inf. n. تَخَلُّيلٌ, said of wine and of other beverages, It became acid, or sour; and spoiled: (K:) or, said of شَرَابٍ [i. e. wine and the like], (Mgh,) or of نَبِيذٍ [i. e. must and the like], (Mṣb,) or of expressed juice, (K,) it became vinegar; (Mgh, Mṣb, K;) as also اِخْتَلَّ; (Lth, K;) but this is disallowed by Az; (TA;) and تَخَلَّلَ; but this is of the language of the lawyers; (Mgh;) or, said of نَبِيذٍ, this last signifies it was made into vinegar: (Mṣb:) or خَلَّ, said of شَرَابٍ, signifies it spoiled, (JK, T,) and became vinegar. (T.) = تَخَلَّلَ also signifies The making vinegar; (S;) and so اِخْتَلَّلَ; (K;) i. e. of the expressed juice of grapes and of dates. (TA.) You say, خَلَّ الخَمْرَ, (K,) or الشَّرَابَ, (Mgh,) or التَّبِيذَ, inf. n. as above, (Mṣb,) the verb being trans. as well as intrans., (Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and تَخَلَّلَ التَّبِيذَ (TA,) He made the wine, or beverage, or must or the like, into vinegar. (Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA.) = And خَلَّ البُسْرَ He put the full-grown unripe dates in the sun, and then sprinkled them (نَضَحَهُ, in some copies of the K نَضَجَهُ,) with vinegar, and placed them in a jar: (K:) so in the M: and in like manner, other things than بُسْرٌ; as cucumbers, and cabbage, and بَادَنْجَانٌ [q. v.], and onions. (TA.)

[Accord. to modern usage, the verb signifies He pickled.]

3. خَالَ, (JK, Mgh, K,) inf. n. مَخَالَةٌ and خَلَّالٌ (JK, S, K) and [quasi-inf. n.] خَلَّةٌ, (JK,) He acted, or associated, with him as a friend, or as a true, or sincere, friend. (JK, S,\* Mgh, K.) لا يَبِيعُ فِيهِ وَلَا يَخْلُلُ, in the Kur [xiv. 36], is said to mean [Wherein shall be no buying or selling] nor mutual befriending: or [and no friends, or true friends, for], as some say, خَلَّالٌ is here pl. of خَلَّةٌ, like as خَلَّالٌ is pl. of خَلَّةٌ. (TA.)

4. أَخَلَّ and أُخِلَّ and أُخِلَّ بِهِ: see 1, near the beginning. — أَخَلَّ بِهِ He (a man) fell, or stopped, short in it; fell short of accomplishing it; fell short of doing what was requisite, or due, or what he ought to have done, in it, or with respect to it; or flagged, or was remiss, in it; namely, a thing; syn. قَصَرَ فِيهِ; (Mṣb;) as, for instance, in belief, and in confession thereof, and in works: (Ksh and Bḍ in ii. 2:) he left it, neglected it, omitted it; or left it undone: (Har p. 402:) or i. q. أَجْحَفَ بِهِ [app. as meaning he was near to falling short of accomplishing it, or of doing what was requisite in it; or was near to being remiss in it]; namely, a thing. (K.) — He failed of fulfilling his compact with him, or his promise to him. (K.) — He became absent, or he absented himself, from it; he left, abandoned, or quitted, it; namely, a place &c. (K.) You say, أَخَلَّ بِمَرْكُزِهِ He (a man, S, or a horse-man, Mgh) left, abandoned, or quitted, his station (S, Mgh) which the commander had appointed him. (Mgh.) And أَخَلَّ بِهِمْ He became absent, or he absented himself, from them. (JK.) — أَخَلَّ الْوَالِيَّ بِالْمَغُورِ The prefect made the frontiers to be kept by a small body of troops. (K.) = أَخَلَّ إِلَيْهِ: see 8. = أَخَلَّهُ He made him, or caused him, to want, or be in need. (JK, S, K.) You say, مَا أَخَلَّكَ إِلَى هَذَا What has made thee, or caused thee, to want, or be in need of, this? (S.) And مَا أَخَلَّكَ اللَّهُ إِلَيْهِ What has God made thee, or caused thee, to want, or be in need of? (Lh, K.) = أَخَلَّ الْإِبِلَ: see 1, near the end of the paragraph. = اِخْتَلَّوْا, (K,) inf. n. اِخْتَلَّالٌ, (TA,) Their camels pastured upon what is termed خَلَّة. (K.) — Hence, أَخَلَّ said of a man signifies + أَخَذَ مِنْ قَبْلِ [i. e. He took frontways]: opposed to أَحْمَضَ [and حَمِضَ, q. v.], meaning أَخَذَ مِنْ دُبُرٍ. (TA.) = اِخْتَلَّتِ النَّخْلَةُ The palm-tree produced bad fruit. (A 'Obeyd, JK, S, K.) — And The palm-tree produced dates such as are termed خَلَّال: [like أُبْلَحَتْ from بَلَحَ:] thus it bears two contr. significations. (K.)

5. تَخَلَّلَ [primarily signifies It entered, or penetrated, or passed through, the خَلَّال, i. e. interstices, &c., of a thing]. You say, تَخَلَّلْتُ الْقَوْمَ I entered amid the breaks, or interspaces, of the people. (S, M, Mṣb, K,\*.) And تَخَلَّلُوا [They went through the midst of the houses]. (S in art. جَوَسَ.) And تَخَلَّلَ الرَّمْلَ He passed through the sands. (Az, TA.) And تَخَلَّلَ الْقَلْبَ