

vening space, between the piercer, or thruster, and the pierced, or thrust: whence the saying, رَقَعَ خَلَّةَ الْفَارِسِ, explained in art. رَقَعَ. (O and K and TA in that art.) — [Hence also,] *Want, or a want: poverty; (S, Mṣb, K;) need, straitness, or difficulty.* (Lh, K.) One says, بِه خَلَّةٌ شَدِيدَةٌ *He has pressing, or severe, need or straitness or difficulty.* (Lh, TA.) And سَدَّ اللَّهُ خَلَّتَهُ *May God supply his want.* (TA.) And it is said in a prov., الْخَلَّةُ تَدْعُو إِلَى السَّلَةِ *Want invites to theft.* (K, TA.) = *I. q. خَصَلَةٌ; (JK, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) both signify A property, quality, nature, or disposition: and a habit, or custom: (KL, PṢ, TK;) [and app. also a practice, or an action:] in a man: (TA: [see the latter word:]) pl. خَلَالٌ. (JK, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) One says, فَلَانٌ خَلَالٌ [Such a one, his nature, or disposition, is good]. (IDrd, TA.) And hence, خَيْرٌ خَلَالٍ *The best of the habits, or customs, of the faster is the use of the tooth-stick.* (Mgh.) — See also خَلَّةٌ = *An isolated tract of sand, (Fr, K,) separate from other sands.* (Fr, TA.) — And *i. q. هَضْبَةٌ [which signifies An elevated tract of sand: but more commonly a hill; or a spreading mountain; &c.]. (JK, TA.) = Wine, (K,) in a general sense: (TA:) or acid, or sour, wine; (S, K:) or wine altered for the worse, (K, TA,) in flavour, (TA,) without acidity, or sourness: (K, TA:) pl. [or coll. gen. n.] خَلٌّ. (K.) — See also خَلٌّ, first sentence. — And see this last word near the end of the paragraph, in four places.**

خَلَّةٌ an inf. n. [or rather quasi-inf. n.] of خَلَّاهُ. q. v.: (JK:) *True, or sincere, friendship, love, or affection; as also خُلُوْنَةٌ and خُلَانَةٌ and خَلَانَةٌ and خَلَانَةٌ: (S:) or all these signify a particular true or sincere friendship, or love, or affection, in which is no unsoundness, or defect, and which may be chaste and may be vitious: (K: [in which all are said to be subst., except خَلَّةٌ, as though this were properly speaking an inf. n., though having a pl., as shown below:]) [and sometimes simply friendship: see an ex. in a verse cited voce مَرْحَبٌ, in art. رَحِب:] or خَلَّةٌ and خَلَّةٌ, (Mṣb,) or خَلٌّ and خَلَّةٌ, each with kesr, (K,) signify true, or sincere, friendship, or love, or affection, (Mṣb, K,) and brotherly conduct: the last two as used in the phrases, إِنَّهُ خَلٌّ and نَكَوْبُهُ الْخَلِّ [Verily he is generous in respect of true, or sincere, friendship, &c.]: (K:) the pl. of خَلَّةٌ in the sense explained above is خَلَالٌ. (S, K.) — See also خَلِيلٌ, in three places. = *A kind of plants or herbage [or trees]; (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) namely, the sweet kind thereof; (S, K;) not حِمِضٌ: (JK:) or any pasture, or herbage, that is not حِمِضٌ; all pasture, or herbage, consisting of حِمِضٌ and خَلَّةٌ, and حِمِضٌ being such as has in it saltness [or sourness]: (TA:) the [kind of plant, or tree, called] عَرَفَجٌ; and every tree that remains in winter: (JK:) accord. to Lh, it is [applied to certain kinds] of trees &c.: accord. to IAqr, peculiarly of trees: but accord.**

to A'Obeyd, [shrubs, i. e.] not including any great trees: (TA:) and a certain thorny tree: also a place of growth, and a place in which is a collection, of [the plants, or trees, called] عَرَفَجٌ: (K:) and any land not containing [the kind of plants, or herbage, or trees, called] حِمِضٌ; (AHn, K;) even though containing no plants, or herbage: (AHn, TA:) the pl. is خَلَّلٌ: (K:) one says أَرْضٌ خَلَّةٌ and أَرْضُونَ خَلَّلٌ: ISH says that أَرْضٌ خَلَّةٌ and خَلَّلُ الْأَرْضِ mean land, and lands, in which is no حِمِضٌ, sometimes containing [thorny trees such as are called] عَضَاهُ, and sometimes not containing such; and that خَلَّةٌ is also applied to land in which are no trees nor any herbage: (TA:) some say that خَلَّةٌ, as meaning the pasture, or herbage, which is the contrary of حِمِضٌ, has for a pl. خَلَالٌ, and then, from خَلَالٌ is formed the pl. أَخَلَّةٌ: and some say that this last means herbage that is cut (أَخْتَلَّ وَأَخْتَلَّتْ [in which the latter verb seems to be an explicative adjunct to the former]) while green. (Ḥam p. 662, q. v.) They say that the خَلَّةٌ is the bread of camels, and the حِمِضٌ is their fruit, (JK, T, S, TA,) or their flesh-meat, (S, TA,) or their خَبِيصٌ. (TA.) — Hence, by way of comparison, it is applied to Ease, or repose; freedom from trouble or inconvenience, and toil or fatigue; or tranquillity; and ampleness of circumstances: and حِمِضٌ, to evil, and war: (T, TA:) and the former, to life: and the latter, to death. (Ḥam p. 315.) — Also Acid, or sour, leaven or ferment. (IAqr, TA.)

خَلَّةٌ: see 1, near the middle of the paragraph: — and see also خَلَانَةٌ, in four places: — and خَلِيلٌ, first sentence, in two places: — and خَلِيلٌ, in two places. — Also The جَنْفُنُ [i. e. the scabbard, or the case,] of a sword, covered with leather: (K:) or a lining with which the جَنْفُنُ of a sword is covered, (S, K, and Ḥam pp. 330 et seq.) variegated, or embellished, with gold &c.; (S;) but the pl. is also used as meaning scabbards: (Ḥam p. 331:) and a thong that is fixed upon the outer side of the curved extremity of a bow: (S, K:) in the T it is explained as meaning the inner side of the thong of the جَنْفُنُ, which is seen from without, and is an ornament, or a decoration: (TA:) and any piece of skin that is variegated, or embellished: (M, K:) the pl. is خَلَّلٌ (S, K, and Ḥam p. 330) and خَلَالٌ, and pl. pl. أَخَلَّةٌ, (K,) i. e. pl. of خَلَالٌ. (TA.)

خَلَّلٌ *An interstice, an interspace or intervening space, a break, a breach, a chink, or a gap, between two things; (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) pl. خَلَالٌ: (JK, S, Mṣb;) and particularly the places, (K,) or interstices, (S,) of the clouds, from which the rain issues; as also خَلَالٌ; (S, K;) both occurring in this sense, accord. to different readings, in the Kur xxiv. 43 and xxx. 47: (S, TA:) the latter may be [grammatically] a sing. [syn. with the former], or it may be pl. of the former: (MF, TA:) and الدَّارُ الْخَلَالُ signifies what is around the limits of the house; (JK, K;) or around the walls thereof; thus in the M; (TA:) and what*

is between the chambers thereof. (K.) You say, دَخَلْتُ بَيْنَ خَلَلِ الْقَوْمِ and خَلَلِيهِمْ [I entered amid the breaks, or interspaces, of the people]. (S, Mṣb.) And هُوَ خَلَلِيهِمْ and خَلَلِيهِمْ (M, K) and خَلَلِيهِمْ (K [but in the CK these words are with damm to the second ل]) He is amid them. (M, K.) And جُسْنَا خَلَالٌ بِيُوتِ الْحَيِّ, and خَلَالٌ دُورِ الْقَوْمِ, i. e. [We went, or went to and fro, or went round about, &c.,] amid the tents of the tribe, and in the midst of the houses of the people; like a phrase in the Kur xvii. 5. (TA.) — And [hence] *Shakiness, looseness, laxness, or want of compactness, and disorder, or want of order, of a thing; (Mṣb;) unsoundness, or corruptness, (S, Mṣb,*) in an affair or a thing, (S,) or of a thing; (Mṣb;) [a flaw in a thing;] defect, imperfection, or deficiency; (Ḥam p. 300;) weakness, or infirmity, in an affair, (JK, K, TA,) as though some place thereof were left uncompact, or unsound, (TA,) and in war, (JK,) and in men: (JK, K:*) and unsettledness in an opinion. (K, TA.) — الخَلَلُ The night. (JK, Ibn-'Abbād.)*

خَلَّلٌ: see خَلَانَةٌ, in two places.

خَلَّلٌ: see خَلَانَةٌ, in three places.

خَلَلَةٌ: see خَلَانَةٌ, in two places.

خَلَالٌ [Dates in the state in which they are termed] بَلَّحٌ, (JK, T, S, K,) in the dial. of the people of El-Baṣrah; (T, TA;) i. e. green dates: (JK:) [but see بَلَّحٌ and بَسْرٌ:] n. un. with ة. (JK, TA.) = هُوَ خَلَلِيهِمْ: see خَلَّلٌ.

خَلَالٌ: see خَلَانَةٌ. = Also An accident that happens in anything sweet so as to change its flavour to acidity, or sourness. (K.)

خَلَالٌ A thing with which one perforates, or transpierces, a thing, (JK, K,) either of iron or of wood: (JK:) pl. أَخَلَّةٌ. (K.) — A wooden thing [or pin] (S, Mṣb) with which one pins a garment, (T, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) conjoining its two edges: (Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. as above: (S, Mṣb:) which also signifies the small pieces of wood with which one pins together the edges of the oblong pieces of cloth of a tent. (TA.) — [A skewer for flesh-meat.] — A wooden pin which is inserted into the tongue of a young camel, in order that he may not suck: (K:) or which is fixed above the nose of a young camel, for that purpose. (TA in art. لَبِج.) — [A toothpick;] a thing (of wood, S, Mṣb) with which one extracts the remains of food between his teeth; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also خَلَانَةٌ. (Ḥar p. 101.) — [A long thorn or prickle: such being often used as a pin and as a toothpick.] = See also خَلَانَةٌ. — And see خَلَّلٌ, in six places.

خَلِيلٌ Perforated, or transpierced; like مَخْلُولٌ. (K.) — See also خَلٌّ, in the latter half of the paragraph. — Poor; needy; in want; (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) as also مَخْلٌ, (so in some copies of the K and in the M,) or مَخْلٌ, (so in