

== اخاض الماء *The water admitted of being walked [or waded or forded] in or through: contr. to general rule; being intrans. while the unaugmented verb is trans. (Msb.)*

5: see 1, first sentence. — تخوض also signifies *He constrained himself to wade, or ford, in, or through, water. (K, TA.)* This is the primary signification: and hence, — تخوض في الأمر † *He employed, or occupied, himself in the affair: and he used art or artifice or cunning, or his own judgment or discretion, in the affair, or in the disposal or management thereof: and so in the phrase تخوض في المال: or, accord. to some, this means he acted wrongly in acquiring the property in an improper manner, in whatsoever way it was possible. (TA.)*

6: see 1, near the middle of the paragraph.

8: see 1, first sentence.

مخاض: see مخاضة.

مخوض [The instrument with which beverage, or wine, is mixed and stirred about]; it is, for beverage, or wine, like the مجدح for سوق: (S, K:) or the instrument with which سوق is stirred about. (A, Mgh.)

مخاضة [A ford; i. e.] a place where people pass through water, walking or riding: (S, A, K:) or a place where one walks through water: (Msb:) pl. مخاض, (S, K,) [or this is rather a coll. gen. n.,] or مخاض, (as in one copy of the S,) and مخاوض (AZ, S, K) and مخاضات. (Msb, TA.)

خوف

1. خاف (S, Msb, K, &c.) originally خَوَّفَ, (Lth, L, &c.) first pers. خَفْتُ, (TA,) aor. يَخْفُ, (S, K, &c.) originally يَخْوِفُ, (L,) imperative خَفْ, (S,) inf. n. خَوْفٌ (S, Msb, K, &c.) and خِيفٌ, [originally خَوْفٌ,] (Lh, TA,) erroneously written in the K with fet-h [to the خ], but some say that this is a simple subst., not an inf. n., (TA,) and خَيْفَةٌ, (Lh, S, Msb, K, &c.) originally خَوْفَةٌ, (K,) but some say that this also is a simple subst., not an inf. n., (TA,) and [therefore] its pl. is خَيْفٌ, (Lh, JK, S, and so in the CK,) in [some of] the copies of the K erroneously written خَيْفٌ, (TA,) or this [as well as the next preceding] may be an inf. n., for some few inf. ns. have pls., (ISd, TA,) and مَخَافَةٌ, (S, Msb, K, &c.) originally مَخَوْفَةٌ, for which last, the first of these inf. ns. is used by a poet, and therefore made fem., (TA,) *He feared; he was afraid or frightened or terrified; syn. فزع. (K.)* It is also trans.: (Msb:) you say, خَافَهُ and تَخَوَّفَهُ [He feared, or was afraid of, him, or it]; (Msb, TA;) both signifying the same: (TA:) [and so منه خاف; or this may mean he feared what might happen to him from him, or it:] and خَافَ عَلَيْهِ شَيْئًا, meaning خَافَهُ [i. e. خَافَ عَلَيْهِ شَيْئًا *He feared for him a thing*]: (S, K:) and

تَخَوَّفَهُ عَلَيْهِ and خَافَهُ عَلَى مَالِهِ [He feared him, or it, for his property]. (Mgh.) — [Hence,] it is also used in the sense of ظَنَّ [He thought, or opined]: and in this case, the Arabs sometimes use it in the same manner as a verb signifying an oath, and give it the same kind of complement; as in an ex. cited voce دَرَدٌ [q. v.]. (S in art. درد.) And *He knew. (Lh, Kr, K.)* Hence, وَإِنْ أَمْرًا خَافَتْ مِنْ بَعْلِيَا نَشُورًا [And if a woman know that there is, on the part of her husband, injurious treatment, or unkindness, or estrangement], (K,) in the Kur [iv. 127]. (TA.) And hence also, فَمَنْ خَافَ مِنْ مَوْصٍ جَنَفًا [And he who knoweth that there is, on the part of the testator, an inclining to a wrong course, or a declining from the right course, &c.], (K,) in the Kur [ii. 178]; thus explained by Lh. (TA.) — خَافَهُ, (S,) first pers. خَفْتُهُ, (K,) aor. يَخْوِفُهُ, (S,) *He exceeded him in fear. (S, K.)** You say, خَافَهُ خَافَةٌ, (S,) inf. n. of the former مَخَاوَفَةٌ, (TA,) i. e. [He vied with him to see which of them would exceed the other in fear, and] he exceeded him in fear. (S.)

2. خَوْفَةٌ, (Msb, K,) inf. n. تَخْوِيفٌ, (TA,) i. q. أَخَافَهُ. (Msb, K.) See the latter, in two places. *He put fear into him. (JK, TA.)* خَوَّفَنَا [app. addressed to God] is mentioned by Lh as meaning *Render the Kur-an and the Traditions beautiful to us in order that we may [give heed thereto and] fear. (TA.)* — *He made him to be in such a state, or condition, that men feared him; (JK, K;) he made him to be feared by men. (M.)* Hence, in the Kur [iii. 169], إِنَّمَا ذُكِرَ الشَّيْطَانُ، i. e. [Verily that is the devil:] he causeth his friends to be feared by you: [or that devil causeth &c.:] or, as Th says, causeth you to fear by his friends. (TA.) — *He diminished it, lessened it, or took from it; and so منه خوف. (TA.)* [See also 5.] — خَوَّفَ غَنِيَةً *He sent away his sheep, or goats, flock by flock. (TA.)*

3: see 1, last sentence.

4. إِخَافَهُ, (Msb, K,) inf. n. إِخَافَةٌ (S) and إِخَافٌ, like كِتَابٌ, (Lh, TA,) [but the latter is irreg. and rare,] *He, or it, (an affair, a case, or an event, Msb,) caused him, or made him, to fear, or be afraid; put him in fear; frightened, or terrified, him; (TA;) and خَوْفَهُ, (Msb, K,) inf. n. تَخْوِيفٌ, (S, TA,) signifies the same. (S, Msb, K.)* So in the phrase اخاف الشَّعْرَ [The enemies' frontier caused to fear, &c.; was insecure:] or fear entered from it. (TA.) You say also, مَالٌ السَّائِطُ فَأَخَافُ النَّاسَ [The wall leaned, and caused the people to fear]. (Msb.) And اللُّصُوفُ أَخَافُ الطَّرِيقَ [for الطَّرِيقُ أَهْلُ الطَّرِيقِ] *The robbers caused the people of the road, or the passengers thereof, to fear, &c.; or it may be rendered the robbers caused the road to be insecure. (Msb.)* And أَخَفْتُهُ الأَمْرَ فَخَافَهُ [I caused him to fear the thing, or affair, &c., and he feared it; making the verb doubly trans.]; as also خَوَّفْتَهُ إِيَّاهُ فَتَخَوَّفَهُ. (Msb.) It is said in a trad., أَخِيفُوا الْهَوَامَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُحِيفَكُمُ Make ye the

venomous reptiles and the like to fear before they make you to fear; (TA;) i. e. kill ye them before they kill you. (JM, TA.) — مَا أَخَوَّفَنِي عَلَيْكَ [How greatly do I fear for thee!]. (TA.)

5. تَخَوَّفَهُ: see 1, in three places. — Also *He took by little and little (S, L, K) from it, (S, K,) or from its sides; (L;) as also تَحَوَّفَهُ: (S and K* in arts. حوف and حيف:) or he took from its extremities; so in the A; in which it is said to be tropical: accord. to IF, it is originally [تَخَوَّنَ,] with ن [in the place of the ف]. (TA.)* Dhu-rummeh says, (S,) or not he, but some other poet, for it is ascribed to several different authors, (L,)

* تَخَوَّفَ الرَّحْلُ مِنْهَا تَامِيًا قَرِيًّا *

* كَمَا تَخَوَّفَ ظَهْرَ التَّبَعَةِ السَّفِينِ *

[Her saddle abraded from a long and high, compact hump, like as when the piece of skin used for smoothing arrows has abraded from the back of a rod of the tree called نَبْعَةٌ]. (S. [See also 5 in art. حوف, where another reading of this verse is given. In the TA, in the present art., in the places of الرحل and ظهر, I find السَّيْرُ and جُودٌ.] Hence, (S, K,) accord. to Fr, (TA,) أو يَأْخُذْهُمُ [The year of drought, or sterility, took from us by little and little]. (JK.) And تَخَوَّفَنِي حَقِي [He diminished to me by little and little my right, or due]. (JK.) And تَخَوَّفَهُ حُمِقَهُ † i. q. اهْتَضَمَهُ [an evident mistranscription for اهْتَضَمَهُ or هَضَمَهُ, meaning His stupidity deprived him of his right, or due]. (TA.)

خَافَ A man very fearful or timorous; (S, K;) [and so, in the present day, خَوَّافٌ; the former originally] of the measure فَعْلٌ, like فَرِيقٌ and فَزِيعٌ; and similar to صَاتٌ, meaning a man "having a strong, or loud, voice." (S:) or i. q. خَائِفٌ: (TA:) accord. to Kh, it may be [originally of the measure فَاعِلٌ, having the medial radical rejected; or [خَوْفٌ,] of the measure فَعْلٌ; and in either case, the dim. is [خَوَيْفٌ,] with و: so says Sb. (TA.)

خَوْفٌ inf. n. of 1. (S, Msb, K, &c.) — Also *Slaughter: whence, مِنَ الْخَوْفِ وَتَبَلَوْتُمْ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ الْخَوْفِ [And we will assuredly try you with somewhat of slaughter]; (Lh, K;) in the Kur [ii. 150]. (TA.)* [See also 4.] — And *Fighting: whence, فَإِذَا جَاءَ الْخَوْفُ [But when fighting cometh; in the Kur xxxiii. 19]. (K.)* — See also خَائِفٌ. — Also *A red hide from which are cut strips like thongs, (Kr, K, TA,) and then upon these are put [ornaments of the kind termed] شَذْرٌ; worn by a girl:*