

A low, or depressed, tract between two mountains: and a soft tract of land: (K, TA:) or a low, or depressed, tract, in plain, or soft, and in rugged and hard, ground, sinking into the earth, larger than the [tract termed] سَهْب, producing much herbage: (AHn, TA:) or any wide valley in a soft, or plain, [low ground such as is termed] جَوّ; (Az, TA;) as also خَوّ: (Az, TA in art. خَوّ:) or a soft, far-extending, valley. (As, TA.) = Also i. q. ثَابِت [Continuing, subsisting, lasting, &c.]: (K:) of the dial. of Teiyi. (TA.) = And A flow of blood from the nose; or blood flowing from the nose. (K. [In this instance the word is correctly given in the CK.])

خَوّ The space between the udder and the vulva in the she-camel and other cattle; (K, TA; [accord. to the CK and JK, خَوّ; but this is app. a mistake;]) also with medd [i. e. خَوّ, for خَوّ is originally خَوّ]. (K.) = Also A sound: (A'Obeyd, S, TA:) and the confused and continued sound (حَفِيف) of pouring of rain: (IAqr, TA:) and خَوّ signifies the confused and continued sound (حَفِيف [in the CK, erroneously, حَفِيف,]) of the running of horses: (K, TA:) and a sound like what one fancies. (Aboo-Malik, TA.)

خَوّ: see خَوّ, in two places. — Also An intervening space between two things. (JK, Mgh, TA.) The space between the fore legs and the hind legs of a horse; (JK, K;) as also خَوّ. (JK.) A vacant space between two things; (K;) such between the heaven and the earth; (TA;) like خَوّ. (K, TA.) — A wide, or spacious, open tract of the earth, containing no herbage nor trees nor habitations. (TA.)

خَوّ (like غَرَاب [in measure], TA) Honey. (Ez-Zejjajee, K, TA. [By a mistake in the CK, mentioned above, voce خَوّ, the word thus explained is there made to be خَوّ.])

خَوّ, of the measure فَعِيل, A low, or depressed, soft, or plain, tract of land. (S, TA.)

خَوّ: see خَوّ, first sentence. — Also The part that a horse closes with his tail, of the space between his hind legs. (TA.) — The part of a spear-head into which the shaft enters. (K, TA.) — And The wide part of the interior of a رَجُل [or camel's saddle]. (K, TA. [In the CK, من الرجل is erroneously put for من الرجل.]) = See also خَوّ, second sentence.

خَوّ Food prepared for a woman on the occasion of childbirth. (S, K.) = See also خَوّ.

[خَوّ part. n. of 1.] قَتْلُكَ بَيْوتَهُمْ خَوّ, in the Kur [xxvii. 53], means [And those are their houses,] empty; or, as some say, fallen down: like the phrase in the same [ii. 261 and xxii. 44], خَوّ عَلَى عُرُوشِهَا having fallen down upon its roofs: (S:) or this means empty; its walls having fallen upon its roofs. (Bd in ii. 261. [See also عُرُوش.]) You say also أَرْضٌ خَوّ A land devoid of its inhabitants: (K:) and sometimes it means, of rain. (TA.) كَاتِبُهُمْ أَعْجَازٌ, in the Kur [lxix. 7], means [A

though they were trunks of palm-trees] torn up: (TA:) or eaten within: (Bd:) or fallen down and empty. (Jel.)

خَوّ [fem. of خَوّ: and hence, as a subst.,] A calamity, or misfortune. (Kr, TA.)

خَوّ: see خَوّ, in art. خَوّ.

مُخَوّ The place of a camel's lying down in the manner described above voce خَوّ: [and so app. مُخَوّ; for] the pl. is مُخَوّات. (JK.)

خى

2. خَيَّبْتُ خَاءً I wrote a خ. (JK, TA.)

[خَيَّبْتُ dim. of خَاءٌ, q. v. in art. خَوّ.]

خيب

1. خَابَ, (S, A, Mṣb, K, &c.) aor. يَخِيبُ (Mṣb, K) and يَخُوبُ, (TA,) inf. n. خَيْبَةٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) He (a man, S) was disappointed of attaining what he desired or sought; was balked; was unsuccessful; failed of attaining his desire: (S, Mṣb, K:) he was denied, refused, prohibited from attaining, or debarred from, what he desired or sought. (A, K.) You say, مَنْ هَابَ خَابَ [He who fears will be disappointed]. (A, TA.) And خَابَ سَعْيُهُ وَأَمَلُهُ [His labour, and his hope, or expectation, resulted in disappointment; were disappointed, balked, or frustrated;] he attained not what he sought or desired. (A, TA.) [See also خَيْبَةٌ, below.] — Also He suffered loss. (K.) — And i. q. كَفَرَ [He disbelieved; or became an unbeliever, or infidel; &c.]. (K.)

2. تَخَيَّبَ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. تَخْيِيبٌ, (S,) He (God, A, Mṣb, K, or a man, S) disappointed him; or caused him to be disappointed of attaining what he desired or sought, to be balked, to be unsuccessful, or to fail of attaining his desire: (S, Mṣb:) he denied him, refused him, prohibited him from attaining, or debarred him from, that which he desired or sought. (A, K.)

خَيْبَةٌ inf. n. of 1. [q. v.]. (S, Mṣb, K.) It is said in a prov., (S, Mṣb, K,) الْهَيْبَةُ خَيْبَةٌ [Fear is a cause of disappointment]. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) And one says, خَيْبَةٌ لَزَيْدٍ [May God send disappointment to Zeyd], and خَيْبَةٌ لَزَيْدٍ [Disappointment be to, or befall, Zeyd]: (S, K:) خَيْبَةٌ in the former instance being in the accus. case as governed by a verb understood; and in the latter, in the nom. case as an inchoative: (S:) each being a form of imprecation. (K.)

قَدَحُ خَيْبَابٍ † [An endeavour to produce fire with a زَنْد] that does not produce fire (لَا يُورِي). (A, K.) [In some copies of the K, for قَدَحُ, we find قَدَحُ. Golius explains خَيْبَابٌ as meaning ignitabulum fullens, quod non excudit semina ignis: but I cannot anywhere find قَدَحُ or قَدَحُ in the sense which he assigns to one of these words, which is that of مَقْدَحَةٌ &c.] — In the following verse, quoted by Th,

أُنْكُتْ وَلَا تَنْطِقْ فَأَنْتَ خَيْبَابٌ

كُلُّكَ ذُو عَيْبٍ وَأَنْتَ عَيْبٌ

فَعَال may be [an epithet] of the measure خَيْبَابٌ from الخَيْبَةُ; [so that the meaning may be † Be thou silent, and speak not, for thou art habitually unsuccessful; thou art altogether vitious, or faulty, and thou art a great imputer of vices, or faults, to others;] or the person there mentioned may be meant to be likened to the قَدَحُ above mentioned. (TA.) — One says also, سَعْيُهُ خَيْبَابٌ † His labour [has ended, or ends, or will end,] in loss. (A, K.)

خَيْبَابٌ part. n. of 1. (Mṣb, TA.) = خَيْبَابٌ and خَيْبَابٌ: see خَاءٌ بَكَ in art. خَوّ.

قَدَحُ أَخْيَبٍ † An arrow of those employed in the game called الْمَيْسِر, to which no lot, or portion, pertains: for there are three such arrows; namely, the مَنِيح, the سَفِيح, and the وَغْد: occurring in a trad. of 'Alee. (TA.)

وَقَعُوا فِي وَادِي تَخْيِبٍ, (Ks, S, A, K, but in the last وَقَعُ, and تَخْيِبُ, (A, K,)) the last word being imperfectly decl. [in each of these instances], (Ks, S, A, K,) meaning فِي الْبَاطِلِ [i. e. They fell into that which was vain, unreal, nought, futile, or the like, and consequently, into disappointment], (Ks, S, K,) or فِي بَاطِلٍ [into a state of things that was vain, &c.]. (A.)

خيت

1. خَاتَ, aor. يَخِيْتُ, (IAqr,) inf. n. خَيْتٌ and خَيْتٌ, (IAqr, K,) and inf. n. of un. خَيْتَةٌ, (IAqr,) He made a sound, syn. صَوَّتَ; (IAqr, K;*) [app. with his wings, in pouncing down, or making a stoop; see 1 in art. خَوّت;] said of a bird. (IAqr.) = خَاتَهُ مَالَهُ, aor. يَخِيْتُهُ: see 1 in art. خَوّت.

خير

1. خَارَ, aor. يَخِيرُ, (K,) inf. n. خَيْرٌ, (TA,) He (a man, TA) was, or became, possessed of خَيْرٌ [or good, &c.]. (K, TA.) — [He was, or became, good: and he did good: contr. of شَرَّ.] You say, خَيْرٌ يَا رَجُلُ [Thou hast been good; or thou hast done good, or well; O man]. (S.) And خَارَ اللَّهُ لَكَ فِي هَذَا الْأَمْرِ [May God do good to thee, bless thee, prosper thee, or favour thee, in this affair: or] may God cause thee to have, or appoint to thee, good in this affair: (K:) or may God choose for thee the better thing [in this affair]. (A.) اللَّهُمَّ خَيْرْ لِي occurs in a trad., meaning O God, choose for me the better of the two things. (TA.) — See also 3. — خَارَهُ عَلَى خَارِهِ, aor. as above, inf. n. خَيْرٌ and خَيْرٌ (Mṣb, K*) and خَيْرٌ (K) and خَيْرٌ (Mṣb, TA;) and خَيْرٌ (K) and خَيْرٌ (TA;) He preferred him before his companion, (Mṣb, K.*) — خَيْرَهُ: see 3.