

3. **خاتنه** *He allied himself to him by marriage*; syn. **تزوج إليه** (K.) **مُخَاتَنَةٌ** is syn. with **مُصَاهَرَةٌ** [The becoming that kind of relation that is termed **صهر**]: (Ish, Mgh): as some say, **مصاهرة** on the side of the wife, and on the side of the husband: so that one says **خاتنتهم** as meaning **صاهرتهم** [I became a relation to them on the side of the wife, and on the side of the husband]. (Mgh.) — See also 1, last sentence.

8. **اختتن** *He (a boy) was circumcised*; (TA); syn. **خُتِنَ** or *he circumcised himself*; syn. **خَتَنَ نَفْسَهُ** (Mgh.)

**خَتْنٌ** i. q. **صهر**, (Lth, Mgh, K, &c.), as meaning *A man married among a people*: (Lth, Mgh): [such a man is said to be that people's **خَتْنٌ**]: or *any relation on the side of the wife*; (S, IAqr, Mgh, Mṣb, K); such as a man's *wife's father*, (Lth, IAqr, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K), and *wife's mother*, (Lth, Mgh), and *wife's brother*, (IAqr, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and *the like*; (K); so it signifies with the Arabs: (S, Mgh, Mṣb): thus Aboo-Bekr was the Prophet's **خَتْنٌ**, and so was 'Omar: (Mgh, TA): and [it is said that] with the vulgar it signifies a man's *daughter's husband*: (S, Mgh, Mṣb): but it is used in this sense by a *rājiz*; and, in a trad., 'Alee is called the Prophet's **خَتْنٌ**: (TA): accord. to Az, it signifies a man's *wife's father*: (Mṣb): and **خَتْنَةٌ** is applied to the female; and means a man's *wife's mother*: (Az, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA): the pl. is **أَخْتَانٌ**: (Az, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K): accord. to Aṣ, (Mgh), the **أَخْتَانُ** are [the relations] *on the side of the wife*; and the **أُخْيَاءُ**, on the side of the husband; and the **أَصْهَارُ**, on either side: (Mgh, Mṣb): or a man's **اِخْتَانُ** are his *wife's relations*; and a woman's **اِخْتَانُ** are her *husband's relations*: and a man's **اِخْتَانُ** are also said to be his *daughters' husbands* and *sisters' husbands* and *paternal aunts' husbands* and *maternal aunts' husbands*, and the *husbands of any women whom, by reason of relationship, it is unlawful for him to marry*, and *any relations on the side of these husbands to whom marriage is unlawful, of men and of women*. (Mgh.)

**خَتَانٌ** *Circumcision*, of a boy, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA) and of a girl; (TA); a subst. from 1 in the first of the senses explained above; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K); as also **خَتَانَةٌ**. (S, Mṣb, K.) You say, **أُطْحِرَتْ خَتَانَتَهُ** *His circumcision was made to be extirpative*. (S, TA.) — And *A feast, or banquet, to which people are invited on account of a circumcision*. (JK, S, TA.) You say, **كُنْتُ فِي خَتَانِ فُلَانٍ** *I was at the feast, or banquet, &c., of such a one*. (TA.) — See also 1, third sentence. — Also *The part, of the male, which is the place of circumcision*; (T, S, Mgh, K); and *of the female likewise*; (T, Mgh, TA); the *part, of the فرج, which is the place of circumcision*. (Mṣb.) Hence, in a trad., **إِذَا التَّقَى** [When the two places of circumcision meet together]: (S, Mṣb, TA): **التَّقَى الختانيين** is a euphemism, metonymically denoting the disappearing, or causing to disappear, of the part

of the penis that is above, or beyond, the place of circumcision (Mgh, Mṣb, TA) in the vulva of the woman. (Mgh, TA.)

**خُتُونٌ**: see **خُتُونَةٌ**.

**خُتِينٌ** *Circumcised*, applied to a boy, (Mṣb, K, TA), as also **مُخْتُونٌ** (JK, Mṣb, K) and **مُخْتِنٌ**; (TA); and to a girl likewise, (Mṣb, TA), as also **مُخْتُونَةٌ**. (Mṣb.)

**خَتَانَةٌ**: see **خَتَانٌ**, in two places. — Also *The art, or business, of circumcising*. (JK, K, TA.) [In the CK, **الختانة** او **الختانة** is erroneously put for **والختانة**.]

**خُتُونَةٌ** *The alliance by which one acquires the relationship of a خَتْنٌ*, (Az, Mgh), or of a **صهر**; (K); as also **خُتُونٌ**. (Az, Mgh, K.) And *A man's marrying, or taking to wife, a woman*. (K.)

**خَاتِنٌ** *A circumciser*. (JK, Mṣb, TA.)

**خَاتُونٌ** *A lady, or noble woman*; a foreign word, (K, TA), used by the Persians and Turks: pl. **خَوَاتِينٌ**. (TA.)

**مُخْتُونٌ**; and its fem., with **ة**: see **مُخْتِنٌ**. — **عَامٌ مَخْتُونٌ** † *A year of drought, or barrenness, or dearth*. (A, TA.)

**مُخْتِنٌ**: see **مُخْتِنٌ**.

### خثر

1. **خَثَرَ**, (S, Mṣb, K), aor. **خَثَرْتُ**; (S, Mṣb); and **خَثُرْتُ**, aor. **خَثُرْتُ**, (S, A, Mṣb, K), a rare dial. var.; (Fr, S); and **خَثَرَ**, (S, A, Mṣb, K), aor. **خَثَرَ**, (Mṣb), a form heard by Kṣ; (S); inf. n. (of the first, TA) **خَثْرٌ** and **خُثُورٌ** and **خَثْرَانٌ**, (K, TA), which last is irregular, because this word does not imply motion, (TA), [but this assertion requires consideration,] and (of the second [accord. to rule], TA, or of the first, Mṣb, [or used as inf. n. of the first because it is the most common form,]) **خُثُورَةٌ** (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and [of the second accord. to rule] **خَثَارَةٌ** (K) and of the third **خَثْرٌ**; (Mṣb, TA); [and probably **خَثْرٌ**, (mentioned by Freytag, though without any indication of his authority,) as quasi-pass. of **خَثَرَ**; but I have more than once found it erroneously written for **تَحَثَّرْتُ**, which has a different signification;] *It* (milk, S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K, and honey, and the like, TA, and a liniment or the like, A, or some other thing, Mṣb) *was, or became, thick*, (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K), and *strong*. (Mṣb.) — [Hence,] **خَثَرْتُ نَفْسَهُ**, (S, K), or **خَثَرْتُ**, (A), or **خَثَرْتُ**, (Mgh), inf. n. **خُثُورٌ** and **خَثَارَةٌ**, but not, as some write it, **خَثَارَةٌ**, (TA), † *His soul [or stomach] heaved, became agitated by a tendency to vomit, or became heavy*; (A, Mgh, K, TA); as also **خَثَرَ** alone; (IAqr, TA); *became disordered*; syn. **اِخْتَلَطَتْ**. (S, K.) — And **خَثَرَ**; (S); or **خَثَرَ**, aor. **خَثَرَ**; (K); or **خَثَرَ فِي الْحَيِّ**; (A); † *He remained among the tribe*, (S, A, K), *not going forth with people to procure wheat or corn or other provisions*, (S, K), *by reason of shame, or of heaviness of the soul [or stomach]*. (TA.) — And **خَثَرَ** † *He felt, or had a sense of, or he was,*

*or became, moved or affected with, shame, shyness, bashfulness, or honest shame*. (K.)

2: see 4.

4. **اخْثَرَهُ**; (Mṣb, K); and **خَثَرَهُ**, (A, Mṣb, K), inf. n. **تَخْثِيرٌ**; (TA); *He thickened it; made it thick*, (Mṣb, A, K), and *strong*; (Mṣb); namely, milk, (A, Mṣb, K), and honey, and the like, (TA), and a liniment or the like, (A), or some other thing. (Mṣb.) — And the former signifies also *He left it in a thick state*; namely, fresh butter; (Aṣ, S, K); *not melting it*. (Aṣ, S.) It is said in a prov., **مَا يَدْرِي أَيُّخْثِرُ أَمْ يَذِيبُ** [*He knows not whether to leave in a thick state or to melt*]: (S, K; in one copy of the former of which, the fem. forms of the verbs are used:) applied to him who is confounded, or perplexed, and unable to see his right course, and who wavers, or vacillates: its origin being this: a woman melts fresh butter, and what is thick thereof becomes mixed with what is thin, and she is vexed and wearied by her case, and knows not whether to raise the fire with fuel, in order that it may become clear; fearing that, if she do so, it will burn: thus she is perplexed. (K.)

5: see 1.

**خَاثِرٌ**: see **خَاثِرٌ** and **خَاثِرَةُ** and **الْأَنْفُسِ**.

**خَاثِرٌ** *What remains upon a table of food*. (S.)

**خَاثِرَةٌ** *What remains* (S, K) of a thing, (S), or of milk: (K): *the dregs; lees; or thick, or turbid, portion that sinks to the bottom of a thing, beneath the clear portion*. (TA in art. ثغل.) You say, **ذَهَبَ صَفْوُهُ وَبَقِيَ خَاثِرَتُهُ** [*The clear part of it went away, and the thick part of it remained*]. (A.)

**خَاثِرٌ**, applied to milk, (Mgh, Mṣb), and to a liniment or the like, (A), &c., (Mṣb), *Thick, or thickening*, (A, Mgh, Mṣb), and *strong*. (Mṣb.) — [Hence,] **خَاثِرَةُ النَّفْسِ** † *Having the soul [or stomach] in a heaving state, agitated by a tendency to vomit, or heavy*: (TA): or *not in a good state*: (A, Mgh): and *languid*: (A): and **قَوْمٌ خَاثِرَةٌ** † *A woman feeling a little pain* (K) and *languor*; as also **مُخْثِرَةٌ** [or, more probably **مُخْثَرَةٌ**]. (TA.)

**خَاثِرَةٌ** [fem. of **خَاثِرٌ**, q. v. — And also, as a subst.,] † *A party of men*: (K, TA): or † *a dense body of men*. (A, TA.)

**مُخْثِرَةٌ**: see **خَاثِرٌ**.

### خنى

1. **خَنَى**, aor. **يَخْنِي**, inf. n. **خَنْيٌ**, said of a beast of the ox-kind, (JK, S, Mṣb, K), or of a bull, but not [خَنْتٌ] of a cow, (A'Obeyd, TA), and of an elephant, (K), *He dunged*. (JK, S, Mṣb, K.) [See also **خَنْيٌ**.]

4. **اخْثَى** *He (a man, TA) kindled [dry dung such as is called] خَنْيٌ*. (K.)