

PS;) the whole (مَجْمَع) of the فَرَس of the camel; (JK, K, TA;) of the male and of the female; corresponding to the حَافِر [or hoof] of the horse: (TA:) and sometimes of the ostrich, (K,) because resembling that of the camel: (TA:) but of no other than these two: (K:) of the masc. gender; whereas فَرَس [its syn.] is fem.: (TA:) pl. أَخْفَاف. (S, Mṣb, K.) — [And hence, by a-synecdoche, for ذَوَاتِ خَفِّ,] † Camels; coupled with حَافِر as meaning horses, [and sometimes asses or mules], (Mgh, TA,*) and ظَلْف [as meaning sheep or goats or other cloven-hoofed beasts]. (TA.) You say, مَا لَهُ خَفٌّ وَلَا حَافِرٌ وَلَا ظَلْفٌ † [meaning He possesses not camels, nor horses or asses or mules, nor sheep or goats or other cloven-hoofed beasts]. (TA.) You say also, جَاءَتِ الْإِبِلُ عَلَى خَفِّ وَاحِدٍ, meaning † The camels came following one another, the head of each [except the first] being at the tail of the next [before it], whether tied together in a file or not. (L.) — An aged camel: (K:) [and a weak camel:] or, as some say, a bulky camel: pl. أَخْفَاف. (TA.) It is said in a trad., بَحْمَى مِنْ أَخْفَافِ الْأَرَاكِ مَا تَرْتَلُّهُ أَخْفَافِ الْإِبِلِ [Of the trees called اراك, what the aged and weak of camels cannot reach may be prohibited]: i. e. what is near, thereof, to the place of pasturage is not to be prohibited, but is to be left for the aged and weak camels, that cannot go far in search of pasture: (Aṣ, O, Mṣb;) or what camels cannot reach (Mṣb, TA) by means of their اخفاف, (Mṣb,) by walking thereto, (TA,) may be prohibited: (Mṣb, TA:) or it means, what camels cannot reach with their heads may be prohibited [to be shaken or beaten off for them]. (Mgh.) — † The sole, or part that touches the ground, of the foot of a man. (M, K, TA.) — † A tract of ground (S, A, O, L) more rugged, (S, O, L,) or longer, (A,) than such as is termed نَعْلٌ: (S, A, O, L:) or a rugged piece of ground. (K.)

خَفِّ: see خَفِيفٌ, in four places. — Also A company consisting of few persons. (S, K.) You say, خَرَجَ فُلَانٌ فِي خَفِّ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ Such a one went forth among a company consisting of few persons of his companions. (S.)

خَفَّةٌ an inf. n. of 1 [in almost all of its senses, proper and tropical; and much used as a simple subst., signifying Lightness: † levity: &c.]. (JK, S, Mṣb, K, &c.)

خُفَّافٌ: see what next follows, in four places.

خَفِيفٌ a part. n. of 1 [in all its senses, proper and tropical, signifying Light: &c.]: (JK, S, Mṣb, K, TA:) as also خَفٌّ [in the proper sense] (JK, S, Mṣb, K, TA) and خُفَّافٌ: (S, K, TA:) the first is applied to a thing; as also † the second, (Mṣb,) which signifies anything light to carry, (TA,) [as also the first;] and light in weight but heavy in price, not incommoding the bearer: (Har p. 139:) and the first and † third are also applied to a man: (S, TA:) but, as some say, the first means [light] in body [as well as in tropical senses]; and † the third, † [light] in [the sense of possessing] quickness or

acuteness or sharpness, and cleverness or ingeniousness: and [in like manner] خَفِيفُ الْقَلْبِ signifies † quick, acute, or sharp, in intellect; and خَفِيفُ الرُّوحِ, the same; or clever, or ingenious: the pl. of the first is خُفَّافٌ and أَخْفَافٌ and أُخْفَافٌ; the first of which three pls. is also pl. of خَفَّافٌ: and hence, in the Kur [ix. 41], اِنْفِرُوا خُفَّافًا وَثِقَالًا, [explained in art. ثَقُلَ]. (TA.) † خَفٌّ is also applied to a boy, (S, TA,) meaning Light to carry; (TA;) as in the saying of Imra-el-Kays,

يَزِلُّ الْعَلَامُ الْخَفِّ عَنْ صَهْوَاتِهِ

[The boy that is light to carry slips from the parts of his (the horse's) back whereon the rider sits]: (S: so in my copies:) or يَزِلُّ الْعَلَامُ الْخَفِّ [he makes the boy that is light to carry to slip]: and [it is said that] it means also † the hardy, strong, or sturdy, boy. (TA.) And خَفِيفٌ signifies also Little burdened or encumbered in journeying, or in residence at home; like † خَفٌّ and † مَحْفٌ. (TA.) [Hence,] رَجُلٌ خَفِيفٌ ذَاتُ الْيَدِ † A poor man. (TA.) — † [Brisk, lively, sprightly, active, agile, prompt, and quick. Hence,] خَفِيفٌ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ † [Prompt, or quick, to do good]. (TA in art. هَش.) — † [Light, or easy, of utterance: and † light to the ear; light in sound. Hence,] التَّوْنُ الْخَفِيفَةُ † [The light-sounding ن; as in يَفْعَلُنُ &c.]; contr. of التَّغْيِيلَةُ: and also applied to the tenween. (TA.) — † [Light, thin, or scanty; applied to the hair of the head &c. Hence,] هُوَ خَفِيفٌ الْعَارِضِينَ † [He is light, thin, or scanty,] in the hair of the two sides of the cheeks, (S and O and Mṣb in art. عَرَضَ) and of the beard. (O in that art.) — الخَفِيفُ A certain kind of metre of verse; [namely, the eleventh;] the measure of which consists of فَاعِلَاتِنُ مُسْتَفْعِلَاتِنُ [in each hemistich]. (K [in which is added "six times," a mistake for "six feet"].)

خُفَّافٌ [A maker, or seller, of boots (خُفَّافٌ, pl. of خَفِّ)]. (TA.)

مُخَفِّفٌ: see خَفِيفٌ.

العَوْرَةُ الْمُخَفَّفَةُ † The part, or parts, of the person which it is improper, but not grossly indecent, to expose: so in the law-books: see art. عَوْرَ.

خفت

1. خَفَّتْ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, (Mṣb,) inf. n. خُفُوتٌ (S, A, K) and خَفَّتْ (Mṣb, TA) and خُفَّاتٌ, (TA,) It (the voice, S, A, Mṣb) was, or became, still, (S, K,) or silent; (A;) was, or became, low, (Mṣb,) or soft, or gentle, or slender; and became weak, by reason of vehement hunger. (TA.) — Hence, said of a dying man, He ceased speaking; (S;) he was, or became, silent; (S, A, K;) he spoke not. (A.) — And [hence,] خَفَّتْ, (A, TA,) inf. n. خُفُوتٌ, † He died: (A, TA:) and خَفَّتْ, inf. n. خُفَّاتٌ, † he died suddenly; (AA, S, K, TA;) as also خُفَّاتًا. (A.) And the latter, i. e. خَفَّتْ inf. n. خُفَّاتٌ, accord. to AM,

† He was, or became, weak, and abject, or abased. (TA.) — خَفَّتْ also signifies The speaking with a suppressed voice; and so † تَخَافَتْ, (S, K, TA,) and † مَخَافَتَةٌ. (K, TA.) And you say, خَفَّتْ بِصَوْتِهِ, (Mṣb,) and خَافَتْ بِهِ, (TA,) He lowered his voice; spoke with a low voice. (Mṣb, TA.) And خَفَّتْ بِقِرَاءَتِهِ; (TA;) and خَافَتْ بِهِ, (A, Mṣb,) inf. n. مَخَافَتَةٌ; (Mṣb;) and † قَرَأَ مَخَافَتَةً; (TA;) He lowered his voice in his reading or reciting; read, or recited, with a low voice: (A, Mṣb, TA:) or the second of these signifies he read, or recited, indistinctly, not with raised voice. (Lth, TA.) — خَفَّتْ, said of seed-produce, † It was, or became, such as is termed خَافِتٌ [explained below]. (Mṣb.)

2. خَفَّتْ [app. It silenced, or killed: said of a smiting with a sword or the like: see قَوَارٍ]. (TA.)

3. خَافَتْ, inf. n. مَخَافَتَةٌ: see 1, in four places. — [Hence,] الْإِبِلُ تَخَافُ الْمَضْغَ The camels ruminate. (TA.)

4. اخففت She (a camel) brought forth on the day [of the year] in which she was impregnated [or just a year after she was covered]. (K.)

6. تخافتوا They consulted together secretly. (TA.) See also 1. — And تخافت † He feigned, or made a false show of, weakness and stillness. (TA.)

خَفَّتْ (S) and خُفَّاتٌ (A,) applied to speech, (S, A,) Uttered with a low, or suppressed, voice. (S, A.) [See also خَافَتْ.] — The former is also syn. with خَبَّتْ [A low, or depressed, tract of ground: &c.]. (K. [So accord. to my MS. copy of the K, and accord. to the TA: but in the CK this signification is omitted; for instead of وَالْخَفَّتْ بِالْفَتْحِ وَالْخَبَّتْ وَبِالضَّمِّ السَّدَابُ, we find بِالْفَتْحِ وَالْخَفَّتْ وَبِالضَّمِّ السَّدَابُ, meaning that خَفَّتْ and خَفَّتْ signify the same as سَدَابُ.]

خَفَّتْ [and accord. to the CK خَفَّتْ, but this is app. a mistake, (see what next precedes,)] i. q. خُفَّتْ [i. e. Rue]; (K;) as also خُفَّتْ. (T, TA.)

خُفَّاتٌ [an inf. n. of 1, q. v. — And also used as an epithet; for ذُو خُفَّاتٍ]: see خَفَّتْ. — Also Weak hearing. (TA, from a trad.) — نَسْتُ خُفَّاتًا [I am not weak, and abject, or abased]. (T, from a verse of El-Jaadee.)

خَفُوتٌ † A lean, or an emaciated, woman: (Lh, K:) or a woman who is scarcely seen distinctly, by reason of leanness, or emaciation: (TA:) or a woman who is deemed goodly, or beautiful, (K,) whom the eye regards as worthy of notice, (A, TA,) as long as she is alone, not when she is among other women. (A, K, TA.) You say امْرَأَةٌ خَفُوتٌ لَفُوتٌ: (Lth, A, TA:) لفوت meaning wont to calumniate, or slander. (A.) But AM says, I have not heard خَفُوتٌ as an epithet applied to a woman on any authority but that of Lth. (TA.)

خَفِيفٌ: see what follows, in two places.

خَافَتْ A voice becoming still, or silent; or low, or suppressed; as also † خَفِيفٌ. (A.) You