

other copies of the **ك**.) and **أَخْلُ** and **مُخْتَلٍ**: (**ك**;) and **أَخْلَةٌ** may be a pl. of **خَلِيلٍ** in this sense. (**Ham** p. 662.)— *A friend; or a true, or sincere, friend;* (**ش**, **م**gh, **م**sb;) as also **خَلٌّ**, and **خَلَّةٌ**, which is used alike as masc. and fem., because originally an inf. n., [or a quasi-inf. n., i. e. of **ش**, q. v.,] (**ش**;) or **خَلَّةٌ**, [thus in the copies of the **ك**, but what precedes it, though not immediately, seems to show that the author perhaps meant **خَلَّةٌ**,] used alike as masc. and fem. and sing. and pl.: (**ك**;) or a special, or particular, friend or true or sincere friend; as also **خَلٌّ** and **خَلٌّ**; or this latter is only used in conjunction with **وَدٌّ**, as when you say, **كَانَ لِي وَدًّا وَخَلًّا** [*He was to me an an object of love and a friend &c.*]; (**ك**;) or, as **ISd** says, **خَلٌّ** is the more common, and is applied also to a female; (**TA**;) as is also **خَلَّةٌ**, (**ك**;) and **خَلَّةٌ**: (**TA**;) **خَلِيلٌ** also signifies *veracious*; (**ك**;) thus accord. to **IAqr**: (**TA**;) or a friend in whose friendship is no **خَلٌّ** [i. e. unsoundness, or defect, or imperfection]: (**Zj**, **TA**;) or one who is pure and sound in friendship, or love: (**IDrd**, **ك**;) the pl. is **أَخْلَاءٌ** (**م**sb, **ك**) and **خَلَّانٌ** (**JK**, **ك**) and **أَخْلَةٌ**: (**Ham** p. 662, and **MA**;) the fem. is **خَلِيلَةٌ**; (**ش**, **م**, **ك**;) of which the pl. is **خَلِيلَاتٌ** and **خَلَّائِلٌ**: (**M**, **ك**;) the pl. of **خَلٌّ** or **خَلٌّ** is **أَخْلَالٌ**: (**ك**;) and the pl. of **خَلَّةٌ** is **خَلَّلَاتٌ**, (**ش**;) mentioned before, see **3**, second sentence. It is applied in the **Kur** iv. 124 to Abraham; who is called **خَلِيلُ اللَّهِ**, (**TA**;) and **الْخَلِيلُ**. (**ك**.) And it is said that the pl. **أَخْلَةٌ** means also *Pastors*; because they act to their beasts like **أَخْلَاءٌ** [or friends, &c.], in labouring to do good to them. (**Ham** p. 662.)— Also *One who advises, or counsels, or acts, sincerely, honestly, or faithfully.* (**IAqr**, **TA**.)— And **الْخَلِيلُ** also signifies *The heart.* (**IAqr**, **JK**, **ك**.)— And *The liver.* (**JK**, **TA**.)— And *The nose.* (**JK**, **ك**.)— And *The sword.* (**IAqr**, **TA**.) [And] *A sword of Sa'eed Ibn-Zeyd Ibn-Amr Ibn-Nufeyl.* (**ك**.)— And *The spear.* (**IAqr**, **TA**.)

**خَلَّةٌ**: see **خَلَّةٌ**, first sentence.

**خَلَّةٌ** i. q. **كِرَابَةٌ**; (**AHn**, **JK**;) i. e. *The scattered dates that remain at the roots of the branches [after the racemes of fruit have been cut off];* (**AHn**, **TA**;) the fresh ripe dates that are sought out in the interstices of the roots of the branches; as also **خَلَّلَانٌ**. (**ك**.)— Also *What comes forth from the teeth when they are picked;* (**JK**, **ش**, **م**sb;) as also **خَلَّلٌ** (**JK**, **ش**) and **خَلَّلٌ** (**ش**) and **خَلَّةٌ**: (**JK**;) or **خَلَّلٌ** and **خَلَّلَانٌ** and **خَلَّلَاتٌ** (**ك**) and **خَلَّةٌ** (**ش**) and **خَلَّلٌ** (**TA**) signify *the remains of food between the teeth;* (**ش**, **ك**;) and the sing. [of **خَلَّلٌ**] is **خَلَّةٌ** and [the n. un. of the same] **خَلَّلَةٌ**. (**ك**, **TA**.) [In the **CK**, for **خَلَّةٌ** is erroneously put **خَلَّلَةٌ**.] You say, **فُلَانٌ يَأْكُلُ خَلَلَاتَهُ** and **خَلَلَهُ** (**JK**, **ش**) and **خَلَّلَهُ** (**ش**) and **خَلَّلَهُ** (**JK**) and **خَلَّلَهُ** (**TA**)

*Such a one eats what comes forth from his teeth when they are picked.* (**JK**, **ش**, **TA**.)— See also **خَلَّةٌ**, first sentence.

**خَلَّةٌ**: see **خَلَّةٌ**, first sentence:— and see also **خَلَّلَانٌ**.

**خَلَّةٌ**: see **خَلَّةٌ**, first sentence.

**خَلَّلَانٌ** *A seller of vinegar.* (**ك**, **TA**.)

**خَلِّيٌّ** a rel. n. from **خَلَّةٌ** as meaning the “sweet kind of plants or herbage.” (**ش**;) You say **بِعَيْرٍ خَلِّيٍّ**, (**Yaqqoob**, **ش**;) and **إِبِلٌ خَلِّيَّةٌ** (**Yaqqoob**, **ش**, **ك**) and **مُخَلَّةٌ** and **مُخْتَلَّةٌ**, (**ك**;) meaning [*A camel, and camels,*] *pasturing upon خَلَّةٌ*. (**ك**.) And hence the prov., **إِنَّكَ مُخْتَلٌّ فَتَحَمِّضْ خَلَّةً**. [*And hence the prov., Verily thou art disordered in temper, therefore sooth thyself; or] shift from one state, or condition, to another: accord. to IDrd, said to him who is threatening: (TA. [See also 5 in art. حمض:])] [or it may mean verily thou art weary of life, therefore submit to death: see Ham p. 315.] And the saying of El-'Ajjaj,*

**\* كَانُوا مُخَلِّينَ فَلَاقُوا حَمِضًا \***

[*lit. They were pasturing upon خَلَّةٌ, and they found حمض; meaning + they were seeking to do mischief, and found him who did them worse mischief*]: applied to him who threatens, and finds one stronger than he. (**TA**.) [See also **حَمِضٌ**.]

**خَلَّلٌ**: see **خَلٌّ**, in the latter half of the paragraph:— and see also **خَلَّلَانٌ**.

**خَلَّلٌ**: see the next paragraph.

**خَلَّلَانٌ**: see **خَلٌّ**, in the latter half of the paragraph.— **رَمَلٌ خَلَّلَانٌ** *Rough sand.* (**TA**.)— Also, and **خَلَّلٌ**, (**JK**, **ش**, **ك**;) which is a dial. var. of the former, or a contraction thereof, (**ش**;) and **خَلَّلٌ**, (**JK**, **ك**;) *A well-known ornament (ك) of women; (ش, ك;\*) i. e. an anklet: (KL:) [or a pair of anklets; for you say,] فِي سَاقِيهَا خَلَّلَانٌ [Upon her legs is a pair of anklets]: (TA in art. حجل:) pl. (of the first, ش) خَلَّلَاتٌ (ش, TA) and [of the second and third] خَلَّلَاتٌ. (TA.)*

**خَلٌّ** (**ك**) and **مُخْتَلٌّ** (**م**gh, **ك**) [and **مُخْتَلٌّ** all signify *Having interstices, breaks, chinks, or the like:*] *uncompact, or incoherent:* (**Mgh**, **ك**;) the first and second applied in this sense to an army. (**ك**.)— For the first, see also **خَلٌّ**, in art. **خَبِيلٌ**.— And see **خَلَّةٌ**.

**أَخْلٌ** *More, and most, poor, or needy:* (**ك**, **TA**;) from **أَخْلٌ** **إِلَيْهِ** signifying “he wanted it,” or “needed it.” (**TA**.) Hence the phrase **أَخْلٌ** **إِلَيْهِ** [meaning *More, or most, in need of him, or it*]. (**TA**.)— See also **خَلِيلٌ**.

**مُخْتَلٌّ**: see **خَلِيلٌ**.

**مُخَلٌّ**: see **خَلِيلٌ**:— and see also **خَلِّيٌّ**, in two places:— and what here follows.

**مُخَلَّةٌ**, or **أَرْضٌ مُخَلَّةٌ**, (accord. to different copies

of the **ش**;) *A land abounding with خَلَّةٌ, not containing any حمض.* (**ش**.)

**مُخَلَّلٌ**: see **خَلِيلٌ**, first sentence:— and see also **خَلٌّ**, in the latter half of the paragraph, in three places.

**مُخَلَّلٌ** *The part, of the leg, which is the place of the خَلَّلَانٌ [or anklet]; (JK, ك;) i. e., of the leg of a woman.* (**TA**.)

**مُخْتَلٌّ**: see **خَالٌ**:— and see **خَلٌّ**, in the latter half of the paragraph:— and **خَلِيلٌ**.— Also *Vehemently thirsty.* (**ISd**, **ك**.)— **أَمْرٌ مُخْتَلٌّ** *An affair in a weak, or an unsound, state.* (**ك**.)— See also **خَلِّيٌّ**, in two places.

**مُتَخَلِّلٌ**: see **خَالٌ**.

### خَلَا

1. **خَلَّاتٌ**, (**ش**, **ك**;) aor. **خَلَّتْ**, (**ك**;) inf. n. **خَلٌّ**, (**ش**, **ك**;) in an expos. of the Mo'allakát written **خَلَّتْ**, (**TA**;) and **خَلَّاتٌ**, (**ش**, **ك**;) with **kesr** and **medd**, (**ش**;) so accord. to **IKooṭ** and **IKṭṭ** and **'Iyāḍ** and **IAth** and **Z** and **Hr**, but in some copies of the **ك** **خَلَّاتٌ**, and so many assert it to be, (**TA**;) and **خَلَّوَةٌ**, (**ك**;) said of a she-camel, (**ش**, **ك**;) *She lay down, or kneeled and lay down, upon her breast: (Lh, ك;) or she was, or became, refractory, or stopped and was refractory, (ش, ك;) and lay down, or kneeled and lay down, upon her breast, without disease or other like cause, (ش;) and would not move from her place: (Lh, ك;) like أَلَحَّ said of a he-camel, and حَرَنٌ said of a horse: (ش;) the epithet applied to her that does thus is خَالِيٌّ, (Lh, ك;) without **ḥ**; (**Lh**;) and [app. to her that does so much, or often,] **خَلَّوَةٌ**. (**ك**.) And in like manner **خَلَّ** is said of a he-camel; (**ك**;) accord. to **ISh**, only of a he-camel: (**TA**;) or the verb is used only in speaking of a female [when relating to a camel]: (**ك**;) one should not say of a he-camel **خَلَّ**: (**Az**, **ش**, **Z**, **شgh**;) but it is also said of a man, (**ك**;) tropically, (**TA**;) inf. n. **خَلَّوَةٌ**, meaning *He moved not from his place.* (**ك**, **TA**.)— [See also what next follows.]*

3. **خَلَا الْقَوْمَ** [in the **CK** **خَلَّ**] *The people, or party, or company of men, left one thing, and betook themselves to another.* (**Th**, **ك**, **TA**.) [**خَالِيٌّ** (see **3** in art. **خَلُو**) has a similar meaning.]

**خَلَّوَةٌ**: } see 1.  
**خَالِيٌّ**: }

### غَلَبَ

1. **غَلَبَهُ**, (**A**, **Mgh**, **م**sb, **ك**;) aor. **غَلَبَ**, (**A**, **م**sb,) or **غَلَبَ**, (**Mgh**;) or **غَلَبَ** and **غَلَبَ**, (**Mgh**, **ك**;) inf. n. **غَلَبٌ**, (**Lth**, **Mgh**, **TA**;) *He wounded him, or scratched him, or cut him, with his nail;* (**A**, **ك**;) as also **غَلَبَهُ**: (**ك**;) *he (a beast or bird of prey, TA) seized him, i. e. the prey, with his claw or talon: (ك;) or he (a beast of prey) rent his skin with his dog-tooth: (TA;) or he rent it (the skin) with his dog-tooth: (Lth, Mgh, TA;) or*