

== 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. (Mṣb.)

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 مبدح 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: (Mṣb:) 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. (Mṣb, TA.)

خوف

1. خاف (S, Mṣb, 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, Mṣb, K, &c.) and خِيفٌ, [originally خَوَّفُ,] (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 خِيفَةٌ, (Lh, S, Mṣb, 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 خِيفٌ, (Lh, JK, S, and so in the CK,) in [some of] the copies of the K erroneously written خِيفٌ, (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, Mṣb, 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.: (Mṣb:) you say, خَافَهُ and تَخَوَّفَهُ [He feared, or was afraid of, him, or it]; (Mṣb, TA;) both signifying the same: (TA:) [and so خَافَ مِنْهُ; 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 بَعْلِهَا 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 † خَاوَفَهُ, (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, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. تَخْوِيفٌ, (TA,) i. q. أَخَافَهُ. (Mṣb, K.) See the latter, in two places. He put fear into him. (JK, TA.) خَوَّفْنَا [app. addressed to God] is mentioned by Lh as meaning Render the Kur-án 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، يُخَوِّفُ أَوْلِيَاءَهُ، 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 خَوَّفَ مِنْهُ. (TA.) [See also 5.] — خَوَّفَ غَنَبَهُ He sent away his sheep, or goats, flock by flock. (TA.)

3: see 1, last sentence.

4. إِخَافَهُ, (Mṣb, 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, Mṣb,) caused him, or made him, to fear, or be afraid; put him in fear; frightened, or terrified, him; (TA;) and خَوْفَهُ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. تَخْوِيفٌ, (S, TA,) signifies the same. (S, Mṣb, 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]. (Mṣb.) 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. (Mṣb.) 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 خَوَّفْتُهُ إِيَّاهُ فَتَخَوَّفَهُ. (Mṣb.) 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 حَوْدٌ.] Hence, (S, K,) accord. to Fr, (TA,) أو يَأْخُذْهُمُ [The year of drought, or sterility, took from us by little and little]. (JK.) And تَخَوَّفْنَا السَّنَةَ [The year of drought, or sterility, took from us by little and little]. (JK.) And تَخَوَّفَنِي حَقِّي [He diminished to me by little and little my right, or due]. (JK.) And تَخَوَّفَهُ حُمُقُهُ † i. q. اهْتَضَمَهُ [an evident mistranscription for اهْتَضَمَهُ or اهْضَمَهُ, 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 فَرِيعٌ; 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 [خَوَّفٌ,] of the measure فَعْلٌ; and in either case, the dim. is [خَوِّفٌ,] with و: so says Sb. (TA.)

خَوْفٌ inf. n. of 1. (S, Mṣb, K, &c.) — Also سَلَّوْتُمْ بَشِيًّا مِنْ الْخَوْفِ [And we will assuredly try you with somewhat of slaughter]; (Lh, K;) in the Kur [ii. 150]. (TA.) [See also 4.] — And فِئْتًا جَاءَ الخَوْفُ [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: