

sor. of the latter, as of the former, ٤; (K;) and مُخَصَّتْ; (Ish, L, K;) but this last is disallowed by IAqr; (TA;) and the generality of Keys and Temeem and Asad say مِخَصَّتْ, with kesr to the م, [for مِخَصَّتْ,] and in like manner they do in the case of every [incipient] letter before a guttural letter in words of the measures فَعِلَتْ and فَعِيلٌ; (Nuṣeyr, TA;) inf. n. مَخَاضٌ (Ish, S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and مَخَاضٌ (Mṣb, K) and مَخَضٌ; (A;) said of a she-camel, (Ish, S,) or of a woman, (IAqr,) or absolutely, (A, Mgh,) or also absolutely, (Mṣb, TA,*) of a woman, and of a she-camel, and of other beasts, (TA,) † She was taken with the pains of parturition, (Ish, S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) being near to bringing forth; (Mṣb;) as also † مَخَصَّتْ, inf. n. تَمَخِضُ; (K;) and † تَمَخَضَتْ; (Ish, and so in some copies of the K;) each of these last two is correct; (TA;) and † تَمَخَضَتْ. (Ish.) And مَخَصَّتْ said of a woman, † Her child moved about in her belly, previously to the birth: (Ibráheem El-Ḥarbee:) and in like manner, † مَخَصَّتْ بَوْلِيهَا, (S, TA,) said of a she-camel, † her young one became agitated in her belly at the time of bringing forth: (TA:) and † تَمَخَضَتْ [alone], said of a ewe, or she-goat, † she conceived, or became pregnant. (Aṣ, K.) — [Hence,] مَخَضُ السَّحَابِ بِهَائِهِ, and † تَمَخَضُ, (TA,) and تَمَخَضَتْ السَّمَاءُ, (A, TA,) † [The cloud, or clouds, and] the sky, or heaven, prepared, or became ready, to rain. (A, TA.) And تَمَخَضَتْ اللَّيْلَةُ عَنْ صَبَاحِ سَوْءٍ, (A,) or سَوْءٍ يَوْمِ سَوْءٍ, (TA,) † The night had an evil morning. (TA.) And تَمَخَضُ الدَّهْرِ بِالْقِتْنَةِ, † Time, or fortune, brought trial, civil war, sedition, or the like: (K, TA:) as though from المَخَاضُ. (K.) Amr Ibn-Ḥassán, one of the Benu-l-Ḥáarith-Ibn-Ḥemmám-Ibn-Murrah, says, (Seer, S,) but the saying is also ascribed to Sahm Ibn-Khálid Ibn-'Abd-Allah Esh-Sheybánee, and to Khálid Ibn-Hik̄k̄ Esh-Sheybánee, (TA.)

• تَمَخَصَّتِ الْمُنُونُ لَهُ يَوْمَ
• أَنَّى وَلِكُلِّ حَامِلَةٍ تَمَامٌ

meaning [Time, or fortune,] was pregnant with a day for him, of which the time of birth had come: [for for every one that is pregnant there is a term of completion.] (S.)

2: see مَخَصَّتْ.

4. امخض اللبن The milk attained to the proper time for [its being churned, or] having its butter taken, or extracted. (S, A, Mṣb.) In the O and K, it is made to signify the same as امتخض: but it seems that Sgh has inadvertently omitted, after it, the words لَنْ يُخَصَّصَ حَانَ لَهُ أَنْ يُخَصَّصَ, and that the author of the K has copied him

without referring to other lexicons. (TA.) — Also امخض (K,) said of a man, (TA,) † He had his she-camels taken with the pains of parturition; (K, TA;) and his she-camel, in like manner. (TA.)

5. تمخض It (milk) was, or became, agitated in the مِخَصَّة; (S, A, TA;) as also † امتخض. (S, O, K.) [See also 4.] — It (milk) had its butter taken. (K.) — † It (a child, or young one,) moved about in the belly of its mother; as also † the latter verb. (S, TA.) — See also مَخَصَّتْ and what follows it, to the end of the paragraph.

8: see 5, in two places: — and see مَخَصَّتْ.

10. استمخض اللبن The milk was slow in becoming thick and fit for churning, and its butter would hardly, if at all, come forth: such is the best of milk, because its butter is in it. (A.) — Also, The milk was slow in acquiring flavour after it had been collected in the skin. (TA.)

مَخِضٌ: see مَخِضٌ.

مَخَاضٌ † The pains of parturition; (S, Mṣb;) as also † مَخَاضٌ. (Mṣb.) = Applied to she-camels, † Pregnant: (AZ, Aṣ, S, ISd, A, Mṣb, K, &c. :) used in this sense as an epithet of good omen, whence they augur that their young ones will become agitated in their bellies at the time of parturition: (ISd:) having their young in their bellies: (M, TA:) or such as are called عَشَارٌ, that have been ten months pregnant: (Th, K:) but ISd says, I have not found this explanation of مَخَاضٌ on any authority beside that of Th: (TA:) [see also عَشْرًا:] it has no proper sing: (S:) a single one is termed خَلْفَةٌ, (AZ, Aṣ, S, A, &c.) which is extr. (K, TA) with respect to rule: (TA:) or مَخَاضٌ signifies, or it signifies also, (accord. to different copies of the K,) she-camels in the state in which they are from the time when the stallion is sent among them (ISd, K) until he brays (حَتَّى يَهْدِرَ), or, accord. to another relation, until they are left (حَتَّى تُغَدَّرَ), i.e., (ISd,) until he ceases (حَتَّى يَنْقَطِعَ, in the copies of the K, erroneously, حتى تنقطع, TA) from covering: (ISd, K:) a pl. (K) having no sing. (ISd, K.) — Hence, (S,) † ابْنُ مَخَاضٍ † A young male camel, which, (Aṣ, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) having completed a year (Aṣ, S, Mgh) from the day of its birth, (Aṣ, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) because his mother, (S, IAth, Mgh, K,) from whom he has been separated, (S,) has become adjoined to the مَخَاضُ, (S, IAth, Mgh, K,) or pregnant camels, (IAth, K,) whether she have conceived or not; (S, IAth, K;*) for they used to make the stallion-camels to cover the females a year after these had brought forth,

(IAth, K,*) in order that their young ones might become strong, so that they conceived in the second year: (IAth:) or because its mother has been covered, and has conceived, and become adjoined to the مَخَاضُ, i.e., to the pregnant camels; and this appellation it bears until it has completed the second year; but when it has entered upon the third, it is called ابْنُ لَبُونٍ: (Mṣb:) or a young male camel when his mother has conceived: (K:) or whose mother has become pregnant: or when the she-camels among whom is his mother have become pregnant, though she have not become so: (IAth, K:) the female is called مَخَاضٌ; (IAth, Mṣb, K;) or ابْنَةُ مَخَاضٍ: (S:) the pl., (S, Mṣb, K,) of both the male and female appellations, (Mṣb,) is بَنَاتُ مَخَاضٍ, (S, Mṣb, K,) only; like بَنَاتُ لَبُونٍ and بَنَاتُ آوَى. (S.) Sometimes one adds to it the article ال, (Mṣb, K,) saying, ابْنُ الِ مَخَاضٍ: (Mṣb:) [for ابن مَخَاضٍ is indeterminate; and when you desire to make it determinate, you affix the article ال, as above; but this only makes it determinate as a generic appellation. (S.)

مَخَاضٌ: see مَخَاضٌ.

مَخْوُضٌ: see مَخِضٌ, in two places.

مَخِضٌ and مَخْوُضٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and † مَخِضٌ (TA, voce مَخِضٌ, q.v.) [Churned milk:] or milk which has been churned (الَّذِي قَدْ مَخِضَ), and of which the butter has been taken: (S:) or milk of which the butter has been taken: (K:) or milk of which the butter has been extracted, or fetched out, by putting water in it, and agitating it. (Mṣb.)

مَخِضٌ, applied to a she-camel, (Ish, IAqr, S, K,) and to a woman, and a ewe or she-goat, (IAqr, Mṣb, K,) and any pregnant animal, (S, A, Mṣb,) † Taken with the pains of parturition, (Ish, IAqr, S, A, Mṣb,) being near to bringing forth; (IAqr, Mṣb, K;) as also † مَخْوُضٌ: (Ish:) and, applied to a ewe or she-goat, having conceived; as also † the latter epithet; (Aṣ, K;) pl. of the former, مَخِضٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and مَوَاضٍ. (A, K.) — The Arabs say, in one of their imprecations, صَبَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ أَمْحِضِينَ, مَخِضًا, meaning † [May God pour upon thee] the night. (Ibn-Buzurj.)

إِمَخَاضٌ Fresh milk (حَلِيبٌ), (K,) or churned milk (لَبْنٌ مَخِضٌ), (Lth,) as long as it remains in the مِخَصَّة: (Lth, K:) or, as some say, milk collected in the place of pasturage until it amounts to the quantity of a camel-load: pl. أَمَاضٍ. (Lth.) You say إِمَخَاضٌ مِنْ لَبْنٍ and إِحْلَابٌ مِنْ لَبْنٍ: (Lth:) or the former is of ewes or she-