

4: see 1, in three places. — Also اخذل (K,) or اخذل أمه (T, TA,) said of the young one of a wild animal, (K,) or of the young one of a gazelle or [wild] cow, (T,) means وَجَدَ أُمَّهُ تَحْذِلُهُ (K, TA) [which may be rendered *He found his mother to hold back from him; or to leave him, and hold back from going with him: or it means he found his mother to hold back from going with her female companions, or to remain behind them, with him; or to remain alone with him.* (T.)

6. اخذلوا They abstained from, or neglected, aiding, or assisting, one another: (S:) i. q. تَدَابَرُوا [which has the foregoing signification accord. to the TA, but properly means *they turned their backs, one upon another*]: (K:) they left, forsook, or deserted, one another in trouble. (MA.) [And, accord. to Freytag's Lex., *They fled from fight, or battle.*] — اخذلت رجله (said of an old man, TA) *His legs became weak* (S, K, TA) *in consequence of some evil affection.* (TA.) — And اخذل He was, or became, behind. (KL.) — See also 1.

7. [اخذلوا, accord. to Freytag's Lex., *They were destitute of aid, or assistance: they fled.*]

أخذلة A man constantly abstaining from, or neglecting, the rendering of aid, or assistance. (IAar, S, K.\* [In the K, this is not distinguished from اخذل in the first of the senses assigned to this latter below. See also اخذل.])

أخذلان: see 1, in two places.

أخذول One who often abstains from, or neglects, the rendering of aid, or assistance: so in the Kur xxv. 31, applied to the Devil; (TA;) because he forsakes the unbeliever, and declares himself to be clear of him, on the occasion of trial, or affliction. (Jel.) — See also اخذل. — Also A mare that, when suffering from the pain of parturition, moves not from her place. (ISd, K.) — أخذول الرجل A man whose leg aids him not, in consequence of weakness, (S,\* TA,) or of some evil affection, or of intoxication. (TA.)

أخذل Abstaining from, or neglecting, the rendering of aid, or assistance. (S, K.) — And Any one leaving, forsaking, or deserting. (TA.) — Also, and أخذول (T, K,) A female gazelle, and a [wild] cow, holding back from going with her female companions, or remaining behind them, with her young one, in the place of pasturage: or remaining alone with him: (T:) or a female gazelle, &c., (K,) as, for instance, a [wild] cow, (TA,) holding back from going with her female companions, and remaining alone: or holding back, or remaining behind, not overtaking [the others]: (K:) or the latter signifies a female gazelle that has left, forsaken, or deserted, her young ones. (EM p. 60.) — And the former, A female gazelle remaining attending to her young one; as also أخذل. (K. [See 1.]) — Also Routed, defeated, or put to flight. (IAar, K.)

أخذل: see the next preceding paragraph.

أخذول Having no aider, or assister. (Jel in xvii. 23.)

## خذر

1. خذمه (S, K,) aor. -, (K,) inf. n. خذم (JK, S, TA,) *He cut it, or cut it off:* (S, K:) or he did so quickly: (JK, Z, TA:) and خذمه and خذمه signify the same: (K:) or the second, inf. n. تخذير, *he cut it in pieces;* (S, in which only the inf. n. is mentioned;) and so the third. (TA.) [It is like جذمه.] Hence, in a trad., خذموا بالسيف, said of men stopping the road, and robbing and slaying passengers, *They cut, and smote, men with the swords.* (TA.) And خذم له من ماله خذمة *He cut off for him a portion of his property.* (JK.) — Also, said of a hawk, *He struck him, or it, with his talon, or claw.* (IAar, K.\*) — خذم, aor. -, (K,) inf. n. خذم (TK, [as indicated in the K by its being said that the verb is like سجع,]) *It became cut, or cut off;* as also تخذم: (K:) [or] the latter is quasi-pass. of خذمه [and therefore signifies *it became cut in pieces*]. (TA.) And خذمت الثعلب *The [thong called] شبع [q. v.] of the sandal became cut, or severed.* (TA.) — خذم, aor. -, (K,) inf. n. خذم (S, TA) [and app. خذمان, q. v. infra]; or خذم, [so in the JK, which may be also correct, agreeably with the primary signification of this verb, though the aor. is there said to be -, which may perhaps be a mistranscription for -,] inf. n. خذم [there mentioned in two places] and خذم; (JK;) † *He was quick* (JK, S, K, TA) *in pace, or rate of going;* (JK, S, TA;) as also اخذم. (JK. [But this last may be erroneously taken from the phrase مَرَّ مُخْذِمًا, there immediately following; for this phrase may be mistranscribed for مَرَّ يَخْذِمُ, which I find in the TA.]) — [And hence,] خذم signifies also † [The being liberal, or bountiful; (see the part. n. خذم;) or] the giving a gift, or making a present. (KL.)

2: see 1, first sentence, in two places.

4: see 1, in the latter part. — اخذم الثعلب *He repaired the [thong called] شبع of the sandal.* (AA, TA.) [Here, as in many other instances, the † has a privative effect: see خذمت الثعلب, above.]

5, as an intrans. v.: see 1, near the middle of the paragraph: — as a trans. v.: see 1, first sentence, in two places.

8. اخذم, [accord. to some, seems to signify *The cutting off a thing for oneself:*] accord. to some, طيب النفس [as meaning the being pleased, content, or willing: see خذم]. (Ham p. 703, q. v.)

أخذم A cutting, or sharp, sword; (K;) as also أخذوم (JK, K) and أخذم; (JK, T, S, ISd, TA;) the last erroneously said in the K to be like معظم. (TA.) One of the swords of Mo-hammad was named أخذم: it was formerly the sword of El-Harith El-Ghassanee. (TA.) — A garment, or piece of cloth, altogether, or

wholly, old and worn out. (TA.) [And in like manner, accord. to Freytag (who does not name his authority), أخذوم, applied to a scabbard of a sword, *Lacerated and worn by use.*] — † Quick, or swift of pace, applied to a horse; (JK, S;) and so أخذوم, applied to an ostrich. (S.) — [And hence,] † A man (JK, S) liberal, or bountiful, (S, K,) in giving; (S;) pleased, content, or willing, (JK, K, TA,) to be liberal or bountiful; plenteous in gifts: (TA:) pl. خذمون: (JK, K:) it has no broken pl. (TA.)

أخذمة A snatching away; a snatch: and a stroke, or blow. (TA.) — A certain mark (سمة) of camels: (JK, K:) an Islamee term: (K:) a certain mark of sheep or goats, (JK, T, TA,) being a slit across the ear, (T, TA,) which leaves the ear dried up. (JK, T, TA. [See أخذمة.]) — Also, [or أخذمة, q. v.,] A space, or period, syn. ساعة (K,) [of the night, or of the day:] and أخذمة [or أخذمة] is a dial. var. thereof. (TA.)

أخذمة [like جذمة] A piece cut off of a garment. (JK. [See also أخذمة.]) A portion cut off from property. (JK.) A portion of the night. (JK. [See also أخذمة.]) — A company of men. (JK. [But perhaps this may be a mistake for أخذمة.])

أخذمة A sheep or goat, (شاة, JK, K,) or a she-goat, (S,) having the mark in the ear termed أخذمة; (JK;) [i. e.] having the ear slit across, without its being separated: (S, K:) or a ewe having the extremity of her ear cut off. (T, TA.)

أخذمان [app. an inf. n. of خذم] Quickness of pace, or of rate of going. (TA.)

أخذوم: see خذم, in three places.

أذن خذيم An ear cut, or cut off: (K:) pl. خذم. (TA.)

أخذمة A piece cut off. (JK, K. [See also أخذمة.])

أخذم: see خذم, in two places.

## خر

1. خر (S, A, K,) aor. -, (S, M, K) and -, (M, K,) [the latter of which is anomalous,] inf. n. خرب (S, A, M, K,) *It (water) sounded; [i. e., murmured; rumbled; or gurgled;] (S, A, M, K;) as also خرخر, (A,) inf. n. خرخرة: (TA:) or خر, aor. -, (IAar, T,) inf. n. خر, (IAar,) *it (water) ran vehemently [so as to make a noise: as used in the present day, it ran, flowed, or trickled down; and leaked, or oozed, out: and also it ran so as to make a murmuring, or similar, sound]: (IAar, T:) and خر it was made to run: (TA: but the subject of this verb is not mentioned.)* And خررت (A, K,) aor. - and -, (K,) inf. n. خرب (الريح) *sounded; [i. e., murmured; rumbled; or rustled;] (A, K;) among reeds or canes; as also خرخرت, (A,) inf. n. as above: (TA:) or the latter signifies**