إِذَا هُوَ نَحَّاهَا عَنِ القَصْدِ خَازَمَتُ بِهِ الجَوْرَ حَتَّى تَسْتَقِيمُ ضُحَى الغَد

i. e. When he turns her, meaning his she-camel, from the right way, she pursues with him a way different from the wrong, so that she overcomes him, and takes the right way, in the early dayalso signifies The act of rivalling, or imitating. (JK, TA.) , مُخَازَمَةُ JK, TA) and لَقيتُهُ خَزَامًا (JK,) meaning I met him face to face: (TA:) or suddenly, or unexpectedly, and face to face. (JK.)

5. تخزّم الشُّوكُ في رِجُله The thorns pierced his foot, or ley, and entered into it. (K,\*TA.)

6. تخازم الحيشان The two armies rivalled, or imitated, each other; or opposed each other; syn. تعارضا . (TA.)

A certain kind of tree, (JK, T, S, Msb, K,) of the bark of which ropes are made: (S, [or Theban palm]; (K;) دوم it is like the دوم having branches with small dates, which become black when ripe, bitter, astringent, or disagreeable and choking; not eaten by men; but the crows are greedy of them, and come to them time after time: so says AHn.: (TA:) n. un. with 5. (S, . خُزُومَةُ See also

. خَزَامَى see : خُزَمْر

[a pl. of which the sing is not mentioned] Sewers of shins or hides or boots and the like; syn. خُرّازُونَ (TA.)

n. un. of خَزَمَة, explained above. (Ş, Mab.) \_ Also The leaves (خوص) of the [or Theban palm]; (JK, K;) of which are made 

. مَخْزُوم see : إبل خَزْمَى

in two places. خزامً

خزومة see خزوم

A ring of [goat's] hair, which is put [in the side of the nostril (see 1) or] in the partition between the nostrils of the camel, (S, Msb, \* TA,) and to which is tied the rein; (S, TA;) as also in the برة TA, and Har p. 73:) or a خزامه nose of a she-camel: (JK:) or, accord. to the K, a nhich is put in the side of the nostril of the camel: but Lth says that when it is of brass it is termed برة and when of [goat's] hair, خزامة : (TA:) pl. خَزَامَاتٌ (JK, Mab, TA) and خَزَامُر. from a : أَعْطَى القُرْآنَ خَزَائَهُهُ [Hence,] : أَعْطَى القُرْآنَ خَزَائَهُهُ trad. of Abu-d-Darda, in which it is said, Command ye them أَنْ يُعْطُوا القُرْآنَ بِخَزَاتِمِهِمْ that they submit themselves to the judgment, or decision, of the Kur-án; خزائم being here pl. of أَعْطُوا القُرْآنَ خَزَائَهُهُ IAth, TA:) or خِزَامَةُ + Render ye to the Kur-an its due. (JK.) [In the present day, مخزام vulgarly pronounced is applied to A woman's nose-ring, of gold ostrich happens to see the eggs of another ostrich, of the sandal is خزامة of the sandal is A slender thong which is pierced and tied between [the two thongs called] the شرَاكَان [app. here meaning the عَضُدَان see 1]. (K,\*

A certain plant, (JK, K, TA,) called also خزم (JK,) of sweet odour: (TA:) or i. q. خيرى البر [q. v.]; (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ;) accord. to El-Fárábee: one of the plants of the desert: said by Az to be a certain herb of sweet odour, having a flower like that of the violet: (Msb:) [accord. to the book entitled مُمَا لَا يَسَعُ الطَّبِيبَ جَهُلُهُ as stated by Golius, a certain wild herb, having a long stalk, small leaves, red flower, and very sweet odour:] its flower is the sweetest of flowers in odour; the fumigation therewith dispels every fetid odour; the use thereof as a suppository in the vagina promotes pregnancy; and the taking it internally restores to a right state the liver and the spleen, and the brain affected with cold: (K:) [in the present day, applied to the common lavender ; lavandula spica :] n. un. خزاماة. (TA.)

i. q. بَقَرَةً [app. as meaning both A bull بَقَرَةً and a cow], (JK, S, K,) in the dial. of Hudheyl; (S;) or such as is advanced in age, and short: (M, K:) pl. مُزُومًر (or rather this is a coll. gen. n.,] and [the pl. is] خَزَائِمُ (JK, K) and خُنُومَاتُ (Ṣ) and [quasi-pl. n.] خَزَائِمُ (TA.)

A maker of ropes of the bark of the tree called مخزم (JK, S.\*) [Accord. to the K, A seller of the kind of tree called خزم but this is a mistake, app. caused by an omission in the K.]

أريح خازمر † A cold wind; as though it pierced through the extremities: so says Kr: A'Obeyd says خارم: accord. to the K, both signify the same. (TA.)

and its fem., with 5: see what follows, in four places.

Anything pierced or perforated : (Ṣ, Mgh:) applied in this sense, (JK,) or as meaning pierced and tied, (TA, [see 1,]) to the [thong, of a sandal, called] شراك; (JK, TA;) or, thus applied, it means cut. (Ham p. 166.) See also 1. first sentence, for its meaning as applied to a letter. \_ Any animal having the nose pierced. means Camels having إبل خُزْمَى السلام Msb.) And rings such as are termed خزائم (pl. of خزامة ) in their nostrils; (IAar, K, TA;) as also مُخَزَّمَةُ اللهِ (IAar, TA.) All birds, also, are said to be مُخُزُّومَة ( K; ) because , مُخُزُّمَة ( K; ) perforated in the partition between the nostrils: (S, K:) and particularly the ostrich is said to be مُخَزُّوم (Ş, K\*) and مُخَزَّمِ (JK, K.\*) One says, مُخُزُوم (Ş, K\*) مَخُزُوم , meaning † They are none others than stupid, or foolish, persons. (TA. But ڪَالانعام is app., here, a mistranscription for the ostrich is proverbial for stupidity: one says أَحْمَقُ مِنْ نَعَامَة More stupid than an ostrich :" because, as Meyd says, when an

it will sit upon them, and forget its own eggs.])

1. خُزْنُهُ , (JK, Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ,) aor. -, (JK, Mṣb,) inf. n. خزن, (Msb,) He reposited it, stowed it, or put it, (S, Msb,) laid it up, kept it, preserved it, or guarded it, (JK, K,) in a خزانة, (JK, S,) or in a مُخْزَن [or مُخْزَن]; (Mṣb;) namely, a thing, (JK, Msb,) or property; (S, K;) as also اختزنه ا (S, K,) and استخزنه or the second of these signifies he did so for himself. (TA.) \_\_ And [hence] the first (S, Msb) and the second, (S,) tHe concealed it; namely, a secret. (S, Msb.) He withheld from him خزن عنه عطاءه his gift. (TA.) خَزِنَ , (JK, Ṣ, Mạb, Ķ,) formed by transposition from , (S, Msb,) aor. -, inf. n. [, ² .aor , خَزَنَ and ; خَزْنَ (Mṣb;) and ; خَزْنُ inf. n. خُزُون and خُزُن; (K;) said of flesh-meat, (JK, S, Msb, K,) It became altered [for the worse] (JK, Msb, K) in odour, (Msb,) or stinking: (S, TA:) or, accord. to Z, خزن, said of flesh-meat, means it became stinking in consequence of its being laid up, or stored: and Er-Rághib says that غزن, in relation to flesh-meat, means the laying up, or storing: and hence is metonymically used as meaning its becoming stinking. (TA.) Tarafeh says,

> ثُمُّ لَا يَخْزَنُ فِينَا لَحُهُهَا إِنَّهَا يَخْزَنُ لَحْمُ الْهُدَّخُوْ

[Then the flesh thereof will not become stinking among us: only the flesh-meat of him who lays it up becomes stinking]. (S, TA.)

4. اخزن He became rich, or in a state of competence or sufficiency, after poverty. (K.)

8: see 1, in three places. — اختزن طَريقًا took the nearest road, or way. (K, TA.)

10 : see 1.

خَزَانَةُ see غَزِينَةٌ and see also خَزْنَةٌ

A thing reposited, stowed, or put, [laid up, hept, preserved, or guarded,] in a مخزن [or or مخزن]. (Msb.) \_ Flesh-meat altered [for the worse in odour]; (K;) stinking. (TA.)

A small chamber within a large chamber; (TA in art. غدع;) [a closet; also called in the present day اَعْزُنْهُ: and a cupboard :] a place in which things are reposited, stowed, laid up, hept, preserved, or guarded; a repository; [a magazine; a store-room;] (JK, Msb, K, TA;) and so مُخْزُنْ , (Ṣ, Ķ,) with fet-h to the j, (Ṣ,) like مُعْدُن ﴿ K,) or أَمْعُدُ , like مُعْدُن ﴿ which is irreg., as the aor. of غَزَنُ is خَزَنُ (Mab:) the former should not be pronounced with fet-h [i. e. خُزَانَة], (K,) as the vulgar are given to pronounce it: (TA:) the pl. of the former is مَخَانِنُ is مَخَانِنُ (Ṣ, Mṣb;) and that of مَخَانِنُ (Mṣb, TA.) [Hence, خِزَائِنُ كُتُب A library; and a bookcase. And خزَانَةُ سُلَاحِ An armoury.]

— And †The heart; (K, TA;) because the