actions, if it have done wrong; and its right action]. (L.) عُطِينَةُ يَوْمُ عَطِينَةُ يَوْمُ عَطِينَةُ عَطِينَةُ عَطِينَةً عَوْمُ عَطِينَةً عَوْمُ عَلَى اللهِ and عَطِينَةُ عَوْمُ عَلَى eyou say, وَعَلَيْ عَوْمُ يَعَرِّ بِي الْا أَرَى فِيهِ فَلَانَ وَهِهُ وَاللهُ وَهِ إِلَى اللهِ عَلَيْ اللهُ عَلَيْ اللهُ وَهِ إِلّهُ اللهِ وَهِ إِلّهُ اللهِ وَهِ إِلّهُ اللهِ وَهِ إِلّهُ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهِ وَهِ اللهِ اللهُ ا

A man who constantly adheres to faults, offences, sins, crimes, or acts of disobedience for which he deserves punishment. (TA.)

intentionally doing that which is not right; (El-Umawee, Ṣ;) intentionally pursuing a wrong way in his religion; (K;) intentionally doing that which he is forbidden to do. (Msb.) [See خطن, of which it is the part. n.] — [Also Missing the mark. Hence the saying,] خاصت [With those that miss is an arrow that goes right, or hits the mark]; (Ṣ, K;) being pl. of خواطئ , meaning that misses the butt: (Har p. 481:) a prov., (Ṣ,) applied to him who frequently errs, but sometimes does right; (Ṣ, K;) or to the niggard who sometimes gives notwithstanding his niggardliness. (A'Obeyd.)

see 1, first sentence.

[act. part. n. of 4, q. v.;] One who does wrong, meaning to do right. (El-Umawee, S.)

so: and hence the saying,] الْمِتَفُطَّات, or nearly so: and hence the saying,] الْمِتَفُطَّات, (TA in the present art.,) or الْمِيف نَاقَتُكُ مَنَ الْمُتَخَطَّاتِ الْمِيف, [the last word being app. الْمِيف, and the lit. meaning, Thy she-camel, or this thy she-camel, is of those that step over the carcasses;] i.e. she is hardy and strong, such as will go on, and leave behind [others that have fallen down and died] (خَلْف [so in the TA, app. خَلْف]) until she [herself] has fallen down (خَلُو مَنْ سَقَطَت).

[i. e. Not conceiving, or not becoming pregnant during a year, or two years, or some years; &c.: see its verb, 10]. (K, TA.)

## خطب

1. سَطُبَّهُ, (Ṣ, K,) or عُطْبَهُ مُطْبَهُ, (A,) aor. أَرُمُ مُطْبَةً, (TA,) inf. n. عُطُبَةً, (Ṣ, K,) or this, accord. to some, is a subst. used as an inf. n., (TA,) and عُطْبَةً, (K,) said of a عُطْبَةً (A) or المُعْطَبَة, (K,) عُطَابَةً (q. v. infrà), المُعْطَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ (إلى المُعْرَبُ (Mṣb,) and عُلَى المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبِ إلَيْ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبِ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرِبُ المُعْرَبُ المُعْرِبُ ال

(Th, Msb,) aor. ², (Msb,) inf. n. غطبة, (Th, Msb,) [He recited a غلبة to the people, and over the people, i. e. on the pulpit, beneath which they sat: or] he delivered an exhortation, or admonition, to the people. (Msb.) مطب البراة (S, A,\* Msb, K,) aor. as above, (TA,) inf. n. غطب (Lh, K) and غلبة; (T, S,\* K;) and غلبة; (S, K;) He asked, or demanded, the moman in marriage. (Msb.) In the following verse of 'Adee Ibn-Zeyd, respecting Jedheemeh El-Abrash, and his asking in marriage Ez-Zebbà,

لِخِطِّيبَى الَّتِي غَدَرَتُّ وَعَانَتُ وَهَانَتُ وَهَانَتُ وَهَانَتُ وَهَانَتُ وَهَانَتُ الْحِينَا

[For the asking in marriage of her who acted perfidiously and treacherously: for they (i. e. women) are possessed of secret malevolence: may is syn. خطیبی is syn. with خطبة : (S:) accord. to Lth, it is a simple subst.; but AM says that he is in error, and that it is an inf. n. (TA.) You say also, خُطُبُ البُرْأَةُ He asked, or demanded, the woman in marriage, of the people. (Msb.) And -[He asked, or demanded, a noman in marriage, of such a one]. (TA.) And خطب على He asked, or demanded, a woman in marriage, when another had done so, and she had inclined to the latter, and he and she had agreed to a certain dowry, and had approved each other, and nothing remained but to conclude the contract; the doing of which is forbidden: but it is not forbidden to ask in marriage a woman when another has done so if she and the latter have not agreed, nor approved each other, nor has either of them inclined to the other. (TA.) \_\_ فُلُان \_\_ إلى كُذَا Such a one seeks, or desires, to do such a thing. (A, TA.) = مُطُبُ, [aor. عُرُب] inf. n. خُطَابُة, He became a خُطَابُة. (كِ.) == , aor. -, (JK, K,) inf. n. خُطُبٌ, (Ş, TA,) He, or it, was, or became, of the colour termed : (S,\* K:) or his, or its, colour was, or became, what is thus termed. (JK.)

2. غطّبه He granted his request of a woman in marriage; as also اخطبه (TA.)

خاطبه بالكُلَام (A, Msb, TA,) or خاطبه , (S, TA,) inf. n. مُخَاطُبُهُ and بُطَابُ (S, Mab,) He talked, spoke, conversed, or discoursed, with him; held a colloquy, dialogue, conversation, or discourse, with him: (Msb, TA:) he talked to him, spoke to him, or addressed him, face to face; accosted him with speech or words. (A.) [Hence,] [A particle of allocution]: such is the ت in ثَنَّت and أنَّت (Mughnee and K on the letter ت,) and such is the & in فاك &c. (I'Ak p. 36; &c.) \_ He consulted with him. (TA.) [as used in the Kur xxxviii. 19] فَصْلُ السَّطَابِ means The deciding a case, or passing sentence, or judging, with evident demonstration, or proof; or by testimony confirmed by oath: (K, TA:) or the deciding between truth and falsehood, and distinguishing between just judgment and the con-

trary thereof: (TA:) or understanding, intelligence, sagacity, or knowledge, in judging or passing sentence: or the pronouncing the phrase أَمَا يَعَالُ (K, TA,) which David [it is said] was the first to utter, and which means, accord. to Abu-l'Abbás, Now, after these preliminary words, [I proceed to say] thus and thus; (TA;) or this last phrase means after my prayer for thee; (K in art. بعد. [See also art. بعد.])

6. التفاطيا They two talked, spoke, conversed, or discoursed, each with the other; held a colloquy, dialogue, conversation, or discourse, each with the other. (TA.) [Hence, عُرْفُ التَّفَاطُب The generally-known, generally-received, or conventional, language of conversation.]

8: see 1, in two places. They invited him to marry a moman of their family: (S, Msb, K:) or they invited him to ash, or demand, in marriage, a moman of their family. (AZ,\* A. [See also 4.])

A thing, an affair, or a business, (A, K, MF,) small or great, (K,) that one seeks, or desires, to do, (A,) syn. أَمْرُ مُنْطُوبُ, (Ḥam p. 33,) or that is, or may be, a subject of discourse: this is the primary signification: (MF:) or a great thing or affair: or a thing, or an affair, that is disliked; not one that is liked: or that is liked also: (Ham p. 127:) or the cause, or occasion, of a thing or an event: (JK, S:) or an affliction; a calamity: (Msb:) [often used in this last sense in the present day :] and a state, or condition: (TA:) pl. خطوب; (A, Msb, K;) for which is used in a verse below. (TA.) You say, مَا خَطْبُكُ I What is the thing, or affair, or business, that thou seekest, or desirest, to do? (A:) or what is thy cause [of coming &c.]? (S.) جَلِيلُ and جَلِيلُ [A little, or an unimportant, and a great, or an important, thing or affair]. (A.) And هُوَ يُقَاسى خُطُوبَ الدَّهْر [ He endures, or he contends, or struggles, with, or against, the afflictions, or calamities, of fortune]. (A.) El-Akhtal says,

حُلَمْع أَيْدِى مَثَاكِيلَ مُسَلِّبَةٍ
يَنْدُبْنَ ضَرْسَ بَنَاتِ التَّهْرِ وَالخُطُبِ

+[Like the wavings of the hands of mothers bereft of many children, in mourning on account of