

lāweh], (S,) or فَالِحٌ بِنُ خَلَاوَةٍ, (so in the JK and K in this art., and in the S and K in art. فَلَاحٌ meaning بَرِيٌّ [i. e. I am clear, or quit, of this affair]: (JK, S, K:) a saying originating from its being asked of Fūlij Ibn-Khalāweh, on the day of Er-Rakam, when Uneys killed the captives, "Dost thou," or "wilt thou," "aid Uneys?" and his answering, "I am clear," or "quit," "of him." (S and K in art. فَلَاحٌ.) And خَلِيَ [alone] signifies خَالٍ مِنَ الْهَمِّ [Free from anxiety]; *contr. of شَجِيَ*. (S.) It is said in a prov., وَيَلُّ مَا يَلْقَى الشَّجِيَّ, i. e. Woe to him who is occupied by anxiety from him who is free therefrom: (TA:) and in another, مَا يَلْقَى الشَّجِيَّ مِنْ خَلِيٍّ, i. e. What will he who is occupied by anxiety experience from him who is free therefrom? meaning, accord. to AO, that the latter will not aid the former against his anxieties, but will censure him: it is said in the Tekmileh that خَلَاةُ الْحَزْنِ [in these provs.] is from خَلِيَ meaning "Grief passed away from him," and "quitted him." (Har p. 590.) And أَنْتِ خَلِيَّةٌ means خَالِيَةٌ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ [i. e. Thou, O woman, art devoid, or destitute, of good]. (Mgh.) — Also A man having no wife; (S, K;) [for خَالٍ مِنَ الزَّوْجَاتِ, a phrase occurring in the TA:] and a woman having no husband; (K;) thus without خَالٍ: (TA:) pl. أَخْلَاءُ: (K;) and خَلْوَةٌ, also, has the latter meaning; dual خَلْوَتَانِ, and pl. خَلْوَاتٌ: and so has مُخْلَبَةٌ: and خَلِيَّةٌ means a woman having no husband nor children; pl. خَلِيَّاتٌ. (TA.) — [And Alone; as also مُخْلٍ, and خَلْوٌ.] It is said in a prov., الدَّبُّ مُخْلِيًّا أَشَدُّ, The wolf when [alone or] in a vacant place [is most courageous, or violent]; (TA;) or خَالِيًّا [which means the same]. (JK. [And another reading is أَشَدُّ. See Freytag's Arab. Prov., i. 500.]) And one says, وَجَدْتُ فُلَانَةَ مُخْلَبَةً, meaning خَالِيَةً [i. e. I found such a woman alone]. (TA.) And وَجَدَهُمَا خَلْوَيْنِ, i. e. خَالِيَيْنِ [He found them two alone]. (K.) — [Also Past, or past away: as well as going, going away, or passing away.] الْقُرُونُ الْخَالِيَّةُ means [The generations] that have passed. (JK, S, TA.)

مُخْلٍ, and its fem. مُخْلَبَةٌ: see خَالٍ, in six places. — نَسْتُ لَكَ بِمُخْلَبَةٍ, occurring in a trad., means I did not find thee destitute of wives beside me: it is not from مُخْلَبَةٌ signifying "a woman having no husband." (TA.)

مُخْلَبَةٌ A she-camel left alone, away from her young one. (IDrd, JK.)

مُخْلِيٌّ pass. part. n. of 2. (S, TA.) — Left, permitted, or allowed. (M in art. بَسَلَ.)

مُخَالٍ [act. part. n. of 3, q. v.]. Accord. to IAqr, it signifies Contending with another in war. (TA in art. خَلَا.)

مُسْتَخْلٍ Devoting himself to religious services

or exercises [app. in solitude or seclusion, or in a solitude; or because one generally does so in solitude; or because the doing so involves abstraction from other affairs: see also 1 and 5]. (TA.)

خلى

1. خَلِيَ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَخْلِي, (Mṣb,) inf. n. خَلِيَ; (Mṣb, K;) and اِخْتَلَى; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) He cut the herbage called خَلِي: (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) or he plucked it up. (Lh, K.) Hence, in a trad., (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) respecting the declaration of the sacredness of Mekkeh, (TA,) لَا يُخْتَلَى خَلَاهَا, (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) i. e. [Its fresh herbage] shall not be cut. (Mṣb.) — خَلِيَ الدَّابَّةَ, (S,) or الماشية, (K,) aor. as above; (S, K;) or اِخْلَى الماشية, inf. n. اِخْلَاةُ; (TA, as from the K;) He cut the herbage called خَلِي (S, K) for the beast, (S,) or for the cattle: (K:) and he fed the beast, or the cattle, with خَلِي. (TA.) — خَلَى الشَّعِيرَ He collected the barley in a مَخْلَاة. (K.) خَلَى الْقَدْرَ, (inf. n. as above, TA,) † He put firewood beneath the cooking-pot: or he put flesh-meat into the cooking-pot. (IAqr, K, TA.) And اِخْلَى الْقَدْرَ † He kindled a fire for the cooking-pot with camels', or similar, dung; as though he put خَلِي to it. (TA.) And اِخْلَيْتُ, said of a cooking-pot, † It had firewood put to it, like as a she-camel has خَلِي put to her, and kindled beneath it: or, as some relate a verse in which it occurs, خَلَيْتُ, [belonging to art. خَلَوُ,] having a similar meaning, from this verb said of a she-camel such as is termed خَلِيَّةٌ, meaning "she had" a young one "put to her." (Ham p. 663.) — خَلَى الْفَرَسَ, (K,) or خَلَى الْجَمَارَ, (JK, TA,) † He put the bit in the mouth of the horse, (JK, K, TA,) like fresh خَلِي. (JK.) — And خَلَى الْجَمَارَ, (K, TA,) عَنِ الْفَرَسِ, aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) † He pulled out the bit [from the mouth of the horse]. (K, TA.) = See also 1, last sentence, in art. خَلَوُ.

2: see خَلِيَ, below: = and see also 1.

3, mentioned in this art. in the K: see art. خَلَوُ.

4. اِخْلَى الماشية, (inf. n. اِخْلَاةُ, TA,) said of God, He made خَلِي to grow for the cattle. (Lh, K.) — See also 1, in three places. — اِخْلَيْتُ The land became abundant in خَلِي. (JK, S, K.) — [And hence,] اِخْلَى † He uttered words, or expressions, without any great meaning. (Ham p. 391.)

7. اِنْخَلَى, said of خَلِي, It was cut. (S.)

8: see 1, in two places. [Hence,] السِّيفُ يَخْلِي الأيدي والأرجل; The sword cuts off the arms and the legs. (JK, S, TA.)

12. اِخْلَوِي He constantly drank milk. (IAqr, K.)

خَلِي Fresh, green, or juicy, herbage: (S, IB, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) that which is dry is termed خَشِيش [but see this word]: (Mṣb, from the Kf:) or دَرِي خَشِيش: (so in one place in the S: [app.

a mistake occasioned by an omission:]) or i. q. رَطْبٌ, (IB, Mṣb,) with damm, (IB,) [i. e. fresh, or green, pasture; or such as consists of the herbs, or leguminous plants, of the رَيْع; or of these and of trees or shrubs:] or herbage that is cut, of the herbs, or leguminous plants, of the رَيْع: (Lth, JK:) or, accord. to [the Imám] Moḥammad, anything that is eaten as pasture, not [growing] upon a stem: (Mgh:) or slender herbage as long as it remains fresh, green, or juicy: (IAth, TA:) it is also written خَلَاةٌ, with medd, like قَصَاةٌ: (Mṣb:) n. un. خَلَاةٌ: (S, Mṣb, K:) or this signifies any herb (يَقْلَةٌ) that one pulls up: (K, TA:) pl. أَخْلَاءُ, (K,) a pl. sometimes used [app. as meaning sorts of خَلِي]. (TA.) [Hence,] عَبْدٌ وَخَلِي فِي يَدَيْهِ [A slave with fresh herbage in his hands, or arms]; meaning, though a slave, yet rich, or possessing sufficiency: (S, TA:) a prov., (S, Meyd,) applied to the case of property possessed by him who does not deserve it: or, as some relate it, فِي وَخَلِي [having fresh herbage put in his hands, or arms]: (Meyd:) but this latter reading is disallowed by Yaḥkoob: (S:) [see other readings, not belonging to this art., in Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 75:] هَذَا, or هُوَ, is understood before عَبْدٌ. (Meyd.) And مَا كُنْتُ خَلَاةً لِمَوْعِدَةٍ. (TA.) And [hence also, app., if this be the right reading,] إِنَّهُ لَحَلْوُ الْخَلَاةِ: [the خَلِي]; or الْخَلَاةِ: see خَلَاةٌ, in art. خَلَوُ.

خَلَاةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

خَلِيٌّ مُخْتَلٍ and خَلِيٌّ مُخْتَلٍ A cutter of خَلِي. (Mṣb.) [The pls. خَالُونَ and مُخْتَلُونَ are mentioned in the S and TA.]

مِخْلِيٌّ The thing [or instrument] with which خَلِي is cut. (S, TA.)

مَخْلَاةٌ A thing [or bag] into which خَلِي is put: (S, K:) [and hence a nose-bag for a horse or the like; so in the present day;] a small sack that is hung to the head of a horse [or the like], in which he eats barley [&c.]: (Har p. 76:) so called because they used to cut [and put] خَلِي therein for their beasts: (JK:) pl. مَخَالٍ. (TA.) — مَخَالِيٌّ: see جَدَجٌ.

مُخْتَلِيٌّ: see خَالٍ. — المِخْتَلِيُّ † The lion: (K, TA:) because of his courage. (TA.)

خمر

1. خَمَّرَ, aor. - (JK, S, K) and خَمَّرَ, (K,) [the latter irreg.,] inf. n. خُمُورٌ (JK, K) and خَمْرٌ, (K,) It (flesh-meat) was, or became, stinking; (S, K;) said of what is roasted, or cooked; (S;) or mostly said of what is cooked, and what is roasted: (IDrd, K:) or became altered for the worse in odour; said of roasted meat, and of meat cut into strips and dried: (A'Obeyd, TA:) or