

4. **أخصل** *He (a shooter) hit the target:* (K, TA:) or *made his arrow to fall close by the side of the target.* (JK, K.)

6. **تخاصلوا** *They vied, competed, or contended for superiority, in shooting:* (Az, TA:) or *they contended together for stakes, or wagers, laid by them to be taken by the winner in shooting.* (S, K.)

خصل *A stake, or wager, laid in a shooting-match.* (S, TA.) One says, **أحرز خصله** and **أصاب خصله** [*He won his stake, or wager;*] *he overcame* (S, K, TA) *in the case of laying stakes or wagers [in a shooting-match].* (TA.) — And *A thing for which persons contend together in a game of hazard.* (Har p. 640.) — See also **خصلة**, in two places.

خصل [*One who overcomes much, or often, in shooting-matches:* occurring in the Deewán of the Hudhalees: expl. by Freytag as meaning *multum vincens in ludo alearum*].

خصلة *i. q. خلة:* (S, K:) *i. e. A property, quality, nature, or disposition: and a habit, or custom:* (KL, PS, TK:) [*and a practice, or an action:* it is used in these various senses in different trads.: in one trad., avarice is termed a **خصلة**; and so is evilness of nature: in another, fasting, and praying: in another, the inflicting of castigation, and the executing of retaliation, in a mosque:] it signifies *an excellent quality or the like;* and *a low, base, or mean, quality or the like:* (K, TA:) in a man: (TA:) or its predominant application is to *an excellent quality or the like:* (K:) so in the M: (TA:) [it is said that] it is used only in commendation; whereas **خلة** is used in relation to good and evil: (Ham p. 525:) [but this is a mistake, as I have shown above:] accord. to Az, it signifies *the states, or conditions, of things or affairs:* (TA:) [or this is a signification of the pl.:] the pl. is **خصال** (K) and **خصائل**; (TA:) [and **خصائل** is a pl. pl., i. e. pl. of **خصال**, with which it is explained in the KL as syn.: see an ex. in a verse cited voce

دفع] — *A hitting of the target;* (K:) in shooting: (TA:) or, (K,) as also **خصل**, (JK, K,) in a shooting-match, (JK,) it is [*a shot*] *in the case in which the arrow goes close by the target:* (JK, K:*) thus accord. to Lth, who says that the former explanation is erroneous; (TA:) [as appears also from the assertion that] what are termed **خصلتان**, in a shooting-match, are reckoned as equivalent to a shot that goes right to the target. (T, K, TA.) — And accord. to Sgh, *A single act of overcoming in a shooting-match.* (TA.) — Also, and **خصلة**, *A raceme, or bunch, of grapes or the like;* syn. **عقود**. (K.) — And (both words) *A stick, branch, or twig, (عود) in which are thorns.* (K.) — And **خصلة** and **خصلة**, or this latter only, *The extremity of a fresh, pliant, soft, or tender, twig, or rod:* (K, TA:) and (some say, TA) *a soft and tender twig or rod, of the [species of mimosa called] عرط:* (K, TA:) and **خصل** [of which **خصلة** is the n. un.] signifies *the slender extremities and branches of the عرط:* (JK:) and **خصلة**, *a soft and tender*

branch of any tree: (T, TA:) and [its pl.] **خصل**, *the pendent extremities of trees.* (S, TA.)

خصلة *A لفيفة, (S,) [i. e.] a lock, or flock, (PS,) or a plexus, (KL,) or a quantity collected [or hanging] together, (K,) of hair, (S, K, KL, PS,) and of wool, (PS, and S and K in art. جز,) &c.: (PS:) or a small quantity of hair; as also **خصلة**, (K,) as in the M: pl. **خصل**. (TA.)*

— See also **خصلة**, in two places. — Also *A portion of flesh forming a distinct limb or member or organ (عضو من اللحم).* (K.)

خصلة: see **خصلة**.

خصيل: see **خصلة**, in two places. — Also *Overcome [in a shooting-match, or] in a contest for stakes or wagers.* (JK, K.) — And *A tail;* (K, TA:) as, for instance, of a [wild] bull. (TA.)

خصلة *a dial. var. of خصلة, (JK, K, TA,) meaning The remains of wheat in the sieve, after the sifting, with what are mixed therewith: but the latter word is the more known.* (JK, TA.)

خصلة *A piece, or portion, of flesh, (M, K,) small or large: (M, TA:) or the flesh of the thighs and of the upper arms and of the fore arms: (K:) or any portion of flesh, by itself, of the flesh of the thighs and of the upper arms (JK, T, S, TA) and of the shanks and of the fore arms: (JK, T, TA:) or the portion of flesh of the thigh: (TA:) or any compact and long portion of flesh, in the arm or elsewhere; also called **خبيبة:** (AO, TA in art. **خب:**) or (K, TA, but in the CK “and”) [*any muscle, of those that are termed voluntary muscles; as also **عضلة** and **عضيلة;** i. e.] any tendon, or sinew, upon which is thick flesh: (K:) or any portion of flesh that is oblong, and intermixed with tendons, or sinews: (O, TA:) or, as some say, the **طنطنة** [or flank, &c.]: (TA:) pl. **خصيل** [or rather this is a coll. gen. n.] and [the pl. is] **خصائل**. (K.) A certain person has described a horse as being **سبط الخصيل** [app. meaning *Lank in the muscles; or long and even therein*]: and sometimes **خصائل** is used in relation to a man. (TA.) — See also **خصلة**. — And for the pl. **خصائل** see also **خصلة**.**

مخصل *A very sharp sword* (JK, S, K) &c.: (M:) *a dial. var. of مقصل.* (S.) **مخصل** is said by A'Obeyd to be a mistranscription for **مخصل**; but AHei and others authorise it. (TA.)

مخصال *A منجل [or reaping-hook]:* (K:) or *an instrument with which the branches of trees are lopped,* (JK, Ibn-'Abbád, TA,) *like the فأس.* (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

خصر

1. **خصر**, aor. **خصر**, [inf. n., app., **خصر**,] *He contended in an altercation, disputed, or litigated, in a valid, or sound, manner.* (Msb.) — See also 3: — and 8.

3. **خاصمه**, inf. n. **مخاصمة** (S, Msb, K) and **خصام** (S, Msb) and [quasi-inf. n.] **خصومة**, (K,) and

the last said in the S to be a simple subst., (TA,) *He contended with him in an altercation, disputed with him, or litigated with him;* (K, TA;) *i. q. نازعه:* (Mgh and Msb and K in art. **نزع:**) accord. to El-Harállee, **الخصام** signifies *the saying which the listener is made to hear, and which is made to enter his ear-hole, such as may cause him to refrain, or desist, from his assertion, and his plea, or claim.* (TA.) You say, **خاصمته** **فخصمته**, (S, Mgh, Msb, K,*) aor. of the latter **أخصبه**, with kesr, (S, K,*) or **أخصبه**, with damm, (Mgh, Msb,) or not with damm, (S,) or both these forms of the aor. are used, accord. to AHei; the latter agreeable with analogy; (MF;) the former anomalous; for the regular aor. of an un-augmented sound verb in a case of this kind is with damm, (S, K,) as in the instance of **عالمته فعلمته**, aor. **أعلمه**; (S;) if it has not a faucial letter (S, K) for its medial radical, (K,) in which case it is with fet-h, as in the instance of **فأخبرته** **فأفخرته**, aor. **أفخره**, (S, K,) accord. to the opinion of Ks, but this is contr. to the opinion generally held: (MF:) the inf. n. of **خصمته** is **خصر**: (S, TA:) and the meaning is, [*I contended with him in an altercation, or I disputed, or litigated, with him, and] I overcame him in the altercation, &c.* (Mgh, Msb.) — **خاصمه** also signifies *He put it in, or by, the خصر, i. e. edge, or side, of the bed.* (TA.)

4. **أخصبه** *He dictated to him his plea against his adversary in an altercation or a dispute or litigation,* (JK, TA,) *whereby he might overcome the latter.* (JK.)

6: see the next paragraph, in two places.

8. **اخصموا** *They contended in altercation, disputed, or litigated, one with another;* (Msb, TA;) *i. q. **تخاصلوا**;* (S, K, TA;) both signifying as above. (TA.) He who reads **يخصمون** [in the Kur xxxvi. 49] means **يخصمون**; changing the ت into ص, and incorporating [it into the other ص], and transferring its vowel to the خ: some read **يخصمون**, without transferring that vowel; (S, K;) because a quiescent letter, when it is made movent, is [regularly] made so with kesr: (S:) AA slurred the vowel of the خ: the pronunciation [يخصمون] with two quiescent letters together is incorrect: (S, K:) Hamzeh read **يخصبون**, (S,) i. e., with the خ quiescent and with kesr to the ص. (TA.) — **اخصموا إليه** *They two applied to him for the decision of a cause, each of them claiming the right.* (TA in art. **قبط.**) And **اخصموا إليه** [*An application was made to him by litigants for the decision of a cause.*] (Mgh in art. **دلو.**) — **السيف يخصم جفنه**, said by J to signify *The sword cuts (lit. eats) its scabbard, by reason of its sharpness, is a mistake; the verb being correctly with ض, (K, TA,) dotted.* (TA.)

خصر *An adversary in contention or altercation, in dispute, or in litigation; an antagonist; a litigant:* (JK, K, TA:) as also **خصير**: (JK, S, K, TA:) the former is used alike as masc. and fem. (S, Msb, K) and sing. (JK, S, Msb, K) and