

&c.; like خَدَعَتْ : (TA:) and خَضَعَتْ أُبْدَى خَضَعَتْ أُبْدَى † the stars inclined to setting. (Aboob-'Adnán, TA in art. خَضَعَتْ) — خَضَعَهُ He, or it, rendered him still (K, TA) [and submissive: see 1]: the verb being both intrans. and trans. (TA.) [See also 4.] — Also, (K,) inf. n. خَضَعٌ and خَضُوعٌ, (TA,) He, or it, caused him to have a stooping neck; as also خَضَعَهُ; (K;) i. e., bent him: (TA:) said of old age. (TK.) Jereer says,

\* أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لِلشُّعْرَاءِ مِتْيَ \*  
\* صَوَاعِقُ يَخْضَعُونَ لَهُ الرِّقَابَا \*

[God hath prepared, for the poets, from me, thunderbolts which make the necks to stoop to Him]. (TA.) — خَضَعْنَا إِلَى السُّوءِ; in the K, إِلَى السُّوءِ, but the former is the right; inf. n. خَضُوعٌ; (TA;) He, or it, invited such a one to that which was foul, abominable, or evil. (K, TA.)

2: see 4.

3: see 1, near the middle of the paragraph.

4. اخضع, intrans.: see 1, in two places. — اخضعه It (poverty) lowered, humbled, or abased, him; (Msb;) [as also خَضَعَهُ; for its inf. n.] تخضيعٌ signifies the rendering lowly, humble, or submissive; in Persian, فَرَوْتَن كَرْدَانِيدَن. (KL. [But Golius, from the same source, explains the verb as signifying "Submissum humilemque se commonstravit."]) [Hence,] أَخْضَعْتَنِي إِلَيْكَ الْحَاجَّةُ (Zj, S, TA) Want, or need, [made me lowly, humble, or submissive, to thee; or] constrained me to have recourse to thee, and to require thine aid. (TA.) — See also 1, near the end of the paragraph.

7: see 1, first sentence.

8: see 1, in three places.

12. اخضوض: see 1, first sentence.

خَضِعٌ A plant bending by reason of softness, or tenderness: ISd holds it to be formed after the manner of a relative, or possessive, noun, because there is no verb [of the measure خَضِعٌ] to which it may be referred. (TA.) [The regular form, if it were a part. n., would be خَضِيعٌ, q. v.]

خَضَعَةٌ, or خَضَعَةٌ: see بَضَعَةٌ and بَاضِعٌ.

خَضَعَةٌ: see what next precedes.

خَضِعَةٌ A man (S) who is lowly, humble, or submissive, to everyone. (S, Sgh, K.) — And One who overcomes, or subdues, his adversaries, or opponents, (K, TA,) and humbles and abases them. (TA.)

خَضُوعٌ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

خَاضِعٌ Lowly, humble, or submissive; (Msb;) and خَضُوعٌ signifies the same: (S, K;) [or rather the latter is an intensive epithet, signifying very lowly, &c.:] the pl. of the former is خَاضِعُونَ and خَضَعَانٌ and خَضَعَانٌ: (TA:) [respecting the last two of which, see 1, second sen-

tence:] and the pl. of خَضُوعٌ is خَضَعٌ; (S, K;) as in the phrase قَوْمٌ خَضَعُ الرِّقَابِ [A people, or company of men, very submissive in the necks]. (S.) It is said in the Kur [xxvi. 3], فَطَلَّتْ أَعْنَاقَهُمْ فَطَلَّتْ أَعْنَاقَهُمْ And their necks shall continue, the pret. being used in the sense of the aor., meaning (Jel,) submissive to it: (Jel,\*TA:) the original of the phrase is فَطَلُّوا لَهَا خَاضِعِينَ; and اعناق is redundantly inserted to show the place of خَضُوعٌ, and the predicate is left in its original state: (Bd:) or as the خَضُوعٌ is only that of the اعناق, it is allowable to make the predicate relate to [the pronoun هُم, which is] the complement of the latter word: (Sb, Kh:) or since the خَضُوعٌ is ascribed to the necks but really belongs to the persons, the epithet has that form of pl. which is proper to rational beings: (Jel: [and the like is said by Bd:]) or اعناقهم means their chiefs: or their companies: but there is another reading [which is literally grammatical], namely خَاضِعَةٌ. (Bd.) — The pl. خَضَعٌ is also applied to Women who have been [or who are] soft in speech, and still. (IAqr.) [See 1.] — نَعَامٌ خَوَاضِعٌ [pl. of خَاضِعَةٌ] Ostriches inclining their heads towards the ground in their places of pastures; and in like manner, طِبَاةٌ [gazelles]. (TA.) — إِبِلٌ خَوَاضِعٌ † Camels striving, or exerting themselves, or hastening, in their pace, or going; because, when they do so, they lower their necks. (TA.) — مَنْكِبٌ خَاضِعٌ and أَخْضَعٌ A low, or depressed, shoulder-joint. (TA.) — نَجُومٌ خَوَاضِعٌ † Stars inclining to setting, or to their places of setting. (A, TA.) — Inviting to that which is foul, abominable, or evil. (TA.)

خَضَعَةٌ Content with abasement; fem. خَضَعَةٌ. (Lth, K.) — Having a natural stooping of the neck; (S, K;) applied to a man, (TA,) and to a horse, (S, TA,) and a camel, and an ostrich, and a gazelle. (TA.) — See also خَاضِعٌ, near the end of the paragraph.

### خض

1. خَضَلَ, aor. -, inf. n. خَضَلٌ: see 9, in two places.

2: see the next paragraph.

4. اخضله He moistened it; or wetted it; (S, K;) as also خَضَلَهُ, inf. n. تَخْضِيلٌ. (TA.) You say, أَخْضَلْتُ دُمُوعَهُ بِحَيْتِهِ His tears moistened, or wetted, his beard. (JK,\*TA.) And أَخْضَلَتْهُ السَّمَاءُ The rain wetted him: (TA:) or wetted him much. (JK.) — See also 9.

8. اخضل بصاحبه He (a man) became united with his companion. (Fr, TA.)

9. اخضل (S, K,) inf. n. اخضلال (S,) It was, or became, moistened, or wetted; (S, K;) as also خَضَلَ, (K, TA, [but not in the CK,]) inf. n. اخضال; (TA; [perhaps a mistranscription for اخضلال; but said by Freytag to occur in the Deewán of the Hudhalees;]) and اخضوض (Fr, S, K,) inf. n. اخضضال; (S;)

and خَضَلَ: (K: [but see what follows:]) it is said of a garment, and of the beard: (TA:) and the first of these verbs signifies also it was, or became, moist, so that its moisture became sprinkled, or scattered in drops; (K,\*TA; [accord. to the explanation of the part. n. خَضَلٌ (q. v.) in the JK and M;]) and so خَضَالَ, (K,) inf. n. اخضلال; (TA;) and خَضَلَ, aor. -, (K,) inf. n. خَضَلٌ; but Lth says, I have not heard them say خَضَلَ. (TA.) — اخضل الليل The night became dark: (JK, Ibn-'Abbád, K:) or the pleasant coolness of the night came. (T, TA.)

11: see 9, in two places. — Also اخضالت الشجرة, inf. n. اخضلال; (S;) or اخضال الشجر, and اخضال; (IDrd, K;) The tree, or trees, had many branches and leaves: (IDrd, S, K:) or became green, and fresh, or sappy, in the branches thereof. (TA.)

12. اخضوض: see 9.

Q. Q. 4. اخضال: see 11.

خَضَلٌ Moisture. (TA. [But perhaps this may be a mistranscription for خَضَلٌ, inf. n. of خَضَلَ.] — Also, (JK, T, K,) and خَضَلَ, (ISd, K,) Pearls: (JK, K:) or clear large pearls: (K:) or good, clear, lustrous, large pearls: of the dial. of Yethrib. (TA.) — And A well-known kind of beads: (ISk, K:) or a red bead: or a bead of ivory: (TA:) n. un. with ة. (K.) — And دُرَّةٌ خَضَلَةٌ, (TA,) or خَاضِلَةٌ, (JK,) A clear large pearl. (JK, TA.)

خَضَلَ: see the next preceding paragraph.

خَضَلٌ A thing, (S,) or roasted meat, (JK, T, M, K,) moist, or juicy, (JK, T, S,) and well cooked: (T:) or dripping with its gravy; or succulent, and dripping with its juice: (M, K:) and anything moist so that its moisture becomes sprinkled, or scattered in drops; (JK, M, K,\*) as also خَاضَلَ. (K: in the copies of which we find يَتَرْتَفُفٌ in the place of يَتَرْتَشُّ; the latter being the reading in the [JK and] M, TA.) — Applied to a plant, or herbage, Soft, or tender. (S, TA.) — And hence metaphorically applied to life: you say عَيْشٌ خَضَلٌ, (Har pp. 54-55,) and خَضَلٌ, and خَضَلٌ, (K,) † A soft and delicate life. (K, and Har ubi suprâ.)

خَضَلَةٌ A plentiful, and a pleasant or an easy, and a soft or delicate, state of life. (K, TA. [In the CK, النعمية is erroneously put for الخضة.]) You say, هُمْ فِي خَضَلَةٍ مِنَ الْعَيْشِ They are in a plentiful, and a pleasant or an easy, and a soft or delicate, state of life. (TA.) And يَوْمٌ خَضَلَةٌ A day of plenty, and pleasure or ease, and softness or delicacy; (JK, K;) or a day of plenty; or of abundance of herbage, or of the goods or conveniences or comforts of life; and of pleasantness and easiness of life. (S, TA.) And فِي خَضَلَةٍ مِنَ الْعُشْبِ We alighted among green, soft or tender, fresh herbage. (TA.) — Also A wife: (K:) or a name for a woman: (K,\*TA:) and