consequence, as some say, *of a dislocation of the tendon of the hock.* (TA.) — جُبْنٌ خَالِعٌ ‡ *Vehement cowardice; as though the vehemence of the man's fear removed his heart from its place;* accord. to IAth, *an affection arising from yearning thoughts, and weakness of the heart, on an occasion of fear.* (TA.)

خَوْلَعٌ: see خَلْعٌ. — It also signifies هَبِيد [i. e. *Colocynth*, or *its pulp*, or *seed*,] *when it is cooked until its* سَمْن [or *decocted juice*] *comes forth, whereupon it is cleared, and put aside; and bruised dates of which the stones have been taken out are put upon it, and flour, and it is stirred about and beaten until it becomes mixed; then it is left, and put down; and when it becomes cold, its* سمن *is restored to it:* or, as some say, *colocynth* (حَنْظَل) *bruised, moistened with something to sweeten it, and then eaten; also called* مُبَسَّل. (TA.) [See هَبِيدٌ.] — See also خُلَاعٌ: — and خَلِيعٌ, in four places. — Also *Stupid;* (Ḳ;) applied to a man. (TA.) — And *A skilful guide.* (Ṣgh, Ḳ.)

خَيْلَعٌ: see خُلَاعٌ: — and see خَلِيعٌ, in two places, near the end. — Also † A *weak* man. (TA.) [See also مُخَلَّعٌ.]

مُخَلَّعُ الأَلْيَتَيْنِ A man (Ṣ) *having the buttocks apart*, or *parted.* (Ṣ, Ḳ.) — And مُخَلَّعٌ A *weak, and soft*, or *flabby*, man. (Lth, Ḳ.) [See also خَيْلَعٌ.] — ‡ A man (TA) *in whom is what resembles a loss of reason*, or *a touch of insanity* or *of diabolical possession:* (Ḳ,* TA:) and ‡ a man *insane*, or *possessed by a jinnee.* (TA.)

مَخْلُوعٌ: see خَلِيعٌ, in four places. — رَجُلٌ مَخْلُوعُ الفُؤَادِ ‡ *A man frightened*, or *terrified; as though his heart were removed from its place.* (TA.)

مُخَالِعٌ: see خَلِيعٌ, in the latter part of the paragraph.

مُخْتَلَعَةٌ ‡ A woman *divorced from her husband for a gift*, or *a compensation, from him*, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) or *from another:* (Ḳ:) [see 8:] and [the pl.] مُخْتَلِعَاتٌ [is explained as signifying] ‡ women *who incite, urge*, or *induce, their husbands to divorce them for a gift*, or *a compensation, without any injurious conduct from the latter.* (TA.) — † A woman *affected with lust.* (Ṣgh, Ḳ.)

خلف

1. خَلَفَ, aor. ـُ, inf. n. خَلْفٌ, *He came after, followed, succeeded*, or *remained after, another*, or *another that had perished* or *died.* (TA.) Hence, in the Ḳur [vii. 168 and xix. 60], فَخَلَفَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ خَلْفٌ (TA) *And there hath succeeded them*, or *come after them*, [*a posterity*, or] *an evil posterity.* (Bḍ in xix. 60.) And خَلَفَهُ *He came after him*, (Ṣ, A in art. دبر, Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) or *behind him*, (A ubi suprà, Mgh,) or *following him nearly;* (A ubi suprà;) inf. n. as above, (Mgh, TA,) and خِلْفَةٌ also: (Mgh:) or *he remained after him:* (Ḳ:) and ▼ جَاءَ خِلَافَهُ likewise signifies [the same as جَاءَ خَلْفَهُ; an inf. n. of خَالَفَ being thus used as an adv. n.; i. e.] *he came after him.* (TA.) You say also, خَلَفَ اللَّيْلُ النَّهَارَ, inf. n. خَلْفٌ and خِلْفَةٌ, *The night followed*, or *came after, the day.* (MA.) — [Hence,] خَلَفْتُهُ, [aor. as above,] inf. n. خَلْفٌ, [perhaps a mistranscription for خَلَفٌ,] *I was, after him, a substitute for him:* (TA:) [*I supplied his place:* and *I superseded him.*] And خَلَفَهُ, (aor. as above, TA,) inf. n. خِلَافَةٌ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ, TA) and خَلَفٌ (TA) and خِلِّيفَى, (Ṣ,* Ḳ,* TA,) which last is an inf. n. of the intensive kind, (Ṣgh, MF, TA,) *He was*, or *became, his* خَلِيفَة [i. e. *successor*, or *vice-agent*, &c.], (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ,) or *his substitute;* (TA;) فِى قَوْمِهِ [*among*, or *in respect of, his people*], (Ṣ, TA,) and أَهْلِهِ [*his family*]; relating to good and to evil; wherefore one says, أَوْصَى لَهُ بِالخِلَافَةِ [*he charged him by his will with the being his successor*, or *vice-agent*, &c.]; (TA;) or عَلَى أَهْلِهِ وَمَالِهِ [*over his family and his property*]: (Mṣb:) and ▼ اختلفهُ signifies the same; (Lḥ, Ibn-'Abbád, Ḳ;) *he was*, or *became, his* خَلِيفَة (Ibn-'Abbád, Ḳ, TA) *after him.* (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) And خَلَفَ فُلَانًا [alone] *He was*, or *became, the* خَلِيفَة *of such a one among*, or *in respect of, his family* (Ḳ, TA) *and his children.* (TA.) And خَلَفَهُ رَبُّهُ فِى أَهْلِهِ (Ḳ, TA) and وَلَدِهِ, (TA,) inf. n. خِلَافَةٌ, (Ḳ,) *His Lord was* [*for him*] *a* خَلِيفَة [or *supplier of his place*] *to his family* (Ḳ, TA) and *his children.* (TA. [In the CḲ, اخلف is made to signify the same; but this is in consequence of an omission.]) And one says, خَلَفَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْكَ *May God be to to thee a* خَلِيفَة [or *supplier of the place*] (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ) *of thy father*, (Ṣ, Mṣb,) or *of the one whom thou hast lost:* (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ:) thus one says to one who has lost by death his father (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ) or mother (Ḳ) or paternal uncle (Ṣ, Mṣb) or any other who cannot be replaced: (Mṣb, Ḳ:) and خَلَفَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْكَ خَيْرًا, (Ḳ,) or بِخَيْرٍ, (AZ, Mṣb, Ḳ,) or both, (L,) and خَلَفَ اللّٰهُ لَكَ بِخَيْرٍ, (AZ, Mṣb,) and أَخْلَفَ ▼ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْكَ خَيْرًا and لَكَ خَيْرًا: (Ḳ: [in which it is implied that these phrases mean *May God supply to thee well the place of him whom thou hast lost:* but it is implied in the Mṣb that the two of them there mentioned mean *May God restore to thee good in the place of that which has gone from thee:* and it appears from what here follows that all of these phrases have the latter meaning, whether or not they have the former meaning also:]) to him who has lost property or a child or a thing [of any other kind] of which the replacement may be asked, (Ṣ,) or to him of whom that which may be replaced has perished, or died, (Ḳ,) one says, أَخْلَفَ ▼ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْكَ (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ) *May God restore to thee the like of that which has gone from thee*, (Ṣ, Mṣb,) or *may God restore to thee what has gone from thee;* (Ḳ in a later part of the art.;) and اخلف ▼ الله لَكَ; and خَلَفَ الله لك: or خَلَفَ الله عَلَيْكَ is allowable in relation to property and the like; and يَخْلُفُ, like يَمْنَعُ, is allowable as its aor., though extr., (Ḳ,) as it has no faucial letter to occasion the fet-ḥ: (TA:) and one says also, خَلَفَ اللّٰهُ لَكَ بِخَيْرٍ, meaning *May God give thee good in the place of that which has gone from thee;* (TA;) and اخلف ▼ عَلَيْكَ خَيْرًا, (Mṣb, TA,) meaning the same; (TA;) and [so] اخلف ▼ لَكَ خَيْرًا and بِخَيْرٍ: and اخلف ▼ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْكَ مَالَكَ and لَكَ مَالَكَ [*May God restore*, or *replace, to thee thy property*]. (Mṣb.) خَلَفَ أَبَاهُ, (Ḳ,) aor. ـُ, (TA,) means *He became behind his father;* (Ḳ;) and if so, its inf. n. is خَلْفٌ: (TA:) or it means *he became in the place of his father;* (Ḳ;) and if so, its inf. n. is خَلَفٌ: (TA:) and خَلَفَ مَكَانَ أَبِيهِ, inf. n. خِلَافَةٌ (Ḳ) and خَلَفٌ, (TA,) *he became in the place of his father, exclusively of every other.* (Ḳ.) You say also, خَلَفَتِ الفَاكِهَةُ بَعْضَهَا بَعْضًا, (JK, Ḳ,) inf. n. خَلْفٌ, (JK, TA,) or خَلَفٌ, (TA, [the former being there altered to the latter (which is the more probably correct), or the latter to the former,]) and خِلْفَةٌ, (JK, TA,) *The fruit replaced other fruit;* or *became substituted for other fruit.* (JK,* Ḳ,* TA. [In the CḲ, صارَ خَلْفًا is erroneously put for صَارَتْ خَلَفًا.]) And خَلَفَ فُلَانٌ عَلَى فُلَانَةَ, inf. n. خِلَافَةٌ, [like عَقَبَ عَلَيْهَا,] *Such a man took as his wife such a woman after another husband* [*and thus supplied his place*]. (Z, TA.) — خَلَفَ فُلَانًا, (aor. ـُ, TA,) *He took*, or *seized, such a one from behind him;* (JK,* Ḳ;) as also اختلفهُ ▼. (TA.) And hence, (TA,) خَلَفَ لَهُ بِالسَّيْفِ (JK, TA) *He came to him from behind him, and smote his neck*, or *struck off his head, with the sword.* (TA.) — خَلَفَ فُلَانٌ بِعَقِبِى [is explained as meaning] *Such a one stayed*, or *abode, after me.* (Mṣb in art. عقب.) [But] — خَلَفَ بِعَقِبِ فُلَانٍ is said by some to mean خَالَفَهُ ▼ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ [q. v.]: accord. to Aṣ, however, it means *He parted with such a one on the condition of doing a certain thing, and then came behind him* [or *behind his back*] *and did another thing after parting with him:* and Az says that this is a more correct explanation than the former one. (TA.) [Hence, app.,] one says also, إِنَّ امْرَأَةَ فُلَانٍ تَخْلُفُ زَوْجَهَا بِالنِّزَاعِ إِلَى غَيْرِهِ إِذَا غَابَ عَنْهَا [*Verily the wife of such a one is unfaithful to her husband by yearning towards another when he is absent from her:* or *deceives her husband behind his back by yearning towards another;* for it is implied, by an ex. given, that اذا غاب عنها is added by way of explanation]. (TA.) خَلَفَهُ also signifies *He spoke of him*, or *mentioned him*, [*behind his back*, or] *when he was not present:* so in the phrase, خَلَفَهُ بِخَيْرٍ or بِشَرٍّ [*He spoke of him behind his back well* or *ill*]. (TA.) And one says, يَخْلُفُ النَّاسَ مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ [meaning *He defames men behind their backs*]: the action signified hereby is like غِيبَةٌ, and may be [*by making signs*] *with the side of the mouth*, and *with the eye*, and *with the head.* (TA in art. همز.) — خَلَفَ عَنْ أَصْحَابِهِ, (Ḳ, TA,) aor. ـُ, *He remained behind*, or *after, his companions; did not go forth with them;* as also قَعَدَ خِلَافَ ▼ أَصْحَابِهِ [similar to a phrase mentioned near the beginning of this

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