

lāweh], (S,) or فَالِجُ بَنُ خَلَاوَةٍ, (so in the JK and K in this art., and in the S and K in art. فَلَاحُ) meaning [i. e. *I am clear, or quit, of this affair*]: (JK, S, K:) a saying originating from its being asked of Fálj Ibn-Khaláweh, on the day of Er-Raḡam, 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. فَلَاحُ.) And خَلَى [alone] signifies خَالٍ مِنَ الْهَمِّ [Free from anxiety]; contr. of شَجَى. (S.) It is said in a prov., وَبَلَّ شَجَى مِنَ الْخَلَى, i. e. *Woe to him who is occupied by anxiety from him who is free therefrom*: (TA:) and in another, مَا يَلْقَى الشَّجَى, 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 الْخَلَى [in these provs.] is from الْخَزَنُ meaning "Grief passed away from him," and "quitted him." (Har p. 590.) And أَنْتَ خَلِيَّةٌ means خَالِيَةً 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 النِّسَاءِ, a phrase occurring in the TA:] and a woman having no husband; (K;) thus without ة: (TA:) pl. أَخْلَاءُ: (K;) and خَلَوَةٌ, also, has the latter meaning; dual خَلَوَتَانِ, and pl. خَلَوَاتٌ: and so has مُخْلِيَّةٌ: and خَلِيَّةٌ means a woman having no husband nor children; pl. خَلِيَّاتٌ. (TA.) — [And Alone; as also مُخَلٍّ, and خَلَوٌ.] It is said in a prov., أَشَدُّ خَلَوًا الذِّئْبُ مُخْلِيًا أَشَدُّ, i. e. *The wolf when [alone or] in a vacant place [is most courageous, or violent]*; (TA;) or خَالِيًا [which means the same]. (JK.) [And another reading is أَشَدُّ. See Freytag's Arab. Prov., i. 500.] And one says, وَجَدْتُ فَلَانَةً مُخْلِيَةً, meaning خَالِيَةً [i. e. *I found such a woman alone*]. (TA.) And وَجَدَهُمَا خَلَوَيْنِ, i. e. *He found them two alone*. (K.) — [Also Past, or past away: as well as going, going away, or passing away.] الْقُرُونُ الْخَالِيَةُ means [The generations] that have passed. (JK, S, TA.)

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

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

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

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

مُسْتَحِلٌّ Devoting himself to religious services

or exercises [app. in solitude or seclusion, or in a خَلْوَةٌ; 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. خَلَى, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَخْلِي, (Mṣb,) inf. n. خَلَى; (Mṣb, K;) and اَخْتَلَى; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) He cut the herbage called خَلَى: (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 يَخْتَلَى خَلَاهَا, (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) i. e. [Its fresh herbage] shall not be cut. (Mṣb.) — خَلَى الدَّابَّةَ, (S,) or البَاشِيَةَ, (K,) aor. as above; (S, K;) or اَخْلَى, inf. n. اِخْلَاةٌ; (TA, as from the K;) He cut the herbage called خَلَى (S, K) for the beast, (S,) or for the cattle: (K:) and he fed the beast, or the cattle, with خَلَى. (TA.) — خَلَى الشَّعِيرَ He collected the barley in a مَخْلَاةٌ. (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 اَخْلَى الْقَدْرَ † He kindled a fire for the cooking-pot with camels', or similar, dung; as though he put خَلَى to it. (TA.) And † اُخْلِيَتْ, said of a cooking-pot, † It had firewood put to it, like as a she-camel has خَلَى put to her, and kindled beneath it: or, as some relate a verse in which it occurs, † خَلِيَتْ, [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 اللَّجَامَ, (JK, TA,) † He put the bit in the mouth of the horse, (JK, K, TA,) like fresh خَلَى. (JK.) — And خَلَى اللَّجَامَ, (K, TA,) اَعْنِ الْفَرَسَ, 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 خَلَى, below: — and see also 1.

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

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

7. اَخْلَى, said of خَلَى, It was cut. (S.)

8: see 1, in two places. [Hence,] السَّيْفُ يَخْتَلِي † The sword cuts off the arms and the legs. (JK, S, TA.)

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

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

a mistake occasioned by an omission:]) or i. q. رُطْبٌ, (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 قَضَاةٌ: (Mṣb:) n. un. خَلَاةٌ: (S, Mṣb, K:) or this signifies any herb (بَقْلَةٌ) that one pulls up: (K, TA:) pl. أَخْلَاءُ, (K,) a pl. sometimes used [app. as meaning sorts of خَلَى]. (TA.) [Hence,] عَبْدٌ وَخَلَى 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, وَخَلَى فِي يَدَيْهِ [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 † I was not a breaker of a promise. (TA.) And [hence also, app., if this be the right reading,] اِنَّهُ لَخَلَوُ الْخَلَا: [or rather الْخَلَى]; or † الْخَلَاةُ: see خَلَاةٌ, in art. خَلَوُ.

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

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

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

مَخْلَاةٌ A thing [or bag] into which خَلَى 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] خَلَى therein for their beasts: (JK:) pl. مَخَالٍ. (TA.) — مَخَالِي — جَدَجَ: see الْقَتَبُ.

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

خمر

1. خَمَّرَ, aor. - (JK, S, K) and - (K,) [the latter irreg.,] inf. n. خَمْرٌ (JK, K) and خَمَرٌ, (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