

(§:) or having the ear slit after it has been pierced: (§ and Mṣb* and TA in art. **خرب**;) and **مُخْرَمٌ**, likewise, signifies having the ear slit; as also **أُخْرِبُ** and **مُخْرِبٌ**. (TA in that art.) And the fem., applied to a she-goat, *Having her ear slit crosswise*. (K. [See also **خَدَمَةٌ**].) Also, the fem., applied to an ear, *Slit, or perforated, or mutilated*. (K,* TA.) = Also *A pool of water left by a torrent*; because one part thereof passes away (**يَنْخَرِمُ**) to another: pl. **خُرْمٌ**. (TA.) — And the fem. also signifies *Any hill, or rising ground, sloping down into a [hollow such as is termed] وَهْدَةٌ*; (K.); and so the masc.: (TA:) or any [hill such as is termed] **أَكْمَةٌ** having a side whereby it cannot be ascended. (K.) = **أُخْرَمُ** **الْكَنْفِ** *The extremity of the spine of the scapula*: (§:) or a notch, or small hollowed place, [app. the glenoid cavity,] at the extremity of the spine of the scapula, (JK, T, TA,) next the socket: (T, TA:) pl. **أُخْرَامٌ**: (JK, T, TA:) or **أُخْرَمًا**, and **أُخْرَمًا فِي الْكَنْفَيْنِ**, in the K miswritten **الْكَنْفَيْنِ**, signifies the heads of the two scapulae, next the upper arms: (K,* TA:) or the two extremities, or edges, of the lower portion of the two scapulae, which surround, or border, the **كُعْبُرَةٌ** [app. here meaning the thick part next to the inferior angle] of the scapula: and **الْأُخْرَمُ** *the end of the spine [of the scapula]*. (K,* TA. [In the K is here added, accord. to different copies, **حَيْثُ يَنْخَدَعُ**, as in the TA; or **حَيْثُ يَنْخَدُمُ**, as in the CK; or **حَيْثُ يَنْخَدِرُ**: the right reading seems to be **حَيْثُ يَنْخَرِمُ**, where it forms a kind of cleft; app. meaning where it forms the glenoid cavity. In the CK, for **مُنْقَطِعُ الْعَيْرِ**, is erroneously put **مُنْقَطِعُ الْعَيْنِ**; and **و** is erroneously prefixed to the former noun.]) — **الْأُخْرَمَانِ** *Two cleft bones at the extremity of the interior of the upper part of the inside of the mouth*. (K.) = **أُخْرَمُ الرَّأْيِ** † *A man weak in judgment*. (JK, TA.)

مُخْرِمٌ *The end of a prominence, or projecting part, of a mountain*: pl. **مُخْرِمَاتٌ**: (§:) or **مُخْرِمٌ جَبَلٌ** signifies the prominence, or projecting part, of a mountain: [like **مُخْرِمٌ**:] and **مُخْرِمٌ سَيْلٌ**, *the extremity of a torrent*: (K: [accord. to the TK, of a sword; for **مُخْرِمُ السَيْفِ** is there put in the place of **مُخْرِمُ السَيْلِ**:]) pl. as above: (TA:) and **مُخْرِمٌ أَكْمَةٌ** and **مُخْرِمٌ أَكْمَةٌ** signify *the place where a hill such as is termed أَكْمَةٌ ends*. (K.) Also *A [road such as is termed] ثَنِيَّةٌ, between two mountains*: (TA:) [or the pl.] **مُخْرِمَاتٌ** signifies the mouths of [mountain-roads such as are termed] **فِجَاجٌ**: (§:) or roads in rugged tracts: (Skr, K:) or roads in mountains, and in sands. (IAth, TA.) [Hence,] **مُخْرِمَاتٌ ذَاتُ يَمِينٍ** † *An oath in which are ways of evasion*. (§, TA.) And **لَا مَخْرِمَ لَهَا** † *There is no good in an oath that has not ways of evasion*: from **مُخْرِمٌ** signifying “*a ثَنِيَّةٌ between two mountains*.” (TA.) And **هَذِهِ يَمِينٌ قَدْ طَلَعَتْ فِي الْمَخْرِمِ** † [This is an oath that has come forth in expressions that admit of ways of evasion]: said

of an oath that affords a way [or rather ways] of evasion to the utterer thereof. (AZ, TA.) — [The pl.] **الْمَخْرِمَاتُ** [or **مُخْرِمَاتُ اللَّيْلِ**] also signifies *The first portions of the night*. (K.) It occurs in an instance in which some read **الْمَخْرِمَاتُ** [pl. of **مُخْرِمٌ**, q. v.]. (TA.)

نَهَى أَنْ يُخْرِمَ: see **أُخْرِمَ**. It is said in a trad., **نَهَى أَنْ يُضْحَى بِالْمُخْرِمَةِ الْأَذِنِ** *He forbade the sacrificing as an أَضْحِيَّةٌ [q. v.] the animal having the ear cut, or cut off, or mutilated: or having many perforations, and slits, in its ear*. (TA.)

مُخْرِمَاتٌ: see **خَرْمَةٌ**.

مُخْرِمُونَ: see **خُرَامٌ**.

خرب

خُرُوبٌ and **خُرُوبٌ**: see **خُرُوبٌ**, in art. **خرب**.

خُرَابَاتَانِ: see **خُرَابَاتَانِ**, in art. **خرب**.

خرو

خُرَّةُ الْفَأْسِ, as in the Tekmileh, on the authority of Fr; in the K and accord. to Sgh, **خُرَّةُ الْفَأْسِ**, which is a mistake; (TA;) **خُرَّتُ** [q. v. in art. **خرت**] of the **فَأْسِ**: pl. **خُرَاتٌ**; (Fr, Sgh, K, TA;) like as **ثُبَّةٌ** has for its pl. **ثُبَاتٌ**. (TA.)

الْخُرَاتَانِ *Two stars*, (K,) mentioned [and described] in art. **خرت**, (TA,) each of which is [said to be] called **خُرَّةٌ**: (K:) accord. to ISd, only the dual form of the word is known; and the radical **ت** and the augmentative **ت** [by which latter is meant **ة**] are in the dual alike: (TA:) but Kr and others say that it is dual of **خُرَّةٌ**, and belongs to this art. (TA in art. **خرت**.)

خُرُوةٌ: see the first paragraph in this art.

خز

خَزٌ *A certain kind of cloth, (§, A, K,) well known, (K, TA,) woven of wool and silk*: (TA:) and also a kind of cloth entirely of silk; and this is the kind which one is forbidden to ride upon and to sit upon; not the former kind, which is allowable, and was sometimes worn by companions of the Prophet and by the next succeeding generation, as IAth has ascertained: (TA:) derived from **خَزَزٌ**, (K, TA,) accord. to some: (TA:) or it is the name of a certain beast [thought by Golius to be the beaver]: and afterwards applied to the cloth made of its fur: (Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. **خَزُوزٌ**. (§, A, Mṣb, K.) [Golius seems to derive it from the Persian **قَز**, meaning *raw silk*; and assigns to it also the meaning of a coarser kind of spun silk.] **خَزُوزٌ وَبَزُوزٌ** signifies *Good cloths, or stuffs, or garments*. (A in art. **بز**.)

خَزَزٌ *The male of the أَرْبٌ [or hare]*: (§, A, Mṣb, K:) or the offspring of the **أَرْبِ**: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] **أَخْرَزَةٌ** (K) and [of mult.] **خَزَزَانٌ**. (S, Mṣb, K.) Hence the saying, **مَسَّ مَسَّ الْخَزَزِ**

[The feel of him, or it, is like the feel of the male, or young, hare]. (A, TA.)

خَزَزٌ *A seller of خَزَزٍ*. (TA.)

أَرْضٌ مَخْرَزَةٌ *A land containing, (K,* TA,) or abounding with, (TA,) خَزَزَانِ, pl. of **خَزَزٌ**. (K, TA.)*

خز

1. **خَزَزَتِ الْعَيْنُ**, aor. **خَزَزَتْ**, (Mṣb,) inf. n. **خَزَزٌ**, (§, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) *The eye was, or became, narrow and small*: (§, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) or it contracted its sight, naturally: (K:) or **خَزَزَ**, aor. **خَزَزَ**, (K,) inf. n. as above, (§, K,) signifies *he (a man) was as though he looked from the outer angle of the eye*: (§, A:*) or he looked as though on one side: or he opened and closed his eyes; (K;) or, his eye: (M:) or he had a distortion (حَوْلٌ) of one of his eyes: (K:) [or he had eyes looking towards his nose; or, looking sideways; (see **أُخْزِرَ**); or, looking towards their outer angles; (see **خَزَزَةٌ**); see also 2, and 6, and Q. Q. 1.] = **خَزَزَهُ**, aor. **خَزَزَهُ**, (TA,) inf. n. **خَزَزٌ**, (K,) *He looked at him from the outer angle of the eye*; (K,* TA;) as one does in pride, and in light estimation of the object at which he looks. (MF.) A poet says,

* لَا تَخْزُرِ الْقَوْمَ شُرًّا عَنْ مُعَارَضَةٍ *

[Look not thou at the people from the outer angle of the eye, askew, sideways]. (TA.) = **خَزَزَ** [as an intrans. v.] *He affected, or pretended, to be cunning; i. e. intelligent, or sagacious; or intelligent with a mixture of craft and forecast*; syn. **تَدَاهَى**. (IAṣr, K. [See also 2.]) = Also *He fled*. (K.)

2. **خَزَرَ**, (TA,) inf. n. **تَخْزِيرٌ**, (K,) *He made narrow*. (K, TA.) You say, **خَزَرَ عَيْنِي** *He (an old man) narrowed his eyes; contracted his eyelids as though they were sewed together; to collect the light*: when a young man does so, **يَتَدَاهَى بِذَلِكَ** [i. e. he affects, or pretends, thereby, to be cunning; i. e. intelligent, or sagacious; or intelligent with a mixture of craft and forecast]. (IAṣr. [See also **خَزَرَ**: and see 6.]])

6. **تَخَازَرَ** *He looked from the outer angle of his eye*. (TA. [See also Q. Q. 1.]) — *He pretended, or made a show of, what is termed خَزَزٌ*: [see 1.] (TA, and Ḥar p. 62.) — *He contracted his eyelids, to sharpen the sight*: (§, Mṣb, K:) a verb similar to **تَعَامَى** and **تَجَاهَلَ**. (§. [See also 2.]])

Q. Q. 1. **خَزَزَتْ** *He looked from the outer angles of his eyes*: from the subst. **خَزَزِيرٌ**, because the animal so called is **أُخْزِرٌ**. (A. [See also 6.]) — Also *He acted like the swine*. (TA in art. **خنزير**.)

خَزَرَ [commonly known only as inf. n. of **خَزَرَ** or **خَزِرَتِ الْعَيْنُ**]: see **خَزِيرٌ**.

أُخْزِرَ: see **أُخْزِرَ**.

خَزَزَةٌ: see **خَزَزَةٌ**.