

مَخْنُوقٌ and خَنِقٌ and خَنِيقٌ (JK, K) and خَانِقٌ, applied to a man, [and to any animal, as also مَخْنُوقٌ, Throttled, or strangled, i. e. having his throat squeezed that he may die; but not always meaning, so as to be killed thereby; often meaning, simply, throttled, strangled, or choked;] (JK;); all signify the same; from خَنْقَهُ (JK, K:) or خَانِقٌ, in the place of خَنِيقٌ, signifies ذُو خَنْقٍ [app. meaning having a خَنْقٍ, or cord, &c., by which he is throttled, or strangled, round his neck; or perhaps having a خَنْقٍ, or quinsy]: (TA:); and شَاةٌ مَخْنُوقَةٌ and شَاةٌ مَخْنُوقَةٌ signify a sheep, or goat, throttled, or strangled, i. e. having its throat squeezed that it may die: (Msb:); or the latter of these two means a sheep, or goat, throttled, or strangled, or choked, by itself (انْخَنَقَتْ بِنَفْسِهَا). (S, TA. [See 8.]) It is said in a prov., (Meyd,) اِفْتَدَى مَخْنُوقٌ, (Meyd, K,) i. e. [Ransom thyself, O thou who art throttled, or strangled, or choked]; applied to any one distressed and constrained; (Meyd:); meaning free thyself from difficulty (K, TA) and harm: (TA:); or, as some relate it, اِفْتَدَى مَخْنُوقٌ [One throttled, or strangled, or choked, ransomed himself]. (Meyd.)

مَخْتَنِقٌ A narrow place or pass. (S, TA.) [See also خَانِقٌ, near the end of the paragraph.]

مَخْتَنِيقٌ A horse whose blaze occupies his jaws, (K, TA,) extending to the roots of his ears. (TA.)

مَخْنُوقٌ : شَاةٌ مَخْنُوقَةٌ.

خنو

خَنِىٌّ see خَنَا, aor. يَخْنُو, inf. n. خَنُوٌ and خَنَا: in the art. here following.

خنى

1. خَنِىٌّ (S, K) عَلَيْهِ (S) (TA,) aor. خَنِىٌّ, inf. n. خَنِىٌّ; (TA;) as also خَنَا, (JK, K,) aor. يَخْنُو, (JK, TA,) inf. n. خَنُوٌ and خَنَا; (JK, TA;) and خَنِىٌّ (JK, S, K) عَلَيْهِ فِي مَنْطِقِهِ (S, TA,) or عَلَيْهِ فِي مَنْطِقِهِ (JK, S, K) against him. (S, TA.) = خَنِىٌّ (JK, K,) [aor. يَخْنُو, inf. n. خَنِىٌّ, (TA.)] He cut, or severed, the trunk of a palm-tree (JK, K) with an axe; (JK;) as also خَنَا. (JK, TA.)

4: see 1. — اخنى عَلَيْهِ also signifies He, (a man, S,) or it, (misfortune, Ham p. 430,) corrupted, or marred, his state. (S, Ham, TA.) And the same, (S,) or عَلَيْهِمُ (JK, K,) said of time, or fortune, (JK, S,) It destroyed him, or them. (JK, S, K.) And the former, said of time, It became long to him. (K.) — اخنى بِهِ signifies اَسْلَمَهُ وَخَفَرَ ذِمَّتَهُ [or, app., بِذِمَّتِهِ: a phrase which admits of two contr. meanings; He betrayed him, and broke his covenant, or the like; and he preserved him in safety, and fulfilled

his covenant, &c.]. (TA.) — اخنى الجرادُ The locusts had many eggs. (AHn, K.) — اخنى المرعى The pasturage had much and luxuriant herbage. (AHn, K.)*

خَنَا [more properly written خَنِىٌّ, originally an inf. n.,] Foul, abominable, unseemly, or obscene, speech: (S, TA, and Ham p. 489:); or the most foul, abominable, unseemly, or obscene, of speech. (JK, T, TA.) And خَنَايَةٌ [written without any syll. signs, app. فَحَاشَةٌ, like خَنَايَةٌ, is of the measure فعالة from خَنَا [and seems to be syn. therewith as an inf. n. or as a subst.]: it occurs in the saying of El-Katamee,

* دَعُوا التَّمَرَ لَا تُتَنُوا عَلَيْهَا خَنَايَةٌ *
* فَقَدْ أَحْسَسَتْ فِي جِلِّ مَا بَيْنَنَا التَّمَرَ *

[Leave ye dates: speak not of them in a foul manner, or speak not of them foul speech; for dates have benefited in most of what has occurred between us, or among us]. (TA.) — خَنَا الدَّهْرُ The calamities of time or fortune. (JK, K.)

خَنَا كَلَامٌ Foul, abominable, unseemly, or obscene, speech; and كَلِمَةٌ خَنِىَّةٌ a foul, an abominable, an unseemly, or an obscene, word or expression or sentence: (S:); or most foul, &c.: (JK:); [or having a foul, an abominable, an unseemly, or an obscene, meaning; for] خَنِىٌّ is not a verbal epithet, since we know not الْكَلِمَةُ الْخَنِىَّةُ, but a possessive epithet; like the instance, mentioned by Sb, in رَجُلٌ طَعْمٌ, meaning ذُو طَعَامٍ; and سَيِّمٌ بِالتَّمَارِ [or صَاحِبٌ تَمَارٍ], meaning نَهْرٌ. (TA.)

خَنَا: see خَنَايَةٌ.

اخنى الاسماءُ The most foul, or abominable, or unseemly, of names. (TA.) [See اَخْنَعُ.]

خو

خَوْ Hunger. (IAqr, K.) [And so خَوِيٌّ and خَوَاءٌ, belonging to art. خَوِيٌّ; with which the present art. is intimately connected.] = A wide valley: (K:) any wide valley in a soft, or plain, [low ground such as is termed] جَوٌّ; (Az, TA;) as also خَوِيٌّ: (Az, TA in art. خَوِيٌّ:) and low, or depressed, ground; (TA;) as also خَوَةٌ: (JK, TA:); or the former, a soft place: (JK:); or soft ground; as in the saying, وَقَعَ عَرْسُكَ بِخَوٍ, What thou hast planted has chanced to be in soft ground, in which it will take root and not fail to be productive. (TA.)

[خَوِيٌّ, by a mistake in the CK, in art. خَوِيٌّ, is made to signify Honey: see خَوَاءٌ in that art.]

خَوَةٌ [app. خَوَةٌ] Languor: occurring in a trad., in which it is said, وَأَخَذَ أَبَا جَهْلٍ خَوَةٌ فَلَا يَنْطِقُ, [And a languor seized Aboo-Jahl, so that he spoke not]. (IAth, TA.)

خَوَةٌ A vacant land. (K.) — See also خَوَةٌ = Also a dial. var. of اُخْوَةٌ. (IAth, TA in art. اُخْوَةٌ: see 1 in that art.)

خوا

خَاٌ The name of the letter خ, q. v.; as also خَاٌ: [it is called خَا in a case of pause, and خَاٌ when made a noun:] it is fem. and masc.: [its dim. is خَيْيَةٌ, meaning a خ written small, or indistinct: (see خَاٌ in art. حَوَا:)] and its pl. is خَاآتٌ and اُخَايَةٌ and اُخَايَةٌ. (TA in باب الالف اللينة.)

خَاٌ بِكَ عَلَيْنَا, (AZ* and S* and TA in باب الالف اللينة, and K and TA in the present art.,) in which خَاٌ is a صَوْتُ [or noun significant of a sound], indecl., with kesr for its termination; (S, TA;) and خَايِيٌّ بِكَ, as in the Book of the Nawadir by Ibn-Hani, (Az, TA,) in which latter, ISd says, the ي is not for a sign of the fem. gender, because the word is a صوت; and, as Sh says, on the authority of A'Obeyd, خَايِيٌّ; but correctly written as in the Book of Ibn-Hani; (Az, TA;) Hasten thou [to us]: (AZ, Az, S, K, TA:); it is also used in addressing a female, and two persons, and a pl. number: (S, TA:); you say [خَايِيٌّ بِكَ, and] خَايِيٌّ بِكَ; and خَايِيٌّ بِكَمَا, and خَايِيٌّ بِكَمَا; and خَايِيٌّ بِكَمَا, and] خَايِيٌّ بِكَمَا. (TA.) In the saying of El-Kumeiyt,

* بِخَايِيٌّ بِكَ اَلْحَقُّ يَبْتَفُونَ وَحَى هَلْ *

[which app. means Calling out "Hasten thou, come up with us," and "Come," or "come quickly," &c.,] it is held by Ibn-Selemeh to be used as an imprecation, meaning خَبِتُ [mayest thou be disappointed of attaining that which thou desirest]; the poet saying بِخَايِيٌّ for بِأَمْرِكَ الَّذِي بِخَايِيٌّ [meaning By thine affair that shall result in disappointment, and be an occasion of loss]: which, as you see, is at variance with the explanation of AZ. (S, TA.)

خَوِيٌّ and خَاوِيٌّ and خَوِيٌّ [a mistranscription for خَوِيٌّ, like بَدَوِيٌّ and تَبَوِيٌّ] rel. ns. of خَاٌ and خَا the names of the letter خ. (TA in باب الالف اللينة.)

خوب

1. خَابَ, aor. يَخُوبُ, inf. n. خَوْبٌ, He was, or became, poor, needy, or indigent. (IAqr, K.) — See also خَابَ in art. خيب.

خَوْبَةٌ A state of utter destitution, in which nothing remains in possession: so in the saying, اُصَابَتْهُمُ خَوْبَةٌ [A state of utter destitution befell them]. (A'Obeyd, T.) — Hunger: (AA, T, S, A, K:) pl. خَوْبَاتٌ. (TA.) So in the phrase, اُصَابَتْهُ خَوْبَةٌ [Hunger befell him]. (AA, S.) Sh knew not this word, and thought it to be a mistake for خَوْبَةٌ; (T;) which latter signifies "want." (S.) [See the latter word.] = A tract of land upon which rain has not fallen, between two tracts of land watered by rain. (AA, S, K.) — Land that is bad, (S,) in which is no pasture (S, K) nor water. (TA.) So in the saying, نَزَلْنَا بِخَوْبَةٍ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ [We alighted in bad land, without pasture or water]. (S.) [See also خَوْبَةٌ.]