

خوت

1. خَاتَ (S, A, K,) aor. يَخُوتُ, inf. n. خَوْتُ (S, TA) and خَوَاتَةٌ; (TA;) and اختاتُ (S, K,) and اختاتُ; (K;) He (a hawk, or falcon, S, K, and an eagle, A, TA) pounced down, or made a stoop, upon the prey, or quarry, (S, A, K,) to take it, or seize it, (S,) making a sound to be heard with his wings. (TA.) And خَاتَتِ الْعَقَابُ, aor. تَخُوتُ, inf. n. خَوَاتُ, The eagle made a sound by the motion of its wings [in pouncing down]. (S.) = Also خاتُ (K,) inf. n. خَوْتُ, (TA,) He (for instance an eagle, TA) seized, or snatched away, (K, TA,) a thing; (TA;) and so تَخُوتُ, (IAqr, K,) and اختاتُ. (TA in art. خيت [where this last is said to belong to the present art.]) You say of the hawk, الطَّيْرُ اختاتُ He seized, or snatched away, the birds: (TA in art. خيت:) and of the wolf, الشَّاةُ اختاتُ (Fr, S, TA) He seized, or snatched away, the sheep or goat; (TA in art. خيت;) or he stole away the sheep or goat by stratagem. (Fr, S, K.) — خات ماله He (a man) lessened, or diminished, his property; or took from it by little and little; syn. تَقَصَّصَ; (K;) as also تَخَوْتُ ماله (S, K,) and تَخَوُّهُ: (S;) and خات ماله, aor. يَخُوْتُهُ and يَخِيْتُهُ, [he lessened, or diminished, to him his property; or did so by taking from it by little and little;] both signify the same. (K in art. خيت.) — And خات He (a man, TA) lessened, diminished, or impaired, his provision of corn or food (ميرته); or made it defective, or deficient. (K.) = خات, (aor. as above, Mṣb,) also signifies He (a man) broke his promise: (IAqr, S, Mṣb, K:) and broke, or dissolved, his compact, contract, or covenant. (K.)

3. مَخَاوَتَةٌ (K,) inf. n. خَاوَتْ دُونِي, (TA,) i. q. سَارَقَةٌ [i. e. He cast his eye furtively towards a spot between me and him; meaning, towards me: see similar phrases in art. دون.] (K.)

5: see 1, in two places: — and see also 8, in two places.

7: see 1, first sentence.

8: see 1, in four places. — One says also, اختات بلدًا, and تخوته, He cut off for himself a land, or district. (IAqr, TA in art. خوى.) — And فلان يَخْتَاتُ حَدِيثَ الْقَوْمِ (S, K,*) and يَتَخَوْتُ (S,) Such a one takes of the discourse of the people, or party, and learns it by heart [one part after another]. (S, K,*) In [some of] the copies of the K, in the explanation of اختات الحدِيثَ, for فَتَخَطَّفَهُ is erroneously put فَتَخَطَّفَهُ. (TA.) — And ائْتَمَرُوا بِخَتَاتُونَ اللَّيْلِ, meaning ائْتَمَرُوا بِخَتَاتُونَ اللَّيْلِ وَيَقْطَعُونَ الطَّرِيقَ [Verily they journey by night, and make the road to be feared, relying upon their strength, and robbing and slaying men]. (S: [in two copies of which I find يَسِيرُونَ in the place of يَسْرُونَ.]

خَوَاتُ The sound made by the motion of the wings of an eagle. (S, K.) [In a copy of the S, I find it said that this word is fem., though its meaning is masc.; and the same is said in the TA, doubtless from another copy of the S; but

this observation, which is omitted in one copy of the S in my possession, applies to خَوَاتَةٌ, mentioned in art. خوى in the S, as meaning صَوْتُ.] And A sound [absolutely]; (K;) as also خَوَاتَةٌ: (TA:) or the sound, or noise, of thunder, and of a torrent, or flow of water. (AHn, K.) A poet says,

* فَلَا حَسَّ إِلَّا خَوَاتُ السَّيُولِ *

[And there was no sound but the noise of the torrents]; (AHn, TA;) which shows that we should read in the K وَالسَّيْلِ; not والسيل, as in some copies. (TA.)

خَوَاتَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

خَوَاتٌ A bold, daring, brave, or courageous, man. (S, K.) — One who is always eating, but does not eat much. (K.) = A great promise-breaker. (Mṣb.)

خَايْتُ [act. part. n. of 1]. خَائِتَةٌ signifies An eagle (عَقَابٌ) pouncing down, or making a stoop, (S, K,) and thereby causing a sound to be heard. (S.) = Breaking his promise; or one who breaks a promise. (Mṣb.)

خوخ

خُوخٌ [The peach, or peaches;] a well-known kind of fruit, (K, TA,) which is eaten; (TA;) i. q. دَرَقَنٌ: (K in art. درقن:) sing., (K,) or n. un., (S,) خُوخَةٌ. (S, K.) = See also what follows.

خُوخَةٌ: see above. = Also An aperture (S, A, Mgh, K) in a wall, (S, A, Mgh,) admitting the light (S, A, K) to a house, or chamber. (K.) — A passage (مُخْتَرِقٌ) between any two houses, not having a door, or gate: (K:) of the dial. of El-Hijáz; (TA;) [and of Egypt, where it is applied to a lane leading from one street or quarter to another: coll. gen. n. خُوخٌ:] accord. to some, a passage (مُخْتَرِقٌ) between any two things: and a small door-way between two houses, or chambers, with a door affixed to it. (L.) — A wicket, or small door, (A, Mgh,) in a large door. (A.) [Golius, as on the authority of Meyd, explains it as meaning Fenestella in medio januae.] — [Also applied to A sluice in a rivulet: see دَرَقَةٌ.] — †The anus; syn. دُبُرٌ. (K, TA.) = A kind of green garment: (Az, K:) of the dial. of Mekkeh. (TA.)

خود

2. خَوْدٌ (L,) inf. n. تَخَوِيدٌ (S, L, K,) He (a camel, L) went quickly; or was quick in his pace or going: (S, L, K:) he went quickly, and threw out his legs: or, as some say, he shook, as though he were convulsed: and in like manner, a male ostrich: and sometimes it is said of a man, signifying as first explained above. (L.) — خَوْدَ رَأَاهُ: see art. رَأَى. = He sent the stallion, في الإبل among the camels. (L, K.) = He obtained somewhat of food. (K.)

5. تَخَوْدٌ He (a camel) shook in going, by reason of briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness.

(A.) — It (a branch) inclined, (A, TA,) or bent. (K.)

خَوْدٌ, applied to a girl, (S,) or young woman, (L,) or a female, (A, K,) Soft, or tender, (S, A, L, K,) and youthful: (A:) or goodly, or beautiful, in make, and youthful, (L, K,) not yet of middle age: (L:) pl. خَوْدَاتٌ (L, K) and خَوْدٌ; (S, L, K;) the latter like لَدُنْ as pl. of لَدُنْ, an epithet applied to a spear. (S, L.)

خور

1. خَوَارٌ, aor. يَخُوْرُ (S, A, Mgh,) inf. n. خَوَارٌ (JK, S, A, Mgh, K*) and خَوْرٌ (JK,) He (a bull) uttered his cry; [i. e. lowed, or bellowed;] (Lth, JK, S, A, Mgh, K;) this being its primary signification: (Er-Rághib:) the inf. n. خَوَارٌ, used agreeably with this explanation, occurs in the Kur xx. 90 [and vii. 146]: (S:) it signifies the loud crying [i. e. the lowing or bellowing] of a cow and of a calf: (Lth:) and the crying [i. e. bleating] of sheep, or that of goats, and of gazelles, (K,) and of any beast: (Er-Rághib:) and the sounding [i. e. whizzing] of arrows: (K:) of any of these, you say, خَارٌ, aor. and inf. n. as above. (TA.) [Hence,] لَهْ صَوْتُ كَخَوَارِ الثَّوْرِ He has a voice like the bellowing of the bull. (A.) — [And hence, (see 10,)] خَارَ عَلَيْهِ † He bent, turned, or inclined, towards him. (A.) = خَارٌ, aor. as above, (S, Mṣb,) inf. n. خَوْرٌ (S, K, [for which Golius, as on these authorities, substitutes خَوْرَةٌ]) said of a man, (S,) and of anything, (TA,) He, or it, was, or became, weak, or feeble, (S, Mṣb, K,) and languid; (S, TA;) as also خَوْرٌ (TA,) aor. يَخُوْرُ (JK,) inf. n. خَوْرٌ; (S, K, TA;) and خَوْرٌ (JK, TA,) inf. n. تَخَوِيرٌ. (K.) خَارٌ and خَوْرٌ both signify It was soft, or fragile; said of anything, like a reed. (JK.) It is said in a trad. of 'Omar, لَنْ يَخُوْرَ قَوِيٌّ مَا دَامَ صَاحِبًا بَنْزِعَ وَيَنْزُو, meaning A possessor of strength (صَاحِبٌ قُوَّةٌ) will not be weak as long as he can pull his bow and leap to his beast. (TA.) In a camel that is drinking, خَوْرٌ denotes, or implies, a quality that is praised; i. e. Patient enduring of thirst and fatigue: and a quality dispraised; i. e. the lacking patience to endure thirst and fatigue. (TA.) — Also, said of heat, (S, TA,) and of cold, inf. n. خَوْرٌ and خَوْرَةٌ (JK,) † It became faint; it remitted, or abated; (JK, S, TA;) and so خَوْرٌ, inf. n. خَوْرٌ; and خَوْرٌ. (TA.) And خَارَ عَنَّا, said of cold, It ceased from us; quitted us. (A.) = خَارَهُ (JK, S,) inf. n. خَوْرٌ (S, K,) He hit, or hurt, his خَوْرَانِ (JK, S, K,*) in thrusting or piercing him with a spear or the like. (JK, S.)

2. خَوْرٌ: see 1, in two places. = خَوْرَهُ He attributed to him weakness, or feebleness, and languor. (TA.)

4. اِخَارَهُ (S, K,) inf. n. اِخَارَةٌ (S,) [app., in its primary acceptation, He caused him to utter a cry. (See 10.) — And hence,] † He bent, turned, or inclined, him, or it. (S, K.) You say, اِخْرَنَا اِخْرَنَا إِلَى الْمَطَايَا † We bent, or turned, the riding-camels to such a place. (S.)