

ness: (K, TA:) pl. of the latter مَخَانِثُ. (TA.) One says to such a woman, يَا خَنَاتُ, (K,) [indecl.,] like قَطَامُ; (TA;) and to a man [of the same description], يَا خَنْثُ. (K.)

يَا خَنْثُ } see the next preceding paragraph.
خَنْثُ:

خَنْثُ [A hermaphrodite;] one who has what is proper to the male and what is proper to the female: Kr makes it an epithet, and says رَجُلٌ خَنْثِيٌّ; (TA;) one who has what is proper to men and what is proper to women, (S, Mgh, K,) together; (S, K;) one who has, by creation, the anterior pudendum of a man and that of a woman: (Msb:) in the language of the lawyers, one who has what are proper to both sexes; or who has neither that of a man nor that of a woman: but some of them say that the former meaning is the proper one; and that he who has no external organ of generation is adjoined to the class of the خَنْثِي as being subject to the same special laws: (MF, TA:) the pl. is خَنَائِي (S, Mgh, Msb, K) and خَنَاتُ. (Msb, K.) = Also The plant called بَرَوَاقُ [i. e. the asphodel]. (K in art. بَرَق.)

يَا خَنَاتُ: see خَنْثُ.

خَنْبُ A skin of the kind called قَرِيْبَةٌ folded, or doubled. (L.)

مُخَنَّبَةٌ: see خَنْبُ.

خَنْبَةٌ: see خَنْبُ.

مُخَنَّبَةٌ: see خَنْبُ.

أَخْنَثُ مِنْ دَلَالٍ [More effeminate, or more incapable of venery, than Delál]: a prov. (S, TA.) Delál was a certain man of El-Medeeneh, (TA,) who was made a eunuch, together with several other مُخَنَّثُونَ. (TA in art. دَل.) [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 451; where the name is erroneously written دَلَال.]

مُخَنَّثُ, from خَنْثُ "he bent," (S, K,) because of his softness, delicacy, tenderness, flabbiness, laxness, or limberness, and affectation of languor, or languidness; (TA;) or from خَنْثِيٌّ; (Kh, JK, MS;) An effeminate man; (T in art. انث and TA;) one who resembles a woman in gentleness, and in softness of speech, and in an affectation of languor of the limbs: (TA voce مَوْتَثٌ, q. v.: [see also خَنْثُ:]) it is written thus and مُخَنَّثُ: (TA:) this latter is explained by some as meaning one who makes his speech like that of women, in softness and gentleness: (Msb, TA:) it is also said that both these epithets are used to signify one who affects languor, or languidness, of the limbs; one who makes himself like women in the bending of himself, and in affecting languor, or languidness, and in speech: but that one uses the latter epithet only when he means one who does what is excessively foul, or obscene; [i. e. a catamite; though this is a meaning often borne by the former also;] notwithstanding that تَخْنِثُ, as signifying the "committing such an action," was unknown to the Arabs [of the classical ages], and is not found in their lan-

guage: (MF, TA:) [often, also,] the former epithet signifies a man incapable of venery: (MA:) it is said in a trad. that they used to reckon the مَخْنَثُ as one of those having no need of نِكَاح. (TA in art. ارب.) The مَخْنَثُ is also called خَنْثِيَّةٌ and خَنْثِيَّةٌ [each imperfectly decl.]. (K, TA.)

مُخَنَّثُ: see what next precedes.

مِخْنَاتُ: see خَنْثُ.

خنجر

خَنْجَرٌ (S, Mgh, Msb, K) and خَنْجَرٌ (Msb) and دِرْهَمٌ خَنْجَرٌ, (K,) the last of a rare form, like دِرْهَمٌ خَنْجَرٌ, (TA,) A knife: or a great knife: (K:) or a kind of large knife [or dagger, generally curved, and double-edged], (S, Mgh, Msb,) called in Persian دَشْتَه: (Mgh:) pl. خَنَاجِرٌ. (Msb.) Some say, [as, for instance, the author of the Msb,] that the ن is augmentative, the measure being فَعْلَلٌ. (TA.) = Also the first, (K,) and خَنْجُورٌ, (As, S, TA,) or خَنْجُورَةٌ, and خَنْجَرَةٌ, (K,) A she-camel abounding with milk: (As, S, K:) pl. خَنَاجِرٌ. (S.) And خَنْجُورَةٌ A bulky she-camel. (K.)

خَنْجَرَةٌ: see above.

خَنْجُورٌ and خَنْجُورَةٌ: see خَنْجَرٌ, in three places.

خندرس

خَنْدَرِيْسٌ Wine; (S, K;) so called because of its oldness: (S:) or old wine: (TA:) [accord. to some,] derived from خَنْدَرَسَةٌ, a word not explained: (K:) by some said to be of the measure فَعْلَلِيْسٌ, so that its radical letters are خندر; because wine is مُخَدَّرٌ [i. e. a cause of torpor or languor]: by some said to be from خَنْدَرَسٌ; but to this it is objected that د is not augmentative: the truth is, that it is of the measure فَعْلَلِيْلٌ, as Sb says: (MF:) by the author of the L and others, it is mentioned after art. خَنْسٌ: (TA:) or it is a Greek word, arabicized: (K:) [but I know not how this is, unless, as an epithet applied to wheat, (see what follows,) it be supposed to be from χόνδρος:] IDrd thought it to be an arabicized word: it may be an arabicized word from the Persian خَنْدَه رِيْسُ, meaning "having a laughing beard," [or rather "one whose beard is laughed at," i. e., "a laughing-stock,"] because he who makes use of it [namely of wine] has his beard laughed at. (TA.)—You also say, خَنْطَةُ خَنْدَرِيْسٍ, Old wheat: (IDrd, S, K:) and تَمْرٌ خَنْدَرِيْسٍ old dates. (TA.)

خندق

Q. 1. خَنْدَقُهُ (K) and خَنْدَقٌ حَوْلَهُ (TA) He dug a خَنْدَقٌ, i. e. fosse, or moat, around it. (K, TA.) [In the CK the words of this art. are with د in the place of ذ.]

خَنْدَقٌ A fosse, or moat, [such as is] dug around the walls of cities: arabicized, from كَنْدَه, (IDrd,

K,) which is Persian: (IDrd:) pl. خَنْدَقِيٌّ. (TA.) — And A valley. (TA.)

مُخَنْدَقٌ One who makes a خَنْدَقٌ [i. e. fosse, or moat]. (JK.)

خَنْدَقُوْقٌ Tall. (TA.) [But perhaps this is a mistranscription for خَنْدَقُوْقٌ, q. v.]

خنز

أُمُّ خَنْزُورٍ and خَنْزُورٌ: see what follows, in four places.

خَنْزُورٌ and خَنْزُورٌ Any soft and weak tree: (K:) or such is called خَنْزُورَةٌ [i. e. خَنْزُورَةٌ or خَنْزُورَةٌ: each, without ة, being app. a coll. gen. n.; and with ة, a n. un.]. (TA.) — And hence, accord. to AHn, (TA,) The reeds of [which are made] arrows. (K.) = أُمُّ خَنْزُورٍ (S, K) and خَنْزُورٌ (K) The female hyena: (S, K:) or she is called by the latter appellation, accord. to Abou-Riyásh: or, as some say, these are surnames of the hyena. (TA.) And The cow [probably the wild cow]. (Abou-Riyásh, K.) — Also Calamity, or misfortune. (S, K.) You say, وَقَعَ الْقَوْمُ فِي أُمِّ خَنْزُورٍ The people, or party, fell into calamity, or misfortune. (L, TA. But see two other explanations in what follows.) — And Plentifulness, and pleasantness or easiness, and softness or delicacy, of life; or a life of softness or delicacy, and ease, comfort, or affluence; syn. النِّعْمَةُ: [in the CK النِّعْمَةُ; which is in many instances in the CK, as I hold it to be in the present instance, erroneously substituted for النِّعْمَةُ:] thus bearing two contrary significations: and الخَنْزُورُ and خَنْزُورٌ signify the same, such as is apparent; (K;) or, as some say, abundant. (TA.) Some explain the saying above-mentioned as meaning The people, or party, fell into a state of plenty, or abundance, and softness or delicacy or easiness of life. (TA.) — And The present world; or the present life, or state of existence; as also أُمُّ خَنْزُورٍ: (L:) or so الخَنْزُورُ and خَنْزُورٌ. (K.) — And The deserts; syn. الصَّحَارَى: and so accord. to some in the saying mentioned above. (TA.) — And The podex, or the anus; syn. الإِسْتُ: (K:) but AHát doubts respecting the teshdeed of the ن; [app. whether this letter be doubled, or the و;] Abou-Sahl says that it is أُمُّ خَنْزُورٍ [only]: and IKh says that it means the إِسْتُ of the bitch. (TA.)

خنز

1. خَنْزَرٌ, aor. ٤; (S, A, * Msb, K;) and خَنْزَرٌ, aor. ٤; (Msb;) inf. n. of the former, خَنْزَرٌ, (S, Msb, K,) and of the former also, (K,) or of the latter, (Msb,) خَنْزُورٌ; (Msb, K;) It (flesh-meat, S, A, Msb, K, and a date, and a walnut, TA) became stinking: (S, A, K:) or altered [in odour]: (Msb:) or maggotty and stinking: (TA:) like خَنْزَرِنٌ. (S.)

خَنْزَرٌ: see what next follows.