

or rendered. عَلَى هَذَا يَتَخَرَّجُ قَوْلُ كَذَا †According to this meaning &c. is, or may be, resolved, explained, or rendered, such a saying, is a phrase of frequent occurrence in the larger lexicons &c. — †He was, or became, well educated or disciplined or trained, (A,\* TA,) in polite accomplishments, (S, K, TA,) or in science and art. (A. [See also 1: and see 2, of which it is quasi-pass.])

6. مُخَارَجَةٌ i. q. تَنَاهَدُوا; (S;) similar to مُخَارَجَةٌ with the fingers, as explained above. (TA.) You say, تَخَارَجُوا, meaning تَنَاهَدُوا [i. e. They played together, one putting forth as many of his fingers as he pleased, and another doing the like: or they played together at the game called morra: see خَرَجَ]. (A.) — تَخَارَجُوا is also syn. with تَنَاهَدُوا as meaning They contributed equally to the expenses which they had to incur on the occasion of a journey, or an expedition against an enemy; or contributed equal shares of food and drink. (L in art. نَهَدَ.) — And تَخَارَجُوا They (two copartners, K, TA, or two coinheritors, TA) became quit of claim to sharing property by one's taking the house and the other's taking the land; (K,\* TA;) or by selling the property by mutual consent and then dividing it; or by one's taking ready money and the other's taking a debt. (TA.)

8: see 4, in three places: and see also 10.

9. اَخْرَجَ He (a ram, K, or an ostrich, S, K) was, or became, اَخْرَجَ, i. e., of two colours, white and black; as also اَخْرَجَ. (S, K.)

10. اسْتَخْرَجَ: see 4, in two places. You say, اسْتَخْرَجْتُ الشَّيْءَ مِنَ الْمَعْدِنِ I extracted the thing from the mine, clearing it from its dust. (Mṣb.) And اسْتَخْرَجَ الْمَعْمَى مَتَعِبَةً لِلْخَوَاطِرِ †[The eliciting of the meaning of that which is made enigmatical is a cause of fatigue to minds]. (A in art. تَعَبَ.) — [Also †He tilled land, and made it productive. (See K vocc غَامَرَ.)] And اسْتَخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ †The land was put into a good state for sowing or planting. (AHn, TA.) — اسْتَخْرَجَهُ and اسْتَخْرَجَهُ He asked him, or petitioned him, to go, or come, out, or forth; or he desired of him that he should go, or come, out, or forth. (TA.)

11: see 9.

خَرَجَ [originally an inf. n.] Outgoings, disbursements, expenditure, or expenses; what goes out, or is expended, of a man's property; contr. of دَخَلَ. (S, K.) — See also خَرَجَ, throughout. —

Also, (S, L, K,) and خَرُوجٌ, (L,) Clouds when first rising and appearing: (S, L, K:) or the rain that comes forth from clouds: (Akh:) or the خَرُوجُ of clouds is their becoming extended, or expanded. (TA. [See 1.]

خَرَجٌ: see خَرَجٌ. — Also A well-known kind of وَعَاءٌ [a pair of saddle-bags; i. e. a double bag, or double sack, for the saddle;] (S, Mṣb, K;) a خَوَالِيقٌ having two corresponding receptacles [the mouths whereof are generally closed by means

of loops which are inserted one into another]: (TA:) [also, app., a single saddle-bag; and خَرَجَانٌ a pair of saddle-bags: (see بَدِيدٌ)] an Arabic word, (S,) accord. to the more correct opinion; but said by some to be arabicized: (TA:) pl. [of mult.] خَرَجَةٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and [of pauc.] أَخْرَاجٌ. (TA.)

خَرَجٌ [The quality of being of] two colours, white and black. (S, K. [See أَخْرَجَ.]

خَرَجَةٌ [n. un. of 1: pl. خَرَجَاتٌ]. You say, مَا خَرَجَ إِلَّا خَرَجَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ He went not, or came not, out, or forth, save once: and مَا أَكْثَرَ خَرَجَاتِكَ How many are thy goings, or comings, out, or forth! (A.)

خَرَجٌ and خَرَجٌ and خَرَجٌ (S, K\*) and رَجُلٌ خَرَجَةٌ وَاجَةٌ (TA in art. وُلِجَ) A man frequently going, or coming, out and in: (S, K, TA:) and the second phrase [and app. the others likewise] †a man of much cleverness, ingenuity, or acuteness, and artifice, or cunning; (K, TA;) †a man who uses art, artifice, or cunning, in the disposal, or management, of affairs: (A:) or †one who does not hasten in an affair from which he cannot easily escape when he desires to do so. (TA.)

خَرَجٌ (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and خَرَجٌ (S, Mṣb, K,) both also written with ḍamm, [i. e. خَرَجٌ and خَرَجٌ,] (K,) but the former mode of writing them is that which more commonly obtains, (TA,) i. q. إِتَاوَةٌ; (S, K;) A tax, or tribute, which is taken from the property of people; an impost, or a certain amount of the property of people, which is given forth yearly; a tax upon lands &c.: (TA:) or the revenue, or gain, derived from land, (A, Mgh, Mṣb,) or from a slave, (Mgh,) or also from a slave: (A:) and then applied to the land-tax, which is taken by the Sultán: (A, Mgh:) and the poll-tax paid by the free non-Muslim subjects of a Muslim government: (A, Mgh, Mṣb:) or خَرَجٌ signifies especially a land-tax: and خَرَجٌ, a poll-tax: (IAḡr:) or the former also signifies the poll-tax paid by the free non-Muslim subjects of a Muslim government: it is a term which was applied to a yearly land-tax which 'Omar imposed upon the people of the Sawád [of El-'Irák]: then, to the land-tax which the people of a land taken by convention agreed to pay; and their lands were termed خَرَجِيَّةٌ: accord. to Bḍ, it is a name for the proceeds of land: and has then been used to signify the profits arising from possessions; such as the revenue derived from the increase of lands, and from slaves and animals: accord. to Er-Ráfi'ee, its primary signification is an impost which the master requires to be paid him by his slave: accord. to Zj, خَرَجٌ is an [obsolete] inf. n.: and خَرَجٌ, a name for that which comes forth: and he also explains the latter word by نَفْيٌ: and خَرَجٌ, by ضَرْبِيَّةٌ and جَزِيَّةٌ: (TA:) the pl. (of خَرَجٌ, L, TA) is أَخْرَاجٌ and أَخْرَاجٌ [a pl. pl.] and أَخْرَجَةٌ. (S, K.) الخَرَجُ بِالضَّمَانِ, a saying

ascribed to Moḥammad, (K, TA,) occurring in a trad. of 'Áisheh, of disputed authority, but affirmed by several authors to be genuine, means, accord. to most of the lawyers, (TA,) The revenue derived from the slave is the property of the purchaser because of the responsibility which he has borne for him: (A,\* Mgh,\* K, TA:) for one purchases a slave, and imposes upon him the task of producing a revenue for a time, and then may discover in him a fault which the seller had concealed; wherefore he has a right to return him and to receive back the price; but the revenue which he had required the slave to produce is his lawful property, because he had been responsible for him; and if he had perished, part of his property had perished: (K,\* TA:) in a similar manner IAth explains it, as relating to a male or female slave or to other property. (TA.) — خَرَجٌ and خَرَجٌ as used in the Kur xxiii. 74 mean A recompense, or reward. (Fr.) Some, for خَرَجًا, in this instance, read خَرَجًا. (TA.) — And خَرَجٌ is also used as meaning †The taste of fruit; this being likened to the خَرَجُ of lands &c. (TA, from a trad.) — See also خَرَجٌ, in five places.

خَرَجٌ Pimples, or small swellings or pustules: [a coll. gen. n.:] n. un. with ḍ: (Mgh, Mṣb:) or [the kind of pustule termed] دَمَلٌ, and the like, that come forth upon the body: (Mgh:) or purulent pustules, or imposthumes, (S, K,) that come forth upon the body: (S:) or a spontaneous swelling that comes forth upon the body: or an ulcerous swelling that comes forth upon a beast of the equine kind and upon other animals: pl. [of pauc.] أَخْرَجَةٌ and [of mult.] خَرَجَانٌ. (TA.) — See also خَرَجٌ.

خَرُوجٌ: see خَرَجٌ, and خَرُوجَةٌ. — Also A horse that outstrips in the race. (TA.) — And †A horse having a neck so long that, by reason of its length, he plucks away at unawares (يَقْتُلُ) every bridle that is attached to his bit: (A,\* L, K:\*) and in like manner, without ḍ, a mare. (TA.) — And A she-camel that lies down apart from the [other] camels: (K:) and one excellent in the pace termed عَنَقٌ, that goes before others: (TA:) pl. خَرُوجٌ, (K, TA,) [in the CK خَرُوجٌ, but it is] with two ḍammehs. (TA.)

خَرُوجٌ an inf. n. of 1. (S, Mṣb, K.) — See also خَرَجٌ.

تَخْرِيجٌ (TA) and خَرَجٌ (S, K) and خَرَجٌ (S, K, TA,) played by the Arab youths, (TA,) in which they say خَرَجٌ خَرَجٌ: (S, K, TA:) accord. to ISk, you say, لَعِبَ خَرَجًا [The boys played at خَرَجًا], with kesr to the ج: Fr says, خَرَجٌ is the name of a well-known game of the Arabs, in which one of the players holds a thing in his hand and says to the others, اَخْرِجُوا what is in my hand: in the T, خَرَجٌ and خَرَجٌ are explained by the word مُخَارَجَةٌ [meaning micare digitis; and hence it appears that the game thus termed, accord. to the T, is the morra, a game common