

art. and in art. خسف: in which sense, also, it has no singular. (TA in the present art.)

خُسْفٌ sing. of أَخْسَرُونَ, which occurs in the Kur [xi. 24 and] xviii. 103 [and xxi. 70 and xxvii. 5], (Akh, S,) and signifies The greatest losers; those who suffer, or shall suffer, the greatest loss. (Bd.)

[مَخْسَرَةٌ An occasion, or a cause, of loss; or of error, or going astray; or of being lost, or perishing, or of dying: a word of the same class as مَبْعَلَةٌ and مَجْنِبَةٌ &c.: pl. مَخْسِرَاتٌ. Hence the saying,] المَخْسِرَاتُ المَخْسِرَاتُ † [Occasions, or causes, of mockery, or derision, or ridicule, are occasions, or causes, of loss, &c.]. (A.)

خسف

1. خَسَفَ, aor. -, (JK, S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. خُسْفٌ, (JK,) or خُسُوفٌ, (S, K,) or both; (Mṣb;) [and انخسف;] It (a place) sank, (JK, Mṣb,) or went away, into the ground, or earth, (S, Mṣb, K,) with what was upon it. (JK.) You say, انخسفت الأرض, [and خسفت,] The ground sank [into the earth] with what was upon it. (TA.) And انخسفت به الأرض, (JK,) or انخسف به الأرض, and انخسف به الأرض, (TA,) and خسفت, (Mṣb in art. سوغ,) The ground sank with him, or it: (JK:) or the ground, or earth, [swallowed up him, or it; or] took and enclosed him, or it. (TA.) And انخسفت البئر The well [sank and collapsed; or] went away into the earth with its casing of stones and mood. (Mgh.) And خسف به and خسفت في الأرض [He, or it, sank into the ground, or earth, and became swallowed up, or enclosed, or concealed, therein]. (S.) It is said in the Kur [xxviii. 82], accord. to one reading, نكسفت بنا [We had been swallowed up by the earth]: (S:) accord. to another reading, (that of 'Abd-Allah, S, i. e. Ibn-Mes'ood, TA,) انكسفت بنا, (S, K,) in the pass. form; (K;) [meaning the same;] like as one says, خسفت عين الماء, (S.) You say also, انكسفت عين الماء The spring of water sank, or went away, into the earth. (Mṣb, K,*) And انكسفت العين The eye sank, or became depressed, in the head; syn. غارت; (Mṣb in art. غور;) [and so خسفت, inf. n. خُسُوفٌ; for] خُسُوفٌ العين signifies The eye's going away into the head: (S:) or انكسفت signifies its black, or part surrounded by the white, disappeared in the head: (Mgh:) or this last, (K,) as quasi-pass. of the trans. v. خسف, (TA,) † it (the eye) became blind; as also انكسفت; (K, TA;) and [in like manner] خسفت + it (the eye) lost its light [or sight]. (Mṣb.) — [Hence, app.,] خسف القمر, inf. n. خُسُوفٌ; (S, Mṣb, K;) and خسف; (TA;) + The moon [suffered eclipse, or became eclipsed, or] lost its light, or part of its light; (Mṣb;) i. q. خسف: (S, *Mṣb, *K:) and خسفت الشمس and كسفت both signify the same [i. e. the sun suffered eclipse, &c.]: (Mgh:) or one says كسفت of the sun, and خسف of the moon, (Th, S, Mṣb,

K,) accord. to the more approved usage: (Th, S, Mṣb:) or, in the common conventional language, الكسوف is the partial loss of the light of the sun, and الخسوف is the total loss of the light thereof: (AHát, Mṣb:) or الخسوف is the partial loss of the light of the sun, and الكسوف is the total loss thereof, (K, TA,) accord. to AHát: (TA:) الخسوف often occurs in the trads., as said of the sun; though the term commonly known in the classical language is الكسوف [in this case]: and it is said in a trad., إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ لَا يَخْسِفَانِ، لِئَوْتِ أَحَدٍ أَوْ لِحَيَاتِهِ [Verily the sun and the moon suffer not eclipse for the death of any one or for his life]; predominance being in this instance attributed to the moon, as being masc., over the sun, which is fem. (Iath.) — Also, inf. n. خسف, † It (a thing) became defective or deficient; suffered loss or diminution. (K.) — † It (the body) became lean, or emaciated. (TA.) And خسفت, said of camels and of sheep or goats, † They became lean, or emaciated. (TA.) [This meaning is there indicated, but not clearly expressed. See خسفة. Accord. to the KL, the inf. n. خسف signifies The being vile, abject, or contemptible: and also the being lean, or emaciated: and hence Golius, on that authority, has rendered the verb as meaning vilis et macer fuit.] — Also † It (the colour, or complexion, of a person) became altered, or altered for the worse. (TA.) — And † It (a thing, K, as, for instance, a roof, TA) became pierced with a hole, or rent; (K, TA;) as also انخسف. (TA.) — And خسفت, said of a she-camel, † She, after yielding abundant milk, soon stopped [its flow] in winter. (K, TA.) — And, said of a well, It was, or became, such as is termed خسيف [q. v.]. (TA.) — And خسف, said of a man, † He recovered from a disease. (IDrd, K, TA.) — خسف, (JK, Mṣb, TA,) aor. -, (Kur xvi. 47, &c.) inf. n. خُسْفٌ, He (God) made a place, (JK, Mṣb,) or the ground, (TA,) to sink, (JK, Mṣb, TA,) or go away, into the earth, (Mṣb,) with what was upon it. (JK, TA.) And خسف به الأرض, (S, K,) inf. n. خُسْفٌ, (S,) He (God) made him, or it, to disappear in the earth, or ground: (S, K:) [or made the earth, or ground, to sink with, and swallow up, him, or it:] whence, in the Kur [xxviii. 81], فَخَسَفْنَا بِهِ وَبَدَارِهِ الْأَرْضَ، [And we made the ground to sink with, and swallow up, him and his mansion]. (S.) And خسفت عين الماء I made the spring of water to sink, or go away, into the earth. (Mṣb.) — خسف عين فلان, (K, TA,) aor. -, inf. n. خُسْفٌ, (TA,) † He put out, or blinded, the eye of such a one, (K, *TA,) so that the black, or part surrounded by the white, disappeared in the head. (TA.) — خسف الشيء, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) † He made a hole in, or rent, the thing. (K, TA.) — And † He cut, or cut off, the thing. (K.) — خسف البئر, (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) † He dug the well in stones, so that it yielded an abundant and unceasing flow of water: (K, TA:) or he dug the well by piercing through its mountain [or rock] to the water beneath so that it would never become exhausted: or he dug the well so as to reach an unceasing, or a

copious, source of water. (TA.) Hence the saying of 'Omar, in reply to a question of El-'Abbás respecting the poets, أَمْرًا الْقَيْسِ سَابِقَهُمْ خَسَفَ لَهُمْ، عَيْنَ الشَّعْرِ، i. e. † [Imra-el-Keys is he who has the precedence of them:] he has made the source of poetry to well forth abundantly to them. (TA.) — خسف الناقة, inf. n. as above, † He (God) made the she-camel, after yielding abundant milk, soon to stop [its flow] in winter. (K, TA.) — خسف also signifies The confining a beast without fodder: (K, TA:) or making a beast to pass the night without fodder: (Ham p. 290:) and (hence, TA) † the constraining a man to do that which he dislikes, or hates; (JK, Ham ibid., K, TA;) as also خسف: (JK:) and (hence, Ham) † the lowering, humbling, or abasing, another: (Ham, *K, TA:) whence, سُمِّيَتْ الخسف، (Ham,) or سَامَهُ خسفاً, &c.: [explained below: see خسف:] (TA:) and the verb of خسف in these three senses is خسف. (T, K.)

4. أَخَسَفَتِ الْعَيْنُ: see 1. — اخسف, said of a well-sinker, † He found his well to be such as is termed خسيف [q. v.]: (JK:) or he produced an abundant flow of water. (TA.)

7: see 1, in nine places.

خسف [an inf. n. of 1: and hence several of the significations here following.] Deep places in the ground عُمُوقٌ ظَاهِرِ الْأَرْضِ; in the CK عُمُوقٌ مَاءِ الْأَرْضِ; as also خسف. (K, TA.) — The place whence the water of a well issues. (AZ, S, K.) In the following saying of Sá'ideh El-Hudhalec,

* أَلَا يَا فَتَى مَا عَبْدُ شَمْسٍ بِمِثْلِهِ *
* يَبُلُّ عَلَى الْعَادِي وَتُوْبِي الْمَخَافِيفِ *

the last word is pl. of خسف [app. as signifying A source of water], after the manner of مِثَابُهُ and مَلَامِحُ: (TA:) the meaning is, [Truly, O young man, what is 'Abd-Shems? i. e.] how great a person is 'Abd-Shems! by the like of him the enemy is overcome [and the sources of water become difficult of access]. (M in art. بل.) — A cloud, or collection of clouds, that has risen and appeared from the direction of the extreme west, [as North-western Africa is called by the Arabs,] from [the quarter of] the right of the Kibleh [to one who is on the north-east of Mekkeh, towards El-'Irâh]: (Lth, K:) or it signifies, (JK, TA,) [and] so خسف and خسيف, (K,) a cloud, or collection of clouds, that has risen and appeared from the direction of the extreme west, bearing much water; (JK, K, TA;) i. e., from [the quarter of] the right of the Kibleh [as explained above]. (TA.) — † Deficiency, or imperfection; a fault; or a low, or base, quality; (S, K, TA;) as also خسيفة. (TA.) One says, رَضِيَ فُلَانٌ بِالْخَسْفِ † Such a one was content with deficiency, or imperfection; &c. (S, TA.) — † Leanness, or emaciation; (TA;) as also خسيفة. (JK.) — [See also 1, last sentence. — Hence,] بَاتَ الْقَوْمُ عَلَى الْخَسْفِ † The party passed the night in a state of hunger, not having anything wherewith to feed themselves: (TA:) and بَاتَ فُلَانٌ الْخَسْفِ † Such a one passed