

he (a bird) cut and rent it (i. e. the skin) بِمِخْلَبِهِ with his talon: (Mṣb:) he rent it, or slit it. (K.) One says of a woman, قَلَبْتُ قَلْبِي وَخَلَبْتُ قَلْبِي [She smote, or overturned, my heart, and rent my midriff, or, more probably, liver, which is regarded as a seat of passion]. (A, TA.) And فَلَانًا خَلَبَتْ فَلَانًا She (a woman) smote the خَلَبُ [app. here, also, meaning liver] of such a one. (Ham p. 343.) — Also It (a venomous or noxious reptile or the like, TA) bit him. (K.) — And خَلَبَ النَّبَاتَ, aor. 2, inf. n. خَلَبٌ, He cut the plants, or herbage; (S, Mṣb;) as also خَلَبْتُهَا. (S.) — And خَلَبَ بِالْمِخْلَبِ He worked, and cut, with the reaping-hook. (TA.) — The root denotes the making a thing to incline: for الطَّائِرُ يَخْلُبُ بِمِخْلَبِهِ الشَّيْءَ إِلَى نَفْسِهِ [The bird makes to incline, with its talon, the thing towards himself]. (IF, Mgh.) — [Hence,] خَلَبَ فَلَانًا عَقْلَهُ, aor. 2, and 2, He despoiled, or deprived, such a one of his reason: (K:) or خَلَبَ خَلْبًا, inf. n. خَلَبٌ, he despoiled, or deprived, the woman of her reason: and خَلَبَتْ عَقْلَهُ, inf. n. as above, she took away his reason; as also خَلَبْتُهُ. (L.) — And [hence,] خَلَابَةٌ signifies The endeavouring to deceive or beguile (IF, IAth, Mgh) with blandishing speech: (IAth:) or deceiving with the tongue: (S:) or a woman's captivating the heart of a man by the most blandishing and deceiving speech. (Lth.) You say, خَلَبَهُ, (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2 (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) or 2 and 2, (Mgh,) inf. n. خَلَبٌ (Mṣb, *K) and خَلَابَةٌ, (A, K,) or this is a simple subst., (Mṣb,) and خَلَابٌ; (K:) and خَلَبْتُهُ; (S, A, K;) and خَلَبَهُ; (K:) He deceived him (S, Mṣb, K) with his tongue: (S:) or he despoiled, or deprived, him of his reason, بِمِنْطِقِهِ [by his speech]: (A:) or, followed by بِمِنْطِقِهِ, he made his heart to incline [to him] by the most blandishing speech. (Mgh.) It is said in a prov., إِذَا لَمْ تَغْلِبْ فَأَخْلُبْ, (S, TA,) or فَأَخْلُبْ; accord. to the former reading, which is that of Aḡ, (TA,) When thou dost not overcome, use deceit: (S, IAth, TA:) accord. to the latter reading, [it is said to mean when thou dost not overcome,] grasp little after little; as though it were taken from مِخْلَبٌ signifying “a claw” or “talon.” (TA.)

3: see 1.

8: see 1, in two places.

10: see 1, in two places. استخلب also signifies He cut, (S, TA,) with the reaping-hook, (TA in art. خبير,) and crouched (خَصَدَ, TA) and ate, plants, or herbage. (S, TA.)

خَلْبٌ i. q. ظَفْرٌ, (K,) used in a general sense [as meaning The nail of a man, and the talon of a bird, and the claw of a beast: see also مِخْلَبٌ]: pl. أَخْلَابٌ only. (TA.) — The diaphragm, or midriff; syn. حِجَابُ الْقَلْبِ; (JK, L;) or حِجَابُ الْكَبِدِ; (A, K;) the partition intervening between the heart and the liver; (IAḡr, S;) the partition between the heart and the belly; (Zj in his “Khalk el-Insán;”) or a small and thin piece of flesh forming a connection between the ribs [app. of one side and those of the other]: or the liver

[itself]: (K:) or its زِيَادَةٌ [or زَائِدَةٌ]: (A, K:) or a white thin thing adhering to the liver: (K:) or a certain thing in, or upon, the liver, like a عُدَّة: (JK:) or a small bone, resembling a man's nail, adhering to one side of the midriff, next the liver. (TA.) See 1, in two places. — A friend; [app. because he cleaves to another;] as also خَلِمٌ. (JK.) — [And hence, app.,] خَلَبٌ نِسَاءً, (S, A, K,) a phrase like حَدِيثٌ نِسَاءً and زَيْبٌ نِسَاءً, (TA,) A man whom women love: (S:) or one who loves women for the sake of discourse, or for the sake of vitious or immoral conduct, or adultery, or fornication, (A, K,) and whom they love (K) in like manner: (TA:) and one who endeavours to deceive, or beguile, women [with blandishing speech: see 1]: (TA:) pl. أَخْلَابٌ نِسَاءً and نِسَاءٌ خَلَبَاءٌ; (K, TA:) the latter [in the CK خَلَبَاءٌ] extr. [with respect to rule]. (TA.) — I. q. وَشَى [app. as meaning A kind of variegated, or figured, cloth or garment]. (TA.) [See also مِخْلَبٌ.] — The radish. (K, TA.) In a copy of the K, الْفَحْلُ is erroneously put for الْفَجْلُ. (TA.) — The leaves, (K,) or broad leaves, (Lth,) of the grape-vine. (Lth, K.)

خَلْبَةٌ: } see خَالِبٌ.

خَلْبَاءٌ: }

خَلَبَةٌ نِسَاءً: see خَلْبٌ.

خَلَبُوتٌ: see خَالِبٌ.

خَلَبُوتٌ: } see خَالِبٌ, for each in two places.

خَلُوبٌ: }

خَلَابَةٌ: see 1. [And see also خَلَيْبِي.]

خَلْبٌ + Clouds (سَحَابٌ, S, K, TA) that thunder and lighten, (TA,) containing no rain: (S, K, TA:) or whereof the lightning flashes slightly, so that one hopes for their raining, but which deceive the expectation, and become dispersed: as though derived from خَلَابَةٌ, the “deceiving with blandishing speech.” (IAth.) And الْبَرَقُ الْخَلْبُ and الْبَرَقُ الْخَلْبُ (S, K) and الْبَرَقُ الْخَلْبُ (K) and الْبَرَقُ الْخَلْبُ (A) Lightning with which is no rain; (S, A;) as though deceiving: (S:) that excites hope [of rain] and breaks its promise. (K.) Hence the saying, to him who promises and does not fulfil his promise, خَلْبٌ كَبْرُوكَ [Thou art only like lightning with which is no rain]. (S.) And فَلَانٌ خَلْبٌ قَلْبٌ + Such a one is sharp in intellect, clever, ingenious, skilful, knowing, or intelligent. (JK.)

خَالِبٌ and خَلَابَةٌ: see خَالِبٌ.

خَلَيْبِي Deceit, or guile. (K.) [See also خَلَابَةٌ, in the first paragraph.]

خَالِبٌ, applied to a man, Deceiving: (K:) and in like manner, [but in an intensive sense,] خَلَابٌ (ISk, S, K) and خَلُوبٌ (Kr, Mṣb, TA) and خَلَبُوتٌ (ISk, S, K) and خَلَبُوتٌ (K) Very deceitful (ISk, S, Kr, Mṣb, K, *TA) and lying: (ISk, S:) and so, applied to a woman, خَلَابَةٌ

and خَلُوبٌ (A, K) and خَلْبَةٌ (S, K) and خَلَبُوتٌ (K) and خَلْبَاءٌ (TA) very deceitful: (S, A, *K, *TA:) خَلْبَةٌ is a pl. [of خَالِبٌ], and means men who deceive women. (S.) You say also امْرَأَةٌ خَالِبَةٌ لِلْفُؤَادِ [meaning A woman who captivates the heart by the most blandishing and deceitful speech]. (TA.)

أَخْلَبٌ [More, and most, deceiving or deceitful]. You say of a woman, تَخْلُبُ قَلْبَ الرَّجُلِ بِالطَّفْرِ بِالْقَوْلِ وَأَخْلَبِيهِ [She captivates the heart of the man by the most blandishing and deceiving speech]. (Lth.)

مِخْلَبٌ [The talon, or claw, of a bird or beast of prey; a tearing talon or claw;] the same to the bird (S, Mgh, Mṣb) and to the beast of prey (S, Mṣb) as the ظَفْرُ to man; (S, Mgh, Mṣb;) because the bird [or beast] cuts and rends with it the skin: (Mṣb:) the ظَفْرُ [or nail] (A, K) of any beast or bird of prey: or it is of a bird of prey; and the ظَفْرُ is of a bird that does not prey: (K:) pl. مِخْلَابٌ. (A.) [See also خَلْبٌ.] You say, أَنَشِبَ فِيهِ مِخْلَابُهُ, meaning †He clung, or caught, to him, or it. (A.) — Also A مَنْجَلٌ [or reaping-hook] (S, Mṣb, K) in a general sense: or (TA) that has no teeth. (S, Mṣb, TA.)

عُقَابٌ مُخْلَبَةٌ An eagle with sharp talons. (JK.)

مُخْلَبٌ, applied to a garment, or piece of cloth, (S, TA,) means كَثِيرٌ الْوَشَى, (S, K, TA,) i. e. [Much variegated or figured; or] of many colours. (TA.) [See also خَلْبٌ.]

خلج

1. خَلَجَ, (S, A, L, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2, (S, K,) or 2, (Mṣb,) inf. n. خَلَجٌ; and خَلَجْتُ; (S, L, Mṣb, TA;) and خَلَجْتُ; (L, TA;) He drew, dragged, pulled, strained, stretched, extended, lengthened, or protracted, (S, L, K,) a thing: (S, *L, TA:) and he pulled out or up, displaced, removed, or took away, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) a thing, (S, *A, Mṣb, TA,) and a person. (A.) Thus in the saying, أَخَذَ بِيَدِهِ فَخَلَجَهُ مِنْ بَيْنِ صَاحِبِهِ [He took his hand, and pulled him out from amid his companions]: and خَلَجَ رُمْحَهُ مِنَ الْمَطْعُونِ [He pulled out his spear from the person pierced]: and خَلَجَ رُمْحًا مَرْكُوزًا [He pulled out a spear stuck in the ground]. (A, TA.) [See also an ex. in a verse cited voce مَطْرَبٌ.] El-'Ajjáj says,

* فَإِنْ يَكُنْ هَذَا الزَّمَانُ خَلَجَا *
* فَقَدْ لَبَسْنَا عَيْشَهُ الْمُحَرَّفَجَا *

meaning †And if this time has taken away, and exchanged for another, a state [in which we were, we have long enjoyed its plentiful life]. (S.) — [Hence,] خَلَجَ, said of a stallion-camel, He was taken away from the females that had passed seven or eight months since the period when they last brought forth, before he had become too languid to cover any longer. (Lth, A, L.) And خَلَجَ, aor. 2, †He reared his offspring, or the offspring