

dual (Mṣb, K) and pl.; (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) because it is originally an inf. n.: (S, TA:) [see an ex. of its use in a pl. sense in a verse cited voce جَنَفَ:] but it also has the dual form, خَصِيَانِ; (S, Mṣb;) and the pl. خُصُومٌ (JK, S, Mṣb, K) and خَصَامٌ (Mṣb) and perhaps اُخْصَامٌ, [which is a pl. of pauc.,] or this may be pl. of خَصِرٌ: (TA:) the pl. of خَصِيرٌ is خَصِيَاءٌ (JK, S, K) and خَصِيَانِ. (K.)

خَصْرٌ The side (S, K) of anything; (S, TA;) as, for instance, of a load such as is called عَدْلٌ; (S;) and of a bed; and the edge thereof: (TA:) written by Aboo-Moosa with ض; but IAth says that it is correctly with ص: (TA in art. خَصْرٌ:) a lateral part or portion (S, K) of anything: (S:) a corner, (S, K,) as well as a side, (S,) of an عَدْلٌ, and of a receptacle, such as a خَرَجٌ or a جَوَالِقٌ or an عَيْبَةٌ: (S:) and the [anterior lower] extremity of a [water-bag of the kind termed] رَاوِيَةٌ, that is opposite to the عَزْلَاءُ; (JK, K, TA; [in the CK, الرَّوِيَّةُ and العَزْلَاءُ are erroneously put for الرَّوِيَّةُ and العَزْلَاءُ;]) the upper extremity [correctly extremities, at which are the loops whereby it is suspended upon the side of the camel,] being called the عَصْرٌ [i. e. عَصْرٌ, pl. of عَصَامٌ]: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] اُخْصَامٌ and [of mult.] خُصُومٌ: (K:) but some say that the اُخْصَامٌ of the [water-bag termed] مَزَادَةٌ, and its خُصُومٌ, are its corners: the خُصُومٌ of a cloud are its sides: (TA:) and اُخْصَامُ الْعَيْنِ signifies the part, or parts, of the eye upon which the edges of the lids close together. (S, K.) — [Also A gap, or an intervening space: it is said in the TA that] الأُخْصَامُ [pl. of الخَصْرُ] signifies الفَرْجُ [i. e. الفَرْجُ, pl. of الفَرْجَةُ: and it is added,] one says, of an unsound, a corrupt, or a disordered, affair, لَا يَسُدُّ مِنْهُ خَصْرٌ إِلَّا انْفَتَحَ خَصْرٌ آخَرَ, [A gap of it will not be stopped up but another gap will open]; occurring in a trad., meaning, the state of affairs is disordered and distressing, and not to be rectified and repaired. (TA.) — [The pl.] خُصُومٌ also signifies The mouths of valleys. (JK, K.) — And The lower parts, or stocks, syn. أَصُولٌ, (JK, K,) of [trees of the kind called] سَرْحَاتٌ [pl. of سَرْحَةٌ]; used in this sense by Eṭ-Ṭirimmāh. (JK.)

خَصِرٌ Vehement in altercation or dispute or litigation; (S, K, TA;) as also خُصُومٌ: (Ham p. 628:) [or each signifies contentious, disputatious, or litigious:] or the former, knowing, or skilled, in altercation &c., though not practising it: (IB, TA:) or valid, or sound, therein; as also خَصِيرٌ: (Mṣb:) or this last signifies one who contends with another in an altercation, disputes with him, or litigates with him: (IB, TA:) the pl. of the first is خُصُومٌ, (K,) occurring in the Kūr xliii. 58; and perhaps اُخْصَامٌ, or this may be a pl. of خَصِرٌ. (TA.)

خُصِيَةٌ A certain bead, or gem, or the like, used by men [as an amulet], in the K, مِنْ حُرُوزِ الرِّجَالِ, but correctly, as in the M, مِنْ حُرُوزِ الرِّجَالِ, (TA,)

worn on the occasion of contending in an altercation, or disputing, or litigating, or on going into the presence of the Sulṭān; (K, TA;) and sometimes it is beneath the gem of the man's signet-ring, when it is small; and it may be in his button; and sometimes they put it in the ذُوَابَةُ [or cord by which the hilt is occasionally attached to the guard] of the sword: (TA:) also called خُصِيَةٌ. (K and TA in art. خَصْرٌ.)

خُصِيَةٌ and خُصِيَانِيَةٌ: } see خُصُومَةٌ.

خُصُومٌ: see خَصِرٌ.

خَصِيرٌ: see خَصْرٌ, in two places; and خَصِرٌ.

خُصُومَةٌ Contention or altercation; dispute; litigation; (K, TA;) a subst. from 3 (S, TA) or 8 (JK, TA) and 6, as also خُصِيَةٌ and خُصِيَانِيَةٌ. (TA.) فَصْلُ الْخُصُومَةِ: see art. فَصْلٌ. [See also an ex. voce حَكْمٌ.]

جَوَالِقٌ The loop of the [sack called] جَوَالِقٌ, (JK, TA,) and of the [load called] عَدْلٌ; (TA;) i. q. اُخْصُومٌ; (K;) but the latter is a dial. var. of weak authority, and disapproved. (TA in art. خَصْرٌ.)

خصو

خُصُوءَةٌ a dial. var. of خُصِيَةٌ, q. v. (Sh, TA.)

خصي

1. خَصَاءٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَخْصِيهِ, (JK, Mgh, Mṣb,) inf. n. خَصَاءٌ (JK, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and خَصَاءٌ, mentioned, by MF, from Expositions of the Fḡ, (TA,) and خَصِيٌّ, agreeably with analogy, occurs in a trad. of Esh-Shaḡbee, though we have not heard it, (Mgh,) He drew forth, or extracted, his testicles; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) [he gelded, or castrated, him;] namely, a stallion, (S,) a sheep or goat, or a horse or similar beast, (Lth, JK, TA,) and a man or boy, (TA,) or a slave. (Mṣb.) One says, بَرِئْتُ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْخَصَاءِ, [I am irresponsible to thee for castration]. (S.) — [Hence,] كَانَ جَوَادًا فَخَصِيٌّ [lit. He was a fleet and excellent horse, and he was gelded]; meaning †he was rich, and he became poor. (TA.) — The poets term satire, and the act of overcoming, خَصَاءٌ: one of them says,

* خَصَيْتَكَ يَا ابْنَ حِمَزَةَ بِالْقَوَائِي

* كَمَا يُخْصِي مِنَ الْحَلْقِ الْحِمَارُ

[† I have emasculated thee, O son of Hamzeh, with rhymes, like as the he-ass is emasculated in consequence of the disease termed حَلْقٌ; for which, it is asserted, (as is said in the TA, art. حَلْقٌ,) there is no remedy but gelding]. (IB, TA.)

4. اَخْصَى [as though meaning † He did away with that which rendered him like one emasculated; the ʾ, app., having a privative property;] † he learned one science. (Sgh, K, TA.) — The use of اِخْصَاءٌ [its inf. n.] in the sense of خَصَاءٌ inf. n. of خَصِيٌّ is a mistake. (Mgh.)

8. اَخْتَصَى He castrated himself; or made himself a eunuch. (KL.)

خُصِيٌّ Having a complaint of his خُصِيٌّ [or testicles]. (K.)

خُصِيٌّ; and the dual خُصِيَانِ: see خُصِيَةٌ, in five places.

خُصِيٌّ: see what next follows.

خُصِيَةٌ A testicle; (El-Umawee, S;) sing. of خُصِيٌّ; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) it is [one] of the organs of generation; (K;) well known; (Mṣb;) and خُصِيَةٌ signifies the same, (S, K,) and so does خُصِيٌّ, (Mṣb, K,) and خُصِيٌّ; (K;) and خُصُوءَةٌ is a dial. var., occurring in a trad., but is extr.: (Sh, TA:) accord. to some, (Mṣb,) the sing. is خُصِيَةٌ [alone], (T, Mṣb,) of the fem. gender; (T, TA;) and the dual is خُصِيَانِ, (El-Umawee, T, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) of the masc. gender, (T, TA,) without ت, (El-Umawee, S, Mgh, Mṣb,) irreg., (El-Umawee, S, Mṣb,) like اَلْبَيْتَانِ dual of اَلْبَيْتَةِ, (El-Umawee, S,) and خُصِيَانِ also, (T, Mgh, K,) this latter being sometimes used, (T, Mgh,) though rarely, (MF on the authority of the Expositions of the Fḡ,) both mentioned by ISH: (T, TA:) AO says, I have heard خُصِيَةٌ, with damm, but I have not heard خُصِيَةٌ, with kesr; and I have heard خُصِيَانِ [as the dual], though they did not use خُصِيٌّ as the sing.; (S;) IB, however, cites exs. of this last as a sing.: (TA:) AA says that الخُصِيَانِ signifies the two testicles; and الخُصِيَانِ, the two skins [which compose the scrotum, i. e.,] in which are the two testicles; citing an ex. in which the latter dual is used in this sense; (S;) and ISK says the like; whereas IKooṭ makes الخُصِيَةَ to signify [the scrotum, i. e.] the skin containing the testicle. (Mṣb.) — Also † An earring (فَرْطٌ) in the ear: (JK, Sgh, K;) thus called by way of comparison: (TA:) pl. خُصِيٌّ. (JK.)

خُصِيَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

خُصِيٌّ Whose testicles have been drawn forth, or extracted; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) [gelded, or castrated; a eunuch;] applied to a sheep or goat, and a horse or similar beast, (TA,) and a man (S, TA) or boy, (TA,) or a slave; (Mṣb;) as also مَخْصِيٌّ: (K:) pl. خُصِيَانِ (S, Mgh, K) and خُصِيَةٌ: (S, K:) in giving it the former pl., they liken it to a subst., like ظَلِيمٌ, of which the pl. is ظَلِيمَانِ: so says Sb; meaning that فَعْلَانٌ is generally the pl. of فَعِيلٌ as a subst. (TA.) One says also خُصِيٌّ نَصِيٌّ; using the latter word as an imitative sequent. (Lh, TA.) — Also † Poetry in which is no amatory effusion. (K, TA.)

جَاءَ كَخَاصِيٍّ [act. part. n. of 1]. They say, جَاءَ كَخَاصِيٍّ [lit. He came like the gelder of the ass], meaning he came ashamed: (JK, and TA in art. جَوَجٌ:) and also, disappointed, or unsuccessful. (TA in that art.)