

[خَبِثٌ, and so is] خَبَائِثٌ (K,) [for] this last is another inf. n. of خَبِثٌ, like خَبِثٌ (S, Mgh, K,) or it is a simple subst. (Mṣb.) [Hence,] the first particularly signifies † *Adultery, or fornication.* (K, TA.) See also خَبِثٌ, in three places.

خَبِثٌ The dross of iron, (S, TA,) and of silver, when they are molten. (TA.) [Hence the saying,] لَيْسَ الْإِبْرِيْزُ كَالخَبِثِ [lit. *Pure gold is not like dross*]; meaning † *the good is not like the bad.* (A, TA.) — *Adulterating alloy in gold and iron &c.* (Har p. 135.) — *A thing wherein is no good.* (TA.) — † *Excrement, or ordure: impurity, or filth.* (Mgh in art. قَل, and TA.) Hence the saying in a trad., إِذَا بَلَغَ الْمَاءُ قَلْتَيْنِ, إِذَا بَلَغَ الْمَاءُ قَلْتَيْنِ [explained in art. حَمَل]. (Mgh ubi suprā, and TA.)

خَبِثٌ: see خَبِثٌ.

يَا خَبِثَةٌ: see خَبِثٌ. — خَبِثَةٌ with respect to a slave signifies † *Unlawful capture; capture from a people whom it is unlawful to make slaves,* (Mgh, *K, TA,) *by reason of a treaty, or league, made with them,* (Mgh, TA,) *or of some sacred, or inviolable, right, originally belonging to them.* (TA.) You say of a slave, لَا خَبِثَةَ فِيهِ مِنْ إِبَاتِي وَلَا سَرَقَةَ [There is no unlawful capture in his case, from having run away, nor from having been stolen]. (A.) — فَلَانٌ لَخَبِثَةٌ is like the saying لَزْنِيَةٌ † [Such a one is the offspring of adultery, or fornication]. (S.) And وَلَدٌ فَلَانٌ لَخَبِثَةٌ means † *Such a one was born spuriously.* (A, *L.)

خَبَاتٌ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

خَبِثٌ *contr. of طَيِّبٌ*; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) applied to objects of the senses and to those of the intellect; (Kull p. 177;) to sustenance, or victuals, and to offspring, and men, and to other things: (TA:) *Bad; corrupt:* (Mṣb, TA:) *disapproved, hated, or abominable;* (Mṣb, TA:) this, accord. to IAḡr, being its primary signification: (TA:) *or so in respect of taste, and of odour:* (Mgh:) [nasty, nauseous, loathsome, or disgusting:] *impure, unclean, foul, or filthy:* (Mgh, Mṣb, TA:) *unlawful;* (Mgh, Mṣb;) applied in this sense to certain food: and, applied to certain beverage, *injurious:* (TA:) applied to medicine such as is forbidden in a certain trad., it means either *impure and unlawful*, such as wine &c., or *nauseous to the taste:* (IAth, TA:) you say that a thing is خَبِثٌ in taste, [and in odour,] and in colour: and you apply this epithet to adultery, or fornication; and to property unlawfully acquired; and to blood, and to the like things which God has forbidden: (TA:) also to such things as garlic and onions (Mṣb, TA) and leeks, (TA,) which are disagreeable in taste and odour: (TA:) and to such things as the serpent and the scorpion: (Mṣb:) applied to language, it means † *opprobrious, or of a reviling nature;* (TA;) and † *bad or corrupt [in respect of authority; or of a bad dialect]:* (A, TA:) applied to religion, † *infidel, or of the nature of infidelity:* (TA:) applied to a man, *bad, corrupt, base, or abominable; wicked, deceit-*

ful, guileful, artful, crafty, or cunning; (S, K, TA;) as also خَابِثٌ: (K:) and *an adulterer, or a fornicator:* (Mṣb:) and *a blamer, or censorer: or a slanderer, or calumniator:* (Har p. 611:) [and, applied to a venomous reptile and the like, *malignant, or noxious; as well as impure, unclean, foul, or filthy:*] the fem. is خَبِيْثَةٌ: (Mṣb:) the pl. masc. is خَبَاتٌ (A, TA) and خَبِثٌ, for which it is allowable to say خَبِثٌ, accord. to the dial. of Temeem, (Mṣb,) and خَبَاتٌ (S, A, Mṣb, TA,) like شُرَفَاءُ [pl. of شَرِيْفٌ], (Mṣb,) and أَخْبَاتٌ, like أَشْرَافٌ [another pl. of شَرِيْفٌ], (Mṣb, MF, TA,) and خَبِيْثَةٌ (K, Mṣb, MF, TA,) like ضَعْفَةٌ pl. of ضَعِيْفٌ, (Mṣb, MF, TA,) two instances of which the like can scarcely be found, (Mṣb,) or is not found among sound words, for سَرَاةٌ pl. of سَرِيٌّ is an unsound word, (MF, TA,) and خُبُوْتُ (AZ, TA,) which is also extr., (TA,) [and خَبَاتِيٌّ, (like as حَزَانِيٌّ is a pl. of حَزِيْنٌ)] applied in the A, in art. خَنَثٌ, to خَنَاتِيٌّ, pl. of خُنْثِيٌّ, and خَبِيْثُوْنَ [applied only to rational beings]: (Mgh:) and the pl. fem., i. e. of خَبِيْثَةٌ, is خَبَاتِيَّتٌ (Mṣb, TA) and خَبِيْثَاتٌ. (Mgh.) الشَّجَرَةُ الخَبِيْثَةُ, mentioned in the KUR [xiv. 31], (TA,) means *The colocynth: or the كَشُوْتُ*, (K; TA,) which is a certain plant that clings to the branches of trees and has no root in the earth; (S and K in art. كَشَتْ;) [a species of *cuscuta*, or *dodder*;] or yellow عُرُوْقٌ that cling to trees: (TA in the present art. :) also occurring in a trad., as meaning *the garlic-plant; and the onion; and the leek; because of their disagreeable taste and odour.* (IAth, TA.) It is said in a trad. respecting the slain at Bedr, الْقَوَا فِي قَلِيْبٍ خَبِيْثٍ مُخْبِثٍ, They were cast into a well corrupt, and corrupting what fell into it. (TA.) خَبِيْثٌ مُخْبِثٌ, (S, L,) or خَبِيْثٌ and مُخْبِثٌ (K,) and خَابِثٌ (TA) and مُخْبِتَانٌ (S, L, K,) applied to a man, signify *One who takes to himself bad, wicked, or deceitful, companions or friends* (S, L, K, TA) or *connexions or assistants:* (TA:) or مُخْبِتَانٌ, as a determinate noun, [without the article اَل], is only used in calling to, or addressing, a person: (K:) you say, يَا مُخْبِتَانُ; (S;) fem. خَبِيْثَانَةٌ: and to a man and woman together, يَا مُخْبِتَانُ: (L, TA:) and in the phrase خَبِيْثٌ مُخْبِثٌ, the former word signifies *bad, wicked, or deceitful, in himself;* and the latter, *having bad, wicked, or deceitful, companions or friends and assistants.* (A'Obeyd, TA.) One says also, يَا خَبِثٌ, meaning *O bad or wicked or deceitful man!*; and to a woman, يَا خَبَاتٌ, (S, K,) indecl., with kesr for its termination, (S,) and يَا خَبِيْثَةٌ. (K) [accord. to SM: so in all the copies in his hands; but not found by him in any other lexicon: not in the CK, nor in my MS. copy of the K.] خَبَاتٌ also occurs, in a saying of El-Ḥasan, addressed to the present world, الدُّنْيَا. (L.) And يَا خَبِيْثَةٌ was said by El-Ḥajjáj to Anas, as meaning *O thou of bad, wicked, or deceitful, qualities*

or dispositions! [app. addressed to a woman, as the context seems to show; and agreeably with an assertion in Ham p. 810, that خَبِيْثَةٌ is sometimes used in speaking of an old woman]. (L, TA.) خَبِيْثُ النَّفْسِ means † *Having the soul [or stomach] heavy, [or heaving, or agitated by a tendency to vomit,] and in a disagreeable state.* (TA.) And خَبِيْثَانٌ applied to a lie occurs in a trad. as meaning خَبِيْثٌ app. in an intensive sense [i. e. *Very abominable*]. (TA.) In the saying, اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوْذُ بِكَ، (Mgh,) or اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوْذُ بِكَ، (Mṣb, *K, *TA,) مِنَ الخَبِثِ وَالخَبَاتِ (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) or مِنَ الخَبِثِ وَالخَبَاتِ (Mṣb, K, TA,) a form of words which Moḥammad directed his followers to pronounce on entering a privy, or place of retirement for the relief of nature, because devils are in such a place, (Mgh, TA,) الخَبِثُ is pl. of الخَبِيْثِ, (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) and so is الخَبِثُ accord. to the dial. of Temeem, (Mṣb, TA,) and الخَبَاتِ is pl. of الخَبِيْثَةِ; (Mgh, TA;) and the meaning is, *I seek protection by God, or O God, I seek protection by Thee, from the male devils and the female devils,* (IAth, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA,) *of the genii and of mankind:* (Mgh:) or, reading الخَبِثُ, [as a subst.], *from infidelity and the devils:* (Aboo-Bekr, TA:) or, [so reading, and regarding الخَبَاتِ as pl. of خَبِيْثَةٌ used as a subst.], *from infidelity and acts of disobedience:* (Mṣb, TA:) or, *from wicked, or unrighteous, conduct, such as adultery and the like, and culpable actions and evil qualities or dispositions:* El-Khattābēe asserts that the reading الخَبِثُ, with the ب quiescent, is a mistake of the relaters of traditions; but En-Nawawēe rejects this assertion. (TA.)

خَبَاتَةٌ: see خَبِثٌ.

خَبِيْثَةٌ fem. of the epithet خَبِيْثٌ. (Mṣb.) — Also, [used as a subst.], *A bad, wicked, or deceitful, quality or disposition; and a culpable action:* pl. خَبَاتِيَّتٌ. (L, TA.) [Hence,] أُمُّ الخَبَاتِيَّتِ † [The mother of bad qualities &c.; meaning] *wine.* (T in art. اَم.) See also خَبِيْثٌ, last sentence. — الخَبَاتِيَّتُ also signifies *Those things which the Arabs deemed foul, or filthy, or unclean, and which they did not eat; such as vipers, and scorpions, and the برص [i. e. either بَرَصٌ or بَرَصٌ], and the وِرْل, and beetles, and the rat, or mouse.* (L.)

كَثِيْرٌ خَبِيْثٌ, applied to a man, (TA,) signifies *كَثِيْرٌ خَبِيْثٌ* [i. e. *Very bad or wicked or deceitful; or much addicted to adultery or fornication*]: pl. خَبِيْثُوْنَ. (K.)

خَبِيْثِيٌّ: see خَبِثٌ.

خَابِثٌ: see خَبِيْثٌ, in two places.

خَبَاتَةٌ: see خَبِثٌ.

أَخْبِثٌ [compar. and superl. of خَبِيْثٌ]: pl. أَخْبَاتِيَّتٌ. (TA.) You say, هُمْ أَخْبَاتِيَّتُ النَّاسِ [They are the worst, or the most wicked or deceitful, of men]. (TA.) And هُوَ مِنَ الْأَخْبَاتِيَّتِ [He is of the worst, &c., of men]. (A, TA.) And هِيَ