

## اصطلب

اصطلب *A stable* (K) for ذَوَابَّ [i. e. horses or mules or asses]: (S) [in some copies of which it is omitted] and K: the l is radical, because an augmentative does not occur at the beginning of a word of four or five letters unless derived from a verb: (S:) [probably from the barbarous Greek σταβλίον:] AA says that it is not of the [genuine] language of the Arabs: (S:) IB says that it is a foreign word, used by the Arabs: (TA:) accord. to some, (TA,) it is of the dial. of Syria: (K, TA:) the pl. is أَصْطَابُ and the dim. أَصْطِيبُ. (TA.)

## اصطراب

اصطراب: see اصطراب or اصطرلاب.

## اصل

1. أَصْلُ (K), inf. n. أَصْلَةٌ; (TA;) or أَصَلَ; (M;) It (a thing, M) had, or came to have, root, or a foundation; (M, K;) as also تَأَصَّلُ: (M:) or it was, or became, firm, or established, and firmly rooted or founded; as also تَأَصَّلُ: (K:) and [in like manner] تَأَصَّلُ it (a thing) was, or became, firm in its root or foundation, and strong. (Msb.) You say, اسْتَأَصَّلَتِ الشَّجَرَةُ The tree [took root; or] grew, and became firm in its root. (TA.) — [Hence,] أَصَلَ (S, M, K), inf. n. as above, (S, M,) He (a man, S, M) was, or became, firm, (S, M, K,) or sound, (S,) of judgment; (S, M, K;) intelligent. (M: [and so, probably, in correct copies of the K; but in a MS. copy of the K and in the CK and TA, instead of عَاقِلٌ, the reading in the M, I find عَاقِبٌ.] — Also, (S, K), inf. n. as above, (S, TA,) It (judgment, or opinion,) was, or became, firm, or sound, (S, TA,) or good. (K.) — And, inf. n. as above, It (a thing) was, or became, eminent, noble, or honourable. (Msb.) أَصَلَهُ [aor. and inf. n. as in what follows next after this sentence,] He hit, or struck, its root, or foundation; that by being which it was what it was, or in being which it consisted; or its ultimate constituent. (A, TA.) — And hence, (A, TA,) أَصَلَ عَلَيْهِ (A, K, TA,) aor. ٤, inf. n. أَصَلَ; (TA;) or أَصَلَهُ [with medd, (which I think to be a mistake, unless this be a dial. var.,) and without علما]; (so in a copy of the M;) † He knew it completely, or thoroughly, or superlatively well, syn. قَتَلَهُ (K,) [i. e.] قَتَلَهُ عَلَيْهِ, so that he was acquainted with its أَصْلُ [or root, or foundation, or its ultimate constituent, as is indicated in the A and TA]: (M:) or this is from أَصَلَهُ, as meaning “a certain very deadly serpent;” (A, TA;) [whence the phrase,] — أَصَلَتِ الْأَصَلَةَ (K), inf. n. أَصَلَ (TA,) The [serpent called] اصلة sprang upon him (K, TA) and slew him. (TA.) — أَصَلَ (M), aor. ٤, (M, K,) inf. n. أَصَلَ (M,) said of water, i. q. أُسِنَ; (M, K;) i. e. It became altered for the worse (M, TA) in its taste and odour, (TA,) from fetid black mud (K, TA) therein: so says Ibn-Abbād: (TA:) and said of flesh-meat, it became altered (K, TA) in like

manner. (TA.) = أَصَلَ فَلَانَ يُفَعِّلُ كَذَا وَكَذَا Such a one set about, or commenced, doing thus and thus, or such and such things. (TA.)

2. أَصَلَهُ, inf. n. تَأَصَّلُ, He made it to have a firm, or fixed, root, or foundation, whereon to build, (Msb, TA,) i. e., whereon another thing might be built. (El-Munáwee, TA.) [Hence,] أَصَلَ مَالَهُ i. q. أَثَلَهُ [He made his wealth, or property, to have root, or a foundation; or to become firm, or established, and firmly rooted or founded: see, below, مَالٌ أَصَلَ, and أَصَلَ مَالٌ]. (M and K in art. ائثل.) — أَصَلَ الْأُصُولَ [He disposed, arranged, distributed, classified, or set in order, the fundamentals, fundamental articles, principles, elements, or rudiments, of a science, &c.] is a phrase similar to بَوَّبَ الْأَبْوَابَ and رَتَّبَ الرُّتَبَ. (TA.)

4. أَصَلَ (inf. n. إِصْطَالَ, TA,) He entered upon the time called أَصِيلٌ, q. v. (S, M, K.) = See also عَلِمًا عَلَيْهِ.

5. تَأَصَّلُ: see 1, first sentence, in two places.

10. اسْتَأَصَّلُ: see 1, in two places, first and second sentences. = اسْتَأَصَّلَهُ He uprooted it; unrooted it; eradicated it; extirpated it; pulled it up, or out, or off, from its root, or foundation, or lowest part, (S, TA,) or with its roots, or foundations, or lowest parts; (TA;) he cut it off (M, Msb) from its root, or lowest part, (M,) or with its roots, or lowest parts. (Msb.) You say, اسْتَأَصَّلَ اللَّهُ شَأْفَتَهُمُ, a precative phrase, meaning May God [extirpate or] remove (from them) their شأفة; which is an ulcer, or a purulent pustule, that comes forth in the foot, and is cauterized, and in consequence goes away: (M:) or اسْتَأَصَّلَ شَأْفَتَهُمُ [in general usage] means he extirpated them, or may he extirpate them; or he cut off, or may he cut off, the last remaining of them. (TA. [See also art. شَأْفَ.] And اسْتَأَصَّلَ الْقَوْمَ, i. e. قَطَعَ أَصْلَهُمُ [He cut off the root, race, or stock, of the people; i. e. he extirpated them]. (M.) And اسْتَأَصَّلَ اللَّهُ الْكُفَّارَ God destroyed altogether or entirely, or may God destroy altogether or entirely, the unbelievers. (Msb.) And اسْتَأَصَّلَ الْخِتَانَ He performed the circumcision so as to remove the prepuce utterly. (TA in art. سحت.)

أَصْلُ The lower, or lowest, part of a thing; [i. e. its root, bottom, or foot;] (M, Msb, K;) as also يَأْصُولُ: (M, K:) so of a mountain: and of a wall; (TA;) i. e. its foundation, or base: (Msb:) and of a tree [or plant]; (TA;) i. e. [its stem, or trunk, or stock, or] the part from which the branches are broken off: (TA in art. كسر:) [and also its root, or foot; for] the ساق of a tree is said to be the part between its أَصْلُ and the place where its branches shoot out: (TA in art. سوق:) [and a stump of a tree: and hence, a block of wood: (see exs. voce نَقِيرُ:)] pl. أُصُولٌ (S, M, Msb, K) and [pl. of pauc.] أَصَلٌ: (AHn, K:) [ISd says that] the former is its only pl.: (M:) [but] the latter pl. occurs in a verse of Lebeed, (which see below,) as cited by AHn.

(TA.) You say, قَعَدَ فِي أَصْلِ الْجَبَلِ He sat upon, or at, the lowest part [&c.] of the mountain; and فِي أَصْلِ الْحَائِطِ at the lowest part [&c.] of the wall. (TA.) And قَلَعَهُ مِنْ أَصْلِهِ [He pulled it up, or out, or off, from its root, or foundation, or lowest part]; and بِأَصُولِهِ [with its roots, or foundations, or lowest parts; both meaning, utterly, entirely, or altogether]. (TA in explanation of أَصْلُهُ, q. v.) And قَلَعَ أَصْلَ الشَّجَرَةِ He pulled up, or out, the lowest part, [or stem or stock or root or foot or stump,] of the tree. (TA.) Lebeed says, [of a wild cow,]

تَجْتَافُ أَصْلَ قَالِصٍ مَتَبِيدٍ

بِعُجُوبٍ أَنْقَاءٍ يَجِيبُ هَيَامَهَا

[She enters into the midst of the stems of trees with high branches, apart from others, i. e. from other trees, in the hinder parts of sand-hills, the fine loose sand thereof inclining upon her]: (AHn, TA:) but as some relate it, أَصْلًا قَالِصًا. (TA. [See EM, p. 161.]) — A thing upon which another thing is built or founded [either properly or tropically]: (KT, Kull p. 50, TA:) the foundation, or basis, of a thing, [either properly or tropically,] which being imagined to be taken away, or abstracted, by its being taken away, or abstracted, the rest thereof becomes also taken away, or abstracted: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) that upon which the existence of anything rests [or depends]; so the father is اصل to the offspring, and the river is اصل to the streamlet that branches off from it: (Msb:) or a thing upon which another thing depends as a branch; as the father in relation to the son: (Kull:) [i. e. the origin, source, beginning, or commencement, of a thing: the origin, original, root, race, or stock, from which a man springs. Hence: شَيْءٌ لَهُ أَصْلٌ A thing having root, or a foundation; and consequently, having rootedness, fixedness, immobility, stability, or permanence; rooted, fixed, immovable, stable, or permanent. Whence,] مَالٌ مَلَكَ ثَابِتٌ لَهُ أَصْلٌ (Mgh voce عَقَارٌ,) and مَا لَهُ أَصْلٌ (Msb in explanation of that word,) and أَصْلًا (KT in explanation of the same,) [Real, or immovable, property;] property such as consists in a house or land yielding a revenue; (Mgh;) or such as a house and palm-trees; (Msb;) or such as land and a house. (KT.) [Hence, also, أَصْلٌ signifying A source of wealth or profit; a stock, fund, capital, or principal. You say,] اِتَّخَذْتُهُ لِنَفْسِي أَصْلًا مَالًا لِلنَّسْلِ لَا لِلتَّجَارَةِ [I took it for myself as a source of wealth or profit, for breeding, not for traffic]. (Mgh in art. قنو.) You say also, بَاعَ أَصْلَ أَرْضِهِ [meaning He sold the fundamental property, i. e. the property itself, of his land]. (S voce عَكْرٌ.) [See also an ex. in conjugation 4 in art. بَقِيَ: and another in the first paragraph of art. حَسِبَ.] And أَخَذَهُ بِأَصْلِهِ [He took it as it were with its root, or the like; meaning, entirely]. (K. [See أَصِيلَةٌ.] And قَطَعَ أَصْلَهُمُ [He cut off their root, race, or stock; i. e. he extirpated them]. (M.) And أَصْلًا فِي أَصْلِ صِدْقِي (S and L in art. ضنا) and