

sheep or goat, شاة (M;) *He, or it, lost his, or its, teeth*: (M, K;) on the authority of Lh. (M.) = سَلَّ (M, Mṣb, K;) in the pass. form, (Mṣb,) with damm, (K;) *He was, or became, affected with the disease termed سَلَّ* [q. v.]. (M, Mṣb, K;)

4: see 1, second sentence.— اسَلَّ (ISk, S, M, Mgh,) inf. n. اسَلَّ (ISk, S, K;) also signifies *He stole*: (ISk, S, Mgh:) or *he stole covertly, secretly, or clandestinely*. (M, K;) See also 1, in the latter half of the paragraph. You say, اسَلَّ *He stole of the spoil*. (Mgh.)— اسَلَّ signifies also *An open raid or predatory incursion*. (TA.)— And اسَلَّ *He aided another to steal, or to steal covertly, secretly, or clandestinely*. (TA.)— [See also اسَلَّ below. Accord. to Freytag, اسَلَّ signifies *He received a bribe*: but this requires consideration: he gives no authority but the K, which does not justify this explanation.] = اسَلَّهُ *He (God) caused him to be affected with the disease termed سَلَّ* [q. v.]. (S, M, Mṣb, K;)

5. تسَلَّل: see 7: and see also 1, in the former half of the paragraph.— Also i. q. اضْطَرَبَ [It was, or became, in a state of commotion, agitation, &c.]; said of a thing; as though it were imagined to be repeatedly drawn forth. (Er-Rághib, TA.)

7. انسَلَّ *It (a thing) became pulled out, or drawn forth, gently*; (M;) *it became drawn, or pulled out or forth, as a sword from its scabbard, and a hair from dough*. (Mgh.) You say, انسَلَّ *The sword [became drawn from the scabbard: or] slipped out from the scabbard*. (TA.) And انسَلَّ قِيَادُ الْفَرَسِ مِنْ يَدِهِ [The leading-rope of the horse slipped out or] came forth [from his hand]. (Mgh.)— And [hence], as also تسَلَّل (S, M, K;) *He slipped away, or stole away; i. e., went away covertly, secretly, or clandestinely*: (M, K;) or *he went forth, مِنْ بَيْنِهِمْ [from among them]*. (S;) And انسَلَّتْ *I went away, and went forth, deliberately, or leisurely, and by degrees, from before him*. (TA.) Sb says that انسَلَّتْ [used in this or a similar sense] is not a quasi-pass. verb; but is only like [a verb of the measure] فَعَلَّتْ; like اسْتَقَرَّتْ is like ضَعَفَ (M;) It is said in a prov., وَانْسَلَّتْ رَمْتِي بِدَائِيهَا [She reproached me with her own fault, and slipped away]: (S, Meyd, TA:) [originally] said by one of the fellow-wives of Ruhm, daughter of El-Khazraj, wife of Sa'ad Ibn-Zeyd-Menáh, on Ruhm's reproaching her with a fault that was in herself. (Meyd, TA. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. cap. x. no. 2; and another prov. there referred to in cap. ii. no. 78.]) And one says also, استَلَّ بِكَذَا, meaning *He went away with such a thing covertly, secretly, or clandestinely*. (TA.)

8: see 1, first and second sentences: = and see also 7, last sentence.

10. استسلَّ النَّهْرُ جَدْوَلًا † *The river had a rivulet, or streamlet, branching off from it*. (TA.)

R. Q. 1. سَلَّ [as inf. n. of سَلَّ (see سَلَّ below)] signifies *A thing's being connected with another thing*. (M, K;) [It is also inf. n. of سَلَّ, as such signifying *The connecting a thing with another thing*.]— [Hence, or the reverse may be the case,] سَلَّتُهُ *I bound him with the سَلَّة* [or chain]. (O. TA.)— And سَلَّتُ الْمَاءَ فِي الْحَلْقِ *I poured the water into the throat, or fauces, [app. in a continuous stream]*. (S, * O.)— And مَا سَلَّ طَعَامًا *He did not eat food*: (K;) as though he did not pour it into his throat, or fauces. (TA.)— Accord. to IAgr, سَلَّ signifies *He ate a سَلَّة*, i. e., a long piece of a camel's hump. (O.)— See also 1, third sentence.

R. Q. 2. تَسَلَّلَ, said of water, *It ran into the throat, or fauces*: (S, O;) or *it ran down a declivity, or declivous place*: (M, K;) or † *it became [fretted with a succession of ripples] like a chain, in running [in a shallow and rugged bed], or when smitten by the wind*. (S;)— And, said of lightning, † *It assumed the form of سَلَّال*, [i. e. chains, meaning elongated streams,] pl. of سَلَّة [q. v.], in the clouds. (M;)— And تَسَلَّلَ signifies † *The glistening, and [apparent] creeping, of the diversified wavy marks, streaks, or grain, [resembling a chain, (see مَسَلَّ), and also likened to the creeping of ants, (see فَرِنْدُ and رِبْدُ)] of a sword*. (TA. [See also اَثَرُ.])— And تَسَلَّلَ said of a garment, † *It was worn until it became thin*; (O, K;) like تَحَلَّلَ. (O.)

سَلَّ (M, K;) applied to a man, (M;) *Whose teeth are falling out*; (M;) *losing his teeth*: (K;) fem. with ة: (M, K;) likewise applied to a sheep or goat (شاة); on the authority of Lh; (M;) and to a she-camel whose teeth have fallen out from extreme old age; or one extremely aged, having no tooth remaining; on the authority of IAgr. (TA.)— See also سَلَّة, in two places.

سَلَّ: see what next follows.

سَلَّ (S, M, Mṣb, K;) and سَلَّال (S, M, K;) the former [the more common, and] often occurring in the verses of chaste poets, though El-Hareere says in the "Durrat el-Ghowwás" that it is an erroneous term of the vulgar, and that the latter is the right term, (TA,) signify the same, (S, M, K;) as also سَلَّ and سَلَّة (K;) [Consumption: or phthisis:] an emaciating, oppressive, and fatal malady: (T, TA:) a certain disease, well known; said in the medical books to be one of the diseases of girls, because of the abundance of blood in them: (Mṣb:) accord. to the physicians, (TA,) an ulcer, (K, TA,) or ulcers, (Mṣb,) [or ulceration,] in the lungs; (Mṣb, K, TA;) succeeding (تَعَقَّبَ [grammatically referring to سَلَّة]) either ذَاتِ الرِّئَةِ [i. e. inflammation of the lungs] or ذَاتِ الْجَنْبِ [i. e. pleurisy]: (in the CK, يَعْقَبُ ذَاتِ الرِّئَةِ او ذَاتِ الْجَنْبِ is [erroneously] put in the place of ذَاتِ الرِّئَةِ او ذَاتِ الْجَنْبِ: and in what here follows, the gen. case is put in the place of the nom. in four instances:) or a rheum

(زَكَامُ), and defluxions (نَوَازِلُ), or a long cough, and attended with constant fever. (K, TA.)— Hence the saying, in a trad., غَبَارُ ذَيْلِ الْمَرْأَةِ الْفَاجِرَةِ يُوْرِثُ التَّلَّ † [The dust of the skirt of the vitious woman occasions the loss of property]; meaning that he who follows vitious women and acts vitiously, loses his property, and becomes poor: the diminution and departure of property being likened to the diminution and wasting away of the body when one has the disorder termed سَلَّ. (TA.)

سَلَّة The drawing of swords; (S, M, K;) as also سَلَّة (K;) So in the saying, اَتَيْنَاهُمْ عِنْدَ السَّلَّةِ [We came to them on the occasion of the drawing of swords]. (S, M, K;)— And Theft: (S, Mṣb:) or covert, secret, or clandestine, theft; (M, K;) like اسَلَّ [except that the former is a simple subst., and the latter is an inf. n., i. c. of 4]: (K;) one says, فِي بَنِي فُلَانٍ سَلَّةٌ [Among the sons of such a one is theft, or covert theft]: (S;) and السَّلَّةُ الْخَلَّةُ تَدْعُو إِلَى السَّلَّةِ [Want invites to theft, or covert theft]. (TA.)— Also † The rush (دُفْعَةٌ) of a horse among other horses, in running: (TA:) or the rush (دُفْعَةٌ) of a horse in striving to outstrip: (S, TA: [I read فِي سِيَاقِهِ, as in a copy of the S; instead of فِي سِيَاقِهِ, as in other copies of the S and in the TA:]) so in the saying, قَرَسٌ شَدِيدُ السَّلَّةِ † [A horse of which the rush &c. is vehement]: (S, TA:) and حَرَجَتْ سَلَّتُهُ عَلَى سَائِرِ الْخَيْلِ (S) or عَلَى سَائِرِ الْخَيْلِ (TA) † [His rush in striving to outstrip proceeded against the other horses].— And A revulsion of shortness of breathing (اِرْتِدَادُ رُبُو) in the chest of a horse, in consequence of his suppressing such shortness of breathing [so I render مِنْ كِبُوَّةٍ يَكْبُوها, but this phrase admits of other renderings, as will be seen in art. كَبُو]: (M, K;) when he is inflated thereby, one says, أُخْرِجَ سَلَّتُهُ [app. meaning he has manifested his revulsion of shortness of breathing]; and thereupon he is urged to run with vehemence, and made to sweat, and coverings are thrown upon him, and that shortness of breathing (ذَلِكَ الرُّبُو) passes forth. (M;)— [In a sheep or goat, or a ewe or she-goat, it seems to mean Power, or force, of long continuance: see مَسْلُونَةٌ, voce مَسْلُونٌ.]— See also سَلَّ. = Also A [basket of the kind called] جُونَةٌ (K;) or a thing like the جُونَةٌ (M;) or like the covered جُونَةٌ, which is also called سَبْدَةٌ; so says Az: (TA:) a receptacle in which fruit is carried: (Mṣb:) [sometimes covered with red skin: (see حَوْر:) in the present day commonly applied to a basket made of twigs, oblong and deep, generally between a foot and a foot and a half in length:] and سَلَّ signifies the same: (M, K;) what is termed سَلَّةُ الْخُبْزِ [the bread-basket] is well known: (S;) سَلَّةٌ meaning as expl. above is not thought by IDrd to be an Arabic word: (M;) [the dim. سَلِيَّةٌ occurs in the K voce جُونَةٌ, and in the Mgh voce رُبْعَةٌ, &c.:] the pl. is سَلَّال (M, K;) and سَلَّالَت (Mṣb) and [coll. gen. n.] سَلَّ, of