

is not allowable; (Ḥam p. 69;) this is the chaste form of the verb; (Th, TA;) and أَشَدَّتْ; (Th, K;) and شَلَّتْ, (Th, O, K,) but this last is bad, (Th, O, TA,) and is disallowed by Fr; (TA;) His right hand or arm, or his hand or arm, or the hand or arm, was, or became, unsound, or vitiated: (S, O, TA:) or deprived of the power of motion by an unsound, or a vitiated, state of its عُرُوق [meaning veins or nerves]: (Mṣb:) or dried up; or stiff: or it went [or wasted] away. (K, TA.) One says, in praying for a person, لَا تَشَلُّ يَدَكَ [May thy hand, or arm, not become unsound, &c.]: (S, Mṣb, *K:*) and لَا شَلًّا and لَا شَلَالٍ, which mean the same; the last word like قَطَامٌ. (K.) And شَلَّ عَشْرَهُ, [His ten fingers became unsound, &c., and his five fingers,] and some say شَلَّتْ, but this is more rare; i. e., the suppression of the fem. ت is more usual in a case of this kind. (Lh, TA.) To one who has shot or thrown, or who has pierced or thrust, well, one says, لَا شَلًّا وَلَا عَمَى [Mayest thou not experience unsoundness, &c., nor blindness]; and لَا شَلَّ عَشْرَكَ [May thy ten fingers not become unsound, &c.], meaning أَصَابِعُكَ. (S, O.)

He who says شَلَّ الْبَارِئُ and شَلَّ الْأَذُنُ is a foreigner. (Mgh.) The lawyers [improperly] use الشَّلَّ in relation to the ذَكَرُ. (Mṣb.) One says also, شَلَّ يَا رَجُلُ [Thou hast become unsound, &c., in thy hand or thine arm, O man]. (S, O.) And لَا شَلَّ, meaning لَا تَشَلُّ, because it occupies the place of an imperative. (Lth, TA.) In the saying of the rájiz, (S,) namely, Abu-l-Khudree El-Yarboo'ce, (O, TA,)

• مَهْرَ أَبِي الْحَبَابِ لَا تَشَلِّي •

[Colt of Abu-l-Ḥabḥáb, mayest thou not become unsound, &c., in the fore leg], (S, TA, [in the O, أَبِي الْحَبَابِ, for أَبِي الْحَبَابِ]) the last word is thus [for لَا تَشَلُّ] on account of the rhyme: (S, O, TA:) [for] the next hemistich is

• بَارَكَ فِيكَ اللَّهُ مِنْ ذِي آلِ •

[God bless thee as one possessing fleetness, or swiftness]; (O, TA;) ذِي آلِ in this instance meaning ذِي سُرْعَةٍ. (S in art. ال.) شَلَّةٌ; (K;) and الرَّجُلُ; (Mṣb;) and شَلَّتْ الْإِبِلَ; (S, O,) and الرَّجُلُ; (Mṣb;) aor. 2, (S, Mṣb,) inf. n. شَلَّ (S, O, Mṣb, K*) and شَلَّلَ, (K, * and Ksh in xii. 3,) like as قَصَّصَ is inf. n. of قَصَّصَ, (Ksh ibid.,) or شَلَّلَ is a simple subst.; (S, O;) He drove him away; (K;) and I drove away (S, O, Mṣb) the camels, (S, O,) and the man. (Mṣb.) And مَرْفَلَانٍ يَشْتَهُرُ بِالسَّيْفِ Such a one passed along urging them on, and driving them, with the sword. (S.) [See also 4.

— Hence,] الصُّبْحُ يَشَلُّ الظُّلَامَ † The dawn drives away the darkness. (TA.) — And شَلَّتْ الْعَيْنُ † The eye sent forth [or shed] its tears: (Lh, K:) like شَتَّتَهُ: (Lh, TA:) asserted by Yaḡkoob to be formed by substitution [of ل for ن]. (TA.) — And شَلَّ الدِّرْعَ, (O, TA,) and شَلَّ عَلَيْهِ, aor. 2, inf. n. شَلَّ, (TA,) He put on himself the

coat of mail; on the authority of ISh. (O, TA.) — شَلَّتْ التُّوبَ, (S, O, Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. شَلَّ, (O,) I sewed the garment, or piece of cloth, (S, O, Mṣb, TA,) slightly; (S, O, TA; [omitted, probably by inadvertence, in my copy of the Mṣb;]) [previously to the second sewing termed الْكُفَّ;] strangely omitted in the K: † شَلَّاتَةٌ is [app. a subst., not an inf. n., signifying The act, or art, of so sewing;] the contr. of كِفَافَةٌ. (TA.)

4. اِشَلَّ يَمِينَهُ, (S,) or يَدَهُ, (Fr, K,) He (i. e. God, S) made his right hand or arm, (S,) or his hand, or arm, (K,) to become unsound, or vitiated: (S:) or to become dried up, or stiff: or to go [or waste] away: (K:) or اِشَلَّ الْيَدَ He (i. e. God) made the hand or arm to become deprived of the power of motion by an unsound, or a vitiated, state of its عُرُوق [meaning veins or nerves]. (Mṣb.) And اِشَلَّ اللَّهُ يَدَهُ is said by way of imprecation [as meaning May God render his hand or arm unsound, &c.]. (O.) See also 1, first sentence. — [It is said that] اِشْلَالٌ signifies The driving away a camel, and a troop or company with the sword: [like شَلَّ: see 1, latter half:] — and The making war. (KL.)

7. اِنْشَلَّ He became driven away. (K, TA.) [In some of the copies of the K, اِنْشَلَّ بِهِ, meaning He became driven away by, or with, him, or it.] And اِنْشَلَّتْ الْإِبِلُ The camels became driven away. (S.) And اِنْشَلُّوا مَطْرُودِينَ [They went driven away]; referring to a company of people. (TA.) — [Hence,] اِنْشَلَّ الذِّئْبُ فِي الْغَنَمِ † The wolf made an incursion among the sheep or goats; as also اِنْشَلَّ: mentioned by Az in art. نَشَعَ. (TA.) — And اِنْشَلَّ السَّيْلُ † The torrent began to be impelled, before its becoming vehement: (Sh, O, K:) and so اِنْشَلَّ. (Sh, O.) — And اِنْشَلَّ الْمَطَرُ † The rain descended. (K.)

R. Q. 1. شَلَّتْ الْمَاءُ I made the water to fall in drops; (S;) in consecutive drops. (TA.) And شَلَّ بَوْلَهُ, (K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, شَلَّاتَهُ,]) and شَلَّ بَوْلَهُ, (S, O, K, TA,) inf. n. شَلَّاتَةٌ and شَلَّاتٌ, [both incorrectly written by Freytag,] (K, TA,) He (a boy, S, O, TA) scattered his urine; emitted it dispersedly: (K, TA:) the subst. [signifying the act of doing so] is شَلَّاتٌ with fet-h. (K.) And شَلَّ السَّيْفُ الدَّمَ, [in the CK, erroneously, بالدَّم,] and شَلَّ بِهِ, The sword poured forth the blood. (K, TA.)

R. Q. 2. تَشَلَّشَلَّ It (water) fell in consecutive drops. (TA.) And تَشَلَّشَلَّ دَمًا It (a wound) dripped with blood in consecutive drops. (TA.) See also R. Q. 1, last sentence.

شَلَّةٌ: see the next paragraph.

شَلَّةٌ i. q. نِيَّةٌ [app. as meaning The thing, or place, that one proposes to himself as the object of his aim]: (S, O, K:) the place that a company of men have proposed to themselves as the object of their aim or journey: so in the M: (TA:) or the نِيَّةُ [in the sense thus expl. in the M and TA] in

journeying: (T, K:) and thus also شَلِّي, and likewise in fasting, and in warring: one says, † أَيْنَ شَلَّاهُمْ [Where is the place that they propose to themselves as the object of their aim in journeying, &c. ?]. (TA.) — And A remote affair (S, O, K) that one seeks; (K;) as also شَلَّةٌ. (O, K.) = See also شَلَّ = And see سَلِيلٌ.

شَلَّلٌ An unsoundness in the hand or arm, or a vitiated state thereof. (S, O.) [See also 1, first sentence, where it is mentioned as an inf. n.] — And † A stain, (S, O,) or a blackness, (K,) or a dust-colour, (TA,) in a garment, or piece of cloth, that does not become removed by washing. (S, O, K, TA.) One says, مَا هَذَا الشَّلُّ فِي ثَوْبِكَ, (S, O,) or بَثْوَبِكَ, (TA,) † [What is this stain, &c., in thy garment?] = Also The act of driving away: (S, O, K:) a subst.: (S, O:) or an inf. n., (Ksh in xii. 3,) [see 1, latter half,] i. q. طَرَّدَ, like [the inf. n.] شَلَّ, (K,) as also شَلَّةٌ. (TA.)

شَلَّلٌ and شَلَّلٌ: see شَلَّلٌ.

شَلَّالٍ: see 1, second sentence.

جَاؤُوا شَلَّالًا They came driving away the camels. (S, O.) — And ذَهَبَ الْقَوْمُ شَلَّالًا The people went driven away (مَطْرُودِينَ). (TA.) — And شَلَّالٌ signifies A company of men in a scattered, or dispersed, state. (S, O.)

شَلُولٌ, of she-camels, and of women, (O, K, in the latter of which, in the place of وَالنَّسَاءِ, is found وَالشَّاءُ [i. e. and of sheep or goats], TA,) is like شَلَّالٌ [meaning Aged]. (O, K.) — See also شَلَّالٌ, in two places.

سَلِيلٌ, (S, O, K,) accord. to AO, (S,) or A'Obeyd, (O, TA,) An innermost covering for the body, worn beneath the coat of mail, (S, O, K,) whether it be a ثَوْبٌ or some other thing: (S, O:) and, (S, O, K,) sometimes, (S, O,) a short coat of mail, (S, O, K,) worn beneath the upper one, (S, O,) or worn beneath the large one: or in a general sense: (K:) [i. e.] a coat of mail itself is called سَلِيلٌ; (ISh, TA;) and also شَلَّةٌ: (TA:) pl. أَشَلَّةٌ; (S, O, TA;) in the K, erroneously, شَلَّةٌ. (TA.) — Also (S, O, K) A [cloth such as is termed] حَنْسٌ, (S, O,) or مِسْحٌ, of wool or of [goats'] hair, (K,) that is put upon the rump, or croup, of the camel, (S, O, K,) behind the [saddle called] رَحْلٌ. (K.) [See also سَنَيْفٌ.] = And The part, of a valley, in which the water flows: (K:) or the middle of a valley, (S, O, K,) where flows the main body of water: (S, O:) so says A'Obeyd, on the authority of AO; but the word commonly known [in this sense] is سَلِيلٌ, with the unpointed س. (O.) = And The نَخَاعٌ [or spinal cord]; (K, TA;) [also called the سَلِيلُ;] i. e. the عُرْقُ [or nerve] that is in the vertebræ of the back: mentioned by Kr. (TA.) — And Long streaks, or strips, of flesh, extending with the back: (K, TA:) n. un. with ة: also mentioned by Kr: but the more approved word