

same, (O, K,) said of a stone, (K,) and so انشالت said of a jar (جَرَّةٌ); (S, O;) and likewise اشتال (TA.)—[Hence,] شال الميزان The balance had one of its two scales higher than the other, (S, O, Mṣb, TA,) by reason of its lightness. (Mṣb.) Whence the saying, شال ميزان فلان, aor. يشول, inf. n. شولان, meaning † Such a one was overcome in contending with another for superiority in glory or the like. (TA.)—And شالت القربة, and شال الرق, The legs of the water-skin, and of the skin for wine &c., became raised, or elevated, on the occasion of its being filled, or inflated. (TA.)—And شال لبنها [meaning Her milk became drawn up, or withdrawn,] is said of a camel. (TA.)—One says also, شالت نعامته, meaning † He was, or became, flurried, agitated, or excited, (حَفَّ,) and angry, and then became calm. (K.) And شالت نعامتهم † Their might departed: (O, K;) or their abodes became clear of them, as though lightened of them, (حَفَّتْ) (منازلهم منهم, K, TA,) and they went away: (TA;) or their expression of opinion was, or became, discordant: (K;) or they died: and they became scattered, or dispersed; as though there remained not of them save a remnant; [see شول]; الجماعة signifying الجماعة: (TA;) or they became irresolute, by reason of fear, and fled: (Mṣb;) or they were frightened, and fled. (M in art. رآل.) [See also نعامته: and see a verse cited voce به] = شلت به, and شلته; (Mṣb;) and † أشلته; (O, Mṣb;) or شلت بالجرة, for which one should not say شلت [which the vulgar say in the present day, making it trans. by itself]; (S, O;) and † أشلته; (S;) or شال بالحجر; and † اشاله, (K,) inf. n. إشالة; (TA;) and † شاوله; (K;) aor. of the first as above, inf. n. شول; (S, O, Mṣb;) I raised, (S, O, Mṣb,) or he raised, (K,) it; (O, Mṣb,) namely, a thing, (O,) or the jar, (S, O,) or the stone. (K.) And شالت بذنبها, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. as above, (S, O, K,) inf. n. شول (O, Mṣb, K) and شولان; (O, K;) and † اشالته, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. إشالة; and † استشالته; (TA;) She (a camel) raised her tail, (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA,) having become pregnant. (Mṣb. [See شائل: and see also 2.]) And شالت بذنبها It (a scorpion) raised its tail. (TA.) And شال يده He raised his arm or hand; like شال بها. (Mṣb.) And اشال بضعه † He raised his بضع [generally expl. as meaning the upper half of the arm, from the elbow to the shoulder-blade]. (TA.)

2: شولت, said of a she-camel, (S, O, K,) She became such as is termed شائلة: (S, O, TA: [in one of my copies of the S, صار شولا is erroneously put for صارت شائلة:] or her supplies of milk dried up; (K, TA; [but perhaps the right reading is حَفَّتْ, meaning became scanty; for SM adds,]) and became little in quantity. (TA.) And شولت الإبل The camels became in such a state that their bellies [were drawn up as

though they] reached their backs: (K, TA:) or became such as to have [only] a شول [or small quantity remaining] of milk: like as one says, (O, TA,) شولت المزادة The مزادة [or leathern water-bag] had little water remaining in it: (O, K, TA:) one should not say شالت. (TA.)—[Hence, app.,] تشويل of the ذكر signifies Its being in a relaxed state on the occasion of جماعته. (O, K.) And شول said of a horse means, like رقص, He put forth his veretrum without being vigorously lustful. (TA in art. رفض.)—شول said of a غرب [or large bucket], Its water became little in quantity. (O, K.) Said of a she-camel's milk, It became deficient: (K, TA:) and it became withdrawn. (TA.) And said of water, It became little in quantity. (K.)—In the following saying, (S, TA,) of Abu-n-Nejm, (TA,)

حتى إذا ما العشر عنها شولا

the poet means, ذهب وتصبر [i. e. Until, when the coming to water on the tenth day after the next preceding period of abstinence ceased from her or them . . . referring to a camel or to camels]. (S, TA.)—شول في المزادة He left somewhat remaining (أبقى شولا) of water in the مزادة [or leathern water-bag]. (K, TA.)

3: شاوله: see 1, latter half. — Also, and شاول به, and شاول به في الطعان, [inf. n. مشاولة], He contended with him in thrusting [with the spear]. (TA.) See also 6. — And شاول الفحل الفحل The stallion [camel] fought with, or combated, the stallion [camel]. (Ham p. 660.)

4: see 1, latter half, in five places.

6: تشاولوا They reached, or smote, one another, (تناول بعضهم بعضاً) in fight, with the spears: and † مشاولة has a similar signification [to تشاول], as shown above by an explanation of its verb, 3. (AZ, S, O.)

7: see 1, first sentence.

8: see 1, first sentence. — اشتال له † He opposed himself to him, and reviled him. (O, K, TA.)

10: see 1, near the end of the paragraph.

شال A certain fish of the sea, or of great rivers (سكة بحرية): (TA:) [in Egypt this name is applied to a fish of the genus silurus, found in the Nile: it is well described by Sonnini, in p. 407 of the 4to Engl. ed. of his Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt.] = Also A certain kind of رداء [here meaning shawl], made in Cashmere and Lahore, and brought for sale to other countries; [erroneously] said to be made of camels' fur; and so called because raised to the shoulders, if it be an Arabic word [which is not the case, for it is from the Pers. شال, whence our word "shawl"]]: pl. شالات and شيلان. (TA.)

شول: see شائلة, voce شائل = and شولة = Also Somewhat remaining of water in the skin and in the bucket, (K,) and of milk in the udder: (TA:) and a small quantity of water (S, O, K, TA) in the bottom of the water-skin (S, O, TA)

and of the leathern water-bag: (TA:) [in the CK, الماء القليل is erroneously put for الماء القليل:] pl. أشوال. (S, O, K.) It is said in a prov.,

ما ضرَّ نابًا شولها المعلق

(Meyd, TA,) i. e. Her small quantity of water [that is hung upon her does not harm an aged she-camel]: or نابي [my aged she-camel]: applied to the case of carrying that which will not harm thee if it be with thee, and will be useful to thee if thou be in want of it: (Meyd:) or applied to him who is enjoined to take the prudent course and to supply himself with travelling-provision though he be going to such provision. (TA.) = And Light, active, or agile; syn. خفيف: (K:) so in the M. (TA.) [See also the next paragraph.]

شول One that raises a thing. (TA. [See also شائل.] — And A man light, active, or agile, (خفيف) in work, and in service, (S, O, K,) and in respect of what is wanted; and quick: (K:) thus in a verse of El-Aqshà: (O, TA:) [but accord. to the reading of AO of that verse, it is † شول, which has a similar, but intensive, meaning. (De Sacy's Chrest. Ar., 2nd ed., ii. 484-5.) See also what next follows.]

شول, like صرد [in measure], One who aids, or assists, much or well; syn. نصور. (O, TA.) [See also what next precedes.]

شول: see شول.

شولة The part that it raises of the tail of the scorpion; (S, O, K;) and so † شول: (Ham p. 649:) or, accord. to Sh, its sting, with which it strikes. (TA.) — [Hence,] الشولة † Two bright stars, near together, [λ and ν,] (S, O,) in the end of the tail of Scorpio, (Kzw,) which are one of the Mansions of the Moon, (S, O, Kzw,) namely, the Nineteenth Mansion; (Kzw;) also called حمة العقرب. (S, O.) [See منازل القمر, in art. نزل.] — And شولة is a proper name for The scorpion; (O, TA;) [and] so † شولة. (K, TA.) = Also A foolish, or stupid, woman. (IAar, O, K.) شولة was the name of A certain foolish female slave, belonging to [the tribe of] 'Adwān, and she used to give advice to her masters, and it resulted in evil to them; whence the saying, أنت شولة الناصحة [Thou art Showleh the giver of advice]. (S, O, K.) — Also the name of The mare of Zeyd-el-Fawāris Ed-Dabbee. (O, K.)

شويلاء A certain plant, (AHn, O, K,) mentioned, but not described, by As; of the kind termed عشب, growing in plain, or soft, land, (AHn, O,) used as a medicament, (AHn, O, K,) and well known: (AHn, O:) [Sgh says,] I have seen it: it is dust-coloured, spreads upon the ground, has no thorns, and the cattle eagerly desire it: (O:) it is called (O, K) sometimes, (K,) شويل, like فبيط [in measure]. (O, K.)

شوال The tail of the scorpion. (TA. [So called