

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 من المغنم *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.] = اسَلَّ *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. اضْطَرَبَّ [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-Rāghib, 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 السيف من الغمد *The sword [became drawn from the scabbard: or] slipped out from the scabbard*. (TA.) And انسَلَّ قياد الفرس من يده *[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, من بينهم [from among them]*. (S.) And انسَلَّت من بين يديه *I went away, and went forth, deliberately, or leisurely, and by degrees, from before him*. (TA.) Sb says that انسَلَّت [used in this or a similar sense] is not a quasi-pass. verb; but is only like [a verb of the measure] فَعَلَّت; like اسْتَقَرَّ is like ضَعَفَ. (M.) It is said in a prov., وَاتَّسَلَّتْ رَمْتِي بِدَائِيهَا *[She reproached me with her own fault, and slipped away]*: (S, Meyd, TA:) [originally] said by one of the fellow-wives of Ruḥm, daughter of El-Khazraj, wife of Saḥd Ibn-Zeyd-Menāh, on Ruḥm'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. استَلَّ النهر جدولا *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,] سَلَّته *I bound him with the سَلَّة [or chain]*. (O. TA.) — And سَلَّته الماء في الحلق *I poured the water into the throat, or fauces, [app. in a continuous stream]*. (S, O.) — And سَلَّ طعاما *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. تَسَلَّل, 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 تَسَلَّل signifies *The glistening, and [apparent] creeping, of the diversified wavy marks, streaks, or grain, [resembling a chain, (see سَلَّال), and also likened to the creeping of ants, (see فَرْنَدَ and رَبْدَ),] of a sword*. (TA.) [See also تَسَلَّل.] — And تَسَلَّل said of a garment, *It was worn until it became thin*; (O, K;) like تَحَلَّل. (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-Ghowwās" 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 ذَات الرئة [i. e. inflammation of the lungs] or ذَات الجنب [i. e. pleurisy]: (in the CK, تَعَقَّبَ ذَات الرئة أو ذَات الجنب is [erroneously] put in the place of ذَات الرئة أو ذَات الجنب: and in what here follows, the gen. case is put in the place of the nom. in four instances:) or a rheum

(زكام), and defluxions (نَوَازِل), or a long cough, and attended with constant fever. (K, TA.) — Hence the saying, in a trad., غَبَارُ ذَيْلِ الْمَرْأَةِ + الْفَاجِرَةِ يُورِثُ السَّلَّ *[The dust of the skirt of the vicious woman occasions the loss of property]*; meaning that he who follows vicious 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, أَتَيْنَاهُمْ 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 فَلَانِ سَلَّةٌ *[Among the sons of such a one is theft, or covert theft]*: (S:) and السَّلَّةُ تَدْعُو إِلَى السَّلَّةِ *[Want invites to theft, or covert theft]*. (TA.) = Also السَّلَّةُ (دُقْعَةُ) of a horse among other horses, in running: (TA:) or the rush (دُقْعَةُ) of a horse in striving to outstrip: (S, TA: [I read سَبَاقِهِ, as in a copy of the S; instead of سَبَاقِهِ, as in other copies of the S and in the TA:]) so in the saying, خَرَجَتْ سَلَّتُهُ عَلَى قَرَسٍ شَدِيدٍ السَّلَّةِ *[A horse of which the rush &c. is vehement]*: (S, TA:) and 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 (إِرْتِدَادُ رُبُو) in the chest of a horse, in consequence of his suppressing such shortness of breathing [so I render يَكْبُوهَا, but this phrase admits of other renderings, as will be seen in art. كَبُو]: (M, K:) when he is inflated thereby, one says, أَخْرَجَ سَلَّتَهُ [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 مَسْلُوءَةٌ, voce مَسْلُوءٌ.] = See also سَلَّ. = Also سَلَّةٌ (K:) or جُوءَةٌ (M,) or like the covered جُوءَةٌ, which is also called سَبْدَةٌ; so says Az: (TA:) a receptacle in which fruit is carried: (Mṣb:) [sometimes covered with red skin: (see حُورُ)] 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. سَلِيلَةٌ occurs in the K voce جُوءَةٌ, and in the Mgh voce رُبْعَةٌ, &c.:] the pl. is سَلَالٌ (M, K) and سَلَالٌ (Mṣb) and [coll. gen. n.] سَلَّ, of