

تَفْعَلُونَ *with kesr*; (M, K;) saying تَفْعَلُونَ, and تَشْهَدُونَ, and the like. (M.)

تَلٌّ, accord. to Lth, [and accord. to general present usage.] *A mound, or hill, of dust, or earth, [or rubbish,] pressed together, not natural: but this is a mistake [if meant as an explanation of the proper application], for with the Arabs it signifies a natural hill: En-Nadr says that it is of the smaller sort of إِكَامَ [pl. of أَكَمَة]; it is of the height of a house, or tent, and the breadth of its back is about ten cubits; it is smaller than the أَكَمَة, has fewer stones, gives growth to nothing good, and its stones are compacted together exactly like those of the أَكَمَة: (T:) [the mound, or artificial hill, above mentioned, is what is meant by its being said,] the تَلٌّ of dust, or earth, is well known: and the word signifies also a heap of sand: (M, K:\*) in both of these senses from التَّلُّ signifying "the throwing upon the ground" anything of a corporeal kind: (M:) also a hill (M, K, TA) overtopping what is adjacent to it: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَتْلَالٌ (M, TA) and أَتْلٌ (TA) and [of mult.] تَلَالٌ (T, S, M, K) and تَلُولٌ. (TA.) = Also *A pillow*: pl. أَتْلَالٌ, which is extr.: or the pl. signifies certain sorts of cloths, or of garments: (K, TA:) or, as some say, of pillows. (TA.)*

تَلَّةٌ [inf. n. un. of 1, by Golius erroneously written تَلَّةٌ, and wrongly explained by him,] *A single act of pouring [&c.].* (T, K.) — *A single act of lying upon the side.* (K.) = See also تَلْتَلَةٌ.

تَلَّةٌ *A mode, or manner, of lying upon the side.* (Fr, K.) — *Sluggishness, laziness, or indolence.* (Fr, T, K.) — *A state, or condition.* (S, M, K.) You say, هُوَ بِتَلَّةٍ سَوْءٍ *He is in an evil state or condition; like as you say* بِيَبَّةٍ سَوْءٍ (S:) and هُوَ بَاتَ بِتَلَّةٍ سَوْءٍ *He passed the night in an evil state or condition.* (M.) — *A thing; as in the saying,* تَلَّةٌ بِتَلَّةٍ سَوْءٍ [explained above]: see 1. (Th, M, K.) = *I. q. بَلَّةٌ*, (T, M,) or بَلَلٌ, as also تَلَلٌ: (K:) Abu-s-Semeyda' says that تَلَلٌ and بَلَلٌ and تَلَّةٌ and بَلَّةٌ are all one [i. e. *Moisture*]. (T.) One says, [app. to a person suspected of having drunk wine or the like,] مَا هَذِهِ التَّلَّةُ بِفِيكَ *i. e. the بَلَّةُ [What is this moisture in thy mouth?].* (T, M.)

تَلَلٌ: see تَلَّةٌ.

التَّلَالُ in the phrase هُوَ الضَّلَالُ بَنُ التَّلَالِ is an imitative sequent. (S, K.)

تَلِيلٌ *Prostrated, or thrown down; as also* مُتَلَوٌّ: (IAqr, T, M, K:) [pl. of the former تَلَى, like as صَرَعَى is pl. of صَرِيعٌ, and قَتَلَى of قَتِيلٌ, &c.; as in the phrase] قَوْمٌ تَلَى *A company of men prostrated, or thrown down.* (M, K.) = *The neck*: (T, M, K:) and *the cheek*: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَتْلَلَةٌ and [of mult.] تَلَلٌ and تَلَلٌ. (M, K.) You say, لَهُ تَلِيلٌ كَجَنْجِجِ السَّحُوقِ [He has a neck like the trunk of the tall palm-tree]. (TA.)

التَّلَالَةُ is an imitative sequent to الصَّلَاةِ. (T, S, M, K.)

تَلْتَلَةٌ inf. n. of R. Q. 1 [q. v.]. — Also *Hardship, difficulty, distress, or adversity*: (M, K:) pl. تَلَاتِلٌ, (TA,) signifying hardships, difficulties, &c. (Aboo-Turab, T, S, M.) = *A drinking-vessel that is made of the envelope (قِيعَاءُ, S, or قِيعَاءُ, M and K) of the spadix of a palm-tree*; (S, M, K;) so called because what it contains is poured into the throat; (T;) as also تَلَّةٌ: (M, K:) it is said that تَلِيدٌ is drunk with it. (TA.)

تَالٌ is an imitative sequent to ضَالٌ. (T, S, M, K.)

مَتَلٌ *A place of prostrating.* (TA.)

مِتَلٌ [as a subst.] *A thing with which one prostrates*: (M, K:) and hence a spear: (Msb:) and [as an epithet], applied to a spear, with which one prostrates: (T, S, M:) or, applied to a spear, erect; or even and erect. (K.) — *Strong*; (S, M, K;) applied to a man and to a camel (M, K, TA) &c. (TA.) — *A man erect in prayer*: (T, M, K:) so accord. to Lth, who cites the saying,

رَجَالٌ يَتَلُونَ الصَّلَاةَ قِيَامٌ

but this is a mistake; for يَتَلُونَ is from تَلَّى, and means, who make prayer to follow prayer. (T.)

مُتَلِّلٌ *One who prostrates much, or often; who does so by twisting his leg with the leg of another.* (T.)

تَلِيلٌ: see تَلِيلٌ.

## تَلَابٌ

Q. 4. اِتْلَابٌ: &c.: see art. تَلَبٌ.

## تَلَانٌ

تَلَانٌ *i. q. اَلآنُ [At the present time; now]:* (As, K:) the ت is added, as in تَلَحُّنٌ. (A'Obeyd &c.) See art. اَيْنَ.

## تَلَبٌ

Q. Q. 4. اِتْلَابٌ, (T, S, M, &c.) inf. n. اِتْلَبْتُ, (S, K.) *It (a thing, M, or an affair, or a case, S, K, or a road, A) was, or became, uniform or undeviating, (A,) right, or rightly directed or ordered: (S, M, A, K:) or (M) it (a thing, M, or a road, S, K) was, or became, extended, (Fr, T, S, M, A, K,) and right, direct, even, or uniform: (S, M, K:\*) or (M) it (a thing, M) was, or became, set up, or erect. (M, A, K.)* You say, مَرَوْا فَاتْلَابَ بِهِمُ الطَّرِيقُ [They went along, and the road was, or became, uniform, &c., with them; i. e., their road was, or became, uniform, &c.]. (A.) And اِتْلَابَ أَمْرِهِمْ [Their affair, or case, was, or became, right, or rightly directed or ordered]. (A.) — *He (an ass) raised his breast and head.* (S, K.) — This verb and its derivatives are mentioned in the [T and] S and K in the present art.; but they are held by [ISd and] IB to be radically quadriliteral. (TA.)

تَلَبٌ *Loss; or the state of being lost; or perdi-*

tion. (A, K.) One says, تَبَا لَهُ تَلَبًا, (Lth, T,) or تَبَا لَهُ وَتَلَبًا [which may be rendered *May God decree loss and perdition to him*]. (K.)

تَلَابِيَّةٌ a subst. (S, M, K) from اِتْلَابٌ; (Fr, T, S, M, K;) [signifying *The state of being uniform or undeviating, right, &c.*;] like طَلَابِيَّةٌ [from اِطْمَانٌ]. (TA.)

تَوَبٌ, perfectly decl. [when used as a proper name as well as when used as an appellative], because it is of the measure فُعُولٌ; (Sb, S;) for we judge its ت to be a radical, and its و to be augmentative, because فُعُولٌ is more common [as the measure of a noun] than تَفْعَلٌ; (M;) but accord. to Suh, the ت is a substitute for و, and, if so, it should be mentioned in art. وَلَبٌ; (TA;) *A young ass*; syn. جَحْشٌ: (S, K:) or the foal of a wild ass, when he has completed a year. (M.) And أُمُّ تَوَبٍ is an appellation given to *The she-ass*. (S.) — The former is sometimes metaphorically applied to † *A [young] man*: (M:) or a boy. (S.)

مُتَلَبٌ [Uniform or undeviating,] right, or rightly directed or ordered [&c.: see the verb]; as also مُتَلَجِبٌ. (As, T.) Also applied to a rule, (A, TA,) as meaning *Uniform, undeviating, or of general application; uniformly, or constantly, obtaining.* (TA.)

مَتَابٌ [app. pl. of مُتَلَبٌ or مُتَلَبٌ] *The places where a wound causes death*; syn. مَقَاتِلٌ. (IAqr, T.)

## تَلَجٌ

Quasi تَلَجٌ: see art. تَوَلَجٌ and اِتْلَجَ.

## تَلَدٌ

1. تَلَدٌ, aor. - (T, S, M, Msb, K) and تَلَدَ, (T, S, M, K,) inf. n. تَلَدٌ; (S, M, Msb, K;) [and تَلَدَ; (see Ham p. 699)] *It (property, consisting of camels or the like, syn. مَالٌ, T, S, M, &c.) was, or became, old, or long-possessed; (Msb;) such as is termed تَلَدٌ. (T, S, M, Msb, K.)* — تَلَدَ *Such a one was born of parents at our abode, or home.* (L.) — And تَلَدَ, (T, S, M, K,) aor. - (M, K,) inf. n. as above; (T, L;) and تَلَدَ, aor. - (K;) *He remained, stayed, abode, or dwelt, (As, T, S, M, K,) among the sons of such a one, (S,) and among them, (M,) and in a place. (As, T, L.)* = See also 2.

2. تَلَدَ, (IAqr, T, K,) inf. n. تَلِيدٌ; (K;) or تَلَدَ; (so in the L as on the authority of IAqr, and accord. to Lh as is said in the TA;) i. q. جَمَعَ and مَنَعَ [app. as meaning *He collected and defended property*]; (IAqr, T, L, K;) said of a man. (IAqr, T, L.)

4. اِتْلَدَ, (T, S, L,) and اِتْلَدَ مَالًا, (T, M, Msb, K,) *He got, obtained, or acquired, (اِتْلَدَ,) property [such as is termed تَلَدٌ, as is implied in the T and M and K]:* (T, S, L, Msb:) or he possessed