

(TA.) — One says of wine, **تَشْتَمِلُ عَلَى الْعَقْلِ** **تَشْتَمِلُ عَلَى قَتْمَلِكُهُ وَتَذْهَبُ بِهِ** [It compasses the intellect, and so takes possession of it, and makes away with it]: (Ham p. 555:) or **تَشْتَمِلُ عَلَى عَقْلِ الْإِنْسَانِ** **تَشْتَمِلُ عَلَى قَتْمَلِكِهِ** [It compasses the intellect of the man, and conceals it]; and thus one says of the present world or its enjoyments (الدُّنْيَا). (TA.) [اشتَمَل] **اشْتَمَلَ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** often means + He took, or got, possession of a thing; got it, or held it, within his grasp, or in his possession. — [Hence,] one says, **اشْتَمَلَ عَلَى نَاقَةٍ فَذَهَبَ بِهَا** + He mounted a she-camel and went away with her. (AZ, O.) — And **اشْتَمَلَ عَلَيْهِ** + He shrouded, covered, or protected, him with himself, or his own person. (TA.) — See also 7

R. Q. 1. **شَمَلٌ**: see 1, last sentence: = and see also 7.

شَمَلٌ A state of union or composedness: and a state of disunion or discomposedness: thus having two contr. significations: (MF, TA:) or a united, or composed, state of the affairs, (S, Msh, TA,) and of the number, (TA,) of a people, or company of men: (S, Msh, TA:) and a disunited, or discomposed, state of the affairs [&c.] thereof. (S, Mgh, Mshb.) In imprecating evil upon enemies, (O, TA,) [or upon an enemy,] one says, **فَرَّقَ اللَّهُ شَمْلَهُمْ**, (O, TA,) or **فَرَّقَ اللَّهُ شَمْلَهُمْ**, (Mshb,) or **فَرَّقَ اللَّهُ شَمْلَهُ**, (S,) i. e. [May God dissolve, break up, discompose, derange, disorganize, disorder, or unsettle,] their, (Mshb,) or his, (S,) united, or composed, state of affairs; (S, Mshb;) and **شَتَّ شَمْلَهُمْ** i. e. [May their united, or composed, state of affairs &c.] become dissolved, broken up, discomposed, &c.: (O, TA:) and [in the contr. case] one says, **جَمَعَ اللَّهُ شَمْلَهُمْ**, (S, O, Msh, TA,) or **شَمْلَهُ**, (Mgh,) i. e. [May God unite, or compose,] their, (S, Mshb,) or his, (Mgh,) disunited, or discomposed, state of affairs [&c.]. (S, Mgh, Mshb.) And **شَمَلٌ** signifies the same: El-Ba'ceeth says,

- قَدْ يَنْعَشُ اللَّهُ الْفَتَى بَعْدَ عَثَرَةٍ
- وَقَدْ يَجْمَعُ اللَّهُ الشَّتْمَ مِنَ الشَّمَلِ

[Sometimes, or often, God raises the young man after a stumble: and sometimes, or often, God unites, or composes, what is dissolved, or broken up, of the state of affairs previously united, or composed]: (S, O:) AZ cites this ex. in his "Nawādir": (S:) but Abou-Omar El-Jarmee says that he had not heard the word thus except in this verse: (S, O:) Ibn-Buzurj, however, cites another verse as presenting an ex. of the same. (TA.) — **دَخَلَ فِي شَمْلِهَا** and **شَمْلِهَا**, said of a he-camel that has become concealed among a herd of [she-] camels, means He entered amid their dense multitude: (K, TA:) so in the M and the Moheet. (TA.) = Also, (AHn, O, K,) and so **شَمَلٌ**, and **شَمَلٌ**, (K,) A raceme of a palm-tree: (AHn, O, K:) Et-Tirmidhī likens thereto a camel's tail: (TA:) or such as has little fruit: (K:) or of which some of the fruit has been plucked: but AO used to say that it is the produce [or spadix] of the male palm-tree,

while not abundant and large. (TA.) = See also **شَمَلٌ**. = And **شَمَلٌ مِنْ جُنُونٍ** signifies Fear, or fright, like insanity: and so **شَمَلٌ** [used alone, and thus written]. (TA.)

شَمَلٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, near the end.

شَمَلٌ: see **شَمَلٌ**, in two places. = Also i. q. **كَفَفٌ** [as meaning Quarter, or shelter or protection]: the **كَفَفٌ** in the copies of the K being a mistake for **الْكَنْفُ**: one says, **شَمَلٌ فِي كَنْفِكُمْ** i. e. [We are in your quarter, &c.]. (TA.) = And A small quantity (S, K) of dates upon a palm-tree (S) or of ripe dates: (K:) and of rain: (S, K:) and a small number (S, K) of men and of camels (S) or of men &c.: pl. **شَمَالٌ**: and in like manner **شَمُولٌ** [app. in all of these applications]; (K:) [or] as meaning a light quantity of fruit of the palm-tree; (TA:) and the pl. of the latter is **شَمَالِيلٌ** (K:) one says, **مَا شَمَالِيلٌ وَلَا شَمَلٌ** and **شَمَلَةٌ** and **شَمَالِيلٌ** There is not upon the palm-tree save a small quantity remaining of its fruit: (S, TA:) or **شَمَالِيلٌ** and **مَا بَقِيَ فِي الشَّخْلَةِ إِلَّا شَمَلَةٌ** There remained not upon the palm-tree save somewhat in a sparse state [of its fruit]: (TA:) and **أَصَابَنَا شَمَلٌ** A small quantity of rain fell upon us: and **رَأَيْتُ شَمَلًا مِنَ النَّاسِ وَالْإِبِلِ** I saw a small number of men and of camels. (S.) = See also **شَمَلٌ**, in two places: = And see **شَمَلٌ**, last sentence.

شَمَلٌ Wrapping, or inwrapping, himself (**مُشْتَمِلٌ**) with a **شَمْلَةٌ** [q. v.]. (TA.) = And Thin; syn. **رَقِيقٌ**: thus expl. by Sh, as applied in this sense by Ibn-Mukbil to a she-camel's tail, which he terms **لَيْفٌ**. (TA.)

كَمَاءٌ شَمْلَةٌ A [garment of the kind called] **كَمَاءٌ**, with which one wraps, or inwraps, himself (**يُشْتَمِلُ بِهِ**), (S, Mgh, K,) smaller than the **قَطِيفَةٌ**; as also **مِشْمَلٌ** (K) and **مِشْمَلَةٌ** (S, K:) the last two expl. by Lth as a **كَمَاءٌ** having a sparse villous substance, with which one wraps himself, smaller than the **قَطِيفَةٌ**: (TA:) or the first signifies a small **كَمَاءٌ** which one wears in the manner of the **إِزَارُ** [or waist-wrapper]: (Mshb:) or with the Arabs it is a **مِثْرَرٌ** [or waist-wrapper] of wool or of [goats'] hair, which one wraps round him: and **مِشْمَلَةٌ**, such as is made of two pieces sewed together, with which a man wraps himself when he sleeps by night: (Az, TA:) and this last, accord. to Meyd, signifies a **كَمَاءٌ** comprising the steel with which one strikes fire, with the apparatus of this latter: (Har p. 628:) the pl. of the first is **شَمَالٌ** (Mshb, TA) and **شَمَلَاتٌ**. (Mshb.) [See also **مِشْمَلٌ**.] — [Hence the saying,] **لَيْلٌ شَمَلَةٌ** [The night contracted upon him its covering of darkness]. (TA.) — And **أُمُّ شَمْلَةٍ** The present world, or its enjoyments;

syn. **الدُّنْيَا**: (IAqr, K, TA:) so called because compassing the intellect of a man (**تَشْتَمِلُ عَلَى عَقْلِهِ**), and concealing it. (TA.) — And + Wine: (AA, K, TA:) so called for the same reason. (TA.) — And The sun. (Z, TA; and T in art. **أَمْرٌ**.)

شَمْلَةٌ A mode, or manner, of **اشْتِمَالٌ** [or wrapping oneself with a garment as expl. above: see 8]. (K, TA.) **الشَّمْلَةُ الصَّامَا** is That [mode of wrapping oneself] which is without a shirt and without drawers beneath; in the case of which, prayer is disliked. (TA.) [See 8, and see also art. **صَمْرٌ**.]

شَمْلَةٌ: see **شَمَلٌ**, in two places.

شَمَلٌ: see **شَمَالٌ**.

شَمَلٌ: see **شَمَلٌ**, near the end of the paragraph. = Also, (TA,) and **شَمْلَةٌ** (S, O, K, TA;) the former applied to a he-camel; (TA;) and the latter to a she-camel, as also **شَمَلَانٌ** and **شَمَلِيلٌ**, (S, O, Msh, K, TA,) which are likewise applied to a he-camel, (TA,) and **شَمَالٌ**; (K;) Light, active, or agile; (S, O, Msh, K;) or swift. (Msh, K, TA.) Hence the phrase **طَاطَأْتُ شَمَلًا** [I hastened my light one, or my swift one]: or, accord. to AA, he means his hand, or arm, called the **شَمَالُ**; [i. e. I lowered my left hand or arm;] **شَمَلٌ** and **شَمَالٌ** meaning the same. (S, O.)

شَمَالٌ (S, O, Msh, K, &c.) the most common form of the word, (Mshb,) and **شَمَالٌ**, [a form which I think objectionable as likely to cause confusion, though it is probably the original form,] (K,) and **شَمَالٌ** (S, O, Msh, K,) and **شَمَالٌ** (S, O, K, [in one place in the O erroneously written **شَامَلٌ**]) and **شَامَلٌ** (S, O, Msh, K,) which last is formed by transposition, (S, O, Mshb,) and **شَامَلٌ**, without **ء**, (MF, TA,) and **شَمُولٌ**, and **شَمُولٌ** and **شَمُولٌ**, (O, K,) and **شَمِيلٌ** (K,) and **شَمَلٌ** (S, O, Msh, K,) and **شَمَلٌ** (S, Msh, K,) the last said by ISd not to have been heard except in the poetry of El-Ba'ceeth, (TA,) and **شَمَلٌ**, (MF, TA,) [every one of these] used as a subst. and as an epithet, (K,) [so that one says **رِيحُ الشَّمَالِ** &c. as well as **رِيحُ شَمَالٍ** and **شَمَالٌ** &c. alone; The north wind: or a northerly wind:] the wind that is the opposite to the **جَنُوبُ**: (Mshb:) the wind that blows from the direction of the **قُطْبُ** [or pole-star]: (S:) or the wind that blows from the direction of the **جَبَرُ** [which is on what is called the north, but what is rather to be called the north-west, side of the Kaabeh]: (M, K:) or the wind that blows from the direction of the right hand of a person facing the **كِبْلَةُ** [by which is meant the angle of the Black Stone; i. e., correctly speaking, from the north]: (Th, M, K:) or, correctly, the wind that blows from between the place of sunrise and the constellation of the Bear (**بَنَاتُ نَعَشٍ**): or from between the place of sunrise and the place of setting of the constellation of the Eagle (**النَّسْرُ**)