

عَلَّ and عَلَّل and عَلَّلَكَ and عَلَّلَكَ : see عَلَّل, below.
 = عَلَّ (K, TA, in the O written as one word,) *A cry by which one chides sheep or goats* (Yaqkoob, O, K) and camels. (O.)

عَلَّ : see art. علو.

عَلَّ and عَلَّل (S, O, Mughnee, K) are dial. vars.; or the former is the original, the L being augmentative, (S, O, Mughnee,) prefixed for the purpose of corroboration: the meaning is expectation of a thing hoped for or feared; (S, O;) importing hope, or eager desire, and fear, or caution: (S, O, K;) each is a particle, like إِنَّ and لَيْت and لَيْتُ and كُنْ and كُنْ : (S, O;) and like عَسَى [q. v.] in meaning; but like إِنَّ in government; (Mughnee;) governing the subject in the accus. case, and the predicate in the nom.: one says, عَلَّلَكَ تَفْعُلُ [May-be, or perhaps, thou wilt do such a thing], and نَعَلِي أَفْعُلُ [May-be I shall do], and عَلَّلِي أَفْعُلُ; and sometimes they said, عَلَّلِي and عَلَّلِي; (S, O;) and one says also عَلَّل and عَلَّل, with the L quiescent, and عَلَّلَكَ and عَلَّلَكَ : (O;) [and accord. to general usage, one says, نَعَلَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمًا May-be Zeyd is standing:] and the tribe of 'Okeyl made each to govern the subject in the gen. case, (S, O, Mughnee,) saying, نَعَلَّ زَيْدٌ قَائِمٌ; (S, O;) and allowed the pronouncing عَلَّل and عَلَّل (Mughnee:) sometimes its subject is suppressed, as in عَلَّلَ أَنْ أَتَقَدَّمَ, meaning نَعَلِّي أَنْ أَتَقَدَّمَ [May-be I shall precede]: (Ham p. 517:) the Koofees allow the mansoob aor. [immediately] after, on the authority of the reading of Hafṣ, [in the Kur xl. 38.] نَعَلِّي أَبْلُغَ الْأَسْبَابَ [May-be I may reach the places of ascent, or the regions, or tracts, of the heavens]. (Mughnee.) Other dial. vars. of عَلَّل are mentioned in art. لعل [q. v.]. (K.)

عَلَّل : see عَلَّل, in two places. = Also [in the CK erroneously with ḍamm to the ع in all the senses here following that are expl. in the K] *An emaciated tick*: (S, O;) or *a big-bodied tick*: or *a small-bodied one*: (K, TA;) pl. عَلَّل. (TA.) — And *A man advanced in age*, (S, O, K,) *small in body*, (S, O,) or *slender*, or *sparse*; (K;) as being likened to the tick. (S, O.) And anything slender (دَقِيقٌ, for رَقِيقٌ in the K is a mis-transcription, TA) in body, advanced in age. (M, K, TA.) And *A man whose skin is contracted by disease*. (IDrd, O, K.) — Also *One in whom is no good*: Esh-Shenfarā says, وَلَسْتُ بِعَلَّلٍ [And I am not one in whom is no good: but the context seems rather to require one of the other meanings mentioned above: and another reading (بِفَلٍّ) is mentioned by De Sacy, in his Chrest. Ar., 2nd ed., ii. 359]. (O, TA.) — Also *A man who visits women much, or often*, (K, TA,) and *diverts himself with them*. (TA.) — And *A big-bodied, large he-goat*. (K.)

عَلَّل and عَلَّل : see عَلَّل.

عَلَّة A [single] second draught. (Mgh.) — And hence, (Mgh,) *A woman's fellow-wife*; her hus-

band's wife: (Mgh, Mṣb, K;) or, as some say, *a step-mother*: but the former is the more correct meaning: (Mgh;) pl. عَلَّلَات. (Mṣb.) Whence, عَلَّلَاتِ بَنُو الْعَلَّاتِ *The sons of one father by different mothers*: as though, when he added by marriage a second wife to the first, he took a second draught. (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K.) — أَوْلَادُ الْأَخْيَافِ means the contr. of this: and أَوْلَادُ الْأَعْيَانِ, the sons of the same father and mother. (Mṣb.) Accord. to IB, one says, هُمَا أَخَوَانٍ مِنْ صَرْتَيْنِ [They two are brothers from two fellow-wives]; but they did not say, مِنْ صَرَّةٍ: and accord. to ISh, one says, هُمَا بَنُو عِلَّةٍ. (TA.) — And it is said in a trad., الْأَنْبِيَاءُ بَنُو عَلَّلَاتٍ, (Mgh,) or أَوْلَادُ عَلَّلَاتٍ, (TA,) meaning *The prophets are of different mothers, but of one religion*: (T, Mgh, TA;) or *of one faith, but of different religious laws or ordinances*. (Nh, TA.) = See also عَلَّلَات.

عَلَّة An accident that befalls an object and causes its state, or condition, to become altered. (TA.) — And hence, (TA,) *A disease, sickness, or malady*; (S, O, K, TA;) because, by its befalling, the state becomes altered from strength to weakness; so says El-Munawwē in the "Towkeef": (TA;) or *a disease that diverts [from the ordinary occupations; app. regarded as being from what next follows]: pl. عَلَّلَات* (Mṣb) [and عَلَّلَات]. — Also *An accident, or event, that diverts the person to whom it occurs from his course*, (S, O, K,) or *from the object of his want*: (M;) as though it became a second occupation hindering him from his former occupation. (S, O.) — And [hence,] *an excuse; an apology; a plea whereby one excuses himself*. (TA.) Hence, (K, TA,) لَا تَعْدُمُ خُرْقَاءَ عَلَّةٍ [expl. in art. خرق]. (K, TA.) [See also another ex. in art. سأل, conj. 3.] — And *A cause*: [and particularly *an efficient cause*]: (M, K;) one says, هَذَا عَلَّةٌ لِهَذَا *This is a cause of this*: (M;) and هَذِهِ عَلَّتُهُ *This is its cause*: (K;) [and عَلَّةٌ وَمَعْلُولٌ Cause and effect; a phrase of frequent occurrence in theological and other works:] and [sometimes عَلَّةٌ signifies a pretext, or pretence:] it is said in a trad. of 'Aishah, فَكَانَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ يَضْرِبُ رِجْلِي بِعِلَّةٍ الرَّاحِلَةِ meaning *And 'Abd-er-Rahmān was beating my leg with the pretence, or pretext, of his beating the side of the camel with his leg*. (TA.) — The phrase عَلَيَّ عَلَّلَاتِهِ means *In every case*. (S, O, K.) Zuheyr says,

• إِنَّ الْبَحِيلَ مَلُومٌ حَيْثُ كَانَ وَ
 • بَيْنَ الْجَوَادِ عَلَى عِلَّاتِهِ هَرِمٌ

[Verily the niggard is blamed wherever he be; but the liberal in all his circumstances is Herim]: (S, O;) meaning his companion Herim Ibn-Sinān El-Murrec. (S in art. هرم.)

عَلَّل and عَلَّل [both mentioned in the first paragraph as inf. ns.] *The second draught*: or *a drinking after drinking, uninterruptedly*: (K;) or

the former signifies *a second drinking*; one says عَلَّلَ بَعْدَ نَهْلٍ [a second drinking after a first drinking]: (S, O;) or *a drinking after drinking*: (Mṣb;) and the *second watering of camels*; the first being termed the نَهْل: (As, TA;) these two terms are also similarly used in relation to suckling: and one of the unknown poets says,

• ثُمَّ أَتَيْتَنِي مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَا فَصَلَّى
 • عَلَى النَّبِيِّ نَهْلًا وَعَلَّا

[Then he turned, or turned away or back, after that, and blessed the Prophet a first time and a second time]. (TA.) — Also, the former, Food that has been eaten. (Kr, TA.) [See also نَهْل.]

عَلَّل : see عَلَّل.

عَلَّل : see 3; of which it is said in the K to be the subst., though app. the inf. n.

عَلُول Some light food with which the sick person is diverted or occupied [so as to be rendered contented]: pl. عَلَّل. (TA.)

عَلِيل Diseased, sick, or ill; (S, Mṣb;) and so with ة applied to a woman: (Mgh;) or, the former, rendered diseased &c. by God; [being used as the pass. part. n. of أَعْلَهُ in the phrase أَعْلَهُ اللَّهُ;] (K;) as also مُعَلَّل, (Mṣb, K,) agreeably with rule, but this is seldom used; (Mṣb;) and مُعَلُول, from أَعْلَهُ اللَّهُ; (Mṣb;) or this last should not be said, for, though the theologians say it, it is not of established authority. (K, TA.) = عَلِيلَةٌ also signifies *A woman perfumed repeatedly*: (AA, O, K, TA;) and accord. to AA, مُعَلَّلٌ, as used in a verse of Imra-el-Keys, signifies *perfumed time after time*. (O.) [See also مُعَلَّل.]

عَلَّة (S, K) and تَعَلَّة (S, K) and عَلَّة (K, TA,) with fet-h, (TA, [in the CK the عَلَّة is put for التَعَلَّة,]) *A thing with which a person, (S, K,) or a child, (TA,) is diverted, or occupied so as to be diverted, and contented, or satisfied*, (S, K, TA,) such as talk, and singing, and food, &c., (Har p. 308,) [or such as a small quantity of food by which the craving of his stomach is allayed,] in order that he may be quiet. (TA.) It is said in a trad., accord. to different relations thereof, that dates are the تَعَلَّة of the child or of the guest. (TA.) — Also, the first, accord. to the copies of the K, *What is drawn from the udder after the first فَيْقَة*: but accord. to IAqr, *what is drawn from the udder before the first فَيْقَة* [or milk that collects in the udder between two milkings], and before the second فَيْقَة collects: also termed عَرَاكَة and ذَلَاكَة: (TA;) [or] the milking that is between two milkings: (S, O;) [or] it signifies also the middle milking of the camel that is milked in the first part and the middle and the last part of the day: (K;) or, as some say, the milk that she excerns [into her udder] after the milking of the copious flow thereof. (TA.) — And *A remaining portion of milk* (S, O, K, TA) in the udder: (TA;) and † of other things: [for