

بَرَجَعْتَهَا مَا نَرْتَحِلُ لَهَا الصَّلَاةُ + [The husband is entitled to taking her back to the marriage-state as long as prayer is not lawful to her]. (Mgh.) And the saying, in a trad., نَبَا رَأَى الشَّمْسُ قَدْ تَبَا وَقَبْتُ قَالَ هَذَا حِينَ حَلَّتْهَا، i. e. [When he saw that the sun had set, he said,] This is the time of its becoming lawful; meaning the prayer of sunset. (TA.) — [حَلَّ، aor. -, inf. n. حَلٌّ، + He was, or became, free from, or quit of, an obligation, or responsibility.] You say, جَعَلَهُ فِي حَلٍّ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ، + [He made him, or pronounced him, free from, or quit of, obligation, or responsibility, with respect to him]. (TA.) [And أَنْتَ فِي حَلٍّ مِنْ كَذَا، + Thou art free from, or quit of, obligation, or responsibility, with respect to such a thing.] And حَلَّ said of the مُحْرِمِ، (S, Mṣb,) or إِحْرَامِهِ، (K,) inf. n. حَلَّالٌ، (S,) or حَلٌّ، (Mṣb, K,) or both; (TA;) and أَحَلَّ، (S, Mṣb, K,) and تَحَلَّلَ؛ (Bd and Jel in ii. 192;) + He quitted his state of إِحْرَامِ: (Mṣb, K:) this, also, is a metaphorical signification, from حَلَّ العُقْدَةَ. (TA.) [Hence,] He did it when he was free from إِحْرَامِ and when he was in the state of إِحْرَامِ. (K.) And شَبَّورَ الحَلِّ، (S,) or أَشْهُرَ الحَلِّ: (K:) see حَلَّ، below. And حَلَّتِ المَرْأَةُ، (S, K,) [aor. -, inf. n. حَلٌّ and حُلُولٌ، (TA.)] + The woman quitted her [period termed] عِدَّةٌ: (S, K:) this, too, is a metaphorical signification, from حَلَّ العُقْدَةَ: (TA:) or حَلَّتْ مِنَ النِّزَاجِ + she became free from any obstacle to marriage, as, for instance, by having accomplished the عِدَّةٌ. (Mṣb.) [And + The woman became free from the marriage tie, by the death of her husband, or by divorce.] You say, أَنْتَ فِي حَلٍّ مِنِّي، + Thou art divorced from me. (TA.) And حَلَّتِ البَيْعَةُ + The oath [became discharged; and thus,] proved true. (Mṣb.) — حَلَّ، aor. -, inf. n. حَلٌّ، + He ran. (TA.) — حَلَّ بِهِ، see 4. — حَلَّ، sec. pers. حَلَلْتُ، aor. -, inf. n. حَلَلْتُ، He (a man) had a pain in his hips and [in the CK "or"] his knees. (K.) [See also حَلَلْتُ، below.]

2. حَلَّه: see 1, in two places: — and see also 4, in four places. — حَلَّ البَيْعَةَ، (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. تَحَلُّيلٌ (Mgh, K) and تَحَلُّلٌ، (S, Mgh, K,) and تَحَلَّلَ، which is anomalous, (K,) or تَحَلَّلَ is a simple subst., (Mṣb,) [and] so is حَلَّ، (K, TA,) + He expiated the oath: (K:) or + he freed the oath from obligation by making an exception, or saying إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ، or by expiation: (Mgh, Mṣb:) or + he did that whereby he became free from violating, or failing of keeping, the oath; [generally meaning he made an exception in the oath, or he expiated it;] as also تَحَلَّلَ فِي بَيْعِهِ، (Mṣb:) and تَحَلَّلَ، + He made an exception, or said إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ، (S, Mgh, K,) immediately: (TA:) and تَحَلَّلَ مِنْهَا، + he became quit of it by expiation, (Mgh, TA,) or by a violation of it requiring expiation, or by

making an exception, or saying إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ، in it. (TA.) One says to him who goes to a great length in threatening, or him who exceeds the due bounds in what he says, حَلَّ أَبَا فُلَانٍ، meaning + Make thou an exception, or say إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ، O father of such a one, in thine oath; regarding him as a swearer: and in like manner one says, يَا حَالِفَ أَذْكَرَ حَلًّا، + [O swearer, bear in mind the making an exception, or saying إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ]. (S, TA. [See a similar saying in the second sentence of this art.]) In the saying كَذَا لَأَفْعَلَنَّ كَذَا، [the particle] لَا is syn. with لَكِنَّ; and the meaning is said to be, + [I will assuredly do such a thing: but] the annulling of the obligation, or the expiation, of [that] my asseveration (تَحَلُّيلٌ، or تَحَلُّلٌ، قَسَمِي) shall be my doing such a thing. (TA.) One says also, فَعَلْتَهُ تَحَلُّلًا، meaning + I did it only enough to annul the obligation of, or to expiate, the oath; not exceeding therein the ordinary bounds. (S, Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., لَا يَمُوتُ لثَلَاثَةِ أَوْلَادٍ قَتَمَهُ النَّارُ إِلَّا تَحَلُّلًا، meaning + [Three children of the believer shall not die and the fire of Hell touch him] save enough to annul the obligation of, or to expiate, the oath that is implied in the saying in the Kur [xix. 72], "There is not any of you that shall not come to it." (A' Obeyd, S, TA.) Hence تَحَلُّيلٌ came to be applied to anything in which the ordinary bounds were not exceeded. (S, Mṣb.) One says, ضَرَبْتَهُ تَحَلُّيلًا، (S, TA,) or ضَرَبًا تَحَلُّيلًا، (K,) meaning + I beat him moderately; not exceeding the ordinary bounds. (K, TA.) And Kaṣb Ibn-Zuheyr says, speaking of the feet of a she-camel, وَقَعْنَ الأَرْضَ تَحَلُّيلًا، meaning Their falling on the ground is without vehemence. (S.) [In like manner, also,] تَحَلُّلٌ is descriptive, by way of comparison, of littleness; as is تَحَلُّلٌ البَيْعَةَ: (Mgh:) or of anything occupying little time: (TA:) and إِلَّا تَحَلُّلًا، in the trad. cited above, means + [slightly, or] with a slight touch. (Mgh.) A poet says,

* أَرَى إِبِلِي عَافَتْ جَدُودَ فَلَمَّ تَذُقُ *
* بِهَا قَطْرَةٌ إِلَّا تَحَلُّلًا مُقْسِمِ *

+ [I see my camels loathed the water of Jadood, so that they did not taste in it a drop save sparingly]. (S.) — تَحَلُّيلٌ، inf. n. حَلَّ، + He, or it, removed what was in him, of disease. (Har p. 231.) — حَلَّه الحَلَّةَ، He clad him with the حَلَّةَ. (TA.)

3. حَالَهُ He alighted, or descended and stopped or sojourned or abode or lodged or settled, with him; and simply he took up his abode, lodged, or settled, with him; syn. حَلَّ مَعَهُ. (K.) You say, حَالَهُ فِي دَارٍ وَاحِدَةٍ، [He takes up his abode, lodges, or settles, with him in one house]. (S.) And, of a woman, تَحَالَّ زَوْجَهَا فِي فُرَاشٍ، [She takes her place with her husband in a bed]. (Mgh.)

4. أَحَلَّهُ He made him to alight, or descend

and stop or sojourn or abide or lodge or settle; and simply he made him to take up his abode, to lodge, or to settle; syn. أَنْزَلَهُ; (S, K;) as also حَلَّه، and حَلَّ بِهِ: (K:) said also of a place [as though meaning it invited him to alight, &c.]. (ISd, TA.) So in the phrases أَحَلَّهُ المَكَانَ and أَحَلَّهُ البَيْعَةَ، and أَحَلَّهُ المَكَانَ، He made him to alight, or descend and stop &c., in the place. (K.) — أَحَلَّ بِنَفْسِهِ، + [He caused punishment (العُقُوبَةُ being understood) to alight, or descend, upon himself; or] he did what necessitated, or he deserved, punishment. (S, K.) — أَحَلَّهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ، + God necessitated it, as suitable to the requirements of justice, to take effect upon him; namely, his threatened punishment (أَمْرُهُ). (K, TA.) — أَحَلَّهُ اللهُ، + He (God, Mṣb and K, and a man, S, Mṣb) made it lawful, allowable, or free; as also حَلَّه، (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA,) inf. n. تَحَلُّيلٌ and تَحَلُّلٌ. (S.) Hence, [in the Kur ii. 276,] أَحَلَّ اللهُ البَيْعَةَ، + God has made selling to be lawful, or allowable, giving the choice to practise it or abstain from it. (Mṣb.) And hence also, أَحَلَلْتُ لَهُ الشَّيْءَ، + I made, or have made, lawful, allowable, or free, to him, the thing. (S.) And أَحَلَلْتُ المَرْأَةَ لِرِجَالِهَا، + I made, or have made, the woman lawful to her husband. (S.) — And أَحَلَلْتَهُ and حَلَلْتَهُ، + I made him, or pronounced him, free from, or quit of, obligation, or responsibility, with respect to what was between me and him. (Ham p. 446.) And تَحَلَّلَهُ، + He made him, or pronounced him, free from, or quit of, obligation, or responsibility, with respect to himself. (TA.) — أَحَلُّوا اللهُ يَغْفِرُ لَكُمْ، or أَجَلُّوا، with accord. to different readings of a trad.: see 4 in art. حَلَّ as an intrans. verb: see 1, near the end of the paragraph. Also + He entered upon [any of] the profane months. (S, K.) And + He went forth to the حَلَّ: (S, K:) or he became in the حَلَّ; which means the region without the حَرَمِ [or sacred territory]: (Mṣb:) or he became free from, or quit of, an obligation [of any kind] that was upon him. (S, K.) — It is said in a trad., أَجَلَّ بَيْنَ أَحَلَّ بِكَ، meaning + Whoso quits the state of إِحْرَامِ، and makes it lawful to attack thee, and fights with thee, do thou so with him, though thou be in the state of إِحْرَامِ: or it means, if a man make lawful to him what is unlawful to him, as thy honour or reputation, and thy property, repel him from thyself in such a way as thou canst. (Sgh, TA.) — أَحَلَّتْ، + She (a ewe or goat) secreted milk in her udder without bringing forth: (S, O:) or + she, (a ewe or goat, K, and a camel, TA,) after her milk had become scanty, or had dried up, yielded her milk abundantly in consequence of her having eaten the [herbage termed] رَبِيعٌ: in which case she is said to be مُحَلَّلٌ. (K.) And أَحَلَّتْ عَلَى وَلَدِهَا، + She (a camel) yielded her milk abundantly to her young one. (ISd, TA.)

5. تَحَلَّلَ It passed away by becoming dissolved, melted, or liquefied. (KL.) [And تَحَلَّلَ إِلَيْهِ، + It became reduced by analysis to it: occurring in