

عَل and لَعَل and عَلَّكَ and لَعَلَّكَ : see عَلَّ below.  
 — عَل عَل (K, TA, in the O written as one word.)  
 A cry by which one chides sheep or goats (Yaşkoob,  
 O, K) and camels. (O.)

عَل : see art. علو.

عَلَّ and لَعَلَّ (S, O, Mughnee, K) are dial. vars.;  
 or the former is the original, the L being augmen-  
 tative, (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  
 كَأَنَّ and لَكِنَّ (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, عَلَّكَ تَفَعَّلُ [May-  
 be, or perhaps, thou wilt do such a thing], and  
 لَعَلِّي أَفَعَّلُ [May-be I shall do], and عَلِّي أَفَعَّلُ;  
 and sometimes they said, لَعَلَّنِي and عَلَّنِي; (S,  
 O;) and one says also لَعَلَّ and عَلَّ, with the  
 L quiescent, and عَلَّكَ and لَعَلَّكَ: (O:) [and  
 accord. to general usage, one says, لَعَلَّ 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, لَعَلَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمًا;  
 (S, O;) and allowed the pronouncing عَلَّ and  
 لَعَلَّ: (Mughnee:) sometimes its subject is sup-  
 pressed, as in عَلَّ أَنْ أَتَقَدَّمَ, meaning لَعَلَّنِي 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 Ḥafṣ, [in  
 the Kur xl. 38,] لَعَلِّي أَبْلُغُ الْأَسْبَابَ [May-be I  
 may reach the places of ascent, or the regions, or  
 tracts, of the heavens]. (Mughnee.) Other dial.  
 vars. of عَلَّ are mentioned in art. لعل [q. v.]. (K.)

عَلَّ : 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. عَلَلَّ. (TA.)  
 — And A man advanced in age, (S, O, K,) small  
 in body, (S, O,) or slender, or spare; (K;) as  
 being likened to the tick. (S, O.) And any-  
 thing slender (دقيق, for رقيق in the K is a mis-  
 transcription, TA) in body, advanced in age.  
 (M, K, TA.) And A man whose skin is con-  
 tracted by disease. (IDrd, O, K.) — Also One  
 in whom is no good: Esh-Shenfarà says, وَلَسْتُ  
 بِعَلٍّ [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.)

عَلَّ and عَلَّ : 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. عَلَلَّت. (Mṣb.) Whence,  
 عَلَلَّتِ 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 الْأَخْيَابِ 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 عَلَّةٍ and أَوْلَادُ عَلَّةٍ. (TA.)  
 And it is said in a trad., الْأَنْبِيَاءُ بَنُو عَلَلَّتِ, (Mgh,) or  
 أَوْلَادُ عَلَلَّتِ, (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 عَلَلَّة.

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 be-  
 falling, the state becomes altered from strength  
 to weakness; so says El-Munáwee in the "Tow-  
 keef:" (TA:) or a disease that diverts [from the  
 ordinary occupations; app. regarded as being  
 from what next follows]: pl. عَلَلَّ (Mṣb) [and  
 عَلَلَّت]. — 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,)  
 لَعَلَّ لَأَتَعَدَّمَ خَرَقًا عَلَّةً [expl. in art. خرق]. (K, TA.)  
 [See also another ex. in art. سال, 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 وَمَعْلُونٌ Cause and  
 effect; a phrase of frequent occurrence in theo-  
 logical and other works:] and [sometimes عَلَّةٌ  
 signifies a pretext, or pretence:] it is said in a  
 trad. of 'Aishah, فَكَانَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ يَضْرِبُ رِجْلِي  
 بِعَلَّةِ الرَّاحِلَةِ, meaning And 'Abd-Er-Rahmán  
 was beating my leg with the pretext, or pretext,  
 of his beating the side of the camel with his leg.  
 (TA.) — The phrase عَلَيَّ عَلَلَّتِهِ means In every  
 case. (S, O, K.) Zuheyr says,

• إِنَّ الْبَخِيلَ مَلُومٌ حَيْثُ كَانَ وَآ  
 • بَيْنَ الْجَوَادِ عَلَيَّ عَلَلَّتِهِ هَرِيمُ

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

عَلَّل and عَلَّ [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: (Aṣ, TA:) these two  
 terms are also similarly used in relation to suck-  
 ling: and one of the unknown poets says,

• ثَمَّ أَتَيْتَنِي مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَا فَصَلِّي  
 • عَلَى النَّبِيِّ نَهْلًا وَعَلَا

[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.

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

عَلُون Some light food with which the sick person  
 is diverted or occupied [so as to be rendered con-  
 tented]: pl. عَلَلَّ. (TA.)

عَلِيلٌ 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 أَعَلَّه in the phrase  
 أَعَلَّه اللَّهُ;] (K;) as also مَعَلَّ (Mṣb, K,) agree-  
 ably with rule, but this is seldom used; (Mṣb;) and  
 مَعْلُونٌ, from عَلَّه; (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,  
 مَعْلَنٌ, as used in a verse of Imra-el-Kays, signi-  
 fies perfumed time after time. (O.) [See also  
 مَعْلَن.]

عَلَلَّة (S, K) and تَعَلَّة (S, K) and عَلَّة,  
 (K, TA,) with fet-h, (TA, [in the CK عَلَّة is  
 put for عَلَلَّة,]) 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.,  
 (Ḥur 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 IAḡr,  
 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 عَرَاكَةٌ and دَلَاكَةٌ: (TA:) [or] the milk-  
 ing 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