

عَل and لَعَل and عَلَّكَ and لَعَلَّكَ : see عَل, 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.

عَل and لَعَل (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.)

عَل : 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. عَلَل. (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, وَكُنْتُ
 بِعَلِّ [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 (بِغَلِّ) 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 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. عَلَلَات. (Mṣb.) Whence,
 عَلَلَاتِ بَنُو الْعَلَلَاتِ 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 عَلَلَاتٍ, (Mgh,)
 or أَوْلَادُ عَلَلَاتٍ, (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. عَلَل (Mṣb) [and
 عَلَلَات]. — 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,)
 لَاتَعَدَّمُ 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 عَلَلَاتِهِ means In every
 case. (S, O, K.) Zuheyr says,

• إِنَّ الْبَخِيلَ مَلُومٌ حَيْثُ كَانَ وَآ
 • بَيْنَ الْجَوَادِ عَلَيَّ عَلَلَاتِهِ 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.

عَلَل : 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. عَلَل. (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 أَعَلَّه in the phrase
 أَعَلَّه اللَّهُ;] (K;) as also مَعَلَّل (Mṣb, K,) agree-
 ably with rule, but this is seldom used; (Mṣb;) and
 مَعْلُون, 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,
 مَعْلَلٌ, as used in a verse of Imra-el-Kays, sig-
 nifies perfumed time after time. (O.) [See also
 مَعْلَل.]

عَلَلَةٌ (S, K) and تَعَلَّلَةٌ (S, K) and عَلَّة,
 (K, TA,) with fet-h, (TA, [in the CK عَلَّةٌ is
 put for عَلَلَةٌ,]) 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 تَعَلَّلَةُ 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 فَيْقَةٌ: but accord. to IAḡr,
 what is drawn from the udder before the first
 فَيْقَةٌ [or milk that collects in the udder between two
 milkings], and before the second فَيْقَةٌ 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