

him. (TA.) = كَلَا فِي الطَّعَامِ وَغَيْرِهِ, inf. n. تَكَلَّى; (§, TA.) and أَكَلَا, (§, K,) inf. n. إِكَلَا; (§) He paid in advance (أَسْلَمَ, K, and أَسْلَفَ, §, K) for corn or other food, &c. (§, K, TA.) [Here the original signification of postponement or delay is involved: for he who pays in advance for a thing grants a delay in the delivery thereof.] I Aqr cites the following verse:

- فَمَنْ يُحْسِنِ إِلَيْهِمْ لَا يُكَلِّبُنِي
• إِلَى جَارٍ بِذَلِكَ وَلَا كَرِيمٍ

[So that he who does a good action to them does not pay in advance to one who will recompense for that (action), nor to him who is generous]. (TA.) See 1 and 5.

3. كَلَا, inf. n. مَكَلَاةٌ, and كَلَاةٌ, He watched, or observed. (TA.)

4. See 1 in three places. — اِكَلَاتُ عَيْنَهُ † His eye was sleepless, or wakeful. (A.) — اِكَلَا † He made his eye sleepless, or wakeful. (A.) — اِكَلَا عَمْرَهُ † He brought his life to its close. (K.) See 1.

5. تَكَلَّى; and كَلَاةٌ, inf. n. تَكَلَّى; He bought on credit. [This is the explanation given in the TK, and it appears to be correct. It is also there said, that تَكَلَّاتُهُ signifies نَسِيتُهُ, أَخَذْتُهُ نَسِيتُهُ, I took it, or bought it, on credit: and كَلَّاتُ فِي الطَّعَامِ, أَخَذْتُهُ نَسِيتُهُ, I took, or bought, the food on credit, but the latter I render differently. (See 2, above.) In the K we read الْكَالِيُّ وَالْكَالِيَةُ بِالضَّمِّ النَّسِيئَةُ وَالْعَرَبُونَ وَتَكَلَّاتُ وَكَلَّاتُ تَكَلَّى وَأَخَذْتُهُ. IbrD thinks that the last word should be أَخْرَتْ "I postponed, or delayed": but I rather think that it should be أَخَذْتَهَا, meaning أَخَذْتُ نَسِيئَةً I took, or bought, on credit. In the TA we read, AO says, تَكَلَّاتُ كَلَاةٌ وَكَلَّاتُ تَكَلَّى إِسْتَنْسَاتُ نَسِيئَةً أَيْ أَخَذْتُهُ وَالنَّسِيئَةُ التَّأْخِيرُ وَكَذَلِكَ إِسْتَنْسَاتُ كَلَاةٌ: but the words اِي أَخَذْتُهُ seem to have been added by SM; for in the § we find, on the authority of AO, تَكَلَّاتُ أَيْ آخَسَاتُ نَسِيئَةً وَكَذَلِكَ آسْتَكَلَّاتُ كَلَاةٌ بِالضَّمِّ وَهُوَ مِنَ التَّأْخِيرِ: whence it seems, that كَلَّاتُ (or تَكَلَّاتُ كَلَاةٌ, and كَلَّاتُ كَلَاةٌ, see above,) and كَلَّاتُ كَلَاةٌ, signify He asked for a delay of the period of the payment of a debt.] See 8.

8. اِكْتَلَا مِنْهُ † He preserved, or guarded, himself from him or it; had a care of, or was cautious of, him or it. (§, K.) — اِكْتَلَّاتُ عَيْنِي † My eye was wakeful, vigilant, or cautious. (§) — اِكْتَلَّاتُ كَلَاةً, and تَكَلَّاتُهَا † He received a كَلَاةٌ [i.e., an earnest, or money paid in advance]. (K.)

10: see 1 and 5.

كَلَاةٌ Fresh herbage; syn. عَشْبٌ: (§, K:) applied to the عَرْوَةُ, نَصِي, and صَيْبَانُ: (Az:) or pasture, or what cattle &c. feed upon: (TA:) or herbage whether fresh or dry, either fresh pasture or fodder: (§, K:) or it comprises the various kinds of عَرْوَةُ, and what are termed عَشْبٌ, بَقْلٌ, and the like: or it is applied to the herbs called بَقْلٌ, and to tress: a gen. n., having no sing.; or its sing. is كَلَاةٌ. (TA.)

كَلَاةٌ: see 5 and كَالِيٌ.

أَرْضٌ كَلَاةٌ, (§, K,) and مَكَلَاةٌ, (K,) and مَكَلَاةٌ, (§) A land containing, (§), or abounding with, (K,) كَلَاةٌ, or herbage. (§, K.) — The † last is also said to signify A land with the pasture of which its camels have been satiated. (TA.) — See a trad. quoted in art. فَضْلٌ.

عَيْنٌ كَلَاةٌ † A strong eye, which sleep does not overcome. (TA.) — كَلَاةٌ الْعَيْنِ † A man, or a camel, (male or female,) having a strong eye, which sleep does not overcome: (K:) or, a sleepless, or wakeful, eye. (A.) — مَرَاةٌ كَلَاةٌ † [A woman who is sleepless at night]. (TA.) See 4.

مَكَلَاةٌ and كَلَاةٌ A station of ships, (§, K,) near the bank of a river, or near what is called the جَدُّ: (TA:) the former is masc. and fem.; or, accord. to Sb, it is of the measure فَعَالٌ; and therefore masc., and perfectly declinable: (§) so called because it keeps the vessels safe (يَكْلُوها) from the wind: but accord. to Th, it is of the measure فَعَلَاةٌ; and therefore fem., [and imperfectly declinable; from كَلَّ;] so called because the wind there becomes slackened: or a place where ships are moored, near the bank of a river: (TA:) or a place sheltered from the wind. (§) — Also, The bank of a river. (§, K.) — Dual of كَلَاةٌ, كَلَاةَيْنِ and كَلَاوَانٍ: pl. كَلَاوُونَ. (TA.) — مَنْ عَرَّضَ عَرَّضًا لَهُ وَمَنْ قَدَّرْنَاهُ, (TA,) or مَسَى عَلَى الْكَلَاةِ أَلْقَيْنَاهُ فِي النَّهْرِ, (K in art. عَرَّضَ,) or فِي الْمَاءِ, (TA in that art.) † Him who indirectly calumniates we will treat in a similar manner; (meaning, we will inflict upon him a chastisement less than that termed الْحَدُّ;) and him who walks upon the bank of the river (i.e., who openly calumniates, and so, as it were, embarks on the river of the حُدُودِ, [pl. of حَدٌّ,]) we will cast into that river; meaning, we will inflict upon him the chastisement termed الْحَدُّ. (TA; and K* in art. عَرَّضَ.)

كَالِيٌ (§, K) and كَلَاةٌ (K) i.q. نَسِيئَةٌ, [app.

bearing both of the two significations immediately following, and clearly shown in the § &c. to bear the latter of them: A postponement, or delay, in the time of the payment of a debt, &c. See also نَسَاءَةٌ, and كَلَاةٌ. — Also, both words, like نَسِيئَةٌ, A debt of which the payment is deferred by a creditor to a future period.] (§, K.) — Ex., النَّسِيئَةُ بِالنَّسِيئَةِ, نَبَى عَنِ الْكَالِيِّ بِالْكَالِيِّ, He (Mohammad) forbade [exchanging] a debt to be paid at a future time for a similar debt. (§, TA.) [See the Jami' es-Sagheer, and Mishkât el-Masâbeeh, ii., 21.] What is forbidden by this is, a man's buying a thing on credit for a certain period, and, when the period of payment is come, and he finds not that wherewith to pay the debt, his saying, Sell it to me on credit for a further period, for something additional: whereupon he [thus] sells it to him: (TK:) or, a man's paying money for wheat, or the like, to be given at a certain period, and, when the period comes, the debtor's saying, I have not wheat; etc.; but sell thou it to me on credit for a certain period. (AObeyd, Mqb.) See أَجَلٌ.] كَالِيٌ is also used for كَالِيٌ. (§) [See an ex. voce نَاجِزٌ.] The pl. of the latter is كَوَالِيٌ. (TA.) — Also كَلَاةٌ, Money paid at a period after the purchase, for food. (§) — Also كَالِيٌ and كَلَاةٌ, An earnest, or money paid in advance. (K.)

أَكْلًا † Longer, or longest; more, or most, protracted. (TA.) — بَلَّغَ اللَّهُ بِكَ أَكْلًا الْعَمْرِ, (§, A) i.e. † [May God cause thee to reach, or attain,] the extreme, or most distant, period of life! (§, TA.)

كَلَاةٌ and مَكَلَاةٌ: see كَلَاةٌ.

لَعْنِيْنٌ فِيهَا مَكَلَاةٌ † The eye is constantly fixed upon her: [or has in her an object that is watched (by it):] as though watching her because pleased with her. (A.)

كَلَاةٌ: see مَكَلَاةٌ.

كَلْب

1. كَلَبٌ, aor. -, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, He (a dog) was seized with madness, in consequence of eating human flesh. (K.) See also كَلَبٌ and كَلَبٌ. — كَلَبٌ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, He (a man) was seized with madness like that of dogs, in consequence of his having been bitten by a [mad] dog; [was seized with hydrophobia]. (K.) So also a camel. (§, K.) See also كَلَبٌ and كَلَبٌ. — كَلَبٌ, like عَنِي, [i.e., pass. in form, but neut. in signification,] He lost his reason by the kind of madness termed كَلَبٌ. (K.) See كَلَابٌ. — عَلَيْهِ, inf. n. كَلَبٌ, † He was angry (K) with him; and thus resembled one afflicted with