

— ظَلَعَتْ said of a bitch, † *She desired copulation.* (As, O, K, TA.) And ظَلَعَ said of a dog, † *He desired to copulate.* (TA.) — ظَلَعَتْ عَيْنَهَا *She (a woman) contracted and inclined her eye.* (TA.)

4. اظلع *He made his camel, or beast, that he rode, to limp, or become lame.* (A, TA.)

5. In the following saying of a poet,

\* وَمَا ذَاكَ مِنْ جُرْمٍ أَتَيْتَهُمْ بِهِ \*  
\* وَلَا حَسَدٍ مِنِّي لَهْمُ يَتَطَّلَعُ \*

ISd thinks the meaning to be, [And that was not a crime, or an offence, that I committed against them, nor envy on my part] arising in their minds, and occurring hastily to their understandings. (TA.)

ظَلَعُ, thus with fet-h to the J, *A declining from the truth, or from that which is right; and a sin, crime, fault, or misdeed.* (TA.)

ظَلَاعٌ *A disease in the legs of a beast, not from journeying nor from fatigue,* (Lth, K, TA, [in the O inadvertently written ضَلَاعُ,]) *in consequence of which it limps.* (Lth, TA.)

ظَالِعٌ *Limping, or halting; [or slightly lame;] applied to a camel, and a horse, [&c.,] (S,) [i. e.,] to a beast, (TA,) to the male and the female alike, (Lth, O, K, TA,) to the former as a part. n., and to the latter as a possessive noun, (TA,) like غَامِزٌ; (Lth, O, TA;) or the fem. of ظَالِعٌ is ظَالِغَةٌ, (S, O, K, TA,) but one does not say غَامِزَةٌ: (O, TA:) [pl. ظَالِعٌ.] One says, لَا يَنَامُ ظَالِعُ الْكِلَابِ [I will not sleep until the limping dog sleeps]; (O, K;) a prov., (O,) meaning, until the dogs become still; (O, K;) because the ظَالِعُ, of dogs, waits until there remains none other, and then copulates, and sleeps: (As, O, K:) — or the ظَالِعُ is the dog that is lusting for the female; for such does not sleep; and the saying is applied to him who is mindful of his affair, who does not neglect it: — or the bitch that is lusting for the male; because the dogs follow her, and will not let her sleep. (O, K.) — Also *Inclining, or declining:* (O, K:) like ضَالِعٌ. (TA.) — And [Declining from the truth, or from that which is right; (see ظَلَعُ;)] committing a sin, crime, fault, or misdeed. (TA.) — And *Suspected.* (S, O, K.) — In the saying of Ru-beh,*

\* فَإِنْ تَعَالَجْنَ الْعُيُونُ الظَّلَاعَا \*  
[And if ye women vie with the contracted and inclined eyes], he means الْمِظْلُوعَةُ, [see 1, last sentence,] using the word in the manner of a possessive noun. (TA.)

مُظْلِعٌ, applied to a load, i. g. مُضْلِعٌ [i. e. *Heavily burdening, or overburdening, &c.; or causing to limp.*] (TA.)

مِظْلَاعٌ an epithet applied to a horse [and the like, as meaning *That limps, or halts, much.*] (TA.)

ظلف

1. ظَلَفَ الصَّيْدَ, (S, M, O,) or الشَّاةَ, (K,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. ظَلَفٌ, (M,) *He hit in his ظَلَفُ [or cloven hoof] (S, M, O, K) the animal of the chase (S, M, O) at which he had shot or cast, (S, O,) or the شاة [a term including the antelope and the like]. (K.)* — ظَلَفَ أُنْرَةً, (S, M, O, K,) aor. ʔ and ʔ, (M, K,) inf. n. ظَلَفٌ, (M, TA,) *He made his foot-marks to be unapparent, in order that he might not be tracked: (K:) or he went, or walked, upon hard and rugged ground, in order that his foot-marks might not be visible (S, M, O, K) upon it; (S, O;) as also اظلفه; (S, M, L, TA;) in the K, erroneously ظالنه. (TA.)*

— And ظَلَفَ *It (a herd of camels driven together) was taken along ground such as is termed ظَلَفُ, (which means rugged ground, such as does not show foot-marks, M,) in order that the foot-marks thereof might not be followed.* (S, O.) — And ظَلَفَهُ, (M, K,) aor. ʔ, (M,) or ʔ, (TA,) inf. n. ظَلَفٌ, (M, TA,) *He followed their foot-marks. (M, K.)* — ظَلَفَ نَفْسَهُ عَنْهُ, (T, S, M, O, K,) aor. ʔ, (S, O, K,) inf. n. ظَلَفٌ, (S, O,) *He withheld himself from doing it, or coming to it; (S, O, K;) namely, a thing: (S, O:) or he restrained himself from it; (T, K;) namely, a thing that would disgrace him: (T:) or he withheld himself from the love, or blamable love, of it; namely, a thing. (M.)* And ظَلَفَهُ عَنْهُ, (T, M,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. ظَلَفٌ, *He withheld him from it; namely, an affair: (M:) or he made him to be, or become, far, or aloof, from it; or to avoid it; namely, a thing; as also اظلفه. (T, TA.)* And ظَلَفَهُ [alone] *He withheld him from that in which was no good. (M.)* — ظَلَفَتِ الْأَرْضُ, (M, K,) [aor. ʔ,] inf. n. ظَلَفٌ, (S, \* M, TA,) *The ground was rugged, not showing a foot-mark. (S, \* M, K.)* And ظَلَفَتْ مَعِيشَتُهُ, inf. n. ظَلَفٌ, *His means of subsistence became hard, strait, or difficult. (TK.)* — ظَلَفَتْ نَفْسِي, (S,) *My mind, or soul, abstained, or refrained, from such a thing. (S.)* — [And accord. to the KL, ظَلَفٌ as an inf. n. signifies *The being ineffectual (i. e. unretaliated, or uncompensated by a mulct, as expl. below); said of blood; and so ظَلَفٌ (which is also expl. below): — and the being concealed].*

2. ظَلَفَ عَلَيْهِ, (IAar, T, O, K,) inf. n. تَظْلِيفٌ, (O,) *He exceeded it; (IAar, T, O, K;) i. e. [a certain number of years in age, as, for instance,] السِّتِينَ [sixty], (T,) or الخمسين [fifty]: (O:) and so ظَلَفَ and طَلَفَ and ذَرَفَ &c. (T, TA.)*

3. ظالنه: see 1, former half: it is a mistake, in the K, for اظلفه. (TA.)

4. اظلف, said of a man, (IAar, T, O,) or of a company of men, (M,) *He, or they, became, or*

*came to be, (IAar, T, M, O, K,) in, or upon, a hard place, (IAar, T, O,) or in, or upon, what is termed اظْلُوفَةٌ (M, K) and ظَلَفٌ. (M.)* — اظلفه: see 1, in two places.

ظَلَفٌ, of ground, or land, *Such as is rugged, that will not show any foot-mark; (M;) as also ظَلَفٌ: (S, \* M:) or so ظَلِغَةٌ (S, K) and ظَلِغَةٌ and ظَلِغَةٌ: (K:) and ظَلَفٌ signifies ground such as horses like to run upon: (T:) or (i. e. the last) a place elevated above the water and the mud; and so ظَلَفٌ; (K;) this last thus expl. by Ibn-Abbád: (Ó:) or this last and ظَلِغَةٌ, accord. to ISh, (TA,) or ظَلَفٌ and ظَلِغَةٌ, (so accord. to a copy of the T, in which the authority is not mentioned,) signify ground, or land, in which the foot-mark will not appear, and which is high and rugged: and accord. to Fr, ظَلَفٌ and ظَلِغَةٌ signify ground, or land, that will not show a foot-mark; as though it were prevented from doing so: (T, TA:) and ظَلَفٌ, (so in a copy of the T,) or ظَلَفٌ, (so in the TA,) accord. to Fr, signifies such as is soft, of ground, or land: but accord. to IAar, such as is hard, and does not show a foot-mark; in which is no softness, so as to be difficult to him who walks upon it; nor sand, so that the camels would have their feet burnt upon it; nor stones, so that they would be chafed, or abraded, in the soles of their feet, upon it: and it is also expl. (by IAar, TA) as meaning such as is rugged and hard, of ground, or land: (T, TA:) and ظَلِغَةٌ signifies high ground, or land, that will not show a foot-mark. (M.) [See also ظَلِيفٌ.] — [In the CK, الظلْفُ is erroneously put for الظلْفُ as relating to the means of subsistence.] — ظَلَفٌ also signifies *Ineffectual, null, or void: and allowable. (TK.)* One says, ذَمَبَ دَمَهُ ظَلَفًا, (AA, S, M, O, K,) and ظَلَفًا, (AA, T, S, M, O, K,) and ظَلِيفًا, (M,) as also ظَلَفًا and ظَلَفًا (AA, O) [and ظَلِيفًا], *His blood went for nothing; as a thing of no account; ineffectually; or in vain; unretaliated, or uncompensated by a mulct. (AA, T, S, M, O, K.)**

[الظلفُ in Har p. 312, there said to be used as meaning *Contenance, and disdain of base actions, is app. a mistake for الظلْفُ, inf. n. of 1 in the phrase ظَلَفَ نَفْسَهُ.*]

ظَلْفٌ *The ظفر [meaning cloven hoof] of any ruminant (T, M) of the bovine kind and the like; (T;) [i. e.] it is an appertenance of the bovine kind and of the sheep and goat (S, O, M, K) and of the gazelle or antelope (S, O, K) and the like, (O, M, K,) which is to them like the ظفر to man, (M, K,) or like the قَدَمُ to us: (K:) one says the رجل and قَدَمُ of a man, and the حافر of a horse, and the خَفُّ of a camel and of an ostrich, and the ظلفُ of a bovine animal and of a sheep or goat [and the like]: (ISk, T, TA:) pl. اظْلَافٌ (S, M, O, M, K) and ظْلُوفٌ: (S, O, K:) and*