

is with [the unpointed] س. (TA.) = And *Clouds in which is no water*; syn. جَهَامَر. (AA, O.)

شِلَانَةٌ: see 1, last sentence.

شَلَى: see شَلَّة, in two places.

شَلَّ Water, and blood, falling in consecutive drops; as also مُتَشَلِّلٌ. (K, TA.) — A زِق [or skin for wine &c.] flowing [or leaking]. (TA.) And Roasted flesh-meat (شَوَاءٌ) of which the grease, or gravy, drips; like شَرَشَرٌ and رَشْرَاشٌ. (TA in art. ش. ر.) — مَا ذُو شَلَّالٍ (S, O) and شَلَّالٌ (S, O*) Water having a dripping. (S, O.) = See also the next paragraph.

شَلَّ A man light, active, or agile; (S;) [and] so مُشَلٌّ, (O,) and شَلُولٌ: (O, TA:) or the first, a boy, or young man, sharp-headed; light, or active, in spirit; brisk, lively, or sprightly, in his work; and so شَعْنَعٌ, and جَلَجَلٌ: (IAḡr, TA:) or a man clever, ingenious, acute, or sharp; light, active, or agile: (O:) or light, active, or agile, in accomplishing that which is wanted; quick; a good companion; cheerful in mind; as also شَلَّالٌ, and مُشَلٌّ [in the CK (erroneously) مُشَلٌّ], and شَلُولٌ, and شَلَّ, and شَلَّ (K, TA,) of which last the pl. is شَلَّلُونٌ, it having no broken pl. because of the rareness of فَعَلٌ as the measure of an epithet: (Sb, TA:) and having little flesh; light, active, or agile, in that which he commences, (K, TA,) of work &c.; (TA;) as also مُتَشَلِّلٌ: (K, TA:) or this latter [simply] lean, or having little flesh. (S, O.)

شَلَّسَتْ The falling of water in drops, (K, TA,) consecutively. (TA.) [If an inf. n. in this sense, its verb is most probably شَلَّشَلٌ.]

شَلَّشَلٌ: see R. Q. 1: — and see also شَلَّشَلٌ.

شَلَّشَلٌ, applied to a plant, or herbage, Fresh, juicy, or sappy. (TA.)

أَشَلُّ A man whose hand, or arm, has become unsound, or vitiated: (S, TA:) or deprived of the power of motion by an unsound, or a vitiated, state of its عُرُوق [meaning veins or nerves]: (Mḡb:) or dried up, or stiff: or whose hand, or arm, has gone [or wasted] away: (K, TA:) fem. شَلَّاءٌ. (S, Mḡb.) — And يَدٌ شَلَّاءٌ (Mgh, TA) A hand, or an arm, that will not comply with that which its possessor desires of it, by reason of disease therein. (TA.) — And عَيْنٌ شَلَّاءٌ An eye of which the sight has gone. (O, Mḡb, K.)

مِشَلٌّ A [spear of the kind called] مِطْرَدٌ [q. v.]. (TA.) — And A he-ass that drives away [his she-asses] much. (K. [In the CK, in this sense, erroneously written مِشَلٌّ. See مِشَلٌّ.]) — See also شَلَّشَلٌ, in two places. — One says also إِنَّهُ [thus app., but written in my original without any syll. signs,] meaning Verily he is a writer soundly, or thoroughly, learned; or skilled, intelligent, and experienced; and sufficing. (TA.) = Also A garment with which the neck is covered:

mentioned by the sheykh Zādeh in his Commentary on El-Beydāwee. (TA.)

مِشَلٌّ A he-ass much busied by the care of his she-asses. (IAḡr, O, L, K. [See also مِشَلٌّ.])

مِشَلٌّ: see شَلَّشَلٌ: — and see also شَلَّشَلٌ.

شَلَجِمٌ

شَلَجِمٌ A well-known plant; (S;) [colza: see شَلَجِمٌ:] mentioned by the author of the L, and other leading lexicologists, following J. (TA.)

شَلِمٌ

شَلِمٌ Sparks of anger: so in the saying يَتَطَايَرُ شَلِمٌ [His sparks of anger fly about]: (K:) and so شَلِمَةٌ. (TA.)

شَلِمٌ } see what follows.
شَلِمٌ }

شَلِمٌ The رُؤَانٌ [now applied to darnel-grass (but see this latter word رُؤَانٌ)] that is [often found] in wheat; also called شَلِمٌ (Mḡb, K) and شَلِمٌ (K;) of Pers., or foreign, origin; (أَصْلُهُ) and it is said that one of its two extremities is sharp and the other thick: (Mḡb:) of the dial. of the Sawād: accord. to IAḡr, i. q. زَبُوانٌ [sic.] and سَعِيعٌ: AHn says that it is a small, oblong, red, erect grain, resembling in form the سوس [or grub] of wheat; and it does not intoxicate, but renders the wheat very bitter: and in one place he says, the plant of the شَلِمٌ spreads upon the ground, and its leaves are like those of the خَلَافٌ [or salix Aegyptia] that is termed بَلَخِي, very green, and juicy, or tender; people eat its leaves when they are fresh, and they are pleasant [to the taste], without bitterness; but its grain is more intensely, or nauseously, bitter (أَعْقَى) than aloes. (TA.) [Forskål, in his Flora Aegypt. Arab. p. 199, after describing the رُؤَانٌ, says, "شَلِمٌ etiam agri vitium; a priore tamen diversa species: decocto plantæ obtunduntur sensus hominis qui operationem chirurgicam subire debet; Avicenna sic referente." See also سَكْرَةٌ.] = [Golius says, on the authority of a gloss in a copy of the KL, that it signifies also A short, or little, avaricious, man; "vir curtus, avarus:" a meaning, if correct, app. tropical.]

شَلُو

1. شَلَا, aor. 2, He went, or journeyed. (K.) = And He raised, uplifted, or took up, a thing; syn. رَفَعَ. (IAḡr, Az, K.)

4. اشلى (S, Mḡb, K, &c.) inf. n. اشلاء (Mḡb,) He called a dog, (AZ, S, Mḡb, &c.): (Mḡb:) and he called a she-camel, (ISk, S, K,) and a ewe or she-goat, by her name, (ISk, S,) to milk her. (ISk, S, K.) And اشلى دابته He showed the مِخْلَاة [or nose-bag (in the CK erroneously المِخْلَاة)] to his beast in order that it should come to him. (K.) [See also 10.] Accord. to

IAḡr and several others, one says, أَشَلَيْتُ الْكَلْبَ عَلَى الصَّيْدِ, meaning I incited, or urged, the dog [against the object, or objects, of the chase]; like أَغْرَيْتُهُ in measure and in signification: (Mgh, Mḡb, TA:) but this is disallowed by ISk, (S, Mḡb, TA,) and by Th; (S, Mgh, TA;) and in like manner, أَشَلَيْتُهُ بِالصَّيْدِ in the same sense; though they are allowed by others: one says, however, [by common consent,] أَشَلَيْتُ الْكَلْبَ لِلصَّيْدِ, meaning I called the dog to the chase. (Mgh.)

8: see the next paragraph, in two places.

10. اشتلاه (S, K,) and اشتلاه (S, K, [accord. to my copies of the former, أَشَلَاهُ, but a verse immediately following as an ex. shows the right reading,]) He called him in order to save him, or rescue him, (S, K,) or to make him come forth, (S,) from straitness, or perdition, (K,) or from a place: (S:) this is the primary signification. (TA.) — And [hence] the former, (S, K, TA,) and the latter also, (S, TA, i. e. اشتلاه, [thus in this instance in the copies of the S,]) He saved him, or rescued him. (S, K, TA.) = And استشلى He (a man, TA) was, or became, angry. (K, TA.)

شَلَا: see the next paragraph.

شَلُو A limb, or member; (Mḡb, K;) as also شَلْوَةٌ: (TA:) or a limb, or member, of flesh-meat: whence, in a trad., ابْتَنِي بِشَلْوَاهَا الْأَيْمَنَ [Bring thou to me its right limb]: (S:) pl. أَشَلَاءٌ (S, Mḡb, TA) and أَشَلِي, [originally أَشَلُو,] like أَشَلِي pl. of أَشَلِي. (TA.) — And The body of anything [i. e. of any animal]; as also شَلَا; (K;) which latter is expl. by ISd as signifying the skin and body of anything; and is applied in a trad. to the inner side of a haunch as meaning having no flesh upon it: (TA:) [or,] accord. to IDrd, شَلُو الْإِنْسَانِ signifies the body of the man after its wasting, or decaying: (Mḡb, TA:) [or] أَشَلَاءُ الْإِنْسَانِ means the members, or limbs, of the man after wasting, or decaying, and becoming dis-sundered: (S, TA:) and (hence, Mḡb) one says, بَنُو فُلَانٍ أَشَلَاءٌ فِي بَنِي فُلَانٍ, meaning † The sons of such a one are remains among the sons of such a one: (S, Mḡb:) and هُوَ مِنْ أَشَلَاءِ الْقَوْمِ † He is of the remains of the people: [for] شَلُو signifies † a remain, or remaining portion: and شَلَى [app. شَلَى, said to be like غَنَى, but this is, I doubt not, a mistranscription for غَنَى, i. e. originally of the measure فَعُولٌ, is another pl. of شَلُو, and] signifies † remains of any thing. (TA.) [See also شَلِيَّة.] — Also Any skinned animal of which somewhat has been eaten and a portion remains: (K:) or a portion remaining, whether much or little, of a sheep or goat of which part has been eaten: (L voce سَلِيخٌ) pl. أَشَلَاءٌ. (K.) — And أَشَلَاءُ الْجَامِرِ † The straps, or thongs, of the bit or bridle: (A, K:) or such as have become old, and of which the iron appertenance has become slender, (K,