in two places.]_+It, in two places.] (a disease) went away by degrees. (Har p. 231.)___ See also 1, near the end of the paragraph. [Hence,] + He became مكرل, meaning he تحلّل في ___ (Har p. 348.) ___ تحلّل في ___ تحلّل السَّفَرُ see 2. تحلّل مِنْهَا and يَجِينِهِ † [The journey caused the man to fall sich after it; or] the man fell sich after arriving from the journey. (ISd, K.) عداله see 4.

7. انحلّت العُقْدُة The knot became untied, or undone, (K, TA,) or opened. (S.) _ [And انحلّ It became dissolved, melted, or liquefied. ___ + It (a problem, or riddle, &c.) became solved. -+ It (a thing) became analyzed. __ + He relaxed; or became free from self-restraint.] __ انحلت † The oath became freed from obligation [by an exception made in it, or by expiation]. (Msb.)

8. احتل: see 1, in four places.

10. استحلّهٔ He reckoned it, accounted it, esteemed it, or deemed it, lawful, allowable, or free: (S,O:) [and consequently, he profaned, desecrated, or violated, it; i. e., a thing that should be regarded as sacred, or inviolable:] or he took it as, or made it, lawful, allowable, or free: or he asked him to make it so to him. (K.)

R. Q. 1. He removed them, (S, K,) or unsettled them, from their place, (S,) or from their places, and put them in motion. (K.) -بِالإبِلِ (K,) He said to the she-camel, (Ṣ,) or to the camels, (K,) حُلُ (Ṣ, Ķ,) or حَل حَل (Ķ.)

R. Q. 2. تَحَلْحَلُ عَنْ مَكَانِه He removed from his place; or quitted it. (§.) And juice They removed from their places, and became in motion, (K, TA,) and went away. (TA.)

جُلْ (Ṣ, Ķ) and حَلْ, the latter used in the case of connexion with a following word, (Ṣ,) or حُلِ حُل, (K,) A cry by which a she-camel is chidden, like as a male camel is by the cry جوب: (S:) or a cry by which camels are chidden; (K,* TA;) but only female camels; as also کیای. (TA.)

Oil of sesame, or sesamum. (S, K.) عَلَّ : see 1, near the end of the paragraph.

an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.], in several senses. (Ṣ, Ķ, &c.) — [Hence,] أَشْهُورُ الْحِلِّ (Ṣ,) or أَشْهُورُ الْحِلِّ (Ṣ,) (Ṣ,) or الْحِلِّ الجِلِّ (Ķ,) [The profane months; i. e. all the months except those termed الأَشْهُرُ الْحُرُمُ see : حلَّل اليَّمِينَ Also a simple subst. from [.حَوَامْر see 2, in four places. - See also حُلَال, in seven places. _ [Hence,] الحلّ + The region that is without the مرم [or sacred territory]. (S, Msb, Ķ.) = See also مَالِّ Also A butt; an object of aim, at which one shoots or throws. (K.)

عَدُّة: see مُحَلُّة. علا A large bashet, (Ķ,) or a thing of the form of a large bashet, (Sgh, TA,) of reeds, or canes, (Sgh, K, TA,) in which wheat

people of Baghdad: (Sgh, TA:) but in that of احلُّهُ (S, Mgh, Msh, K) and احليلُهُ: (K:) a Egypt, a copper cooking-pot: (TA:) [pl. حَلَق.] = The direction (جَهُة, and ,) of a thing; as also لغُور (K:) as when you say علَّةً أ in the direction of the Ghowr; syn. قُصْدُهُ. (Sb, TA.) فيه حَلَّة In him is weakness, and languor; as also ♥ أحدُّة. (M.)

[i. e. a] إزَّار [A dress consisting of] ملَّة waist-wrapper] and a رداً. [or wrapper for the which is بُرُد which is [which is another kind of wrapper for the whole body], or some other garment: (M, K:) only applied to a dress consisting of two garments (S, M, Nh, Msb, K) of one kind: (Nh, Msb:) or either of the two garments by itself: or a , and a shirt, completed by a turban; or a good garment; but not so called when upon a man; for in this case it means two garments, or three: or any good new garment that is worn, thick or coarse, or fine or thin: (TA:) or a lined garment: (K:) but with the Arabs of the desert it means [a dress consisting of] three garments, i.e. a shirt and an إزَّار and a إزَّار (TA:) pl. حُلُلُ (Msb) [and عُلَالٌ, as below]: accord. to A'Obeyd, means مُرُود of El-Yemen, (S, TA,) from various places; and a garment of this kind is asserted to be meant in a trad. in which it is said that the best kind of grave-clothing is the it is also said that خُلُلُ is applied to the and قُوهِي and قَزِّ and خَزِّ and حِبَر and وَشَي مروی and مروی . (TA.) _ Also + A weapon, or reapons: (Sgh, K:) pl. مركز and مركز . (K.) You say, أَبْسَ حُلَّتُهُ, meaning + He wore, or put on, his weapon, or weapons. (Sgh, TA.) __Also [like إزار A wife. (TA.)

i. e. alight- مُلُول A mode, or manner, of حُلُة ing, taking up one's abode, lodging, or settling]. (K.) _ See also مَالٌ, in three places. _ And see مُعَلَّى, in two places. _ Also † A collection of بيوت [i. e. tents, or houses,] (Msb, K) of (K) a hundred thereof, (Msb, K,) and more: pl. علال (Msb.) __ + A sitting-place, or the people thereof; syn. [or] + a place of assembly: pl. as above. (K.) = See also =, in two places.

A lawness in the legs of a beast: or in the tendons, or siners, (K,) and weakness in the [q. v.], (TA,) with lawness of the hock: or it is peculiar to camels: (K:) and signifies a [i. e. hock, or hock-tendon,] عُرْقُوب weakness in the of a camel; (Fr, S, O;) or in each عرقوب of a camel: (M, TA:) if in the knee, it is termed طُرُقٌ. (Fr, S.) _ And Paucity of flesh in the posteriors and thighs; or smallness and closeness of the buttocks; or paucity of flesh in the thighs; syn. زَسُعْ ; (Ķ;) in a woman. (TA.) __ And Pain in the hips, or haunches, and the knees, in a man. (K.)

لَال Lamful, allowable, or free; contr. of is put: so in the conventional language of the بَحُوام ; (S, Msb, K;) as also الله (K) and

metaphorical signification, from حَلُّ الْعَقْدَة [" the untying of the knot"]: according to some, meaning what is not forbidden; and therefore including what is disapproved and what is not disapproved: accord. to others, that for which one is not punishable. (TA.) [Hence, مَالٌ حَلَالٌ † Wealth lawfully acquired. And ابْنُ حَلَال † A legitimate son: and an ingenuous, or honest, person.] And المُلُو المَلال Language in which is nothing that induces doubt, or suspicion: (K, TA:) and the man in whom is nothing that induces doubt, or suspicion. (TA in art. حلو.) And فَوَ حَلُّ اللهُ It is lamful, allomable, or free, to thee. (TA.) And مُوَ حِلُ اللهِ, meaning the same; (Ṣ;) or إُحِلُّ * وَبِلُّ and هِيَ (K;) and يَشَارِب حِلُّlacktriangledown: الشَّارِب حِلُّlacktriangledown: الشَّارِب حِلُّ lacktriangledown lacktriangledown: A man who has quitted his state of إحرام ; (S, Msb, K;) as also مُحَلَّ , (Msb,) and مُحَلِّ , (Ş, Msb,) and حِلُّ ﴿ مِنَ الإِحْرَامِ; (Ṣ, TA;) or this last signifies one who has not become in that state: (TA:) by rule one should say حَالٌ, which is not used in this sense. (K.) __ ; A woman free from any obstacle to marriage, as, for instance, by having accomplished the عدة. (Mab.) - See

حَلَالٌ عود عَلَالٌ

غليل: see عُليل . __ Also A fellow-lodger, or fellow-resident, of another, in one house: fem. with 5. (S.) _ And hence, (TA,) A husband: (S, Msb, K:) and with a mife; (S, Mgh, Msb, K;) as also without 5: (K:) or they are so called because each occupies a place, in relation to the other, which none beside occupies: (Mab:) [but there may be two or more wives to one man:] accord. to some, they are so called because the husband is lawful to the wife, and the wife to the husband: but the word, [or rather each word,] thus applied, is ancient: not a law-term: the pl. is حَلَائِلُ. (TA.) __ Also A neighbour: (Mṣb:) fem. with 5. (S.) _ And A guest. (Msb.)

† One who solves astronomical problems. (TA.)

#His blood دُمُهُ حُلَّان ... تَحلَّةُ see goes for nothing; or is of no account. (K.)

[The act of chiding a she-camel, or she-camels, by the cry أَحُلُتُكُ a subst from إُحُلُتُكُلُ like زُلْزَالُ from زُلْزَلُ: or] a subst. derived from رَّحَلِ or رَحَلِ (TA.)

مُلَاحلٌ A grave, staid, or sedate, chief: (Ṣ:) or one who is grave, staid, or sedate, in his sittingplace; a chief among his kinsfolk: (TA:) or a courageous chief: or a portly man, characterized by much manly virtue: or grave, staid, or sedute, with a forbearing, or clement, disposition: applied to a man: (K:) never to a woman: (TA:) and مُصَلَّحُلُ signifies the same: (K:) or the former, a chief with whom men often alight, or abide: (Ḥar p. 69:) pl. حلاحلُ (Ṣ.)

[Untying, undoing, or opening, a knot:]