

this sense in the TA, art. قطع, in two places.] — † It (a disease) went away by degrees. (Har p. 231.) — See also 1, near the end of the paragraph. [Hence,] † He became † حَلَّالٌ, meaning he finished his prayer. (Har p. 348.) — † تحلَّلَ فِي: and تحلَّلَ مِنْهَا: see 2. — † تحلَّلَ السَّفَرُ: † [The journey caused the man to fall sick after it; or] the man fell sick after arriving from the journey. (ISd, K.) = تحلَّله: see 4.

7. انحلت العقدة The knot became untied, or undone, (K, TA,) or opened. (S.) — [And انحلت 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 البيمين † The oath became freed from obligation [by an exception made in it, or by expiation]. (Msb.)

8. احتل: see 1, in four places.

10. استحله † 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. حلتهم He removed them, (S, K,) or unsettled them, from their place, (S,) or from their places, and put them in motion. (K.) — † حلت بالثاقه, (S,) or بالابل, (K,) He said to the she-camel, (S,) or to the camels, (K,) حل, (S, K,) or حل حل. (K.)

R. Q. 2. تحلَّلَ عَنْ مَكَانِهِ He removed from his place; or quitted it. (S.) And تحلَّلُوا They removed from their places, and became in motion, (K, TA,) and went away. (TA.)

حل (S, K) and حل, the latter used in the case of connexion with a following word, (S,) or حل حل, (K,) A cry by which a she-camel is chidden, like as a male camel is by the cry حوب: (S:) or a cry by which camels are chidden; (K, TA;) but only female camels; as also حلي. (TA.)

حل Oil of sesame, or sesamum. (S, K.)

حل: see 1, near the end of the paragraph.

حل an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.], in several senses. (S, K, &c.) — [Hence,] شهور الحل, (S,) or أشهر الحل, (K,) [The profane months; i. e. all the months except those termed الحرم الأشهر: see حرام.] = Also a simple subst. from حلت البيمين: see 2, in four places. = See also حلال, in seven places. — [Hence,] الحل † The region that is without the حرم [or sacred territory]. (S, Msb, K.) = See also حائل. = Also A butt; an object of aim, at which one shoots or throws. (K.)

حلة: see محل. = A large basket, (K,) or a thing of the form of a large basket, (Sgh, TA,) of reeds, or canes, (Sgh, K, TA,) in which wheat is put: so in the conventional language of the

people of Baghdád: (Sgh, TA:) but in that of Egypt, a copper cooking-pot: (TA:) [pl. حُلَلٌ.] = The direction (جهة, and قصد,) of a thing; as also حلة: (K:) as when you say حلة الغور in the direction of the Ghowr; syn. قصده. (Sb, TA.) = حلة فيه In him is weakness, and languor; as also حلة. (M.)

حلة [A dress consisting of] an إزار [i. e. a waist-wrapper] and a رداء [or wrapper for the whole body], (S, M, Mgh, K,) or a برد [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 رداء 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 إزار and a رداء: (TA:) pl. حُلَلٌ (Msb) [and حلال, as below]: accord. to A'Obeyd, حُلَلٌ means بُرود 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 حلة: it is also said that حُلَلٌ is applied to the قوهي and قز and خز and حبر and وشي and حروبي. (TA.) — Also † A weapon, or weapons: (Sgh, K:) pl. حُلَلٌ and حلال. (K.) You say, لبس حلتته, meaning † He wore, or put on, his weapon, or weapons. (Sgh, TA.) — Also [like إزار] † A wife. (TA.)

حلة A mode, or manner, of حُلُول [i. e. alighting, taking up one's abode, lodging, or settling]. (K.) — See also حائل, in three places. — And see محل, in two places. — Also † A collection of بيوت [i. e. tents, or houses,] (Msb, K) of men; (K;) as also † محلة: (Har p. 333:) or (K) a hundred thereof, (Msb, K,) and more: pl. حلال. (Msb.) — † A sitting-place, or the people thereof; syn. مجلس: [or] † a place of assembly: pl. as above. (K.) = See also حلة, in two places.

حلل A luxness in the legs of a beast: or in the tendons, or sinews, (K,) and weakness in the نسا [q. v.], (TA,) with luxness of the hock: or it is peculiar to camels: (K:) and signifies a weakness in the عرقوب [i. e. hock, or hock-tendon,] of a camel; (Fr, S, O;) or in each عرقوب of a camel: (M, TA:) if in the knee, it is termed طرُق. (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. رسخ; (K;) in a woman. (TA.) — And Pain in the hips, or haunches, and the knees, in a man. (K.)

حلال † Lawful, allowable, or free; contr. of حرام; (S, Msb, K;) as also † حلال (K) and

حل (S, Mgh, Msb, K) and حليل: (K:) a metaphorical signification, from حَلُّ الْعُقْدَةِ ["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, مال حلال † Wealth lawfully acquired. And ابن حلال † A legitimate son: and an ingenuous, or honest, person.] And الحلو الحلال † 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 † هو حل † It is lawful, allowable, or free, to thee. (TA.) And هو حل بل, meaning the same; (S;) or حل وب, (K;) and هي وب, (K;) or حل وب, (K;) and † A man who has quitted his state of إحرام; (S, Msb, K;) as also † محل, (Msb,) and † حل, (S, Msb,) and † حل من الإحرام; (S, TA;) or this last signifies one who has not become in that state: (TA:) by rule one should say حائل, which is not used in this sense. (K.) — † A woman free from any obstacle to marriage, as, for instance, by having accomplished the عدة. (Msb.) — See also 5.

حلال: see حلال.

حليل: see حلال. — Also A fellow-lodger, or fellow-resident, of another, in one house: fem. with ة. (S.) — And hence, (TA,) A husband: (S, Msb, K;) and with ة a wife; (S, Mgh, Msb, K;) as also without ة: (K:) or they are so called because each occupies a place, in relation to the other, which none beside occupies: (Msb:) [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 حلالل. (TA.) — Also A neighbour: (Msb:) fem. with ة. (S.) — And A guest. (Msb.)

حلال † One who solves astronomical problems. (TA.)

حلال: see حلة. — † دمه حلال † His blood goes for nothing; or is of no account. (K.)

حلل [The act of chiding a she-camel, or she-camels, by the cry حل: a subst. from حلت; like زئال from زئل: or] a subst. derived from حل, or حل. (TA.)

حلال A grave, staid, or sedate, chief: (S:) or one who is grave, staid, or sedate, in his sitting-place; a chief among his kinsfolk: (TA:) or a courageous chief: or a portly man, characterized by much manly virtue: or grave, staid, or sedate, with a forbearing, or clement, disposition: applied to a man: (K:) never to a woman: (TA:) and † محلل signifies the same: (K:) or the former, a chief with whom men often alight, or abide: (Har p. 69:) pl. حلالل. (S.)

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