scabby, and lean, or emaciated, and small in body. (Sgh, K.)
5 : see 1, and 4; the latter in three places. also signifies $H e$ exalted himself; or was, or became, haughty, proud, or disdainful: you say, مُمْ يُتَدَلَّونَ عَلَى السُّلُطَانِ [They exalt themselves against the Sulṭán; or behave haughtily to him]. (Ṣ in art. ادكل.)
7. اندل: see 1, in three places. - Also It poured out or forth; or was, or became, poured out or fortll. (S.gh, K.)
8. إِّلَّ first pers. إَِّلَتْ : see 1.
10. الستدلI IIe desired, or sought, an indication, an evidence, a proof, or an argument : [this is the primary signification: and hence,] he adduced an indication, \&c.: and he drew an inference, or a deduction: ( KL :) or he established an indication for the purpose of obtaining a certain lnonledge of a thing indicated, or for the purpose of affirming a thing indicated: and sometimes it is quasi-pass. of خَلَّهُ الطَّرِيقَ [explained above, so that it signifies he nas, or became, directed, or rightly directed, to the way]. (TA. See 1.) [You say, استدلّ بِشَّهٍ عَلَى شُىٌ آَهْ IIe desirel, or sought, to be directed, or guided, by a thing, to another thing: he adduced, or took, or regarded, a thing as an indication, an evidence, or a pronf, of another thing, or as an argument in favour of another thing: he inferred, from a thing, another thing: he sought, or found, or perccived, or saw, in a thing, an indication, an evidence, or a proof, of another thing, or an argument in favour of another thing: he was, or became, directel, or guided, or he directed or guided himself, by a thing, to another thing, or to the knonledge of another thing. الدَّلِيلُ مَا يُسْتَلُّ بِه , occurring in the S, means T'he دليل is that wherely one is directed, or guided.]
 (M, K,) He put in motion or in a state of commotion, or moved about, ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$, ) a thing suspended, (M,) and his head and limbs in walking, (M, K, Me nent avay into the country, or in the land. (T.)
R. Q. 2. تَدْلْدَل It nas, or became, in a state of motion or commotion, or it moved about, ( T , $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$, ) hanging down; i. e. it dangled: (S., $\mathbf{K}:$ ) it hung down loosely. (M, K.)—[Hence,] [ T They navered, racillated, or hung in suspense, between two affairs, and did not pursue a direct course]. (Lh, T, K.)

Jmorous gesture or behaviour, of a woman, with coquettish boldness, and feigned coyness or npposition; as also $\downarrow$ j $\bar{y} \boldsymbol{j} \boldsymbol{s}:(\underset{S}{(S)} \mathbf{M}$ :) the former is an inf. n., [see 1,] and the latter is a simple subst. ; (Mesb;) both signifying a woman's boldness of behaviour ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{M} \mathbf{s} \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{K}$ ) towards the husband, (M, K,) with amorous gesture, and coquettishness,feigning opposition; (M, M@̣, K;)
 or $\overline{3}$ signifies a woman's pleasing talk and
 T :) and pleasing talk and jesting of a man with his wife: (TA in art. سهت:) and also, (K,) accord. to A'Obeyd (T, S.) and $\mathbf{H r},(\mathrm{M}$, ) like जin, (K,) or nearly the same as this word, (T, Ṣ, M,) both signifying a certain calm or placid or grave manner of deportment, with pleasingness of mien or guise or aspect, (T, Ṣ, M, $\mathbf{K}$,) and of the natural dispositions \&c., ( $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}$, ) of a man: ( $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}:$ ) and boldness [or pre-
 and \} suprà in explanation of the last:) or this last signifies a kind of boldness (IAąr, T, M, * K*) tovards a person in rhose estimation one holds a high place, (IAar, T,) or towards a person beloved, or a beloved and loving relation; ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$;) and is a subst. from أَدَّ ; (S ;) syn, with إنَّ ;

 in respect of her amorous gesture \&cc.]. (S.) $=I t$ is also an arabicized word, from the Pers. $\mathfrak{j}$, signifying The heart, or mind: ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}:$ ) sometimes used in the speech of the Arabs, (M,) and applied by them as a proper name ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$ ) to a woman: ( $M:$ ) with fet-h ( $M, K$ ) and teshdeed (K) because there is no such word in their language as $\xrightarrow[3]{3}$, ; wherefore they changed it to to it above. (M.)
[] ${ }^{\text {[ }}$, to which Golius assigns a meaning partly
 to other words of this art., ("Capitis membrorumve motus seu gestus, extrinsecus gravitatem pre se ferens, profectus tamen ab eo qui amat favetque,") as on the authority of the K and KL, I do not find in either of those works.]
, A favour, or benefit, conferred, or bestoned. (Fr, T.)

 rector; or] a right director (Mṣb, Kull, TA) to that which is sought or desired; a guide; (Kull;) one who directs, or rightly directs, another; (M;) [an indicator;] and a discoverer: (Msb:) and a thing by which one is directed, or guided, (مَا يُسْتَّلُّ بِّ S, S,TA,) or by which one is rightly directed; ( TA ;) [an indication; an evidence; a proof; and an argument;] a sign set up for the knowledge of a thing indicated; (whence smoke is called ذَلِّلْ عَلْى النَّ [an indication of fire];) anything whereby a thing indicated is hnown, whether relating to an object of sense or to the
 used in the sense of ${ }^{\prime}$, because a thing is called by the inf. $n$. of its verb: (Kull:) and so is -ولِّلَّى , (S., MF, TA,) though this is asserted in the $K$ to have been said heedlessly by $J$ because
this last word is an inf. $n$.; for the inf. $n$. is used in the sense of the act. part. n., almost by a general rule, as it is also in the sense of the pass.
 [generally restricted to rational beings, or always so restricted,] and أَدِّةٍ [generally restricted to things by which one is directed \&cc., but properly a pl. of pauc.,] (M, TA) and, accord. to some,


 are perplexed to that by means of which their perplexity will depart. (Kull.) The saying of a poet,
شَدُوا الْهُطَّ عَلَى كُلِيٍ دَايٌبِ
means, as some say, بَدَليل [i. e. They bound the saddles upon the camels for riding, with, or by means of, a toiling guide]: or, accord. to IJ, it may be elliptical, for عَلَى حِلَّلَةٍ وَّلِّلٍ, and is like the phrase أسْ [relying upon a toiling guide].' (M.)
 and see its pl. in the same:-see also ${ }^{\prime}$, in two places. -As a conventional term, (TA,) it means A word's signification, or indication of meaning: (Mṣb, TA :) this is of three kinds: thus إنْان signifies, or indicates, "an animal endowed with reason" بِالمُطَابْقَةٍ, i. e. by complete correspondence; and "an animal" or "a being endowed with reason" بِالَّضَهُّنِّ, i. e. [by partial inclusion, or] partially ; and "a being capable of knowledge" بأْلِّنْزَامِ, i. e. [necessarily, or] by a necessary idea attached to it in the mind. (TA.)

دِلَّلَلْ a subst signifying Direction, right direction, or guidance; ( $\mathrm{Fr}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{M} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { sb }} ;$ ) as also


 the skill of a guide in direction or right direction or guidance; his well-grounded skill therein. (Sb, M, K.) A poct says,

* انَّى أْمْرَا بِالطُّرقِ ذُو ذَلَّلَتْ
[Verily I am a man possessing varied skill in guiding in the roads, or ways]. (A 'Obeyd, S..) —The occupation of the [q.v.]; (M, K;)
 latter [only] has this meaning. (M.) - The hire that one gives to the j’لِل, or [so in the M, but in the $\mathbf{K}$ " and"] to the : y : ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$ :) and

 a simple subst.: (M:) see the next preceding paragraph.
دَلِيلَة : دُلِّلٍ : and see also what next follows.

دُّى A conspicuous road or beaten track. (IAar, K.) In the T, at the end of art. $ل 2$, it is

