

[i. e. *unretaliated*, or *uncompensated by a mulct*]; or *to be of no account*. (S, O, K.) — And *He gave him* (S, O, K) a thing (O) as a free gift. (S, O, K.)

طَلْفٌ: see the next paragraph in two places.

طَلْفٌ *A thing that goes for nothing*; [as blood that is *unretaliated*, or *uncompensated by a mulct*]; that is of no account, ineffectual, or null; syn. هَدْرٌ (S, O, K); [and so طَلْفٌ, as shown by what follows;] as also طَلِيفٌ. (O, K.) You say, ذَهَبَ دَمُهُ طَلْفًا (AA, S, O, K,) and طَلْفًا (AA, O, K,) and طَلْفًا (AA, O,) *His blood went for nothing*; as a thing of no account; ineffectually; or in vain; *unretaliated*, or *uncompensated by a mulct*; syn. هَدْرًا (AA, S, O, K, TA,) and بَاطِلًا: and in like manner, مَالُهُ [his property]. (TA.) [See also تَلْفٌ.] And Ru-beh says,

كَمْ مِنْ عَدِي أَمْوَالِهِمْ طَلِيفٌ

[How many enemies are there whose possessions are things that have gone for nought!]. (O, as an ex. of the last word in the sense of هَدْرٌ.) — And (S, O, K) hence (O) *A gift*; (S, O, K); a gift freely bestowed, not for any compensation. (S, TA.) — And *A thing that is easy*; or of light estimation, paltry, or despicable; [as also طَلْفٌ;] syn. هَيْينٌ. (IF, O, K.) — And *A redundant portion of a thing*: (IF, O, K:) if this be not what is meant by the saying that طَلْفٌ is syn. with فَضْلٌ, this saying is of no account. (IF, O.)

طَلِيفٌ: see تَلْفٌ, in two places. — Also *A thing that is taken*. (O, K.) [And hence, perhaps, the saying of Ru-beh cited above.] — One says also, ذَهَبَ فُلَانٌ بِأَمَالِهِ طَلِيفًا i. e. *Such a one went away with the property without compensation*. (Yoo, O.) — And أَكَلَ فِي طَلِيفٍ مَالَهُ *He devoured his property in a vain, or an ineffectual, procedure*. (O.)

طلى

1. طَلَّتِ النَّاقَةَ (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. 2, inf. n. طَلُّوقٌ (Mṣb,) *The she-camel was, or became, loosed from her bond*, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) or cord, by which her fore shank and her arm had been bound together. (S, Mgh.) And طَلَّتِ النَّاقَةَ إِلَى الْمَاءِ [The she-camel was, or became, loosed from her bond to repair to the water]: (Mṣb:) or طَلَّتَتْ (AZ, Aṣ, S, TA) aor. as above, (Aṣ, TA,) inf. n. طَلَّتِي (AZ, Aṣ, S, TA) and طَلُّوقٌ (AZ, S, TA,) *the camels were, or became, loosed to repair to the water, it being distant two days' journeys*, (AZ, Aṣ, S, TA,) and were left to pasture while going thither: and the subst. is طَلَّتٌ [q. v.]. (AZ, S, TA.) — [Hence,] طَلَّتَتْ (IAḡr, Th, S, Mgh, O, Mṣb,) or طَلَّتَتْ مِنْ زَوْجِهَا (K,) aor. 2; (Th, S, O, Mṣb, K;) and طَلَّتَتْ also; (IAḡr, Th, Mgh, Mṣb;) the latter of which is preferable, but the former is allowable; (IAḡr, TA;) or the latter

is the more common; (Th, TA;) but accord. to to Akh, the latter is not allowable; (S, O, TA;) inf. n. طَلَّاتٌ (Th, S, Mgh, O, K,) or [properly طَلَّتِي, for it is said that] طَلَّاتٌ is the subst., (Mṣb,) [or] طَلَّاتٌ is also a subst. syn. with تَطَلَّيْتُ, [as will be expl. below,] as well as inf. n. of طَلَّتَتْ and طَلَّتَتْ; (Mgh;) said of a woman; (IAḡr, Th, S, &c. ;) † She was, or became, [divorced, or] left to go her way, (O,) or separated from her husband [by a sentence of divorce]. (K, TA.) — And طَلَّتَى لِسَانَهُ, inf. n. طَلُّوقٌ and طَلُّوقَةٌ, † His tongue was, or became, eloquent, or chaste in speech, and sweet therein. (Mṣb.) [See also طَلَّتَى: and see 7.] — And طَلَّتَى (S, O, K, TA,) inf. n. طَلَّاتَةٌ (S, O,) or طَلُّوقَةٌ and طَلُّوقٌ (TA,) † He was, or became, laughing, or happy, or cheerful, and bright, (K, TA,) in face, or countenance: (S, O, K, TA:) or, inf. n. طَلَّاتَةٌ, † it (the face, or countenance,) was, or became, cheerful, or happy, (MA, Mṣb,) the contr. of frowning or contracted, (Mgh,) displaying openness and pleasantness; (Mṣb;) and † تَطَلَّتَى signifies the same; (MA, Mgh;) as also † انطَلَّتَى; (Mgh;) syn. انبسط (K;) whence the saying, † يَنْبَغِي لِلْقَاضِي أَنْ يَنْصِفَ الْخَصْمَيْنِ وَلَا يَنْطَلِّيَ بَوَجْهِهِ إِلَى أَحَدِهِمَا meaning † [It behooves the judge to treat with equity the two adversaries in litigation, and] he shall not speak to one of them with a cheerful countenance (بَوَجْهِهِ طَلَّتَى) and with sweet speech, not doing this to the other: or it may be from الإِنْطَلَّاتَى signifying “the going away,” and may hence mean, and he shall not turn his face, or pay regard, to one of them [in preference to the other]. (Mgh.) — And طَلَّتَى, inf. n. طَلُّوقَةٌ and طَلَّاتَةٌ, said of a day, † It was, or became, such as is termed طَلَّتَى; i. e. [temperate,] neither hot nor cold; [&c.; see طَلَّتَى;] and in like manner طَلَّتَتْ is said of a night (بَيْتَةٌ). (K, TA.) — طَلَّتَى (O, K,) with kesr, (O,) like سَمِعَ (K,) signifies تَبَاعَدَ [He, or it, was, or became, distant, or remote; &c.]. (O, K.) = طَلَّتَى is also trans., syn. with أَطَلَّتَى: see the latter verb, former half, in two places. — [Hence,] طَلَّتَتْ (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. تَطَلَّتَى (S,) inf. n. طَلَّتَى (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) and inf. n. un. طَلَّعَةٌ (TA,) † She (a woman, S, O, Mṣb) was taken with the pains of parturition: (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K:) a phrase implying a presage of good [i. e. of speedy and safe delivery]. (Mgh.) [And طَلَّعَتْ بِهِ † She was, or became, in labour with him.]

2. طَلَّتَى نَاقَتَهُ *He left, left alone, or let go, his she-camel*. (TA.) See also 4, second sentence. — [Hence,] طَلَّتَى أَمْرَاتَهُ (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. تَطَلَّتَى (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb,) from طَلَّاتٌ [q. v.]; (O;) and † اطَّلَعَهَا (K,) inf. n. إِطْلَاقٌ; (TA;) † [He divorced his wife;] he separated his wife from himself [by a sentence of divorce]. (K, TA.) [طَلَّتَى in this sense is opposed to رَاجَعَ: and hence the meanings of these two verbs in a verse of

En-Nábigah which I have cited in art. نذر, (see conj. 6 in that art.,) and which is also cited in the S and O and TA in the present art.] — And طَلَّتَى الْبِلَادَ † *He left, or quitted, the country*. (IAḡr, TA.) El-'Oḡylec, being asked by Ks, answered, نَعَمُ وَالْأَرْضُ مِنْ وَرَائِهَا † [Yes, and the land behind her]. (IAḡr, TA.) And one says, طَلَّتُ الْقَوْمَ † I left, or quitted, the people, or party: and طَلَّتَى الْعِيَالُ † He left [or deserted] the household, like as the man leaves [or divorces] the woman, or wife. (TA.) And طَلَّتَى الْعِيْرَ عَائَتَهُ † The he-ass passed by, or beyond, his she-ass, and then left her: and طَلَّتَهُ الْعَائَةُ † The she-ass submitted herself [the verb which I thus render has been altered to انقادت, for which I read انقادت] to him, after having been incontinent. (TA.) — And طَلَّتَى السَّيْمُرُ † The person bitten by a serpent became rid of the pain: (Er-Rághib, TA:) or recovered himself, and his pain became allayed, (S, O, K,) after the paroxysm: (S, O:) inf. n. as above. (K.) — طَلَّتَى نَحْلَهُ: see 4, last sentence.

4. الإِطْلَاقُ signifies *The loosing, or setting loose or free, and letting go*. (TA.) You say, اطَّلَى مِنَ الْعِقَالِ (S, O, Mṣb, TA,) or النَّاقَةَ مِنْ عِقَالِهَا i. e. *He loosed the she-camel from the bond, or cord, by which her fore shank and arm were bound together*; (Mgh;) as also † طَلَّقَهَا (TA.) And اطَّلَى الْأَسِيرَ (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K, TA,) and اطَّلَى عَنْهُ (O, TA,) *He let go the captive*; (S, O, K, TA;) and set him free; (TA;) he loosed the bond of the captive, and let him go: (Mgh, Mṣb:) and أُطْلِقَ عَنْهُ إِسَارُهُ [His bond was loosed from him], namely, the captive. (S.) And اطَّلَى خَيْلَهُ فِي الْحَلْبَةِ *He made his horses to run [in the race-ground]*. (TA.) And اطَّلَى النَّاقَةَ *He drove the she-camel to the water*: (TA:) or اطَّلَى النَّاقَةَ إِلَى الْمَاءِ [I loosed the she-camel from her bond to repair to the water]: (Mṣb:) or اطَّلَى إِلَى الْمَاءِ (AZ, S, O, TA) *I loosed the camels to repair to the water, it being distant two days' journeys, and left them to pasture while going thither*. (AZ, S, O, TA.) And اطَّلَى الْقَوْمَ means *The people, or party, had their camels loosed to repair to the water, it being distant two days' journeys, and the camels being left to pasture while going thither*. (S, K, TA.) — اطَّلَى الدَّوَاءَ: see 2, third sentence. — اطَّلَى بَطْنَهُ *The medicine loosened, or relaxed, his belly [or bowels]*; (Mṣb;) or moved his belly. (TA.) — اطَّلَى عَائَتَهُ *He let loose, or slacked, his (a horse's) rein*; and so † made him to quicken his pace. (See Ḥar p. 356.) And اطَّلَى رَجُلَهُ † He hastened him; or desired, or required, him to hasten, or be quick; as also † استطلقه (TA.) [Whether the pronoun relate to a beast or a man is not shown. By استطلقه is not meant استطلق (S, O, R) as رجل is fem.] — اطَّلَى يَدَهُ بِخَيْرٍ (S, O,