

سِرَّهُ: (A'Obeyd, T, Mṣb: [see also جَرَادٌ:] or locusts when they become light, or active, so as to fly; thus accord. to AO, and IATH says the like thereof: (TA:) or locusts when they have wings, and almost fly, before they raise themselves and fly; thus says Aṣ: (Ṣ:) or locusts, when they have become divested of the [changing] colours, and are becoming in a state of transition to redness. (Aṣ, K, TA.) — And A sort of insects resembling بَعُوض [or gnats], that do not bite, (AO, Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) nor hurt, (AO, Ṣ, Mṣb,) by reason of their weakness. (AO, Ṣ, K.) — And, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) accord. to Aṣ, (Ṣ,) or AO, (Mṣb,) as being likened to the locusts thus termed, (Ṣ, Mṣb,) applied to men, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) meaning † A mixed multitude of men; as also † غَاغَةٌ: (Ṣ and K in art. غو:) or the سَفَلَةٌ [i. e. low, base, vile, ignoble, mean, or sordid; or lowest or lower, basest or baser, &c.]; of men; and such as haste to do evil: and it may be from the signification here following, because of the muchness of their clamour, or confused noise, and vociferation. (TA.) — [Like غَوَا in Pers., and probably from this latter, if the converse be not the case,] it signifies also Clamour, and a confusion of cries or shouts or noises. (TA.)

## غول

1. غَالَهُ (Ṣ, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَغُولُهُ (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. غَوْلٌ (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) He, or it, [accord. to the TA said of a thing,] destroyed him; (Lth, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) as also † اغتاله: (K:) and (K) it (a thing, Ṣ, O) took him, seized him, or took him away, unexpectedly, at unawares, or from an unknown quarter; (Ṣ, O, K;) and so † اغتاله: (Ṣ: [see also an ex. of this latter voce غَال الشئ زيداً, and accord. to IAṣr, signifies The thing took away Zeyd. (TA.) One says, † غَالَتْهُ غَوْلٌ A [cause of] destruction destroyed him: (K, TA:) or [destroyed him so that it was not known whither he had gone away; for] it is said of one who has fallen into destruction (Ṣ, TA) and it is not known whither he has gone away: (TA:) and it also signifies Death or the decree of death [destroyed him, or took him away]. (TA.) One says also when persons have perished in a land, غَالَتْهُمْ تِلْكَ الْأَرْضُ [That land caused them, or has caused them, to perish in it]: and اِغْتَالَتْ الْأَرْضُ بَغْلَانٌ means The land caused such a one to perish; and to pursue a course that led him astray. (TA.) And one says of a land (أَرْض) تَغُولُ السَّابِلَةَ, meaning It casts away the travellers, or wayfarers; causes them to fall, or drop down; and removes them far away. (TA.) — غَالَتْ الْخَمْرُ فَلَانًا means † The wine that he had drunk deprived such a one of his reason: or, of the soundness of his body: (AHeyth, TA:) [or corrupted, or vitiated, him; for] غَالَهُ, aor. يَغُولُهُ, signifies أَفْسَدَهُ: (Ksh and Bḍ in xxxvii. 46;) as well as أَهْلَكَهُ: (Ksh, ibid:) and a poet, cited by AO, says,

• وَمَا زَالَتِ الْكَأْسُ تَغْتَانَانَا •

† [And the cup of wine c used not to deprive us of

our reason]. (Ṣ, O.) — تَغُولُ التِّيَابَ فَتَقْصُرُ عَنْهَا is said of a tall woman [app. as meaning She exceeds the measure of the clothes, so that they are too short for her]: such a woman is said to be † ذَاتُ غَوْلٍ (TA.) — And one says, مَا غَالَكَ عَنَّا i. e. What withheld, or debarred, or has withheld or debarred, thee from us? (O.) — And غُلْتُهُ, inf. n. غِيَالَةٌ and غِيَالٌ and غُوُولٌ, signifies I stole it. (O and TA in art. غيل [though belonging to art. غول].)

2. فَلَآةٌ تَغْوِيلٌ, inf. n. تَغْوِيلٌ, [A desert, or waterless desert,] of which the roads, or ways, are unapparent, so that it causes the people thereof [who traverse it] to go astray. (TA.)

3. مَغَاوَةٌ is syn. with مَبَادِرَةٌ [The hastening, making haste, or striving to be first or beforehand, in doing or attaining or obtaining a thing], (Ṣ, O, K, TA,) [or] in journeying, &c. (TA.) Jereer says, (Ṣ, O,) or El-Akhtal, (so in the TA,) mentioning a man upon whom horsemen had made a sudden attack, (Ṣ, TA,)

• عَابَيْتُ مُشْعَلَةَ الرِّعَالِ كَانَهَا •

• طَبِيرُ تَغَاوُلٍ فِي شَمَامٍ وَكُورًا •

[I saw those that were spreading themselves of the small parties of horsemen, as though they were birds hastening to nests in (the mountain of) Shemám]. (Ṣ, O, TA.) And it is related in a trad. of Ammár, that he was brief in prayer, and said, كُنْتُ أَغَاوُلُ حَاجَةَ لِي [I was hastening to accomplish a want that I had]. (TA.) And in a trad. of Keys Ibn-Ásim, [it is related that he said,] كُنْتُ أَغَاوُلُهُمْ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ i. e. I used to strive to be beforehand with them (أُبَادِرُهُمْ) in making a sudden attack or incursion, and in doing mischief, [in the Time of Ignorance:] or, as some relate it, it is with ر [i. e. كُنْتُ أَغَاوُرُهُمْ I used to make sudden attacks or incursions upon them]. (TA.)

5. تَغْوُولٌ is syn. with تَلَوْنٌ [which primarily signifies The becoming altered in colour; but here, the varying in state or condition, or in form or appearance; or, agreeably with explanations of its verb by Esh-Shereshee, (cited in Har p. 480,) the becoming altered in state or condition; and the becoming of various sorts or species]. (Ṣ, O, K.) One says, تَغْوُولَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ, meaning تَلَوْنَتِ [The woman varied in state or condition, or in form or appearance, &c.]: (Ṣ, O, TA:) and in like manner تَغْوُولَتِ الْغَوْلُ [q. v.]. (TA.) And The woman made herself to be like the غَوْلُ. (TA.) And تَغْوُولُ الْفَلَآةِ means The dubious, and varying, state or condition, of the desert, or waterless desert. (TA.) And one says also, تَغْوُولُ الْأَمْرِ † The affair, or case, became altered so as to be unknown; [for تَنَآكَرَ, in my original, I read تَنَآكَرَ;] and became dubious, or confused. (TA.) — And تَغْوُولَتِ الْأَرْضُ بَغْلَانٌ see 1, former half. — And تَغْوُولَتْهُمْ الْغَوْلُ is said

of them who have been made to deviate from,

miss, or lose, the right way [by the غَوْلُ; i. e. it means The غَوْلُ made them to deviate &c.]. (TA.)

[6. تَغَاوَلُوا i. q. تَبَادَرُوا i. e. They hastened together; vied, or strove, one with another, in hastening; made haste to be, or get, before one another; strove, one with another, to be first, or beforehand, (comp. 3:) expl. by Freytag as meaning "sese invicem studuerunt capere."]

8. اغتاله: see 1, first sentence, in two places. — Also (Ṣ) He slew him (Ṣ, Mgh, O, Mṣb) covertly (Ṣ, \* Mgh, O\*) or on an occasion of inadvertence; (Ṣ, \* O, \* Mṣb;) syn. † قَتَلَهُ غِيَالَةً. (Ṣ, Mgh, O.) — See also 1, latter half. — لَا يَغْتَالُهُ الشَّبَعُ, said of a hawk, (Ṣ, O, TA,) &c., (TA,) signifies † Satiety will not deprive him of his strength, (Ṣ, O, TA,) and his vehemence of flight: meaning that he will not become satiated: (TA:) [it is said that] it occurs in a verse of Zuheyr, [but I do not find it in his Deewán,] describing a hawk. (Ṣ, O, TA.) — هَذِهِ أَرْضٌ شَبَعٌ يُغْتَالُ الْمَشْيُ means † This is a land that renders unapparent in it the footing, or marching, [of travellers,] by reason of its far extent and its width: an ex. of the verb [in this sense] occurs in a verse of El-Ajjáj cited voce نِبَاطٌ, in art. نوط. (Ṣ, O.) — [And Freytag adds, in art. غيل, the two following significations: the former, or both, from the Deewán of the Hudhalees: He overtook him in running: (compare 3 and 6 in this art.):] — and He filled it so that the space became too contracted to take, or hold.]

غَوْلٌ Far extent of a desert, or waterless desert; (Ṣ, O, TA;) because it destroys him who passes along in it: (Ṣ, TA:) or of a land; because it casts away the travellers, or wayfarers, causes them to fall, or drop down, and removes them far away: and accord. to Lh, it is said of a land when one journeys in it without stopping. (TA.) One says, مَا أَبْعَدَ غَوْلُ هَذِهِ الْأَرْضِ How far is the extent of this land! and إِنَّهَا لَبَعِيدَةُ الْغَوْلِ [Verily it is far in extent]. (Ish, TA.) And ذَاتُ غَوْلٍ A land far extending, though in the view of the eye of little extent: (IKh, TA:) and غَيْلٌ applied to land is said to have the same meaning. (TA in art. غيل.) And أَغْوَالُ الْأَرْضِ [in which اغوال is app. pl. of غَوْلٌ] signifies The extremities of the land. (TA.) — امْرَأَةٌ ذَاتُ غَوْلٍ A tall woman. (TA.) See 1, last sentence but two. — [And see also غَيْلَةٌ, voce غَيْلٌ, in art. غيل.] — نَاقَةٌ غَوْلُ النَّجَاءِ is a phrase mentioned without any indication of the meaning in the TA: perhaps نَاقَةٌ غَوْلُ النَّجَاءِ, and signifying A she-camel of an exceeding degree of swiftness.] — In the saying in the Kur [xxxvii. 46], لَا فِيهَا غَوْلٌ, [referring to the wine of Paradise,] it means The evil result of headache; because it is said in another place, [lvi. 19,] لَا يُصَدِّعُونَ عَنْهَا: (Ṣ, O, TA:) or it [there] means [simply] headache: or intoxication: (K, TA:) thus some expl. it as used in that instance: (TA:) or, as expl. by AO, it there means privation of the intellectual faculties.