

Mṣb, K:) and caused him to be disappointed; or to fail of attaining his desire: (Ṣ:) or he seduced him, misled him, or led him astray; as also استغواه. (MA.) A poet, cited by El-Muārrij, says,

- وَكَأَنَّ تَرَى مِنْ جَاهِلٍ بَعْدَ عَلَيْهِ
- غَوَاهُ الْهَوَى جَهْلًا عَنِ الْحَقِّ فَأَنْغَوَى

[How many an ignorant dost thou see, whom, after his knowledge, love, or desire, has urged to turn, in ignorance, from that which was right, and who has turned: or has turned, in ignorance, from that which was right, and who has suffered himself to be turned; for,] accord. to Az, غَوَاهُ الْهَوَى is most correctly rendered as meaning لَوَاهُ الْهَوَى and صَرَفَهُ; and انغوى is quasi-pass. thereof. (TA.) The saying in the Kūr [vii. 15], related as from Iblees, فِيمَا أُغْوَيْتَنِي means [Then by, or because of,] thy having caused me to err: or, as some say, invited me to [do] a thing whereby I have erred. (TA.) But the saying in the same [xi. 36], إِنْ كَانَ اللَّهُ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يُغْوِيَكُمْ, is said to mean If God desire to punish you for erring: or to decree, against you, your erring [i. e. that ye shall err]. (TA.)

6. تَغَاوُوا عَلَيْهِ They collected themselves together, or combined, and aided one another, against him; (Ṣ, TA;) originally, (TA,) in an evil affair; from الغوى and الغواية: (Ṣ, TA:) or they aided one another against him, and slew him; (K;) but this addition "and slew him" is from a trad. respecting the slaying of 'Othmán, in which it is said, [and they collected themselves together, &c., against him, by God, so that they slew him]: (TA:) or they came against him from this quarter and from that; though they did not slay him: (ISd, K, TA:) or they collected themselves together, and aided one another, against him, as do those who err, or deviate from the right way or course; thus expl. by Z. (TA.) [See also 6 in arts. غى and عو.]

7. انغوى signifies انبوى and مأل [app. He declined from the right way or course; for all of these three verbs seem to be here used in one and the same sense, agreeably with a saying in the JK, [النَّغْوَى شِبْهُ الْمُنْهَوَى الْمَائِلِ]: (K:) [or rather,] accord. to Az, [it signifies he was, or became, or suffered himself to be, made to decline, or to turn, from the right way or course, by love, or desire; for he says that] it is quasi-pass. of انغواه, which signifies أماله and صرقه. (TA:) or he fell into error by yielding to love and desire. (TK: there given as the meaning of the explanation in the K.) See also 4.

10: see 4, first sentence.

R. Q. 2 if belonging to art. غو, or Q. Q. 2 if belonging to art. غوغ. تَغَاى عَلَيْهِ الْغَوْغَاءُ [as though originally تَغَوَى]: see art. غوغ.

بُتْ غَوَى Thirst. (TA.) — And one says, بُتْ غَوَى

and مُغْوَى, and مُغْوِيًا, (K, TA,) in the T مُغْوَى (TA,) [in the CK مُغْوِيًا] meaning مُخْلِبًا (K, TA) [in the CK مُخْلِبًا] مُوحِشًا (TA) [i. e. I passed the night empty]: and so قَوِيًا, and قَاوِيًا, and مُغْوِيًا. (TA.) [See also غَوَى.]

غَوِ: see غَاوِ: — and see also 1, near the end.

غَى is an inf. n.; as also غَوَايَةٌ; (A'Obeid, Ṣ, &c.; [see 1, first sentence:];) or the latter is a simple subst.: (Mṣb:) [both, used as substs., signify Error; &c.: غَيَّةٌ, of which the pl. (غَيَّاتٌ) is mentioned by Freytag as meaning errors, from the Deewán of the Hudhalees, is an inf. n. of un., and signifies an error, &c.:] and غَى signifies also a state of perdition. (Ḥam p. 643.) See also غَيَّةٌ. — Also A certain valley in Hell: or a river [therein]: (K, TA:) prepared by God for those who err: it is said that it has one or the other of these meanings in the Kūr xix. 60: (TA:) or it there means † punishment; because it is the consequence of غَى [properly thus termed]: (Er-Rághib, TA:) or it there means evil: or the recompense of غَى [i. e. of error]: or deviation from the way of Paradise. (Bd.)

غَوَّةٌ: see the next paragraph.

غَيَّةٌ: see غَى. غَوَّةٌ and غَيَّةٌ signify the same. —

[Hence,] وَوَدَّ غَيَّةً, (K, TA,) but the latter is said by Lh to be rare, (TA,) The offspring of fornication or adultery; (K, TA;) contr. of وَوَدَّ رَشْدَةً. (TA.) And one says also ابْنُ الْغَيِّ [meaning The son of fornication or adultery]. (L in art. بهت.) And هُوَ لَيْغِيَّةٌ, (Ṣ, Mṣb,) and لَيْغِيَّةٌ, said in reviling a person, He is, or was, unlawfully begotten; (Mṣb;) contr. of لَيْرَشْدَةٌ. (Ṣ.)

غَيَّةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

غَوَى: see غَاوِ: — and see also غَوَى. You say of a hungry person, رَأَيْتَهُ غَوِيًا مِنَ الْجُوعِ [I saw him empty, or lean, from hunger]; like as one says ضَوِيًا and ضَاوِيًا [or ضَاوِيًا]. (TA.)

غَوَايَةٌ: see غَى, above.

غَيَّانٌ [as though originally غَوِيَانٌ]: see what next follows.

غَاوِ, and غَوَى, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) and غَوِ, (Ṣ, TA,) and غَيَّانٌ, (K,) [or the first is an act. part. n., and the others are intensive epithets,] Erring; deviating from the right way or course, or from that which is right: (Ṣ, Mṣb, K:) and suffering disappointment; or failing of attaining his desire: (Ṣ, Mṣb:) [&c.: (see 1, first sentence:)] and the first signifies also perishing: (Ḥam p. 643:) the pl. of the first is غَوَاةٌ, (Mṣb, TA,) like الغَاوُونَ. (K.) غَاوُونَ, (Mṣb,) and قَاوُونَ pl. of قَاوٍ. (TA.) — Also Any well. (AA, TA.) in the saying وَالشَّعْرَاءُ يَتَّبِعُهُمُ الْغَاوُونَ [in the Kūr

xxvi. 224] means The devils: or those, of mankind, who err: (K, TA:) or those who love the poet when he satirizes a people, or party, (Zj, K, TA,) by saying that which is not allowable: (Zj, TA:) or those who love him for his praising them for that which is not in them. (Zj, K, TA.) — And الغاوى signifies The locust, or locusts collectively: (K, TA:) one says, جَاءَ الْهَابِوِي وَالْغَاوِي, meaning The wolf and the locust, or locusts, came: (TA:) so says IḤār. (TA in art. هوى, where, in the K, الْهَابِوِي is said to signify "the locust" or "locusts.") — رَأْسُ غَاوٍ is a tropical phrase, meaning, accord. to the K, A small head: but accord. to the A, a head that turns, or looks, aside, much, or often. (TA.)

رَاوِيَةٌ i. q. رَاوِيَةٌ, (Ṣgh, K, TA,) [as meaning] A camel that carries water: pl. غَوَايَا: [the sing. and pl. being] like زَاوِيَةٌ and زَوَايَا. (JK.)

غَاغَةٌ and غَاغٌ, the latter mentioned in the K in this art. as meaning A certain plant: see art. غوغ.

غَوْغَاءٌ and غَوْغَاءٌ: see art. غوغ.

زَبِيَّةٌ [pitfall such as is termed] (K, TA;) or a hollow, or pit, dug in the ground, like a زَبِيَّةٌ, for the wolf, and in which a kid is put; and when he [the wolf] looks at it, he falls, desiring to obtain it, and so is taken: (TA:) and مُغْوَاةٌ [likewise] signifies a زَبِيَّةٌ, (TA,) or a hollow, or pit, dug in the ground, like a زَبِيَّةٌ, (Ṣ,) for [catching] beasts of prey: (TA:) whence the saying, (Ṣ, TA,) which is a prov., (TA,) مَنِ حَفَرَ مُغْوَاةً أَوْشَكَ أَنْ يَقَعَ فِيهَا [He who digs a pitfall is near to his falling into it]: (Ṣ, TA:) pl. مُغْوِيَاتٌ. (Ṣ.) — And A cause, or place, of perdition or death; (K, TA;) as also مُغْوَاةٌ: (TA:) or a calamity, or misfortune; thus in the saying, وَقَعَ النَّاسُ فِي أُغْوِيَةٍ [The people fell into a calamity, or misfortune]. (Ṣ.)

غَوَى: whence the phrase بُتْ مُغْوِيًا: see غَوَى.

مُغْوَاةٌ: see مُغْوَاةٌ, in two places.

غَوَى: see بُتْ مُغْوَى: see غَوَى.

مُغْوَاةٌ: see أُغْوِيَةٌ, in two places. — Also A land in which one errs from the right way; syn. مِضْلَةٌ; (K, TA; in the CK مِضْلَةٌ;) as also مُغْوَاةٌ, like مِهُوَاةٌ; (K, TA; in the CK مِغْوَاةٌ, like مِهُوَاةٌ;) and so مُغْوَاةٌ: (TA:) the pl. of مُغْوَاةٌ is مُغْوِيَاتٌ; (K, TA;) and that of مُغْوَاةٌ is مِغَاوٍ. (TA.) — Also Any well. (AA, TA.)

غوث

1. غَاثٌ: see 4. — [And see also غَوِيَتْ.]

2. تَغْوِيْتُ (K;) and تَغْوِيْتُ (Ṣ, K,) inf. n. تَغْوِيْتُ (K;) and استغاث; (TA;) He cried out, (TA,) and said, (Ṣ, K,) وَآ غَوْنَاهُ (Ṣ, K, TA) [Alas! a cry for aid, or succour! also pronounced وَآ غَوْنَاهُ (accord.