

سِرْوُ] (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 بعوض [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 سَفَلَةُ [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 غَوْغًا 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. غَوُولٌ, (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 زيدًا, 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 غَالَتْهُمُ الْأَرْضُ 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.) — وَ مَا غَالَتِ 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 أَهْلَكَ; (Ksh, ibid:) and a poet, cited by AO, says,

• وَمَا زَالَتِ الْكَأْسُ تَغْتَالُنَا •

† [And the cup of wine ceased 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. غِيَالٌ and غِيَالٌ and غَوُولٌ, signifies I stole it. (O and TA in art. غيل [though belonging to art. غول].)

2. فَلَاةٌ 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.)

• عَايَنْتُ مُشْعِلَةَ الرِّعَالِ كَانَهَا •

• طَيْرٌ تَغَاوَلٌ فِي شَهَابٍ 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 أَغَاوِلُ حَاجَةَ لِي [I was hastening to accomplish a want that I had]. (TA.) And in a trad. of Keys Ibn-'Asim, [it is related that he said,] كُنْتُ أَغَاوِلُهُمْ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ i. e. I used to strive to be beforehand with them (أَبَادِرُهُمْ) 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 أَغَاوِرُهُمْ 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-Sheereshee, (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, تَغْوَلَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ, meaning تَلَوْنَتْ [The woman varied in state or condition, or in form or appearance, &c.]: (Ṣ, O, TA:) and in like manner تَغْوَلَتْ is said of the غَوْلُ [q. v.]. (TA.) And تَغْوَلْتُ الْفَلَاةَ means The dubious, and varying, state or condition, of the desert, or waterless desert. (TA.) And one says also, تَغْوَلُ الْأَمْرُ † The affair, or case, became altered so as to be unknown; [for تَنَاسَرَ, in my original, I read تَنَسَّرَ;] and became dubious, or confused. (TA.) — And تَغْوَلَتِ الْأَرْضُ بِفُلَانٍ see 1, former half. — And تَغْوَلَتْهُمْ 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 غول 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 مُنْظَرَةٌ 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 نِيَابٌ, 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 أَرْضٌ A land far extending, though in the view of the eye of little extent: (IKh, TA:) and غِيَالٌ 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.) — أَمْرًا ذَاتُ غَوْلٍ A tall woman. (TA.) See 1, last sentence but two. — [And see also غِيَالَةٌ, voce غِيَالٌ, in art. غيل.] — نَاقَةٌ غَوْلِ النَّجَاءِ is a phrase mentioned without any indication of the meaning in the TA: perhaps نَاقَةُ غَوْلِ 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.