

is a possessive epithet, signifying فِيهَا غَفَى (TA: immediately after غَفَى expl. as meaning the "bad" of anything.)

غَفَاً and غَفَاً: see غَفَى, first and second sentences.

الْغَفَاءُ [in the CK الْغَفَاءُ] *The whiteness upon the حدَقَةُ [or iris of the eye], (K, TA,) i. e., that covers the حدَقَةُ. (TA.)*

إِغْفَاءُ الصُّبْحِ *The sleep of daybreak, or the first part of the day. (TA.)*

غل

1. غَلَّه (S, O, K, *) aor. ُ, (S,) inf. n. غَلٌّ (K,) *He made it, or caused it, to enter, (S, O, K, *) [in the CK أُدْخَلَ is erroneously put for أُدْخَلَ,] فِي into a thing; (O, K;) as also غَلَّغَلَهُ (K, TA,) inf. n. غَلَّغَلَةٌ; or this last word signifies the making, or causing, a thing to enter a thing so as to become confused with, and a part of, that into which it enters: (TA:) — and غَلَّ (S, O, K,) aor. as above, (S,) and so the inf. n., (TK,) signifies also *It entered [into a thing]; (S, O, K;) being intrans. as well as trans.; (S, O;) and so does غَلَّغَلَّ (S, O, K,) and غَلَّغَلَّ (K, TA;) said of [what are termed by logicians] substances and of [what are termed by them] accidents. (TA.) — غَلَّغَلَّ said of a ram means *Penem suum inserit (يُدْخِلُ قَضِيْبَهُ) non sublatâ caudâ. (S, O, TA.)* And غَلَّ signifies also *Inivit (حَسًا, in some copies of the K without the hemzeh,) feminam: (K, TA; in which latter is added ولا يكون إلا من ضخمٍ [app. meaning that this is not said of any but such as is big, or bulky]:) mentioned by IAar. (TA.) — غَلَّ الدُّهْنَ فِي He made the oil to enter amid the roots of the hair of his head. (K.)* And غَلَّ شَعْرَهُ بِالطِّيبِ *He made the perfume to enter amid his hair. (TA.) — And غَلَّه لَهُ He made it to be unapparent to him (دَسَّه لَهُ), he [the latter] having no knowledge of it. (TA: in which the pronoun affixed to the verb relates to a dagger, and to a spear-head.) — غَلَّ الْمَفَاوِزَ He (a man) entered into the midst of the deserts, or waterless deserts. (S, O.) — غَلَّ الْمَاءَ بَيْنَ الْأَشْجَارِ (S, O, K,) aor. ُ, (S, O,) *The water ran amid the trees. (S, O, K.)* And تَغَلَّلَ فِي الْمَاءِ فِي الشَّجَرِ *The water entered amid the breaks, or interspaces, of the trees. (S.) — غَلَّ الْغَلَالََةَ He clad himself with, or wore, the غَلَالَةُ [q. v.] (K, TA) beneath the [other] garments; because he who does so enters into it. (TA.)* And اغْتَلَّتْ فِي الثُّوبِ [in like manner] signifies *I clad myself with, or wore, the garment beneath the [other] garments. (K.) — غَلَّ فُلَانًا (K, TA,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) He put upon the neck, or the hand, of such a one, the غَلُّ [i. e. ring, or collar, of iron, for the neck, or pinion or manacle for the hand]. (K, TA.)* And غَلَّ He had the غَلُّ put upon him. (S, TA.)***

And غَلَّتْ يَدَهُ إِلَى عُنُقِهِ [I confined his hand to his neck with the غَلُّ]. (S, O.) And غَلَّ أُسِيرًا بِغَلٍّ [He confined a captive with a غَلُّ of thongs upon which was hair]. (TA.) One says, مَا لَهُ أَلُّ وَغَلُّ, (S, O, K, TA, [in some copies of the S and K, which have misled Golius and Freytag, (MA لَهُ أَلُّ وَغَلُّ)] a form of imprecation, (K, TA,) meaning [What ails him?] may he be thrust, or pushed, in the back of his neck, and become possessed, or insane, (IB, TA in the present art. and in art. ال,) and therefore have the غَلُّ put upon him. (TA in the present art.) And غَلَّتْ يَدَهُ إِلَى عُنُقِهِ [sometimes] means † *His hand was withheld from expenditure. (TA.) = غَلَّ (S, K,) aor. يُغَلُّ, inf. n. غَلٌّ, said of a man, (S,) He was, or became, thirsty; or vehemently thirsty; (K, TA;) or affected with burning of thirst, (S, TA,) little or much; (TA;) or with burning of the inside, (K, TA,) from thirst, and from anger and vexation. (TA.) — And غَلَّ said of a camel, (S, O, K,) originally غَلَّلَ (MF, TA,) aor. يُغَلُّ; and اغْتَلَّ also; *He was, or became, thirsty; or vehemently thirsty; or affected with burning of the inside: (K:) or he did not fully satisfy his thirst; (S and O in explanation of the former, and TA in explanation of both;) and غَلَّتْ is said of camels in like manner, agreeably with this last explanation: (K:) and اغْتَلَّتْ is also said of sheep or goats, (K, TA,) signifying they thirsted. (TA.) = غَلَّ صَدْرَهُ, aor. يُغَلُّ, (S, O, K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, يُغَلُّ,] with kesr, (S, O,) inf. n. غَلٌّ, with kesr, (O,) *His bosom was, or became, affected with rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite: (S, O, K:) and with dishonesty, or insincerity. (S, O.) [See also غَلَّ, below.]* It is said in a trad., لَا يُغَلُّ عَلَيْهِمْ قَلْبُ الْمُؤْمِنِ, i. e. [There are three habits, خِصَالُ being understood, these, as is said in the O, being "the acting sincerely towards God," and "giving honest counsel to those in command," and "keeping to the community" of the Muslims,] while conforming to which the heart of the believer will not be invaded by rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite, causing it to swerve from that which is right; (S, O;) a saying of the Prophet; thus related by some: accord. to others, يُغَلُّ (S, O,) with damm to the ي, (O,) which is from the meaning expl. in the next sentence here following. (S, O.) = غَلَّ (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. يُغَلُّ, (S, O,) inf. n. غُلُولٌ (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) *He acted unfaithfully; as also اغْلُ (S, O, Mṣb, K:) or thus the latter, (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) accord. to ISk (S, Mṣb) and A'Obeyd, (S,) in a general sense; (Mgh, Mṣb;) and he became unfaithful: (TA:) but the former verb is used only in relation to spoil, or booty; (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K;) you say, غَلَّ مِنَ الْبَعْتَمِ meaning حَانَ [i. e. He acted unfaithfully in taking from the spoil, or booty]; (S, O;) or meaning he acted unfaithfully in relation to the spoil, or booty: (Mgh:) or غَلَّ,***

(IAth, Mgh, TA,) aor. as above, (Mgh,) inf. n. غُلُولٌ (IAth, TA,) or غَلَّ (Mgh, [thus in my copy, accord. to which it is trans., as will be shown by what follows,]) signifies also *he stole; and was unfaithful in respect of a thing privily; and such conduct is termed غُلُولٌ because, in the case thereof, the hands, or arms, have the غَلُّ [q. v.] put upon them: (IAth, TA:) or it signifies also he took a thing and hid it amid his goods; and it occurs in a trad. as meaning he took a شِمْلَةٌ privily. (Mgh.)* It is said in the Kur [iii. 155], وَمَا كَانَ لِنَبِيٍّ أَنْ يَغُلَّ and أَنْ يَغُلَّ, accord. to different readers; the former meaning [And it is not attributable to a prophet] that he would act unfaithfully; and ان يَغُلَّ meaning, [agreeably with an explanation of أُغْلٌ in the K,] that unfaithful conduct should be imputed to him; or that there should be taken from his [share of the] spoil, or booty; (S, O, TA;) [or this may mean, that he should be found to be acting unfaithfully; for, accord. to the TA, and وَجَدَهُ غَالًا] but IB says that a pass. aor. is seldom found in the language of the Arabs in a phrase of this kind. (TA.) And it is said in a trad. لَا إِغْلَانَ وَلَا إِسْلَانَ i. e. *There shall be no acting unfaithfully nor stealing: or there shall be no act of bribery [nor stealing]: (S, O:) or, as some say, there shall be no aiding another to act unfaithfully [&c.]. (TA.) = غَلَّتْ لِلنَّاقَةِ I fed the she-camel with غَلِيلٌ i. e. date-stones mixed with [the species of trefoil called] قَتَّ. (S, O, TA.) = اغْلُ فِي الْإِهَابِ: غَلَّ الْإِهَابَ غَلَّ, inf. n. غَلٌّ; and اغْلُ; *He was silent at the thing: and also he was intent upon the thing. (TA.)**

2. بِالْغَالِيَةِ (S, O,) or غَلَّ لِحْيَتَهُ (K,) *He perfumed him, (S, O, K,) inf. n. تَغْلِيلٌ (K,) He perfumed him, (K,) or daubed, or smeared, his beard, much, (O,) the teshdeed denoting muchness, (S, O,) with غَالِيَةً: (S, O, K:) and تَغْلِيلٌ and تَغْلِيلٌ and تَغْلِيلٌ He perfumed himself with غَالِيَةً: (K:) LH mentions تَغْلِي بِالْغَالِيَةِ, which is either from the word غَالِيَةً or originally تَغْلَلَّ, in the latter case being like تَطَلَّيْتُ for تَطَلَّيْتُ, but the former is the more agreeable with analogy: accord. to Fr, one says, تَغْلَلْتُ بِالْغَالِيَةِ, and not تَغْلَيْتُ: (TA:) Aṣ held تَغْلَلْتُ from الغَالِيَةِ to be allowable if meaning *I introduced the غَالِيَةَ into my beard or my mustache; (S, O;) and the like is the case with respect to غَلَّتْ بِهَا لِحْيَتِي (S:) accord. to Lth, one says, from الغَالِيَةِ, غَلَّتْ and غَلَّتْ and غَلَّتْ. (TA. [See also 1 in art. غلف; and see art. غلى.]**

4. اغْلُ إِبْنَهُ (K,) inf. n. إِغْلَانٌ (TA,) *He watered his camels ill, so that they did not satisfy their thirst: (K, TA:) or he brought, or sent, them back from the water without satisfying their thirst: (O, TA:) thus expl. by Az, who says that it is incorrectly mentioned by A'Obeyd, on*