

the authority of AZ, [in this sense,] with the unpointed ع. (TA. [But see 4 in art. اعل.] — And اِغْلَ signifies also اِغْتَلَّتْ غَنَمُهُ (O, K) [accord. to the TA as meaning *His sheep, or goats, thirsted*: but this I think doubtful: see 8]. — اِغْلَ and its aor. and inf. n. as relating to unfaithfulness, see in the latter half of the first paragraph, in five places. — اِغْلَتِ الصَّيْعَةَ (Mgh, Mṣb, K, [in the CK اِغْلَتِ]) and الصَّيَاعُ (S, O, K,) from الغَلَّةُ (S, O,) [The estate, and estates, consisting of land, &c.] became in the condition of having غَلَّةُ [or proceeds, revenue, or income, accruing from the produce, &c.]: (Mgh, Mṣb:) or yielded غَلَّةُ: (K, TA:) i. e. yielded somewhat, the source thereof remaining. (TA.) — And اِغْلَ القَوْمُ meaning بَلَغَتْ غَلَّتَهُمُ [i. e. The غَلَّةُ of the people, or party, arrived; as expl. in the PṢ and TA; or the people, or party, had their غَلَّةُ brought to them]. (S, O, K.) And The people, or party, became in [or entered upon] the time of the غَلَّةُ. (TA.) — And اِغْلَ عَلَى عِيَالِهِ Such a one brings the غَلَّةُ to his family, or household. (S, O.) — اِغْلَ الوَادِي The valley gave growth to what are termed اِغْلَانُ (S, O, K,) pl. of اِغْلَانُ. (TA.) — اِغْلَ فِي الْإِهَابِ (S, O,) He (a butcher) left some of the flesh sticking in the hide, in stripping it off: (S, O:) or he took some of the flesh and of the fat [in the hide] in the skinning: (K:) and اِغْلَ فِي الْإِهَابِ he left somewhat [of the flesh, or of the flesh and of the fat,] remaining in the hide on the occasion of the skinning: a dial. var. of اِغْلَانُ. (TA.) — And accord. to AA, اِغْلَانُ signifies The milking of the she-camel when milk remains [app. afterwards] in her udder. (O.) [Perhaps the meaning is The leaving some remaining in the udder on the occasion of milking.] — اِغْلَ الخَطِيبُ The orator, or preacher, said, or spoke, what was not right, or correct. (TA.) — اِغْلَ بَصْرَهُ (S, O,) or اِغْلَ البَصْرَ (K,) He (a man, S, O) looked intently, or intently. (S, O, K.) — See also 1, last sentence. — اِغْلَانُ signifies also The making an overt, or open, hostile, or predatory, incursion. (TA.) — And The clothing oneself with, or wearing, a coat of mail. (TA.)

5: see 1, first sentence: — and see also 2, in three places.

7: see 1, first sentence.

8. اِغْتَلَّتْ الشَّرَابُ: see 1, former half. — اِغْتَلَّتْ الشَّرَابُ I drank the beverage. (K.) — لَهُ اِرْيَضَةٌ: see 10. — اِغْتَلَّ said of a camel, and اِغْتَلَّتْ said of sheep or goats: see 1, near the middle of the paragraph. (See also the next sentence but one.) — اِغْتَلَّ بِالْغَالِيَةِ: see 2. — اِغْتَلَّتْ said of sheep or goats, They became affected with the disease termed اِغْلَانُ [q. v.]. (O, K.)

10. اِسْتِغْلَالُ signifies The desiring, or demanding, or [tasking a person,] to bring غَلَّةُ [i. e. proceeds, revenue, or income, accruing from the produce, or yield, of land, &c.]. (PṢ.) One says,

اِسْتِغْلَلَ عَبْدَهُ meaning He tasked his slave to bring غَلَّةُ to him. (S, O, K. [In the explanation in the CK, اِغْلَلَ is erroneously put for اِغْلَلَ.]) — And The taking, or receiving, [or obtaining,] of غَلَّةُ: (PṢ:) or the bringing of غَلَّةُ from a place [or an estate]. (KL.) One says, اِسْتِغْلَلَ الْمَسْتِغْلَلَاتِ He took the غَلَّةُ of the مستِغْلَلَاتِ [i. e. of the lands, or estates, from which غَلَّةُ is obtained]. (S, O, K.) And لَهُ اِرْيَضَةٌ يَغْتَلُّهَا like اِسْتِغْلَلَهَا [i. e. To him belongs a small portion of land of which he takes, or receives, or obtains, the غَلَّةُ]. (TA.) — And [hence] one says of a hard man, لَا يَسْتِغْلَلُ مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ [Nothing, meaning no profit or advantage, is reaped, or obtained, from him]. (L and TA in art. مرس: see 5 in that art.)

R. Q. 1. اِغْلَلَ، inf. n. اِغْلَلَةٌ: see 1, first sentence. — اِغْلَلَ رِسَالَةً إِلَى صَاحِبِهَا [He conveyed a message, or letter, to the person to whom it pertained: see the pass. part. n., below]. (Ham p. 500.) — And اِغْلَلَةٌ signifies also A breaking [of the bone of the nose, and of the head of a flask or bottle], like اِغْرَغْرَةٌ. (TA.) — [See اِغْلَلَةٌ. I do not find any instance of the usage of اِغْلَلَ otherwise than as trans.: but in the TK, and hence by Freytag, اِغْلَلَةٌ in a sense in which it is expl. below is regarded as an inf. n., and consequently the verb is said to signify He went quickly; which is a meaning of R. Q. 2.]

R. Q. 2. تَغْلَلُ: see 1, first quarter, in two places. — قَدْ تَغْلَلْتَ يَا عَدُوَّ اللَّهِ, said to the مُحَنَّتْ Heet, when he described a woman, as is related in a trad., is expl. as meaning Thou hast reached, in thy looking, of the beauties of this woman, a point which no looker, nor any one having close communion, nor any describer, has reached [beside thee, O enemy of God]. (TA.) — Also He went quickly: (K, TA:) one says, تَغْلَلُوا فَمَضَوْا [They went quickly, and passed, or passed away]. (TA.) — تَغْلَلُ بِالْغَالِيَةِ: see 2.

اِغْلُ A ring, or collar, of iron, which is put upon the neck: (Mṣb:) a shackle for the neck or for the hand: [i. e. a ring, or collar, for the neck, or a pinion or manacle for the hand:] (MA:) or a [shackle of the kind called] اِغْلَانُ, (TA, and so in the S and K in art. اِغْلَانُ,) of iron, (TA,) collecting together the two hands to the neck: (S in art. اِغْلَانُ; and Jel\* in xxxvi. 7:) [sometimes, a shackle for the neck and hands, consisting of two rings, one for the neck and the other for the hands, connected by a bar of iron: (see زَمَارَةٌ:)] and a shackle with which the Arabs used to confine a captive when they took him, made of thongs, upon which was hair, so that sometimes, when it dried, it became infested with lice upon his neck: (TA:) the pl. is اِغْلَالُ: (S, O, Mṣb, K:) which repeatedly occurs in the Kur-án and the Sunneh as meaning † difficult tasks and fatiguing works [as being likened to shackles upon the necks]. (TA.) — [Hence] the Arabs apply it metonymically to denote † A wife. (TA.) And اِغْلُ قَمَلٌ [lit. A lousy shackle for the neck &c.] is an appellation of † a

woman of evil disposition; originating from the fact that the اِغْلُ used to be of thongs, upon which was hair, so that it became infested with lice. (S.) — Also, and اِغْلَةُ (S, O, K,) and اِغْلَلُ (K,) or this is the inf. n. of اِغْلُ (S,) [and accord. to analogy of اِغْلُ as originally اِغْلَلُ,] and اِغْلَلُ (S, O, K,) Thirst: or vehement thirst: (K, TA:) or the burning of thirst; (S, O, TA;) little or much: (TA:) or burning of the inside, (K, TA,) from thirst, and from anger and vexation. (TA.)

اِغْلُ and اِغْلَلُ Rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite: (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA:) or latent rancour &c.: (JK in explanation of the former:) and envy; so each signifies; (TA;) [and so the former in the Kur vii. 41 and xv. 47:] and enmity: (TA in explanation of the latter:) and the former signifies also dishonesty, or insincerity. (S, O.)

اِغْلَةُ Proceeds, revenue, or income, (Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA, [in the CK, اِغْلَةُ is put for اِغْلَلُ,]) of any kind, (Mgh, Mṣb,) accruing from the produce, or yield, of land, (Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA,) or from the rent thereof, (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) [in which sense اِغْلُ is also used, as a subst., pl. اِغْلَالُ,] or from seed-produce, and from fruits, and from milk, and from hire, and from the increase of cattle, and the like, (TA,) and from the rent of a house, (K, TA,) and from the hire of a slave, (Mgh, K, TA,) and the like; (Mgh, Mṣb;) [generally meaning corn, or grain; i. e.] wheat and barley and rice and the like: (KL:) the غَلَّةُ of the slave is the payment imposed by the master, and made to him: (TA voce ضَرِيَّةُ:) pl. اِغْلَالُ (S, O, Mṣb, TA) and اِغْلَالُ (Mṣb, TA.) — Also Dirhems [or pieces of money] that are clipped (مَقْطَعَةٌ), in a single piece thereof [the quantity clipped being] a قِيرَاطُ or a طُسُوجُ or a grain; of which it is said in the “Eedâh,” that one’s lending غَلَّةُ in order to have such as are free from defect returned to him is disapproved: (Mgh:) or dirhems [or pieces of money] that are rejected by the treasury of the state, but taken by the merchants. (KT. [Freytag has given this latter explanation, but has erroneously assigned it to اِغْلَةُ.])

اِغْلَةُ A thing in which one hides himself. (IAḡr, TA.) — See also اِغْلَانَةٌ, in two places: — and اِغْلَلُ. — And see اِغْلُ, last sentence.

اِغْلَانُ Water amid trees: pl. اِغْلَانُ. (S, O. [See an ex. voce اِغْلَانُ.]) And Water having no current, only appearing a little upon the surface of the earth, disappearing at one time and appearing at another: (AA, S, O:) or, accord. to AHn, a feeble flow of water from the bottom of a valley or water-course, amid trees. (TA.) Aboo-Sa’eed says,

لَا يَذْهَبُ كَلَامُنَا اِغْلَانًا

[Our speech shall not pass away as a feeble flow of water]: meaning that it ought not to be concealed from men, but should be made public. (TA.) — Also A strainer, or clarifier: occur-