

and is in the ضعى [explained above]; and the سراب is that which is upon the surface of the ground, as though it were water, and is at mid-day: and this, I [namely Az] say, is what I have found the Arabs in the desert to say: (T:) El-Harceree speaks of the glistening of the آل; applying this word in the sense of سراب; for it is the latter that glistens; not the former: (Har p. 363:) the word is masc. and fem. (Msb, K.) The phrase يرفع الآل, ending a verse (S, M) of En-Nabighah, (M, TA,) i. e. Edh-Dhubyanee, (TA,) or El-Jaadee, (S,) [variously cited in the S and M and TA,] is an instance of inversion; the meaning being يرفعه الآل [The آل raising it]: (S, TA:) or the meaning is, making the آل conspicuous more than it would otherwise be; the agent of the verb being a prominent portion of a mountain, which, being itself raised [in appearance] by the آل, has the effect of doing this. (M.) = See also the next paragraph. = And see أليان, in art. الی.

آلة i. q. أداة [i. e. An instrument; a tool; an implement; a utensil: and instruments; tools; implements; utensils; apparatus; equipments; equipage; accoutrements; furniture; gear; tackling;] (S, M, K) with which one works, for himself or for another: it is both sing. and pl.: (M, K:) or, (K,) as some say, (M,) it is a pl. having no sing. (M, K) as to the letter: (M:) [but it is very often used as a sing.:] and the pl. is آلات. (S, K.) In the saying of 'Alee, يستعمل الآلات [lit. He makes use of the instrument of religion in seeking the goods of the present world], † science, or knowledge, is meant; because thereby only is religion. (M.) — [A musical instrument:] a lute; a musical reed, or pipe; the [kind of mandoline called] طنبور. (TA.) — The male organ of generation. (TA.) — The bier of a corpse. (Abu-l-'Omeythil, S, M, K.) Thus, accord. to some, in the following verse, (S, M,) of Kaab Ibn-Zuheyr:

• كُلُّ ابْنِ أُنْثَى وَإِنْ طَانَتْ سَلَامَتُهُ •
• يَوْمًا عَلَى آتَةِ حَدْبَاءَ مَحْمُولُ •

[Every son of a female, though his health, or safety, long continue, is one day borne upon a gibbous bier: for the bier of the Arabs of the desert was generally composed of two poles connected by a net-work of cords upon which the corpse lay depressed]: (S, M:) or, as some say, [in a distressing state, or condition; for, they say,] here signifies حالة. (TA.) — See also آل, in two places, near the middle of the paragraph. = A state, or condition; i. q. حالة [as mentioned above]: (T, S, M, K:) pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] آل. (T, S.) You say, هُوَ بآلَةٍ سَوْءٍ [He is in an evil state or condition]. (S.) — I. q. شدة [Straitness; difficulty; distress; &c.]. (M, K.)

آلة sometimes signifies The relations to whom one goes [or is traced] back in genealogy. (Ibn-'Abbád.) [See also آل.] — You say also, رَدَدْتَهُ إِلَى آتِهِ I made him to go back, or revert, to his natural disposition: or, to his [original] state or condition. (Ibn-'Abbád.)

أولو, in the gen. and accus. أولى: see ألو, in art. الو.

أولى fem. of أول: see the latter in art. وائل. = أولى as a pl., and its var. أولاء; and أولئك, or أولئك; &c.: see ألى, in art. الی.

أوال A certain idol of [the tribes of] Behr and Teghlib, (K, TA,) the two sons of Wáil. (TA.)

أویل dim. of آل, q. v. (Ks, T, M, K.)

إيال The vessel, or receptacle, of thickening, or thick, milk: (M:) [or, accord. to the K, this seems to be termed إيل: see آئل:] or, in which wine (شراب), or expressed juice, or what is pressed, or squeezed, so that its juice is forced out, or the like thereof, is made to thicken. (TA.) = [Also an inf. n. of 1, which see throughout.]

إيالة Rule, or government: (S, Msb:) [accord. to some, an inf. n. of آل as a trans. verb: accord. to others,] a simple subst. (Msb.)

أول and its variations &c., see art. وائل: some, on account of difference of opinion from others respecting its radical letters, have mentioned this word in the present art. (TA.)

أيل: see إيل: = and see also آئل, last sentence.

أيل: see إيل: = and see also آئل, in four places; and إيال.

إيل and إيل (T, S, Mgh, Msb, K, the first and third and fourth in art. ايل) and إيل (T, K,) the last on the authority of IAqr, (TA,) but A'Obeyd says that it is إيل, with kesr, (T,) and this is the approved form, (TA.) The [animal called] وعل (K:) or the male وعل (Ish, T, S, Mgh, Msb;) i. e. the mountain-goat: (Msb:) accord. to some, (S,) what is called in Persian كوزن; (S, Mgh;) by which word Sh explains the word إيل: Ish says, it is the animal that is very wide between the horns, and bulky, like the domestic bull: (T:) [see بقر الوحش in art. بقر:] and Lth says, it is called thus because it resorts (يؤول) to the mountains: sometimes the ي is changed into ج: the fem. is of the same three forms with ة: (TA:) and the pl. is إيائل [like سياتد pl. of سيد]. (Lth, T, Mgh, Msb.) — See also آئل, in two places.

آئل [act. part. n. of 1 in all its senses: and thus, particularly,] Thickening, or thick; (T, S, M, TA;) applied to the urine of camels that have been contented with green pasture instead of water, at the end of their being in that state; (T;) or to milk, (S, M, TA,) and to oil, and other things, such as tar, and honey, and wine, or beverage: (TA:) pl. إيل: (S, M:) which last word [in one copy of the M written إيل, but this I think a mistranscription,] signifies also the remains of thickening, or thick, milk; or, as some say, the [seminal] water in the womb: (M:) or this same word (إيل) has the last of these significations; and also, [as a sing. epithet,]

the first of the meanings explained in this paragraph; as also آئل, applied to milk; (K;) or to milk thickening, or thick, and mixed; not excessively thick, but in a somewhat good degree, and changed in its flavour: (AHát, TA:) or it [app. إيل, as in the TK,] signifies the vessel, or receptacle, thereof; (K;) [a meaning assigned in the M to إيال:] in which milk thickens: (TA:) Sh says that إيل signifies the milk of the إيائل [pl. of إيل]; and so says AA: but AHeyth says that this is absurd; and that the right word is إيل, having the signification first explained in this paragraph, i. e. thickening, or thick, milk: En-Naqlr says that إيل signifies thick urine of she-goats of the mountain; which, when drunk by a woman, excites her venereal faculty: (T:) or this last word is used to signify milk of an إيل, which is said to strengthen in the venereal faculty, and to fatten, as Ibn-Habeeb asserts; and إيل, which he affirms to be wrong, is a dial. var. thereof; and it may also be a quasi-pl. n. thereof: (M:) as a pl. [of آئل], applied to milk, إيل is extr. in two respects; as a pl., of this form, of an epithet not applied to an animal; and as being regularly أول. (IJ, M.) = إنّه لآئل مأل = and مأل إيل Verily he is a good manager, or tender, of cattle, or camels, or the like. (M, TA.)

عاقبة تأويل used as a simple subst. in the sense of عاقبة &c.: see 2, last sentence.

مأل inf. n. of آل, in two senses pointed out above. (M, K, TA.) — [Hence, مآله إني كذا His, or its, return, or course, or transition, is to such a state or condition.] = Also, [as a noun of place &c.,] i. q. مرجع [as signifying A place, and a state, or condition, to which a person, or thing, returns; and, to which he, or it, ultimately, or eventually, comes]. (TA, [where this is given as a signification not mentioned in the K; so that مرجع is not here used as an inf. n.: it is, moreover, a signification well known.]) See also 2, last sentence. — A refuge: applied in this sense to God. (Har p. 361.)

هو مؤتال لقومه مقتال عليهم He is ruler, or governor, of his people; a possessor of dictatorship over them, or of authority over them to judge or give judgment or pass sentence or decide judicially. (A, TA.)

هذا متاؤل حسن [app. This is a good discovery made from outward signs]. (TA, where it immediately follows تأؤل فيه الخير with its explanations given above.)

متاؤل: see its verb. — [Sometimes it signifies] Veracious: opposed to متقول. (Har p. 256.)

اولو

أولو, in the gen. and accus. أولى: see ألو, in art. الو.

اولى

أولى fem. of أول: see the latter in art. وائل. =