pastures: (S, O:) a rope with which the leg of such a beast is bound: (K:) a long rope thus used: (TA:) or with which one binds him, holding its extremity, and letting the beast pasture: (K. TA:) or of which one of the two ends is bound to a stake, and the other to the fore leg of a horse, in order that he may go round about bound thereby, and pasture, and not go away at random. (TA.) An ex. of the first of these words occurs in a verse of Tarafeh cited voce ثني. (S, O.) And it is said in a trad. that when a man of an army alights in a place, he may debar others from the extent of the طول of lit. meaning أَرْخَى لَهُ الطَّوْلَ ... (TA.) أَرْخَى لَهُ الطَّوْلَ ... He relaxed, or slackened, to him the tether] means [also] I he left him to his own affair. (A طَالَ طُولُكَ ,And one says ـــ (رحْهُ TA in art. صَالَ طُولُكَ and مُولُكُ \* and طيلُكُ \* and طَيلُكُ \* and (ISk,Ş, O, K) طَيَالُكُ ♦ and طَوَالُكُ ♦ and طُوَالُكُ and ♦ طُولُكُ (K) meaning + Thy life [has become long; or may thy life become long]: (ISk, S, O, K: [see also طيئة:]) or thine absence: (S,K:) or I thy tarrying, (A, K, TA,) and thy flagging in an affair. (A, TA.) Tufeyl says,

meaning [He came to us, and we did not repel him since he came as a nightly visiter, and we said to him,] Thy case in respect of the length of the journey and the endurance of travel [has been long, therefore alight thou: or the right reading may be فراف , which is better known]: or, as some relate it, فراف (TA.) [It is also said that] في is a pl. [or rather a coll. gen. n.] of which the sing. [or n. un.] is فراف ; and in like manner, فراف (TA.)

طیل : see the next preceding paragraph, latter half, in two places. \_ [In the phrases طیل یُومُ and طیل یُومُ, it app. means A tedious period, or length of time.]

بلول see طِيلٌ, in three places.

meaning a wild she-ass] in a poem of Dhu-r-Rummeh, who likens thereto his she-camel; but unknown to Az. (TA.)

طيلة Life; the period of life. (K,TA.) One says, أَطَالُ ٱللهُ طِيلَةُ [God prolonged, or may God prolong, his life]. (TA.) [See also طُولُ.]

أَطُولُ [fem. of أَطُولُ: used as a subst.,] A high, or an elevated, state or condition: pl. عُلُولً.

.طُوَّالُ عُوه : طُولَانِثُيُّ

طِوَل see عَلُوال : \_ and see also . طُوالْ

. طُوَّالٌ and see also ــ : طَوِيلٌ see : طُوَالٌ . طِوَلٌ see . طَيَالٌ

طويل Elongated, or extended; [i. e. long; and زَ طُوَالٌ لا (S, O, Msb, K;) as also وَطُوَالٌ لا tall, or high;] and : مُسْتَطيلٌ ♦ and ( طُوَّالٌ see ( طُوَّالٌ and is used in the sense of أُطُولُ أُ is used in the sense of أُطُولُ اللهِ in a verse of, طويلة and طويل, j in a verse of El-Farezdak cited voce غزيز: (O, TA:) [it seems, from a comparison of explanations of سُرْحُوبٌ and شُرْعُوبٌ &c. in the S and K, that applied to a horse or the like generally signifies is the only epithet, known to طُويلٌ [: long-bodied ل having the فعيلً and فعيلً and صُوِيب for its و sound and having و sound is [held by him to be only] used عُويِسٌ for تُويِيْر as a subst.: (M in art. : صوب) the pl. (of طَوِيلٌ and طُوَالٌ, TA) is طُوَالٌ (Ş, O, Msb, K) and طيال; (S, O, K;) the latter anomalous, and said by IJ to occur only in one verse: (TA:) the fem. is طُوَالَة (Msb, K) and طُويِلَة (K,• TA;) and the pl. of the former of these is إِنَّ اللَّيْلَ طَوِيلِ ,They said \_\_\_ (Mab.) . طَويلاتُ اللهِ يَظُلُ إِلَّا بِخَيْرٍ [Verily the night is long, and may it not be long save with good fortune]: mentioned by Lh, as expressing a prayer. (TA.) And قَصِيرَةٌ مِنْ طُوِيلَةِ [A short thing from a tall thing]; meaning a date from a palm-tree: a prov., alluding to the abridging of speech, or language. (IAar, Meyd, K.) See also 4. -الطّويلُ is also the name of  $m{A}$  certain kind of metre of verse; (S, O, K;) [namely, the first;] eight [a mistake for فَعُولُنْ مَفَاعِيلُنْ [a mistake for four] times: (O, TA:) so called because it is the longest of all the metres of verse; originally comprising forty-eight letters: (TA:) a postclassical term. (S, O, K.)

طِوَلٌ as a subst.: see طُوِيلَةً

A certain bird, (Ṣ, O, Ķ,) of the aquatic hind, having long legs. (O, Ķ.)

The wind's counterwind. (S, O, K.)

لوال Very, or exceedingly, tall; (Ṣ, O, Ḳ, TA;) applied to a man; as also, in the same sense, أَمُوالُ , (TA,) the latter having a stronger signification than عُويلُ, [with which it is mentioned above as syn.,] (TA voce غُرِيُّ), or it denotes less than غُوالُ ; (O in art. غُرانُ ) and so أَخُوالُونَ ; (O in art. عُمُوالُونَ ) and vulgar: عُمُوالُونَ has no broken pl., its pl. being only : فُوالُونَ ; its fem. is with ā, and so is that of ; each applied to a woman. (TA.)

benefiting; bestowing, or conferring, a benefit or benefits, or a favour or favours. (Msb.)

[Hence its usage in the following exs.] One says of that which is vile, or contemptible, (Msb, K, TA,) مَا هُوَ عَيْنُ طَائِل (Msb,) or مِمَا هُوَ بِطَائِل (K, TA,) [It is not good for anything; it is un-

profitable, useless, or worthless]; and in this manner it is used alike as masc. and fem. (TA.) And it is said in a trad., وَضُرَبْتُهُ بِسَيْفِ غَيْرٍ طَائِلِ meaning I smote him with a sword that was not sharp. (TA.) And in another trad., كُنِّنَ فِي كُفُنِ i. e. [ He was shrouded in grave-clothing] غير طائل not of delicate texture, and not of a goodly kind. (TA.) \_\_ And [hence] it signifies [also] Benefit, profit, utility, or avail; and excellence: thus in the saying, هٰذَا أَمْرُ لَا طَائلَ فيه [This is an affair in which is no benefit, &c.]: (S, O, TA:) and "He did not find or experience لَمْرَيْحُلَ مِنْهُ بِطَائِلِ or get or obtain, from it, or him, any benefit, &c. ]: it is only used in negative phrases [in this sense]: نَطَقَ , (S, O, K, TA:) and [thus] one says also, He spoke that in which was no بِهَا لَا طَائلَ تَحْتَهُ بِطُولً See also (بوق.) See also بَطُولً second scntence.

عَلَاثُلُة: see مَلُولٌ, second sentence. \_\_ Also Enmity: and blood-revenge: (Ṣ, O, K, TA:) pl. فَلَانُ يَطْلُبُ بَنِي فُلَانٍ (TA.) You say, مَلُوائلُ i. e. Such a one seeks to obtain of the sons of such a one blood-revenge. (TA.) [See also an ex. in art. عقل, conj. 8.]

i. e. الطُّول Exceeding, or surpassing, in أطُولُ length, and tallness or height]: (S, O, Msb, \* K:) and also in الطول [i. e. beneficence, and excellence, &c.]: (Ṣ, O, Ķ:) fem. طُولُي: (Ṣ, O, Mṣb, Ķ:) pl. of the former, applied to men, أَطَاولُ ; (S, O;) and of the latter مُطُولٌ (S, O, Mab, K.\*) السَّبْعُ i. e. The seven longer chapters of the Kur-án, (O, TA,) are the chapter of البَقَرَة and the next five chapters of which the last is الأغراف, and one other, which is the chapter of يُونُس, or together, these being regarded بَرَاءَة and الأَنْفَال as one chapter, (O, K, TA,) or, as some say, which is the same التَّوْبَة and some say الكَبُف as براءة; and some say [the chapters vulgarly called] the عُواميم [which are the fortieth and six following chapters]: but the first of all these sayings is the right. (TA.) And طُولَى الطُّولَيَيْنِ [The longer of the two longer chapters of the Kur-án], occurring in a trad. of Umm-Selemeli, was expl. by her as meaning the chapter of and الأُنْعَامِ meaning الطَّولَيَانِ (O:) : الأُعْرَاف ,أُسْرَعُكُنَّ لُحُوقًا بِي أُطْوَلُكُنَّ يَدًا ﴿(TA.) .الأَعْرَاف or, as some relate it لَحَاقًا, a saying of the Prophet to his wives, means [The quickest of you in attaining to me is, or will be,] the most extensive of you in giving. (O.) — See also مُلُوِيلٌ. — Also A camel whose upper lip is long, (S,O,K,TA,) extending beyond the lower. (TA.)

طُولٌ see طُولٌ, first sentence.

The penis. (O, K.) — And A halter;

syn. رَسَنْ: (K:) pl. مَطَاوِلُ , signifying the halters (أَرْسَان) of horses. (O, K.)

And sce also its verb.] مُطَاولُ