أَوْلُفُهُ The عُرْلَةُ [or prepuce]. (Ṣ, O, Mṣb, Ķ.) Hence, in a trad. of Aboo-Bekr when he was a boy, رُكْبُ النَّيْلُ عَلَى غُرْلَتِه, meaning He rode horses when he was small in age, before he was circumcised. (TA.)

signify the same; (AA, AZ, غُرِيَلٌ and غُرِيَلٌ As, S, O, K;) [Silt, or alluvial deposit, left upon the ground by a torrent;] i. e. (S, O) earth, or mould, borne by a torrent, and remaining upon the ground, (AZ, S, O, K,) much cracked, (K,) whether moist or dry: (AZ, S, O, K:) or fine earth or mould, which is seen to have dried upon the ground, (As, S, O, TA,) and become much cracked, (As, TA,) when a torrent has come and remained some time upon the ground, and then sunk in and disappeared: (As, S, O, TA:) or, accord. to AA, (S, O, TA,) what remains of, or from, water, (S, O,) or of earth, or mud, (TA,) in a watering-trough: (S, O, TA:) and a pool of water left by a torrent, in which remain [animalcules termed] دُعَاميص [pl. of دُعَبُوص, q. v.], and which one cannot drink. (AA, S, O, K, TA.) And The sediment remaining in the bottom of a flask, or bottle: (AA, S, O, K, TA:) and the sediment of a dye. (TA.) And (the former) Dust; syn. غُبَار. (O, K.) And The mucus of the nose of a solid-hoofed animal of any kind. (O, K.)

أَوْمُلُ , with which أَوْمُلُ is syn. in all of the following senses, (TA,) applied to a boy, (Ṣ, O,) i. q. أَقْلَفُ [i. e. Uncircumcised]: (Ṣ, O, Mṣb, Ķ:) fem. غُرُكَة : and pl. غُرُكُ . (Mṣb.) — And عَمْدُ اللهُ A life ample in its means, or circumstances. (Ṣ, O, Ķ.) And عَامُ أَعُرَلُ A fruitful, or plentiful, year. (Ķ.)

غوم

1. غَرِمَ (JK, Ṣ, Mạb, K,) aor. -, (JK, K,) inf. n. غُرُم (JK, Msb, TA) and غُرُامَة (Msb, TA) and مُغْرَم, (TA,) He paid, or discharged, (JK, S,* Mab, K,*) a thing that was obligatory upon him, (JK,) or a bloodwit, (S, Msb, K,) and a responsibility, and the like thereof, after it had become obligatory upon him: (Msb:) [or, accord. to an explanation of الغُرَامَة in Ḥar p. 36, he gave property against his will: or the meaning intended in the S and K (in both of which it is very vaguely indicated) may be, he took upon himself to pay, or discharge, a bloodwit, &c.: for, sometimes,] غُرُمُ and عُرُمُ and عُرُمُ signify the taking upon oneself that which is not obligatory upon him: (Mgh; and the Ksh gives this explanation of مغرم in lii. 40:) [or the taking upon oneself a fine or the like: for, sometimes,] مُغْرُم signifies الْتَوْامُرُ غُرُم. (Bd in lii. 40. [See also 5 عُرِمْتُ عُنْهُ مَا لَزِمَهُ مِنَ And you say, غُرِمْتُ عُنْهُ مَا لَزِمَهُ مِنَ الدية [I paid for him, i.e., in his stead, what was obligatory upon him, of the bloodwit]. (Msb in art. غُرِمْ فِي تِجَارِته And غُرِمْ فِي تِجَارِته He lost, or suffered loss, in his traffic; i. q. غُسر; contr. of أَنْهُا عَلَى (Mab.) (أَغُمَرُ أَنْهُا عَلَى (from which it is app. formed by transposition].

2. غرصه i. q. اغرمه , q. v. (Ṣ, Mgh, &c.) — [Hence, app.,] غرص السَّحَابُ † The clouds rained: [as though they were made to discharge a debt that they owed:] Aboo-Dhu-eyb says, describing clouds,

† [The clouds that were the first thereof in rising and appearing became rent, and such of them as were suspended beneath other clouds were looked at in order that it might be seen whether they moved, and they discharged clear water]. (TA.)

4. غُرَّمْتُهُ ♦ and أَغْرَمْتُهُ (Ş, Mşb, K,) inf. n. [of the former إغْرَاهُ and] of the latter بَعْرِيهِ, (TA,) both signify the same; (S, Msb, K;) i. e. I made him to pay, or discharge, [a bloodwit, and a responsibility, and the like, (see 1,)] after it had become obligatory upon him: (Msb, K:*) [or the meaning intended in the S and K (in the latter of which it is vaguely indicated and in the former more so) may be, I made him to take upon himself to pay, or discharge, a bloodwit, &c.: for, somesignify he made him to اغرمه and غرمه incur the taking upon himself that which was not obligatory upon him: (Mgh:) [and sometimes signify the making تَغْرِيمِ and تَغْرِيمِ to be fined; and, to be indebted: (PS:) أَغْرَمْتُهُ أَغُرَمْتُهُ in the copies of the K is a mistake for إِيَّاهُ also signifies The throwing إغْرَامِ ـــ (TA.) أَنَا [one] into destruction. (KL.) _ And The rendering [one] eagerly desirous [of a thing; fond of it; or attached to it]. (KL.) You say, أَغْرِمُ He became eagerly desirous of the thing; fond of it; or attached to it; syn. أولعُ به. (Ṣ, Møb, TA.)

- 5. تغرّم [app. He took upon himself an obligation, such as the payment of a fine, &c.]. (Ham p. 707. [See also 1, and 8.])
- 8. اغترام The making obligatory upon oneself what is termed غرامة, which signifies difficulty or trouble, and damage or detriment or loss, and the giving of property against one's will. (Har p. 36. [See also 1, and 5.])

an inf. n. of غرم [q.v.]. (JK, Msb, TA.)

And A thing that must be paid, or discharged;
(K, TA;) and so أَمْرَاهُ , and أَرَاهُ , (Ṣ, K, TA,)
and أَنُهُ : (Ṣ, TA:) accord. to Er-Rághib, a
damage, detriment, or loss, that befalls a man, in
his property, not for an injurious action, of his,
requiring punishment: (TA:) a debt: (Ṣ, TA:)
a fine, or mulct: (MA:) the pl. of أَمْنُوهُ, agreeably with analogy; or this is pl. of
مُعَامِهُ, anomalously, like as مُعَامِهُ.

(TA.) [See exs. voce غَلَقُ: and see also

A woman heavy, or shuggish; syn. عَرْمَى الْحَبُّ A woman heavy, or shuggish; syn. عَرْمَى اللهِ P. 558:) or you say رَجُلُ مُغُرَمُ بِالْحَبِّ [a man to (K:) or, accord. to IAar, i, q. مُغُرَمُ بِالنَّسَاءِ [that makes, and is made, angry: or that breaks off from, or quits, one, in anger, or enmity]. (TA.) = It is one who clings to women, like as does the عَرِيمَ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ عَرِيمُ اللهُ ال

also syn. with أَمَّ, as a word denoting an oath [or used in swearing]: one says غَرْمَى وَجَدُكُ [Verily, or now surely, by thy grandfather, or by thy fortune or good fortune]; like as one says أَمَّا (AA, K, TA:) and عَرْمَى are dial. vars. thereof. (TA.)

A thing from which one is unable to free himself: [a thing] such as cleaves fast. (Bd and Jel in xxv. 66.) Lasting evil. (IAar, S, K.) Perdition: (K:) in the Kur xxv. 66, (S, Ksh.) accord. to AO, (S,) it means perdition, (S, Ksh.) persistent, (Ksh.) and such as cleaves fast. (S, Ksh.) And Punishment, or torment: (S, K:) or, accord. to Zj, the most vehement punishment or torment: and accord. to Er-Raghib, hardship, or difficulty, and an affliction, or a calamity or misfortune, that befalls a man. (TA.) — Also Eager desire [s. for a thing]; fondness [for it]; or attachment [to it]; syn. e. (S, K:) or love that torments the heart. (Har p. 36.) [See 4, last sentence.]

غريم السّوة مَا سَنَّعُ (S, Msb, K:) one says, عَرِيمِ السَّوة مَا سَنَّعُ (السّوة عَارِهُ signifies the same as عَرِيمُ ; or one upon whom lies the obligation of a bloodwit or the like; or [it virtually signifies thus, but properly] it is a possessive epithet signifying أَوْعُرامُ [or عَرَاهُ (TA.) And (sometimes, S) it signifies A creditor also: (S, Msb, K:) thus having two contr. meanings: (K:) Kutheiyir says,

[Every debtor has paid, and fully rendered to his creditor; but as to 'Azzeh, her creditor is put off, and wearied]. (S.) The pl. of غُرُمُا is غُرُمُا is غُرُمَا is غُرُمَا is غُرُمَا is غُرُمَا is غُرُمَا is is غُرُمَا is is is pl. of عُرُمَّا as syn. with غُرُمَّا [and thus is agreeable with analogy]; or it is pl. of 'عُرُمُّ [signifying "burdened with debt"], formed by the rejection of the augmentative letter [of the sing.]. (TA.) — And hence, An adversary in contention, dispute, or litigation; an antagonist; a litigant: because, by his pressing upon his adversary [like the creditor upon his debtor], he becomes one who cleaves, or clings. (Msb.)

عُرِمُ عُوهُ عُرَامَةً .

in two places. غَارِمُ

in two places. مُغْرَمُ pl. مُغْرَمُ see مُغْرَمُ

shackled, (K,) or burdened, (TA,) with debt; (K;) an epithet applied to a man from الدّينُ. And A captive of love; (K, TA;) i.e., of the love of nomen: (TA:) or one to whom love cleaves: (Ham p. 558:) or you say رَجُلُ مُعْرَمُ بِالنّسَاءِ [a man to whom love cleaves, or clung to by love]; from the love of women: (S:) and هُوُ مُعْرَمُ بِالنّسَاءُ He is one who clings to women, like as does the