

inf. n. سَأَلَ and مَسَأَلَ, (S, M, K,) which latter is also pronounced مَسَلَّة, without the hemzeh, (TA,) and تَسَأَلَ and سَأَلَهُ, (M, K,) and سَأَلَهُ or سَأَلَهُ, (accord. to different copies of the K, the former of these two accord. to the TA, [and it appears from a statement that will be found below, voce سَأَلَ, that one of these is correct, but in an excellent copy of the M, in the place thereof, I find, and سَأَلَهُ, as a verb, doubly trans., first thus by itself, and secondly by means of عَنْ, as shown by an ex. in a verse cited below, (see 3,) and this also is correct,]) all [sometimes] signify the same, (S, * K,) i. e. *He asked him such a thing; or asked him, interrogated him, questioned him, or inquired of him, respecting such a thing:* but كَذَا عَنْ is more common than بِكَذَا: when سَأَلَ means the asking, or demanding, of property, it is trans. [only] by itself or by means of مِنْ [so that you say سَأَلَ مِنْهُ كَذَا and سَأَلَهُ كَذَا meaning *he asked, or demanded, of him such a thing*]: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) and one says also سَأَلَ, aor. يَسْأَلُ, (Akh, S, M, Mṣb, K,) like خَافَ, aor. يَخَافُ; (Mṣb, K;) which is of the dial. of Hudheyl; the medial letter of this being originally و, as is shown by the phrase, mentioned by AZ, هُمَا يَتَسَاوَلَانِ (TA:) [respecting this dial. var., see what follows:] the imperative (S, Mṣb, K, TA) of سَأَلَ (S, Mṣb, TA) is اسْأَلْ; (S, M, Mṣb, K, TA;) and (S, K, &c.) that of سَأَلَ, (S, Mṣb, TA,) سَلْ, (S, Mṣb, K, TA,) dual. سَلَا, and pl. سَلُوا, [these two being] irregular; (Mṣb;) and AAF mentions that Aboo'Othmān heard one say اسْأَلْ, [a form omitted in some copies of the K, but mentioned in the CK,] meaning اسْأَلْ, suppressing the ء, and transferring its vowel to the preceding letter, like as some of the Arabs said لَحْمٌ for لَحْمٌ [as many do in the present day]: (M:) accord. to ISd, (TA,) the Arabs universally suppress the ء in the imperative except when they prefix to it ف or وَ; (M, TA;) saying فَاسْأَلْ and وَاسْأَلْ: (TA:) or when وَ [or ف] is prefixed, it is allowable to pronounce the ء, and also to suppress it, as in saying وَاسْأَلُوا and وَاسْأَلُوا: (Mṣb;) and for the pass. سُئِلَ, one may say سِيلَ, and سِيلَ, in this instance making the kesreh to partake of the sound of dammeh, and سُولَ; and also سِيلَ, in which the middle letter is pronounced with a sound between that of ء and that of ي, or resembling that of و. (IJ, TA.) As Er-Rāghib says, سَأَلَ signifies *The asking, or demanding, knowledge, or information, or what leads thereto:* and the asking, or demanding, property, or what leads thereto. (TA.) سَأَلَهُ عَنْ الشَّيْءِ means *I asked of him information respecting the thing:* (IB, TA: [and the like is said in the Mṣb:]) and سَأَلَهُ الشَّيْءَ [is sometimes used in the same sense, as has been shown above, but generally] means *I asked him to give me the thing:* (IB, TA:) you say, سَأَلَهُ مَالًا *He asked, demanded, or begged, of him property, and in like manner, سَأَلَ مِنْهُ مَالًا* [followed by مَالًا]: (MA:) and مَسَأَلَهُ and سَأَلَ, inf. n. سَأَلَ, I begged, or sought, of God health, or freedom

from disease, &c. (Mṣb.) The saying in the Kṣur [lxx. 1], عَنْ سَأَلِ سَائِلٍ بِعَذَابٍ وَاقِعٍ عَذَابٌ خَرَجْنَا نَسْأَلُ [for] one says, سَأَلَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ and بِفُلَانٍ [meaning *We went forth asking respecting such a one*]: (Akh, S:) or the phrase in the Kṣur means a caller called [for a falling punishment]: (TA:) and some read سَأَلَ سَائِلٍ بِعَذَابٍ وَاقِعٍ, (Bd, TA,) [likewise] from السَّوَالِ: (Bd:) or this means وَاقِعٍ عَذَابٍ وَاقِعٍ [i. e. *a valley flowed with a falling punishment*]; (Bd, TA;) so some say; (TA;) from السَّيْلَانِ. (Bd.) The saying, in a trad., نَهَى عَنْ كَثْرَةِ السَّوَالِ, [He (Moḥammad) forbade much questioning or inquiring] is said to relate to subtle questions or inquiries, that are needless; like another trad., mentioned below, voce, مَسَأَلَهُ: or to the begging, of men, their property needlessly. (TA.)

3. سَأَلَهُ, (M, TA,) inf. n. مَسَأَلَهُ: (TA:) see 1, first sentence. Aboo-Dhu-eyb says,

* أَتَسَأَلْتُ رَسْمَ الدَّارِ أَمْ لَمْ تَسْأَلِ *
* عَنِ السَّكَنِ أَمْ عَنْ عَهْدِهِ بِالْأَوَائِلِ *

[*Didst thou ask the remains of the dwelling, or didst thou not ask, respecting the inhabitants, or respecting their knowledge of the former occupants?*]. (M, TA.) — In the saying of Bilāl Ibn-Jereer,

* إِذَا ضَفَّتْهُمُ أَوْ سَأَلَتْهُمْ * وَجَدْتَ بِهِمْ عِلَّةً حَاضِرَةً *

[*When thou becomest their guest, or askest of them, thou findest with them a ready excuse*], سَأَلَتْهُمْ is a combination of two dial. vars.; the ء being in the original phrase زَيْدًا سَأَلَتْ, and the ي being a substitute in the phrase سَأَلَتْ زَيْدًا; the measure of سَأَلَتْهُمْ being فَعَالَيْتَهُمْ: (M, K:*) so said Aḥmad Ibn-Yahyā, [i. e. Th.] who had at first ignored the expression: (M:) and it is an instance of which we know not a parallel in the language. (M, K:*) — [Accord. to analogy, سَأَلَهُ also signifies *He asked him, &c., being asked by him, &c.* — And Freytag states that Reiske has explained سَأَلَ as meaning *He always demanded that another should express wishes for his health:* but I know not any instance of its being used in this sense.]

4. سَأَلَهُ, (K,) or سَأَلَهُ, (S,) and مَسَأَلَهُ, (S, K,) *He accomplished for him his want.* (S, K.)

[5. تَسَأَلَ, in the modern language, signifies *He begged, or asked alms;* as also تَسَوَّلَ: both probably post-classical.]

6. تَسَأَلُوا *They asked, or begged, one another.* (S, Mṣb, K.) You say, هُمَا يَتَسَاوَلَانِ, (M,) and also يَتَسَاوَلَانِ, (M, Mṣb, K,) and يَتَسَاوَلَانِ. (TA.) In the Kṣur [iv. 1], some read وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ تَسْلُونُ بِهِ; and others, تَسْلُونُ بِهِ: in each case, originally تَسْلُونُ: the meaning is, [And fear ye God,] by Whom ye demand [one of another] your rights, or dues: (M:) or by Whom ye ask, or demand, one of another; (Bd, Jel;) saying, *I ask thee, or beg thee, by God;* and *I beseech thee, or adjure thee, by God.* (Jel.) —

One says also تَسَأَلُوا الْقَوْمَ, meaning *They [together] asked, or begged, the people.* (Mgh in art. نَقَضَ.)

سُئِلَ, (S, M, K,) also pronounced سُئِلَ, without ء, (S, K,) [A petition; or a request; meaning] a thing that people ask or beg; (S;) or a thing that one has asked or begged; (M, K;) as also سُئِلَ, (IJ, M, K,) which is likewise pronounced سُئِلَ, without ء; (K;) and سُئِلَ; (Har p. 422; [or this is app. pl. of سُئِلَ, like as بُرُوجُ is of بُرُوجُ, and بُرُودُ of بُرُودُ, &c.]) [and سُئِلَ or سُئِلَ, as will be shown by what follows;] and مُسْأَلٌ; (Mṣb;) [and مُسَأَلَةٌ:] see 4: the first of these said by Z to be of the measure فَعْلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ; like عُرِفَ and نُكِرَ. (TA.) Thus in the Kṣur [xx. 36], قَدْ أُوتِيتَ سُؤْلَكَ يَا مُوسَى, *Thou hast been granted thy petition, or the thing that thou hast asked, O Moses.* (S, M, TA.) In the saying اللَّهُمَّ أَعْظِنَا سَأَلَاتِنَا [O God, grant Thou us our petitions], mentioned by Aboo-'Alce on the authority of AZ, the inf. n. is used as a subst., properly so termed, and is therefore pluralized. (M.)

سَأَلَتْ or سَأَلَتْ, pl. سَأَلَاتٍ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

سُئِلَ: see 4: and see also سُئِلَ.

سُئِلَ, (S, K,) also pronounced سُئِلَ, (TA,) A man (S) who asks, or begs, much; (S, K;) as also سُئِلَ, and سُئِلَ: (TA:) such is improperly termed سُائِلٌ. (Durrat el-Ghowwās, in De Sacy's Anthol. Gramm. Ar., p. 47 of the Ar. text.)

سَأَلَ an inf. n. of 1. (S, M, K, &c.) — [It is often used as a subst. properly so called; like مَسَأَلَةٌ; meaning *A question; an interrogation; correlative of جَوَابٌ: and a demand, or petition:* and as such has a pl., سَوَالَاتٍ; perhaps post-classical.]

سُئِلَ: see سُئِلَ.

سُئِلَ: see سُئِلَ [of which it is app. pl.].

سَأَلَ: see سُئِلَ.

سَائِلٌ [i. e. *Asking; meaning interrogating, questioning, or inquiring; and demanding, or begging;*] has for its pl. سَائِلَةٌ and سَوَالٌ. (TA.) See سُئِلَ. — It also means [A beggar; i. e.] a poor man asking, or begging, a thing. (Er-Rāghib, TA.) So it has been expl. as used in the Kṣur [xciii. 10], where it is said, وَأَمَّا السَّائِلُ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ [And as for the beggar, thou shalt not chide him, or address him with rough speech]: or, accord. to El-Ḥasan, it here means *the seeker of knowledge.* (TA.)

مَسَأَلَةٌ, an inf. n. of 1, is tropically used in the sense of a pass. part. n. [with the noun qualified by it understood; meaning *A thing asked; i. e. a question; a problem, or proposition; a matter, or an affair, proposed for decision or determination*]: (TA:) and the pl. is مَسَائِلٌ. (Mṣb, TA.) So in the saying, تَعَلَّمْتُ مَسَأَلَةً [I learned a