

ل

The twenty-third letter of the alphabet; called لَامٌ. It is one of the letters termed مَجْهُورَةٌ, or vocal, and also belongs to the class of الحُرُوفُ الدُّلَقُ, or ذَوَلْقِيَّةٌ, i.e. letters pronounced by means of the tip of the tongue and the lip; it is one of the letters of augmentation. — As a numeral it denotes *thirty*. — For the particles لَ, لِ, لِ, &c., see Supplement.

لَ

Accord. to some, the words of this art. are from a trilateral root, augmented: AAF, for instance, says that they belong to the same class as سَطَرَ [in which the ر is added to the root.] TA.)

R. Q. 1. لَآلَ, (TA,) and لَلَّآلَ, (S, K,) † It (a star, and the moon, TA, and lightning, S, K, and fire, TA) *shone, glistened, or was bright*: (K:) or *shone with flickering light*. (TA.) — لَلَّآلَتْ, inf. n. لَلَّالَةٌ, † The fire burned brightly: (K:) and لَلَّالَتْ it blazed. (TA.) — لَلَّالَ, inf. n. as above, † He let fall the tears (K) upon his cheeks like pearls. (TA.) — لَلَّالَتْ † She (a woman) opened her eyes wide, and looked intently. (K.) — لَلَّالَ بِذَنْبِهِ † He (a bull, or a wild bull, ثَوْرٌ وَحْشِيٌّ, (TA,) or an antelope, K), *wagged his tail*. — لَلَّالَتْ مَا لَلَّالَتْ, (Lh,) or لَلَّالَتْ أَفْعَلُهُ, (S,) I will not come to thee, or I will not do it, while the gazelles wag their tails: [i.e., I will never come to thee]. (Lh, S.) A proverb. (TA.) — لَلَّالَتْ الْعَنْزُ † The she-goat, or doe, desired the male. (K.)

R. Q. 2. See 1. — Also It (the سَرَاب [or mirage]) [moved to and fro, undulated, or] came and went. (S in art. رَق.)

لَوْلُوءٌ A pearl: pl. لَوْلُوءٌ (S, K) and لَوْلِيٌّ: (S:) [or rather, لَوْلُوءٌ is a coll. gen. n., of which لَوْلُوءٌ is the n. un.]. — Also, † A wild con; syn. لَوْلُوءٌ [a species of bovine antelope]. (K.)

Bk. I.

لَوْلِيٌّ, and لَوْنٌ لَوْلَانٌ, [A colour like that of pearls]. (K.) Ibn-Aḥmar uses the former epithet as a fem. (TA.)

لَوْنٌ: see preceding paragraph; and لَوْنٌ.

لَوْنَةٌ [contr. to analogy, unless the radical letters be لَوْنٌ,] The trade of a seller of pearls. (K.)

لَوْنٌ: see لَوْنٌ, below.

لَوْنٌ (Fr, S, K) and لَوْنٌ and لَوْنٌ, (K,) all contr. to analogy [if the radical letters be لَوْنٌ], and the last a strange form, mentioned by few authors, and disapproved by most: (TA:) the regular form would be لَوْنِيٌّ; not لَوْنٌ, as J asserts it to be, [unless the radical letters be لَوْنٌ], nor لَوْنٌ (K) [unless it be from a trilateral root, augmented, and thus rendered a quasi-quadrilateral-radical; (see a remark at the head of this art.; and see حَيَّةٌ) in which case, either the added letter or the last radical letter may be omitted in the formation of this epithet]: (K:) A seller of pearls. (S, K.)

لَوْنٌ: see لَوْنٌ. — Also, A perfect, or complete, rejoicing. (K.) [It may be an inf. n.]

لَات

See art. أَلَتْ.

لَاش

See art. لَوْش.

لَاط

لَاط

لَاف

See Supplement.]

لَاف

See art. لَاف.

لَامٌ

لَامِيٌّ

See Supplement.]

لَب

1. [لَب, originally لَبَب,] sec. per. لَبَّبْتُ, (S, K,) the most common form of the verb, (TA,) and [لَب, originally لَبَب, like لَبَب, originally لَبَب, q.v.,] sec. pers. لَبَّبْتُ, aor. لَبَّبْتُ, (S, K,) in the dial. of El-Hijáz, deviating from rule as aor. of the latter form of the verb; (TA;) inf. n. لَبَابَةٌ (S, K) and لَبَابٌ and لَبَابٌ; (TA;) and لَبَابٌ, aor. لَبَّبْتُ, in the dial. of Nejd; like لَبَّبْتُ, aor. لَبَّبْتُ; (TA;) and [لَب], sec. pers. لَبَّبْتُ, aor. لَبَّبْتُ; [contr. to analogy;] (Yz;) and [لَب], sec. pers. لَبَّبْتُ, aor. لَبَّبْتُ; [agreeably with analogy;] (Yoo;) He was, or became, possessed of لَب, i.e., understanding, intellect, or intelligence. See لَب. (S, K.) It has been said by some (as the authors of the T, the S, &c.) that لَبَّبْتُ, aor. لَبَّبْتُ, has not its like among the class of reduplicative verbs; i.e., in being of the measure فَعْلَل in the pret., and يَفْعَل in the aor.: but three similar verbs have been mentioned; namely, دَمَمْتُ, عَزَزْتُ, and عَزَزْتُ الشَّاةُ (meaning “the ewe, or goat, became scant in her milk”). (TA.) [This, however, is a mistake: the assertion relates to تَلَبَّبْتُ having for its aor. (regularly) تَلَبَّبْتُ: see دَمَر, aor. يَدْمُر.] — لَبَبْتُ, aor. — and لَبَّبْتُ; He (a goat, and sometimes لَبَابٌ is used in the same sense with reference to a buck-antelope,) uttered a cry, or sound, at rutting-time. (TA.) — لَبَّبْتُ, aor. — لَبَّبْتُ, (K,) sec. pers. لَبَّبْتُ, aor. —, inf. n. لَبَّبْتُ, (S,) He struck him upon the part called the لَبَّة; (S, K;) i.e., the pit above the breast, between the collar-bones; the place where camels are stabbed. (TA.) — لَبَّبْتُ, aor. —, It (a house) faced, was opposite to, or stood over against, another house. (Kh, S, K.) — See 4.