

## بلق

1. بَلَقَ and بَلَقَ: see 9. — بَلَقَ, (S, K, &c.,) aor. ٤, (MS, TA,) inf. n. بَلَقٌ, (TA,) *He opened a door wholly*: (JK, S, K:) or *opened it vehemently*: (K:) and بَلَقَ signifies the same. (JK, S, K.) — And [hence,] *He devirginated, or deflowered, a girl*. (AA, K.) — Also *He shut, or closed, a door*. (IF, K.) Thus it bears two contr. significations. (K.)

4. ابلق *He* (a stallion) *begot offspring such as are termed بَلَقٌ* [pl. of اَبْلَقٌ, q. v.]. (Zj, K.) — See also 1.

7. ابلق *It* (a door) *became opened wholly*: (JK, S, K:) or *became opened with vehemence*. (K.)

9. ابلق, inf. n. اَبْلَقٌ; (IDrd, S, K;) and اَبْلَقٌ, (IDrd, K,) inf. n. اَبْلَقٌ; (IDrd, TA;) and ابلوق, inf. n. اَبْلِقٌ; (TA;) and بَلَقٌ, aor. ٤, (JK, K,) inf. n. بَلَقٌ; (K, TA; [accord. to the CK بَلَقٌ, but this is a mistake;]) and بَلَقٌ, aor. ٤; (K;) but IDrd asserts only the first and second of these verbs to be known; (TA;) *He* (a horse) *was, or became, ابلق, i. e., black and white*: (S, K:) or *white in the hind legs as high as the thighs*. (K.)

11: }  
12: } see 9.

بَلَقٌ and بَلَقَةٌ, (S, K,) the former an inf. n. of بَلَقَ, (K, TA,) *Blackness and whiteness [together, generally in horses]*: (S, K:) or *the extension of whiteness in the hind legs of a horse as high as the thighs*: (ISd, K:) and the latter, *any colour with which white is mixed*. (Golius on the authority of Meyd.)

بَلَقَةٌ: see what next precedes.

بَلَقٌ a contracted dim. of اَبْلَقٌ. (TA.)

بَلَوٌ: see what next follows.

بَلَوَةٌ, (JK, S, &c.,) [said to be] like عَجْوَةٌ, (K,) [but this is wrong, and is probably a mis-transcription, for عَجْوَةٌ, with teshdeed and the unpointed ر, n. un. of عَجْوَر,] and with damm, [بَلَوَةٌ,] (IDrd, K,) both mentioned by AA, (TA,) but more commonly with fet-h [to the ب], (IDrd, TA,) *A [desert such as is termed] مَفَاةٌ*: (AA, S, K:) or *a tract of sand that gives growth to nothing except the [plant or tree called] رُخَامِي*, (As, K, TA,) of which the [wild] bulls are fond, and the roots of which they dig up and eat: (TA:) or *a wide tract of fertile land in which no one shares with thee*: (Fr, TA:) or *a hard place among sands, as though it were snept, asserted by the Arabs of the desert to be of the dwelling-places of the Jinn*: (Abou-Kheyr, TA:) or *a desert land, destitute of vegetable produce and of water, or of human beings, inhabited by none but Jinn*: (TA:) or *a level, soft land*: (K:) or *a place in which no trees grow*: (JK:) or *white places in sand, which give growth to nothing*: (ISh, TA in art. برص:) or *a piece of ground differing in colour or appearance from that which is next to it, that produces nothing whatever*: as also بَلَوٌ, like تَلَوٌ: and, with the art. ال, par-

ticularly applied to a place in the district of El-Bahreyn, asserted (as IDrd says, TA) to be of the dwelling-places of the Jinn: (K:) pl. بَلَائِقُ; (JK, S, K;) which is syn. with مَوَامِر (A'Obeyd, S) and سَبَارِيت, meaning *lands wherein is nothing*: (A'Obeyd, TA:) in poetry, بَلَائِقُ occurs as its pl. (K, TA.)

بَلَوَةٌ: see what next precedes.

اَبْلَقٌ, applied to a horse, fem. بَلَقَةٌ, *Black and white*: (S, K:) or *white in the hind legs as high as the thighs*: (ISd, K:) pl. بَلَقٌ: which is applied by Ru-beh to mountains: but the Arabs apply the epithet ابلق to a beast of the equine kind, and اَبْرَقُ to a mountain (TA) and to a sheep or goat: (Lh, TA in art. برق:) the former is also applied to a rope. (JK.) طَلَبَ الْاَبْلَقُ الْعُقُوقُ (which is a prov., TA) means *He sought an impossible thing*; because ابلق is applied to a male, and عقوق means *pregnant*: or ابلق means *the dawn*; because it breaks, (lit., cleaves,) from عَقَّ signifying شَقَّ. (K.)

## بلقع

Q. 1. بَلَقَعَ, (K,) inf. n. بَلَقْعَةٌ, (TA,) *It* (a country, or region,) *was, or became, vacant, or void; destitute of herbage or pasturage, and of human beings, &c.* (K.)

Q. 3. اَبْلَقَعْتُ *It* (sorrow, grief, or anxiety, such as is termed كَرْبٌ,) *became removed, or cleared away*. (K.) — *It* (the dawn) *shone, or shone brightly*. (K.) — *It* (a thing) *appeared, and came forth*. (TA.)

بَلَقَعَ and بَلَقْعَةٌ *A land that is vacant, or void; destitute of herbage or pasturage, and of human beings, &c.*; (S, K;) in which is nothing: (S:) or the former signifies *a vacant, or void, place*: (Mgh:) [or instead of using the former alone, you say بَلَقَعَ اَرْضٌ; for] you say مَنْزِلٌ بَلَقَعَ [a vacant, or void, place of alighting or abiding], (S, TA,) and دَارٌ بَلَقَعَ [a vacant, or void, house &c.], without ة, when it is an epithet, (S, TA,) applied to a masc. subst. and to a fem.; (TA;) but if it be a subst., you say, اَنْتَهَبْنَا اِلَى بَلَقْعَةٍ [we came at last to a smooth, vacant, or void, land]: (S, TA:) and بَلَقْعَةٌ also signifies *a land in which are no trees, either in sands or in plain or level tracts*: (TA:) or *a vacant land, in which is no one, whether there be in it herbage or not, and whether plain or not*: (Ham p. 445:) pl. بَلَائِقُ. (S, Mgh, K.) It is said in a trad., اَلْيَمِينُ الْفَاجِرَةُ تَذَرُ الدِّيَارَ بَلَائِقَ, (S, Mgh, TA; but in the second and third of these, in the place of تَذَرُ, we find تَدْعُ;) *The false oath causes the places of abode to become void, or vacant*; i. e., by reason of its evil influence, the possessions and their possessors perish; (Mgh;) or the [false] swearer becomes poor, and the property that was in his house goes away; (Sh;) or God renders him in a state of disunion, and changes the blessings which He had conferred upon him: (TA:) accord. to another relation, the words of the trad.

are اَلْيَمِينُ الْغَمُوسُ الْخ. (Mgh.) You say also, دِيَارٌ بَلَقَعَ [Vacant, or void, places of abode]; as though the places were one place: (TA:) and Ru-beh says,

فَأَصْبَحَتْ دَارُهُمْ بَلَائِقًا

[And their abode became vacant]: (TA:) and it is said in a trad., أَصْبَحَتِ الْأَرْضُ بَلَائِقَ [as though meaning *the land became altogether vacant*]; the pl. being used to render the meaning intensive, as in the phrases اَرْضٌ سَبَابِبُ and ثَوْبٌ أَخْلَاقُ; (Iath, TA;) or because every portion thereof is considered as being بلقع. (TA.) — Also, without ة and ة with ة, † *A woman devoid of every good quality*. (K, TA.) — IF says that the ل in بَلَقَعَ is augmentative. (TA.)

بَلَقْعَةٌ: see بَلَقَعَ, in four places.

بَلَقْعِي An arrow, or a spear-head, bright, or free from rust, in the point. (K.)

صَلَنْقَعٌ بَلَنْقَعٌ is an expression applied to *A road* [as though meaning *made bare by the feet of men and beasts*]. (I'Abbád, K.)

## بلن

بَلَانٌ: see art. بل.

## بله

1. بَلَهَ, (S, Msh, K,) aor. ٤, (Msh, K,) inf. n. بَلَاهَةٌ, (S, Msh, K, TA,) [and irregularly بَلَاهَةٌ and بَلَهِيَّةٌ, (see بَلَهَ, below,)] *He was, or became, weak in intellect*: (TA:) or *he was, or became, weak in intellect*. (Msh.) — Also *He was unable to adduce his argument, proof, or evidence, (K, TA,) by reason of his heedlessness, and his smallness, or lack, of discrimination*. (TA.)

3. مَبَاهَةٌ The showing stupidity [in an action or in one's actions, i. e. the acting stupidly,] with any one. (KL.) [You say, هَلَهَ *He acted stupidly, or in the manner of him who is termed أَبْهَ, with him.*]

4. ابله *He found him, or knew him by experience, to be أَبْهَ* [q. v.]. (K.)

5. تَبَلَهَ: see 1. — And see 6. — Also † *He journeyed, or proceeded, or pursued his way, without any sign of the road, or any track, to guide him, (Az, K, TA,) without following the right course, (Az, TA,) and without asking [to be directed]*. (K, TA.) — And † *He prosecuted a search after a stray, or lost, beast*. (JK, K.)

6. تَبَلَهَ *He feigned بَلَهَ, or the attribute denoted by the term أَبْهَ*: (S:) or *he made use of that attribute [as a mask]*; i. q. اسْتَعْمَلَ الْبَلَهَ; as also تَبَلَهَ. (K.)

8: see 1.

بَلَهَ is an indecl. word with fet-h for its termination, like كَيْفَ, and means دَعُ [Let alone, or say nothing of]; (S;) [i. e.] it is a noun for دَعُ; indecl.: (Mughnee, K:) a verbal noun, meaning دَعُ and اَتْرَكَ; (Iath, TA;) and the noun that