

(K) and لَوَاذُ (L, K,) *He acted contrarily to, or differently from, or adversely to, him; was, or became contrary to, or different from, or adverse to, him;* (L, * K, * TK,) syn. خَالَفَهُ (TK,) inf. n. خَلَفَ (L, K,) Agreeably with this explanation, Zj renders لَوَاذًا in the Kur, xxiv. 63; saying that the meaning which he thus assigns to it is shown to be the true one by the words immediately following. (L.)

4: see 1: — and 3. — *الادب به غيره* [He caused another to have recourse to him or it for refuge or protection or preservation; to seek, or take, refuge in him or it; to protect, conceal, defend, or fortify, himself by him or it: or he protected, concealed, defended, or fortified, another by means of him or it]. (A.) — *الاذت الناقة الظل بخفها* [The she-camel covered, or concealed, the shade with her foot]; meaning that the time of noon-day-heat was come. (A.)

لَوُذُ The side of a mountain; and its circuit: pl. لَوَاذُ. (S, A, L, K.) — *A side, or lateral part or tract, of a country or region:* (A:) and of a thing; (TA;) as also لَوُذَانُ (K:) pl. as above. (A.) — *A place of bending of a valley:* pl. as above. (L, K.) — *هو يلود كذا*, and *هو يلود كذا*, *He, or it, is in the side of, or part adjacent to, such a place or thing.* (L.) — *هو لودته* *He is near to him or it.* (L.)

لَوُذُ: see لَوُذَانُ.

لَوُذَانِيَّة (as in some copies of the K,) or لَوُذَانِيَّة (as in others and in the TA,) *Circumvention; delusion; syn. مَوَاعِظَة.* (K.) See 3.

مَلَاذُ and مَلَوَذَةُ [the latter thus in the K and accord. to the TA; but in the TT, مَلَوَذَة; and in the L, without the first vowel-sign:] *A place to which one has recourse for refuge, protection, preservation, or concealment; a place of refuge; a refuge; (TA;) a fortress; a fortified place; a castle.* (L, K.)

مَلَاذُ: see مَلَوَذَةُ.

لَوُذُ ! *Little good:* (S:) or good that comes not save after severe toil or labour: occurring in a verse of El-Katamee: you say, *لَوُذُ خَيْرِ بَنِي فَلَانٍ* *The good of the sons of such a one comes not save after severe toil or trouble to procure it.* (18k, T, L.)

لَوُذُ: see لَوُذَانُ.

لَوُذُ

لَوُذُ [The almond; or almonds:] *the fruit of a certain tree;* (Msb, TA;) well known; (A, Msb, K;) abundant in the countries of the Arabs; said by some to be a species of مزج, which is that whereof the edible part is not attained save by breaking; by others said to

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be bruised, or brayed, مزج; and also called قَمْرُوضُ: it is of two kinds, sweet and bitter: (TA:) the sweet is of moderate temperature, beneficial to the chest and the lungs and the bladder, (by reason of its soft nature, TA,) and the eating thereof, shelled, with sugar, augments the marrow and brain, and fattens: the bitter is hot in the third degree, opens stoppages of the nose, clears away [the spots in the skin called] نَمَش, and stills pain, (K [but omitted in the CK] and TA,) when it [app. meaning its oil] is drunk, and when dropped into the ear; (TA;) and it relaxes the bowels, and causes sleep, (K, TA,) when the soles of the feet are anointed with it, and when it is introduced into the nose; (TA;) and it is diuretic: (K, TA:) it is an Arabic word: (Msb, TA:) a coll. gen. n.: (TA:) n. un. with ة. (S, Msb, K.) = [Hence,] اللوزتان [The amygdalae of the fauces; also called the tonsils:] two pieces of flesh in the two sides of the fauces. (A, TA.) — *The two sockets of the hips, where the heads of the thigh-bones are inserted.* (A, TS, TA.)

لَوُذُ A seller of لَوُذُ [or almonds]. (K.)

أَرْضُ مَلَاذَةٍ Land containing, (S, M,) or abounding with, (A, K,) trees of the لَوُذُ [or almond]. (S, M, A, K.)

لَوُذُ Dates stuffed with لَوُذُ [or almonds]; (Sgh, K;) the stones being taken out and لَوُذُ put in their place. (TA.)

لَوُش

لَوُشُ an abbreviation of لَوُشِي [Nothing]. It is generally used coupled, or connected, with a word of similar form; as in the saying لَوُشُ الْمَاشِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ لَوُشِ, which see in art. مَوْش. (TA.)

لَوُص

1. لَوُصَ بِعَيْنِهِ: see 3. — لَوُصَ, intrans.: see 3. — لَوُصَ عَنِ الْأَمْرِ *He turned aside, or away, from the thing, or affair; he declined from it; he avoided it.* (Aboo-Turab, K. *)

3. لَوُصَ بِعَيْنِهِ (M,) *He looked to the right and left as though he desired, or sought, a thing:* (M:) or he looked as though he were deceiving, or beguiling, to seek to obtain, or attain, a thing; (Lth, K;) as also لَوُصَ, inf. n. لَوُصَ. (Lth.) = لَوُصَ بِعَيْنِهِ (M, TA,) inf. n. as above, (M, A, K,) *He looked, (M,) or glanced, (A, K,) at him, or it, from the interstice of a door, (M, A, K,) and the like, (A, K,) or of a curtain; (M;) as also لَوُصَ, (M,) inf. n. لَوُصَ. (M, A, K:) or the former verb has the signification here first given. (M.) — لَوُصَ الشَّجَرِ *He looked (S, A, K) to the right and left**

(A, K) to see how he might come to the trees, (S, K,) to pull them up, or out, (S,) or to cut them with the axe, and to see how he might strike them, (K,) or to see how he might cut them.

(A.) — And hence, لَوُصَ لَنَا عَنْ كَذَا *Such a one endeavoured to turn me by deceit, or guile, from such a thing.* (A.) [Hence also,] مَا زِلْتُ لَوُصَ, (M, TA,) *I ceased not to endeavour to turn him from such a thing; i. e. to endeavour to induce him to leave, or relinquish, such a thing; syn. اُدْبِرْهُ عَنْهُ:* (M, TA:) and اَلَاَصَ عَلَى كَذَا (S, K,) and اَلَاَصَ, (M, K, art. دَوْر,) *he endeavoured to turn him to, or induce him to do, such a thing, (ادَارُهُ عَلَيْهِ,) desiring, or seeking, it of him.* (S, K.) Hence the saying of 'Omar to 'Othman, respecting the sentence declaratory of belief in the unity of God, (TA,) هِيَ الْكَلِمَةُ الَّتِي اَلَاَصَ عَلَيْهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ *It is the sentence which the Prophet (God bless and save him) endeavoured to induce and entice his uncle to utter; (TA;) meaning Aboo-Talib, (S, TA,) when dying. (TA.) And hence the phrase in another trad., اَلَاَصَ عَلَى خَلْعِي, And verily thou wilt be urged with enticement, and solicited, to divest thyself of it. (TA.) [Said by Moḥammad to 'Othman. See the preceding words of the trad. voce قَمَضَ.] You say also, اَلَاَصَ, inf. n. اَلَاَصَ, I desired to take from him, or of it, something; (M, * K, TA; [but in a copy of the M, in the place of اَلَاَصَ, اَلَاَصَ, I find اَلَاَصَ, which I regard as a mistranscription;]) as also اَلَاَصَ, inf. n. اَلَاَصَ. (L, TA.)*

4: see 3, in five places.

رَجُلٌ مَلَاوِصٌ *A man who behaves in a loving, or affectionate, and blandishing, or coaxing, and deceitful, or beguiling, manner.* (A, TA.)

لَوُط

1. لَوُطَ, aor. يَلُوطُ, inf. n. لَوُطَ (Msb, TA;) and aor. يَلُوطُ, inf. n. لَوُطَ; (TA;) *It (a thing, Msb, or anything, TA) clave, stuck, or adhered, to it.* (Msb, TA.) You say, لَوُطَ الشَّيْءُ بِقَلْبِي, aor. يَلُوطُ and يَلُوطُ, (Ks, S, K,) inf. n. لَوُطَ and لَوُطَ, (Ks,) and لَوُطَ, (TA,) + *The thing was rendered an object of love, and made to cleave, to my heart:* (Ks, * S, * K, TA:) it clave to my heart: (TA;) as also لَوُطَ بِقَلْبِي (K, TA.) And لَوُطَ الْأَمْرُ لَا يَلُوطُ بِصَفْرِي (TA,) and لَوُطَ, (S, TA,) + *This thing, or affair, does not cleave to my heart.* (S, TA.) And لَوُطَ لَا يَلُوطُ بِصَفْرِي; *I do not love him, or it.* (TA.) And