

course, or running; (Aḡ, S;) as also اهلب: (Aḡ:) or he ran with energy, or effort, so as to raise the dust: (K:) or he ran violently, raising the dust, or dust. (TA.) — Hence, في الهب الهمر: He spoke rapidly [and with vehemence]. (TA.) — الهبة الامر: The thing, or affair, excited him, and inflamed him. (TA.)

5. تلبت النار, quasi-pass. of لَبَّ (K,) [same as تَلَبَّثَ, except that it has an intensive signification;] The fire flamed, or blazed, (S,) [fiercely, or intensely, or flamed, or blazed, burned without smoke, fiercely, or intensely]. — تلبب جوعاً, and التهب جوعاً, He burned with hunger. (TA.) — تلب غيظاً He burned, and was or became hot, with wrath, or rage. (TA, art. وعر.) See 8.

8. التبت النار, quasi-pass. of لَبَّ (K,) The fire flamed, or blazed: (S:) or flamed, or blazed, free from smoke. (K.) — التهب عليه: He was incensed, or inflamed with anger, against him. (TA.) — التلب and تلبب [It (any part of the body) became inflamed]. — See 5.

لَبَّ: see لَبَّ.

لَبَّ A gap, or space, between two mountains: (S, K:) or a cleft, or fissure, in a mountain: (Lh, K:) or a small gap, or ravine, such as is termed شَعْبٌ, in a mountain: (K:) or a cleft in a mountain, afterwards widening like a road: a لَصْبٌ and a شَقٌّ are smaller than a لَبَّ; like a small road: (Aboo-Sa'eed-Es-Sukkaree:) or a face of a mountain, resembling a wall, that cannot be ascended: (K:) and similar to this is the لَبَّ of the sky at the horizon: or, as some say, a subterranean excavation, or habitation: syn. سَرَبٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ: (TA:) pl. اللَّبَابُ and لُبُوبٌ and لَبَابٌ (S, K) and لِبَابَةٌ. (K.) See an ex. voce كَرَبَةٌ.

لَبَابٌ and لَبِيبٌ and لَبَّ (K) and لَبَّ and لَبَّ and لَبَّ (S, K), [inf. ns., of which the verb, لَبَّ, aor. -, does not appear to have been used in the classical ages.] The flaming, or blazing, of fire: (S:) or its flaming, or blazing, free from smoke: (T, K:) or لَبَّ signifies the flame, or blaze, of fire: (S, K:) and لَبِيبٌ, its heat. (K.) — لَبَّ Dust rising (K) like smoke. (TA.)

لَبَّةٌ A clear white colour: (K:) brightness of the complexion, or colour of the skin. (TA.) — لَبَّةٌ (in two copies of the S, لَبَّةٌ; but in the K expressly said to be with dammeh;) and لَبَابٌ and لَبَّ (K) Thirst: (S, K:) [probably burning thirst].

لَبَّ: see لَبَّ and لَبَّةٌ. — Also, The burning of coals, or embers, without blazing. (T.) — The burning of heat upon heated ground. (TA.) —

Vehemence of heat (K) upon heated ground and the like. (ISd.) — A hot day. (K.)

لَبَّ, fem. لَبِي, Thirsty: (S, K:) [probably burning with thirst:] an epithet applied to a man or woman: (S:) pl. لَبَابٌ. (K.)

لَبَّةٌ: see لَبَّ and لَبَّةٌ.

لَبَّ: see لَبَّ.

لَبَابَةٌ A garment (كَسَا) in which a stone is put, and with which one side of the kind of camel-litter called هَوْدَج, or one side of a load, is balanced. (Th.)

لَبُوبٌ, a subst., The ardour, or impetuosity, of a horse (ج. Lh) in his course, or running: (S:) or his energy, or effort, in his course, so that he raises the dust: or a violent run, by which the dust (الغَب) is raised: (TA:) or the commencement of a horse's course, or run. (K.) — لَبَّ لَبُوبٌ He runs violently, raising the dust. (TA.) See also لَبُوبٌ. — Also used as an epithet: you say شَدَّ لَبُوبٌ [A violent run, in which the dust is raised]. (TA.)

مَلْبَبٌ Pleasing in beauty: (IAḡr, K:) and having much hair: an epithet applied to a man. (IAḡr.)

مَلْبَبٌ A garment, or piece of cloth, not saturated with red dye: (K:) imperfectly dyed. (TA.)

لَب

لَبُوبٌ Divinity; divine nature. Mentioned here agreeably with the assertion of some, that the ت is a radical letter: but this is a point that requires consideration. (TA.)

لَب

لَبَّ and لَبَّ and لَبَّ (S, K:) or thirst heated his belly, or inside. (L.) — لَبَّ, aor. -, inf. n. لَبَّ and لَبَّ (S, K:) and لَبَّ, aor. -: (TA;) and لَبَّ; (K;) He (a dog, S, and a man, and, in the case of the second verb, a bird also, TA) put forth his tongue, by reason of thirst, or fatigue, or nearness: (S, K:) or لَبَّ signifies his breath (نَفْس) rose, by reason of fatigue, or nearness: or he (a dog) put forth his tongue, by reason of thirst: and he (a man) was fatigued, or weary. (TA.)

8: see 1.

لَبَّةٌ Thirst. (K.) — Fatigue. (AA, K.) — The red speck in a palm-leaf, (K,) which you see when you split it. (TA.) — لَبَّ [for لَبَّ, pl. of لَبَّةٌ,] The specks in palm-leaves: (Fr, K:) the red specks in palm-leaves,

when they are split: (Fr, TA:) accord. to rule, it should be لَبَّ, like نَقَاطٌ. (K.)

لَبَّ Thirsty: (S, K:) fem. لَبِي. (S.)

لَبَّ The heat, or burning, of thirst: (S, K:) vehemence of thirst. (TA.) — لَبَّ The severity, or vehemence, of death. (K, TA.) — See لَبَّةٌ.

لَبَّ + A man (TA) having many red moles (خِيلَان) on his face: (Fr, K:) from لَبَّ, signifying the "specks in palm-leaves." (Fr.)

لَبَّ [pl. of لَبَّةٌ?] Manufacturers, with palm-leaves, of the kind of baskets called دَوَاجِل, (K,) pl. of دَوَجَلَةٌ, in which dates are put. (AA.)

لَبَّ فِي سَكْرَةٍ مَلْبَةً In intoxication is a cause, or an occasion, of لَبَّ [i. e., thirst; or putting forth the tongue by reason of thirst]. (TA, from a trad.)

لَج

1. لَجَّ, aor. -, inf. n. لَجَّ (S, K,) and لَجَّ and لَجَّ (TA;) He became devoted, addicted, or attached, to it, (i. e., to an affair, TA,) and kept, attended, or applied himself, constantly, perseveringly, persistently, or assiduously, to it; was intent upon it; (S, K;) and accustomed, or habituated, himself to it. (TA.)

2. لَجَّ, inf. n. لَجَّ, He fed them with something whereby to ally the craving of their stomachs before the morning-meal called الْعَدَام. (El-Umawee, S, K.) [See لَجَّةٌ.]

4. لَجَّ به He made him to become devoted, addicted, or attached, to it, (an affair,) and to keep, attend, or apply himself, constantly, perseveringly, or assiduously, to it; to be intent upon it; and to accustom himself to it. (TA.) See 1. — لَجَّ He (a man) had young weaned camels intent upon sucking their mothers, and persevering therein, (S, K,) and therefore made wooden pins, and tied them to the udders, that the young ones might not be able to suck: (S:) this form of the verb signifies the depriving the object of the quality denoted by the unaugmented verb: (L:) or he (a pastor) had young weaned camels intent upon sucking their mothers, and persevering therein, and it became necessary for him to perforate the tongue of each, and to insert in it a فَلَكَّة, which is a round thing, like the فَلَكَّة of a spindle, made of coarse hair (خَلْب), and [probably meaning or] to slit the tongue; each of which operations is performed to prevent its sucking; for the same purpose, also, a wooden pin is stuck over the nose of the young camel: the pastor in this case is termed مَلْبَجٌ: and one does