

لَمَسَ act. part. n. of 1. (Mgh, &c.) One says, of a woman who commits adultery, or fornication, or acts viciously, لَا تَرُدُّ يَدَ لَمَسٍ, (A, TA,) or لَا تَمْنَعُ يَدَ لَمَسٍ, (K,) but the latter is at variance with the written authorities, the former being the phrase commonly known, (TA,) [properly signifying, *Such a woman does not repel the hand of a feeler*;] meaning, † *such a woman commits adultery, or fornication, and acts viciously, (K, TA,) not repelling from herself any one who desires of her that he may lie with her*; (TA;) and she is suspected of easiness, or compliance, (K, TA,) towards him who desires of her that he may lie with her: (TA:) or the meaning is, *such a woman gives, of her husband's property, what is sought, or demanded, from her*; and this is more probably meant in a trad. in which a man is related to have said thus of his wife; because Moḥammad directed him to retain her, and did not require him to divorce her. (TA.) The like said of a man, (K,) فَلَانٌ لَا يَرُدُّ يَدَ لَمَسٍ, (A, Mgh,) means, † *Such a man has in him no force of resistance, (A, Mgh, K,) nor care of what is sacred, or inviolable.* (TA.)

مَلَسَ [A place that is felt, or touched: and it may also be an inf. n.: see لَمَسَ]. (K.)

إِكْفَافُ مَلُوسِ الْأُحْشَاءِ † *An ass's saddle, or pad, of which the curved pieces of wood have been felt with the hands until they have become even*: (M:) or of which any unevenness and prominence that was therein has been pared off (Lth, T, A, K) by the passing of the hand over it, (Lth, T,) or of the hands. (A.)

لَمِظَ

1. لَمِظَ, (S, K,) aor. ʾ, (S,) inf. n. لَمِظٌ, (S, M,) *He sought leisurely and gradually, with his tongue, after the remains of the food in his mouth, (S, K, TA,) after eating*: (TA:) and he put forth his tongue, and wiped with it his lips: (S, K:) as also تَلَمِظَ, (S, K,) in both senses: (K:) you say also تَلَمِظْتُ الْحَيَّةَ † *The serpent put forth its tongue, (S, K, TA,) like as the eater puts it forth and wipes with it his lip*: (S, TA:) or the former verb and † the latter signify *he took with his tongue what remained in the mouth after eating*: (M:) or he sought leisurely and gradually after the taste, and tasted time after time: (M, K:) or † the latter signifies *he tasted time after time*; as also تَمِظَ: or he moved about his tongue in his mouth after eating, as though seeking leisurely and gradually after some remains of the food between his teeth; whereas تَمِظَ signifies he smacked his lips: (T:) or † تَلَمِظَ signifies *he sought leisurely and gradually, with his tongue, after the remains of the food between his teeth after eating*: or he put forth his tongue, and

wiped with it his lips. (Mgh.) [Hence the saying بِذِكْرِهِ † تَلَمِظَ فَلَانٌ † *Such a one ceased not to busy his tongue with mentioning him, or it*]. (TA.) = لَمِظَ الْمَاءَ, inf. n. لَمِظٌ, *He tasted the water with the extremity of his tongue.* (TA.) = See also 2, in two places.

2. لَمِظَ, inf. n. تَلَمِظٌ; (TA;) or † لَمِظَهُ; (M as quoted in the TT [being there written without teshdeed; and both seem to be correct;]) *He gave him something to taste; he fed him with something whereby to content or divert, him [so as to allay the craving of his stomach] before the morning-meal; syn. ذَوَّقَهُ and لَمِجَهُ, (M, TA,) both of which are alike.* (TA.) You say also, لَمِظَ فَلَانًا لَمَاطَةً [Give thou to such a one, to eat,] something which he may taste time after time, or after eating which he may move about his tongue in his mouth as though seeking leisurely and gradually after some remains thereof between his teeth. (T.) — And [hence,] لَمِظَهُ, (M, K,) inf. n. as above; (TA;) and † لَمِظَهُ; (M, K;) † *He gave to him (M, K, TA) somewhat (M, TA) of his right, or due.* (M, K, TA.)

4. لَمِظَهُ *He put the water upon the edge of his lips, (M,) or upon his lips, or lip.* (K, accord. to different copies.) — And hence لَمِظَ is used to signify † *The act of piercing, or thrusting, feebly [with a spear or the like].* (M, TA.)

5: see 1, in six places.

8. لَمِظَهُ *He ate it*: (ISK, S, M, A:) or he threw it quickly into his mouth. (O, K.)

9. لَمِظَ, inf. n. لَمِظَاطٌ, *He (a horse) had a whiteness, or whiteness upon his lower lip.* (S, K.)

لَمِظَ: see لَمِظَ, in two places.

لَمِظَةُ *A whiteness in the lower lip of a horse, (S, M, K,) not being a part of the [whiteness termed] غُرَّة; (M;) as also لَمِظَ: (M, K:) also the former, a غُرَّة which descends so that it enters into the mouth of a horse, and so that he removes with it what has remained in his mouth after eating: and † the latter, somewhat white in the lip of a beast of carriage, not passing beyond the place where the lip closes: (M:) or the former, a whiteness upon both the lips, only. (M, K.) Also, *Somewhat of whiteness in the fore leg of a horse, or in his hind leg, upon the أشعر [or hair which surrounds the hoof].* (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) And *A small spot (Aṣ, T, S, M, K) of white: (Aṣ, T, S, K:) and contr. of black, in the heart.* (K.) It is said in a trad., that faith begins like a لَمِظَةُ in the heart; (T, S;) and as faith increases, so the latter increases. (T.) And that hypocrisy in the heart is a black لَمِظَةُ, and faith is a white لَمِظَةُ; and as either increases, so the لَمِظَةُ increases.*

(M. TA.) — Also, † *A small quantity of clarified butter, which one takes with the finger, (K, TA,) like a walnut: mentioned by Z and Ibn-'Abbād.* (TA.)

لَمَاطٌ *A thing which one tastes, (K, TA), and with which one moves about the tongue in the mouth.* (TA.) You say, مَا لَدَ لَمَاطٌ *He has not anything to taste, (K, TA,) &c.* (TA.) And مَا ذُقْتُ لَمَاطًا *I have not tasted anything.* (S) And شَرِبَ الْمَاءَ لَمَاطًا *He tasted the water with the extremity of his tongue.* (S, M, K.) [See also what next follows.]

لَمَاطَةٌ *What remains in the mouth, (S, M, K,) of food, (S, M,) after eating*: (TA:) or something which one may taste time after time, or after eating which one may move about his tongue in his mouth as though seeking leisurely and gradually after some remains thereof between his teeth. (T.) [See also what next precedes.] — Also, *A remain, remainder, or residue, of something little in quantity.* (TA.)

أَلَمِظُ *A horse having a لَمِظَةُ, or whiteness, upon his lower lip: when it is upon the upper lip, he is termed أَرْمَرُ: (S, K:) or a horse whose lower lip is white.* (Mgh.)

مَلَامِظُ *The part around the lips of a man: (M, K:) because he tastes therewith.* (M.)

مُتَلَمِّظُ *The part of the face by which smiling is expressed; syn. مُتَبَسِّمُ. (K, TA) [in the CK, erroneously, مُتَبَسِّم.] You say, إِنَّهُ لَحَسَنُ الْمُتَلَمِّظِ [Verily he is goodly in respect of the part of the face by which smiling is expressed]. (TA.)*

لَمَعَ

لَمَقَ

لَمَكَ

لَمَى

See Supplement.]

لَبَسَ

1. لَبَسَ, aor. ʾ, (inf. n. لَبَسٌ, S,) † *He thirsted; was thirsty: (S, K:) [probably, burned with thirst].*

2. لَبَسَ النَّارَ [same as † لَبَسَ النَّارَ, except that it has an intensive signification; *He made the fire to flame, or blaze, fiercely, or intensely: or, to flame, or blaze, without smoke, fiercely, or intensely.*] (K.)

4. لَبَسَ النَّارَ *He made the fire to flame, or blaze: (S:) or made it to flame, or blaze, free from smoke.* (K.) — لَبَسَ *It (lightning) flashed uninterruptedly.* (K.) See also أَهْلَبَ — أَلَبَ, inf. n. إَلَابٌ, *He (a horse, Aṣ, or other thing that runs, Lh,) was ardent, or impetuous, in his*