

explain, unless the right reading be **فَلَحَّتْهُ ثَلَاثَ لَحَاتٍ** [And he struck it three blows]. (TA.)

لَجَبٌ A crying, or vociferation; a clamour, or confused noise. (S, K.) The sound, or noise, of soldiers; and the neighing of horses. (TA.) Agitation, or commotion, of the waves of the sea. (K.) The rising of a clamour, or confused noise. (TA.) — **بَحْرٌ ذُو لَجَبٍ** A roaring, tumultuous, or boisterous, sea. (S.)

جَيْشٌ لَجِبٌ A clamorous, or noisy, army. (S, K.) — In like manner this epithet is applied to thunder, and to a cloud or rain accompanied with thunder; in each case after the manner of a rel. n. (TA.)

لَجَبَةٌ and **لَجَبَةٌ** and **لَجَبَةٌ** (S, K.) and **لَجَبَةٌ** [but see what is said respecting the last of the pls. mentioned below] and **لَجَبَةٌ** and **لَجَبَةٌ** (K) the last two from Th. (TA.) A sheep or goat (شاة, K), or a sheep only, not a goat, (ISk, S,) of which the milk has become little in quantity: (S, K:) or a sheep or goat (شاة) which has passed four months since her bringing forth, and of which the milk has in consequence dried up: (As, S:) or it is an epithet applied specially to a goat: (K:) a poet (Muhelhil, TA,) says,

- عَجِبْتُ أَبْنَاءُنَا مِنْ فِعْلِنَا
- إِذْ نَبِيعُ الْخَيْلِ بِالْبِعْزَى اللَّجَابِ

[Our sons wondered at our action, in our selling horses for goats of which the milk had become little, or dried up]: (S:) and contr., abounding with milk: (K:) a poet applies the two epithets **لَجَبَةٌ** and **حَاشِكَةٌ** to the same sheep or goat; but he may mean that her milk was little at one time, and abundant at another. (TA.) Pl. [of **لَجَبَةٌ**] **لَجَبَاتٌ** (S, K) and **لَجَبَاتٌ** (this being allowed by Mbr, agreeably with analogy, TA) and **لَجَبَاتٌ** (S, K): the last dev. with respect to rule; for by rule it should be **لَجَبَاتٌ**; unless it be originally a subst. used as an epithet, like as one says **إِمْرَأَةٌ كَلْبَةٌ**; or unless **لَجَبَةٌ** be a syn. of the sing. (S.) Sb says, that **لَجَبَاتٌ** is used as pl. because some of the Arabs used **لَجَبَةٌ** as sing. (TA.) — **اللَّجَبُ** [app. **اللَّجَبُ**, a quasi-pl. n.,] occurring in the following words of a trad., **فَيَبْدُو أَمْثَالُ اللَّجَبِ مِنَ الدَّهَبِ**, is said to be pl. of **لَجَبَةٌ**: or it is **اللَّجَبُ**, like as **قِصْعٌ** is pl. of **قِصْعَةٌ**. (TA.) — In a trad. respecting Ed-Dejjal, according to one reading, occur the words **بَلَجَتِي الْبَابِ**: but Aboo-Moosà says, that the right reading is with **ف** [instead of the **ب**, and with **ي** before it: i.e. **بَلَجَتِي الْبَابِ**: see art. **لَجَف**]. (TA.)

لَجَبَةٌ:

لَجَبَةٌ:

لَجَبَةٌ:

لَجَبَةٌ:

لَجَبَةٌ:

see **لَجَبَةٌ**.

مِنْجَابٌ An arrow feathered, but without the point: (K:) pl. **مَلَايِبٌ**. (TA.) **مِنْجَابٌ** is the more common word; and the **ل** appears to be substituted for the **ن**. (ISd.)

لجح

لُجْحٌ A thing in the lower part of a well, and of a valley, like what is called a **دَحْلٌ**: (S, K:) or, in the lower part of a well, and of a mountain, like a **نَقَبٌ**: (L:) originally **لُجْحٌ**, from which it is formed by transposition: (T:) pl. **أَلْجَاحٌ**. (L.)

لجذ: see **لجذ**.

لجد

1. **لَجَذٌ** (L, K,) aor. **لَجَذَ**, (K,) inf. n. **لَجِذٌ**; (L, K;) and **لَجَذَ**, aor. **لَجَذَ**; (K;) He ate (L, K) food. (L.) — He (a beast) began to pasture. (L, K.) — He (a beast) ate herbage: (L:) you say, when beasts have eaten herbage, **لَجَذَ الْكَلَا**: (S, L:) or ate it with the extremity of his tongue, (L, K,) it being such as did not allow him to take it with his teeth: (L:) accord. to As, **لَجَذَهُ** signifies i.q. **لَشَهُ** [he plucked it with the fore part of his mouth.] (S, L.) — He licked: in this sense, the inf. n. is **لَجِذٌ** and **لَجَذٌ**: (K:) you say, **لَجَذَ الْكَلْبُ الْإِنَاءَ**, inf. n. **لَجِذٌ** and **لَجَذٌ**, the dog licked the vessel (AHát, S, K) inside: (L:) [J says,] I have transcribed it from the Kitáb el-Abwáb, without having heard it: (S:) and **لَجَذَ الْكَلْبُ** the dog put his tongue into a vessel and lapped; as also **لَجَذَ** and **لَجِنَ**. (AA, L.) — He took little. (L, K.) — He asked often after having been given once: (K:) **لَجَذَنِي**, aor. **لَجَذَ**, inf. n. **لَجِذٌ**, signifies he asked me, and did so much, after I had given him: (S:) or he asked me after he had asked me and I had given him: (AZ, L:) or he asked me, and did so much, after he had asked me and I had given him. (As, L.) — He instigated; incited; excited. (K.)

لِجَازٌ Glue; syn. **غَرَاءٌ** [for which Freytag seems to have read **إِغْرَاءٌ**]. (K.)

دَابَّةٌ مِنْجَاذٌ A beast of carriage that takes the leguminous herbage with the fore part of its mouth, (K,) and the extremities of its teeth. (TA.)

نَبْتُ مَجْلُودٌ A plant which the teeth cannot

crop, by reason of its shortness, and which the camels therefore pluck with the fore part of the mouth. (L.)

[لجف]

لجر

لجن

See Supplement.]

لح

1. **لَحَحَ**, (S, L, K,) aor. **لَحَحَ**, inf. n. **لَحْحٌ**; (L;) and **لَحَّتْ**; (L;) [as also **لَحِخَتْ**]; His eyelids stuck together, by reason of a white thick matter collected in their corners: (S, L, K:) or, by reason of pain: or, by reason of many tears: (L:) the former is one of those verbs which retain their original forms, like **ضَبَبَ** in the phrase **ضَبَبَ الْبَلَدُ**, with the reduplication distinct: (S:) also, **لَحَّتْ عَيْنُهُ** his eye shed many tears, and its lids became thick, or rough; like **لَحَّتْ**. (L.) **لَحَّتِ الْقَرَابَةُ بَيْنَنَا**, inf. n. **لَحَّ**, The relationship between us was close. (Aboo-Sa'eed, K.) See **لَحَّ**.

4. **لَحَّ**, (inf. n. **لِحَاحٌ**, Msb,) It [a cloud] rained continually, or incessantly. (S, Msb, K.) Hence the phrase **لَحَّ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** [q.v. infra]. (Msb.) — **لَحَّ عَلَيْهِ**, (inf. n. **لِحَاحٌ**, L,) He importuned him; plied him; plied him hard; pressed him; pressed upon him; pressed him hard; was urgent with him; persecuted, or harassed, him, (L,) **بِالسَّأَلِ**, (S, L,) or **فِي السَّوَالِ**, (K,) in asking, begging, or petitioning; like **لَحَفَ**. (S, L, K.) **لَحَّ عَلَى غَرِيبِهِ** He pressed his creditor perseveringly, assiduously, or constantly. (L.) And **لَحَحْتُ عَلَى فُلَانٍ فِي الْإِتِّبَاعِ حَتَّى اخْتَلَفْتُهُ**, i.e. [I pressed upon such a one in following] until I made him to be behind me. (ISk, TA in art. **خَلَفَ**.) **لَحَّ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** [and **لَحَّ عَلَى شَيْءٍ**] He applied himself to a thing perseveringly, persistently, assiduously, or constantly, (Msb,) or incessantly. (L.) **لَحَّ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** He asked, begged, or petitioned, for a thing much, or frequently; as though he stuck to it. (L.) **لَحَّ عَلَى غَيْبِهِ** [and **لَحَّ عَلَى غَيْبِهِ**] He persevered, or persisted, in his error. (Msb, art. **مَدَى**.) — It (a cloud) remained, or stayed, **بِمَكَانٍ** in a place; like **لَثَّ**. (As, S.) — **لَحَّ**: He (a camel) was restive, or refractory, and would not move from his place; (S, L, K;) like as you say of a she-camel **خَلَّاتٌ**, (As, S,) and of a horse and the like **حَرَنٌ**: (As:) and **لَحَّتْ** she (a camel) did the same; (L, K;) accord. to some, and so used in a trad. (TA.) — **لَحَّتِ الْمَطِيُّ**: The beasts of carriage, or the