

الظُّغْنُ تَبُّعٌ † [As though his eye were a fathomless sea]: i. e., intensely black. (L.) — الطُّغْنُ تَبُّعٌ † The women in the camel-litters swim in the great expanse of mirage. (TA.) — لُجَّةُ الظُّلَامِ † The depth of the darkness. (TA.) — لُجَّةُ اللَّيْلِ † The depth of night; its intense darkness and blackness. (TA.) — جَمَلٌ أَدْمَرُنَجٌ † A deep black, or intensely black, camel. (K.) — لُجَّةٌ † and لُجٌّ † A numerous assembly, company, troop, or congregated body: (K:) from لُجَّةٌ with reference to the sea. (TA.) — لُجَّةُ أَمْرٍ † The main part of an affair. (TA.)

لُجَّةٌ: see لُجٌّ.

لُجِيٌّ (S, K.) and لُجِيٌّ (K.) and لُجَانٌ (L.) A vast and deep sea. (S, L, K.) In لُجِيٌّ, the first vowel is assimilated to the second to make the word more easy of pronunciation. (TA.)

لُجِيٌّ: see لُجِيٌّ.

لُجِيٌّ: see لُجِيٌّ.

لُجُوجَةٌ (in which the ة is added to give [double] intensiveness to the signification, S) and لُجَّةٌ (S, K) and لُجَانٌ (L, A.) [intensive] epithets from لَجَّ "he persisted, &c." [One who persists in an affair much: or who does so refusing to turn from it: or who does so even if it have become manifest that it is wrong: or who perseveres, or continues, much, in opposition, in contention, or the like: or who persists much, or is very pertinacious, in contention, or the like: or very contentious or litigious, or a great wrangler]. (S, M, K, &c.) The first is a masc. and fem. epithet: and is applied to a human being and to a horse. (TA.)

لُجُوجَةٌ: see لُجُوجَةٌ.

الْحَقُّ أَتَبُّعٌ وَالْبَاطِلُ لُجْنٌ (AZ, S) [Truth is apparent, manifest, or evident, or clear, and falsity is a cause of embarrassment, or hesitation, to the speaker]: i. e., the latter is agitated to and fro, without having utterance: (S:) or truth is lucid and direct, and falsity is confused and indirect. (TA.)

لُجْلُجَةٌ A mixture, or confusion, of voices or sounds. (L.)

لُجْلُجٌ One who speaks with an indistinct utterance: (TA:) or who has naturally a heavy tongue and a defective speech, (T,) so that he does not utter one part of what he says immediately after another, who has a natural hesitation in his speech: or who reiterates, or stammers, or stutters, (يَتَرَدَّدُ) in his speech: or, as some say, whose tongue rolls about between the sides of his mouth. (TA.)

## لج - لج

لُجُوجٌ: see لُجُوجٌ.

عَيْنٌ مُلْتَجَةٌ † An eye intensely black. (K.) — أَرْضٌ مُلْتَجَةٌ † Land intensely green, (K,) whether its herbage be tangled or not: or land of which the herbage is compact and tall and abundant. (TA.) — أَرْضٌ بَقْلًا مُلْتَجٌ † Land of which the leguminous plants are compact, or dense. (TA.)

لُجُوجٌ and لُجْنٌ and لُجْجٌ (S, L,) or لُجُوجٌ and لُجْنٌ and لُجْجٌ, [all three imperfectly declinable, as being generic proper names and of foreign origin, borrowed from the Persian language,] and لُجُوجٌ and لُجْنٌ and لُجْجٌ [which last is omitted in the CK] and لُجُوجِيٌّ (K) and لُجْنِيٌّ and لُجْجِيٌّ (TA,) ALOES-wood; syn. عُودُ الطَّبِيبِ (L,) or عُودُ الْبُخُورِ: (K:) or the wood of another tree with which one fumigates: (L:) a certain wood with which one fumigates. (S.) The ل and ي in لُجْجٌ and لُجْنٌ [and لُجُوجٌ] are augmentative letters added to make these words quasi-coordinate to the class of quinqueliteral-radical words: an augmentative letter is not used for such a purpose at the beginning of a word unless there is also with it another augmentative letter: and such, here, is the ن. (IJ.) Lh uses لُجُوجٌ and لُجْنٌ as epithets, writing عُودُ لُجُوجٍ and عُودُ لُجْنٍ &c. (TA.) The wood thus called has a very beneficial effect upon a relaxed stomach, (K,) when eaten; and of the beneficial effects for which it is most celebrated are those which it produces upon the brain and the heart, when used for fumigation and when eaten. (TA.)

## لجأ

1. لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ, aor. َ, (S, K,) inf. n. لُجُوءٌ (TA) or لُجْأٌ (S) and لُجُوءٌ (TA) and لُجْأٌ (S); and لُجْأٌ, aor. َ, (K,) inf. n. لُجُوءٌ (TA); and لُجْأٌ, aor. َ, (K,) inf. n. لُجُوءٌ (TA); (S, K:) He had recourse to it, or betook himself to it, or repaired to it, (i. e. a thing or a place, TA) for refuge, protection, preservation, concealment, covert, or lodging. (K.) See 4. — لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ, and لُجْأٌ, and لُجْأٌ, He relied upon, and sought aid from, him. (TA.) — لَجَأَ عَنْهُ, and لُجْأٌ, and لُجْأٌ, He declined, or turned away, from him, إِلَى غَيْرِهِ to another, [and had recourse to the latter.] (TA.)

2. لَجَأَ, inf. n. لُجْأَةٌ, He forced a person to do a thing against his will: (S, K:) or, to do a thing which was contrary to what it appeared to be. (AHeyth.) — لُجْأَةٌ is also explained as signifying The leaving one's property to some one or more of his heirs, in preference to, or to the exclusion of, the other or others. لَجَأَ He so left his property. (ISH.) — See 4.

4. لَجَأَهُ إِلَى شَيْءٍ He constrained, compelled, forced, drove, or necessitated, him to have recourse to, or to betake himself to, or to repair to, or to do, a thing; he impelled him, or drove him, against his will, to it, or to do it; (S, Mgh, Mgh, K, TA;) as also لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ. (Mgh, Mgh.) — لَجَأَ إِلَى اللَّهِ (S, K,) and لَجَأَ إِلَى اللَّهِ — and لُجْأٌ, and لُجْأٌ, (TA,) He referred, or committed, his affair to God. (S, K.) — لَجَأَهُ He protected him, defended him. (K.) Also said of a place, [It protected him; afforded him refuge.] (K, art. حرز.) — لَجَأَ إِلَى شَيْءٍ is also said when one has defended another, [as] in a place of refuge; [and app. may be rendered He caused him to have recourse to a thing, as to a place of refuge]. (TA.)

5: } see 1 and 4.  
8: }

لُجْأٌ (K, art. لُجْأٌ) and لُجْأٌ (S, K) and لُجْأٌ (S, K, art. لُجْأٌ; &c.) A place to which one has recourse for refuge, protection, preservation, concealment, covert, or lodging; a place of refuge; an asylum; a refuge. (S, K.) The hemzeh of the لُجْأٌ second is sometimes elided; and this is done to assimilate the word to لُجْأٌ, when it is used therewith; like as لُجْأٌ is written with hemzeh to assimilate it in the like case to لُجْأٌ. — لُجْأٌ is often applied to a man: and you say also, [Such a one is a good person to whom to have recourse for protection or concealment]. The pl. of لُجْأٌ is لُجْأَةٌ. (TA.) — لُجْأٌ † A wife. (L.) — An heir. (ISH.) [See 2.] — The frog: (K:) or a kind of tortoise, that lives on the land and in the sea: (M:) fem. with ة. (K.) The لُجْأَةُ of the sea (الْبَحْرِيَّةُ) is asserted to have a tongue in its breast, and to kill the animal that it strikes. (Dmr.)

لُجْأٌ: see لُجْأٌ and لُجْأٌ.

## لجب

1. لَجَبَ, aor. َ, inf. n. لُجْبٌ, It [a number of men] cried out, or vociferated; raised a clamour, or confused noise. (S, K.) See also art. لُجْبٌ. — لَجَبَ, inf. n. لُجْبٌ, It (a clamour, or confused noise,) rose. (TA.) — لَجَبَ, inf. n. لُجْبٌ, It (the sea) was agitated, or in commotion; its waves conflicting, or dashing together. (K.) — لَجَبَتْ, aor. َ, (inf. n. لُجُوبَةٌ, TA;) and لُجْبَتْ, inf. n. لُجْبٌ; She (a sheep or goat) had little milk; (S, K:) or her milk dried up, in consequence of her having passed four months since bringing forth. (S.) See لُجْبَةٌ. — In a trad. respecting Moses and the stone, occur the words, فَلَجَبَتْ ثَلَاثَ لُجَبَاتٍ, which I Ath says he cannot