

T. 1, p. 329, part. pass. Blamed, reprehensible.  
— *مُذَمِّمٌ* part. act. IV. f. Deserving of blame.—

*تَلَاوَمَ* VI. To blame one another.

*لَوْنٌ* Plur. *أَلْوَانٌ* Colour, external form, species; no verbal root; *مُخْتَلِفًا أَلْوَانُهُ* 16 v. 13, "Of different colours;" D. S. Gr. T. 2, pp. 79, 197, and 270.

*لَوَّى* aor. i. To twist, pervert, turn back (with acc. and *بِ* or *عَلَى*); *يَكُونُ أَلَسْتَهُمْ بِأَلِكِتَابِ* 3 v. 72, "They pervert the Scripture with their tongues;" this word is by some spelt *يَكُونُ* or *يَكُونُونَ*. *لَوَّى* n.a. The act of twisting or perverting.—*لَوَّى* II. To turn aside.

*لَاَءٌ* aor. i. To hinder.—*لَاَءٌ* or *يَا لَآءٌ* is called by grammarians a particle of desire, and may be rendered I wish, would that, or would to God! it is one of those particles which, like *أَنَّ*, require the noun following to be in the accus.; it takes the affixed pronouns as *لَاَءِي* etc.; it seems probable that this word is of Hebrew origin; D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 536, *note*.

*لَيْسَ* for *لَيْسَ* It was not, is not; a negative verb used only in the preterite, D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 262; *لَيْسَ* is one of those verbs known as *أَخَوَاتُ كَانَ* or sisters of *كَانَ*, which govern the attribute in the accusative; D. S. Gr. T. 2, p. 60.

*لَيْلٌ* comm. gend. generic noun, Night, also the civil day from sunset to sunset; Plur. nom. and gen. *لَيَالٍ* for *لَيَالِي* and *لَيَالِي*, acc. *لَيَالِي*. By night; D. S. Gr. T. 1, pp. 402 and 410; see also *مَتَانٍ* rt. *لَيْلَةٌ* noun of unity, A night.

*لَيْلًا* Lest, for *لَاَ أَنْ لَا*; at 57 v. 29 the *لَا* of *لَيْلًا* is said to be redundant, *لَيْلًا يَعْلَمُ* must therefore be translated "That they may know;" D. S. Gr. T. 2, p. 490, *note*.

*لَيِّنٌ* aor. i. To be or become soft; to be mild towards (with *لِ*). *لَيْنَةٌ* A kind of Palm-tree. *لَيِّنٌ* Soft, gentle.—*لَانَ* IV. To soften (with *لِ*); *لَانَا* for *أَلَانَا* 34 v. 10, "We rendered soft."

م

*مَا* for *مَا* q.v.

*مَا* conjunctive pronoun, That which, which, that, what, whatsoever, as, in such a manner as, as much as, as far as; *مَا دُمْتُ* 5 v. 117, "As long as I remained;" *مَا مَكَأَ* 2 v. 24, "A parable of any kind whatsoever;" *مَا* does not as a rule refer to reasonable beings, but instances to the contrary sometimes occur, thus *فَاتَّكِبُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ* 4 v. 3, "Then marry such (women) as may be agreeable to you;" it is used in the formula of admiration, *فَمَا*

*أَصْرَهُمْ* 2 v. 170, "How great will be their sufferings;" it is one of those particles which in conditional propositions govern the verb in the conditional mood; when affixed to *أَنَّ*, *إِنَّ*, and such like particles, it destroys the effect which they have of putting the noun following them in the accusative; it is frequently a mere expletive, see *لَمَّا*, when placed between a preposition and its complement it is invariably so, Ex. *فَبِمَا رَحْمَةٍ مِنَ اللَّهِ* 3 v. 153, "For by the mercy of God;" When used