

camels, were fatigued, and became slow, or tardy. (K.) — **إِطْعَمَ** † It (a saddle of the kind called قَتَب, L, K, and a رَحْل, and a horse's saddle, L) rounded the back. (L, K.) See **مُنْحَاة**.

R. Q. 1. اَلْحَلُّوْا, (K,) and تَلَحَّلُوْا, (S, K,) *They remained fixed, or firm, in their place; did not quit it.* (S, K.) — تَلَحَّلَ He (a camel) *stayed, and remained fixed, or firm.* (L.) — Also تَلَحَّلُوْا *They became dispersed; formed by transposition from تَحَلَّلُوْا.* (L.)

**R. Q. 2:** See R. Q. 1.

هُوَ أَبْنُ عَمِّي لَحًا [He is my cousin on the father's side,] closely related : (S, K :) from the phrase لَحِثْتُ عَيْتَهُ. (S.) Here لَحًا is put in the acc. case as a denotative of state, because what precedes it is determinate. (S.) And you say هُوَ أَبْنُ عَمْرٍ لَحٍ [He is a cousin on the father's side,] closely related, (S, K,) in an indeterminate phrase employing لَحٍ as an epithet to عَمْرٍ. (S.) You say the same in the case of the fem. and dual and pl.; (S;) making no difference between the sing. and dual and pl. and fem. (L) Lh says, that one says, [of two persons who are cousins, one to the other,] هُمَا أَبْنَا عَمْرٍ لَحٍ, and هُمَا ابْنَا خَالَةٍ; but not هُمَا عَمَّةٌ لَحًا, nor هُمَا ابْنَا خَالٍ لَحًا. (L) When the ابنُ عَمْرٍ is not in the state termed لَح, but is of the عَشِيرَةٍ, you say هُوَ أَبْنُ عَمْرِ الْكَلَالَةِ, and ابْنُ عَمْرِ الْكَلَانَةِ. (S, K.) [See also دَنِيًّا; and the contr., ظَهْرًا.]

لَاح and لَحَلَ: see لَاح.

لَاَح (S, K) and نَحْج and نَحْج (K) A strait, or confined, place. (S, K.) Also, لَاَح, A valley with tangled, confused, intertwined, or complicated, trees, which stick together: or strait, or confined, and abounding with tangled trees, and stones. In both senses, applied to a place and a valley, it is also written لَاَح, with ح. (L.) [See لَاَح.]

أَلْحُ [More, and most, importunate, pressing, persevering, &c.]. (TA, art. *خَفَس*; see the same article in the present work.)

ملح That stands still by reason of fatigue, and will not move from its place. (TA.) — A beast of carriage which, when it lies down, remains immovable, and will not be roused up. (L.)

**مِنَاحٌ** A cloud continually, or incessantly, raining. (L.) — A man [very] importunate, pressing, persevering, assiduous, or constant, in asking, begging, petitioning, or seeking. (L.) — **رَحَى** **مِنَاحٌ عَلَى مَا تَطْحَنُهُ** (§) A mill-stone that presses hard upon that which it grinds. (A.) —

‡ A saddle of the kind called قَتَب *that wounds the back*; (K;) *that wounds the camel's withers*; (S;) *that sticks close to the camel's back, and wounds it*; and in like manner a saddle of the kind called رَحْل, and a horse's saddle. (L.)  
— Whatever is *slow, or tardy*. (L.)

الحب

1. لَحَبَ, aor. -, (S, K,) inf. n. لَحَبٌ; (S;) and لَحَبَ; (K;) *He trod, and passed along, a road, such as is termed لَحَبٌ, (S, K,) or simply, a road. (TA.)* So also التَّحَمَ. Lth.) = لَحَبَهُ and لَحَبَهُ *He smote him with a sword: (K:)* or wounded him with it. (Th.) — لَحَبَهُ and لَحَبَهُ *He made a mark, or impression, upon it. (K.)* — *He flogged him with whips, and made marks, or scars, upon him. (TA.)* — لَحَبَهُ, (inf. n. لَحَبٌ, TA,) *He cut it (i.e. flesh-meat) lengthwise. (K.)* — لَحَبَ (inf. n. لَحَبٌ, TA,) *He stripped off meat from the bone. (S, K.)* — *He (a butcher) took what was on the back of the slaughtered camel. (TA.)* — *He peeled a stick or the like, (S,) or anything. (TA.)* — *It (the portion next the back-bone, on either side, of a horse, (K,) or his rump, TA) was smooth, and sloping downwards: syn. إِمْلَأْسٌ فِي حُدُودٍ. (K.)* — لَحَبَ, aor. -, inf. n. لَحُوبٌ, *It (a road) became conspicuous, clear, or open: (K:) as though it peeled [the surface of] the ground. (TA.)* — لَحَبَ, inf. n. لَحَبٌ, *He made a road conspicuous, or clear. (K, TA.)* So in the saying of Umm-Selmeh to 'Othmán *لَا تَغْفُ طَرِيقًا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَحَبًا*, *Do not thou efface a road which the Apostle of God, &c., made conspicuous, or clear. (TA.)* = لَحَبَ (inf. n. لَحَبٌ, TA,) + *Inivit feminam. (K.)* See لَحَبَ. — لَحَبَ بِهِ الْأَرْضَ *He threw him down prostrate upon the ground. (K.)* — لَحَبَ, (inf. n. لَحَبٌ, TA,) *He (a man) passed, or went along, through the land: (TA:) or he went right on, or straight on: (S, K:) or he hastened in his pace; went quickly. (K.)* = لَحَبَ, aor. -, [inf. n. لَحَبٌ,] *He (a man) became emaciated by reason of old age, (S, K,) and weakness. (TA.)*

2: } see 1.  
8: }

لَحَبٌ and لَاحِبٌ (S, K: the latter word of the measure فاعِل in the sense of the measure مفعول i.e. مَلْحُوبٌ (S) and مَلْحَبٌ (K) A conspicuous road: (S, K:) a wide, extended, road, that is not interrupted. (TA.)

نَحِيبٌ A she-camel having little flesh in her back: (A'Obeyd, S, K:) originally, it seems, in the sense of مَنُحُوبٌ, as though meaning "peeled"

by travel; and afterwards, its original attributive character being forgotten among a people, used without *ṣ* [when not preceded by the noun which it qualifies, as when preceded by that noun]. (T.A.)

لَحَبْ: see لَاحِبْ.

**مَنْبُ** *Anything with which a thing is cut or peeled: (S, K:) cutting, or sharp, iron. (TA.)*  
 — + *A great reviler, or vilifier, of obscene tongue. (S, K.)* — + *A chaste, or an eloquent, tongue. (T.)*

مَنْحُوبٌ *Smooth, and sloping downwards*: an epithet applied to the portion next the back-bone, on either side, [or to the rump,] of a horse. (TA.) [See an ex. voce قَصَبٌ.]—A man of little flesh; emaciated: as though peeled. (TA.)

مُحَبَّبٌ *Cut in pieces*: syn. مُقَطَّعٌ. (§.) —  
See بَحَبٌ.

لحت

1. **لَحَتَ**, aor. **لَحَ**, (inf. n. **لَحْتُ**, TA,) *He beat, struck, or smote*, a person with a staff, or stick. (K.) = **لَحَتَ**, aor. **لَحَ**, (inf. n. **لَحْتُ**, TA,) *He peeled, or unbarked*, a staff, or stick : (K:) or *sawed it, and peeled, or unbarked it*: as also **لَحَتَ**. (IAqr.) — **هَذَا رَجُلٌ لَا يَضُرُّكَ عَلَيْهِ نَحْتًا** (IAqr.) — **مَا يَزِيدُكَ عَلَيْهِ نَحْتًا لِلشَّعْرِ وَلَحْتًا لَهُ** expl. by **لَحْتًا** ! [This is a man than whom none will be more useful to thee in the trimming of verses : **يَضُرُّكَ**, which is written without the syll. points, is probably a mistake for **يَضُرُّكَ** : see art. **ضر**]. (IAqr.) — **لَحَتَهُ بِالْعَدْلِ**, aor. **لَحَ**, inf. n. **لَحْتُ**, [He trimmed him with reproof]: a phrase similar to that immediately preceding. (TA, app. from IAqr.) — **لَحَتَهُ**, aor. **لَحَ**, inf. n. **لَحْتُ**, † *He took what he had, leaving him nothing*; as also **لَحَتَهُ**. (TA.) = **لَحَتَ** *Inivit puellam*: as also **لَحَتَ**, but this latter is not so well known. (TA, art. **لَحَتَ**.)

صَادِقٌ i.q. بَرْدٌ بَحْتُ لَحْتُ (Sgh, K;) [i.e., *Vehement, or intense, cold*: see بَحْتُ and see also لَحْتُ]. لَحْتُ is here a mere imitative sequent. (TA.)

## 7.

1. لَحَجَ aor. - , (inf. n. لَحَجٌ, S.) *It (a sword, S, K, or other thing, S) stuck fast in the scabbard, (S, K,) and would not come forth; like* لَصَبَ. (S.) — لَحَجَ الْخَاتَمُ فِي الإصْبَعِ *The seal-ring stuck fast upon his finger. (A.)* — لَحَجَ بَيْنَهُمُ *Evil stuck fast between, or among, them. (TA.)* — لَحَجَ بِمَكَانٍ *He clave fast to a place; kept fast, or close, to it. (TA.)* — لَحَجَ فِي الْأَمْرِ