

ل

The twenty-third letter of the alphabet; called *لام*. It is one of the letters termed *مَجْهُورَةٌ*, or vocal, and also belongs to the class of *الحُرُوفُ الذَّقِيَّةُ*, or *ذَوَلِقِيَّةٌ*, i.e. letters pronounced by means of the tip of the tongue and the lip; it is one of the letters of augmentation. = As a numeral it denotes *thirty*. = For the particles *لَ*, *لِ*, *لَا*, &c., see Supplement.

لَ

Accord. to some, the words of this art. are from a trilateral root, augmented: AAF, for instance, says that they belong to the same class as *سَطَرَ* [in which the *ر* is added to the root.] TA.)

R. Q. 1. *لَافًا*, (TA,) and *تَلَّافًا*, (S, K,) † It (a star, and the moon, TA, and lightning, S, K, and fire, TA) *shone, glistened, or was bright*: (K:) or *shone with flickering light*. (TA.) — *لَافَاتِ النَّارِ*, inf. n. *لَافَةٌ*, † *The fire burned brightly*: (K:) and *تَلَّافَاتٌ* it *blazed*. (TA.) — *لَافًا* *الدَّمْعِ*, inf. n. as above, † *He let fall the tears* (K) *upon his cheeks like pearls*. (TA.) — *لَافَاتٌ* *بِعَيْنَيْهَا* † *She (a woman) opened her eyes wide, and looked intently*. (K.) — *لَافًا* *بِذَنْبِهِ* † *He (a bull, or a wild bull, ثَوْرٌ وَحْشِيٌّ, (TA,) or an antelope, K), ragged his tail*. — *لَا آتِيكَ مَا لَافَاتِ* *الْفُورِ بِأَذْنَابِهَا*, (Lh,) or *لَا أَفَعَلُهُ*, (S,) *I will not come to thee, or I will not do it, while the gazelles wag their tails*: [i.e., I will never come to thee]. (Lh, S.) A proverb. (TA.) — *لَافَاتِ الْعَنْزِ* † *The she-goat, or doe, desired the male*. (K.)

R. Q. 2. See 1. — Also *It* (the *سَرَاب* [or mirage]) [moved to and fro, undulated, or] *came and went*. (S in art. رَق.)

لَوْوَةٌ A pearl: pl. *لُؤْلُؤٌ* (S, K) and *لَافِيٌّ*: (S:) [or rather, *لُؤْلُؤٌ* is a coll. gen. n., of which *لَوْوَةٌ* is the n. un.]. — Also, † *A wild con*; syn. *بَقْرَةٌ وَحْشِيَّةٌ* [a species of bovine antelope]. (K.)

Bk. I.

لَوْنِيٌّ, and *لَوْنَانٌ*, [A colour like that of pearls]. (K.) Ibn-Aḥmar uses the former epithet as a fem. (TA.)

لَافَانٌ: see preceding paragraph; and *لَافَانٌ*.

لَافَانَةٌ [contr. to analogy, unless the radical letters be *لَافَانٌ*] *The trade of a seller of pearls*. (K.)

لَافَانَةٌ: see *لَافَانٌ*, below.

لَافَانٌ (Fr, S, K) and *لَافَانَةٌ* and *لَافَانَةٌ*, (K,) all contr. to analogy [if the radical letters be *لَافَانٌ*], and the last a strange form, mentioned by few authors, and disapproved by most: (TA:) the regular form would be *لَوْنِيٌّ*; not *لَافَانٌ*, as J asserts it to be, [unless the radical letters be *لَافَانٌ*], nor *لَافَانٌ* (K) [unless it be from a trilateral root, augmented, and thus rendered a quasi-quadrilateral-radical; (see a remark at the head of this art.; and see *حَيَّةٌ*); in which case, either the added letter or the last radical letter may be omitted in the formation of this epithet]: (K:) *A seller of pearls*. (S, K.)

لَافَانَةٌ: see *لَافَانٌ*. — Also, *A perfect, or complete, rejoicing*. (K.) [It may be an inf. n.]

لَافَاتٌ

See art. أَلَتْ.

لَافَاتٌ

See art. لَوْشٌ.

لَافَاتٌ

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See Supplement.]

لَافَاتٌ

See art. لَافَاتٌ.

لَافَاتٌ

لَافَاتٌ

See Supplement.]

لَب

1. [*لَبَّ*, originally *لَبَّبَ*,] sec. pers. *لَبَّبَتْ*, (S, K,) the most common form of the verb, (TA,) and [*لَبَّ*, originally *لَبَّبَ*, like *حَبَّ*, originally *حَبَّبَ*, q.v.,] sec. pers. *لَبَّبَتْ*, aor. *لَبَّبَ*, (S, K,) in the dial. of El-Hijáz, deviating from rule as aor. of the latter form of the verb; (TA;) inf. n. *لَبَابَةٌ* (S, K) and *لَبَّ* and *لَبَّ*; (TA;) and *لَبَّ*, aor. *لَبَّبَ*, in the dial. of Nejd; like *فَرَّ*, aor. *يَفِرُّ*; (TA;) and [*لَبَّ*], sec. pers. *لَبَّبَتْ*, aor. *لَبَّبَ*; [contr. to analogy;] (Yz;) and [*لَبَّ*], sec. pers. *لَبَّبَتْ*, aor. *لَبَّبَ*; [agreeably with analogy;] (Yoo;) *He was, or became, possessed of لَبَّ*, i.e., *understanding, intellect, or intelligence*. See *لَبَّ*. (S, K.) It has been said by some (as the authors of the T, the S, &c.) that *لَبَّبَتْ*, aor. *لَبَّبَ*, has not its like among the class of reduplicative verbs; i.e., in being of the measure *فَعَّلَ* in the pret., and *يَفْعَلُ* in the aor.: but three similar verbs have been mentioned; namely, *دَمَمَتْ*, *عَشْرَتْ*, and *عَزَزَتْ الشَّاةُ* (meaning “the ewe, or goat, became scant in her milk”). (TA.) [This, however, is a mistake: the assertion relates to *تَلَبَّبَتْ* having for its aor. (regularly) *تَلَبَّبَ*: see *دَمَّرَ*, aor. *يَدْمُرُ*.] = *لَبَّ*, aor. *لَبَّ*; and *لَبَّبَ*; *He* (a goat, and sometimes *لَبَّبَ* is used in the same sense with reference to a buck-antelope,) *uttered a cry, or sound, at rutting-time*. (TA.) = *لَبَّ* *الْوَزَّ* *He broke the almond and took forth its kernel*. (TA.) — *لَبَّ*, (K,) sec. pers. *لَبَّبَتْ*, aor. *لَبَّبَ*, inf. n. *لَبَّ*, (S,) *He struck him upon the part called the لَبَّة*; (S, K;) i.e., *the pit above the breast, between the collar-bones; the place where camels are stabbed*. (TA.) = *لَبَّ*, aor. *لَبَّبَ*, *It (a house) faced, was opposite to, or stood over against, another house*. (Kh, S, K.) = See 4.