(K:) or, as also * the second, he made [or constructed] a wall with يَلَاط : (IDrd, TA:) or * the second, he made a house plain, or even. (TA.)
He struck him, or it, with the يَلْط [q. v.]. (TA.)

2: see 1, in three places. The vulgar phrase signifies Make thou fast the ship; as though it were an order to make it cleave to the ground. (TA.) [You say, بَلَّطُ السَّفِينَةَ فِي الرَّمْل, meaning He ran the ship aground upon the sand.]

3. ناگون بنی فاری بنی فاری بنی فاری بنی فاری . of men, alighted with the sons of such a one, each party to oppose the other, upon the ground: (K, * TA:) from باط الغون isgnifying the "earth," or "ground;" or "even, smooth ground." (TA.) , بالط الغور (K,) inf. n. غبالطة , (S,) The people, or company of men, contended, one with another, in fight with swords, (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also (S, * K, TA,) upon the feet; when the people are riders. (TA.) *He fled from me*, (AHn, K,) and went away in the land : (AHn, TA:) or he left me; quitted me. (TA.)

4. أَبْلُطُ He clave to the [ابْلُطُ i. e.] earth, or ground; (K;) said of a man: (TA:) he became bankrupt, or insolvent, or reduced to a state of difficulty or poverty, or without any property, and clave to the الله عند (AHeyth:) he became poor, and his property went away; as also i. (S, K:) so says Ks; and AZ says the like: (S:) or he became poor; or had little property. (TA.) (S, K:) so says Ks; and AZ says the like: (S:) or he became poor; or had little property. (TA.) (TA.) (The robber left the people, or company of men, upon the surface of the ground, and left them not anything: (Lh, TA:) or simply, left them not anything. (K.) (F. The rain fell upon the bar left mass seen upon it. (TA.) See also 1.

6: sce 3.

i. q. بَنُطُ * [An axe;] i. q. بَنُطُ * (K, TA;) i. e. the iron instrument with which the barks and planes (يَضُوط) [a branch of a tree]: an Arabic word: the vulgar call it * بَنْطَةُ [now mostly applied to a battle-axe; in Turkish [Number 2014]. (TA.) AHn says, An Arab of the desert quoted to me,

[And the axe pares off the knobs, or knots, of the tree called farfár]: حَدَدَة [the sing. of عَدَدَ signifying a knob (سَلْعَة) in a tree; or a knot; which is cut off, and whereof vessels are shaped out, so that they are variegated and beautiful. (TA.)

بَلْطُ see . بَلْطُ see . بَلْطُةُ

The labrus Niloticus;] a kind of fish that is found in the Nile, said to eat of the leaves of Paradise: it is the best of fish: and they liken to it him who is rising out of childhood, in a state of youthfulness and tenderness or delicateness. (TA.)

Bk. I.

The earth, or ground: (TA:) or even, smooth ground. (K, TA.) _ The face, or surface, of the earth, or ground : (K:) or the part where what is hard, thereof, i. e. of the earth or ground, ends: (AHn, K:) or the hard part of the exterior thereof. (A, TA.) _ [Flag-stones, or flat stones for pavement; and baked bricks for pavement; (a coll. gen. n., of which the n. un. is with 5;)] stones, (S, Msb, K,) and any other things, (Msb,) which are spread in a house (S, K) &c., (S,) or with which a house is spread or paved. (Msb.) __ Any ground, or floor, paved with such stones, or with baked bricks; (K;) [a pavement.] _ You say with respect to a niggardly and mean man, مَا ذَا يَأْخُذُ الرِّيحُ مِنَ البَلَاطِ (What will the wind take from the pavement?]. (TA.) _ And tA man poor, or in want. (TA.) _ And إِنَّهَا حَسَنَةُ البَلَاط إذَا جَرِدَتْ t Verily she is goodly, or beautiful, in skin when she is stripped. (TA.)

[The acorn;] a certain thing well known; (S;) the fruit, or produce, of a kind of tree, [namely, the oak,] which is eaten, (Mgh, Msb,) sometimes, (Msb,) and with the bark of which one tans, (Mgh, Msb,) sometimes: (Msb:) or [the oak; or this kind of tree is properly called a kind of tree; the fruit, or produce, whereof they used as food, in ancient times; cold and dry (K, TA) in the second degree, or, as some say, in the first; or its dryness is in the third degree; or it is hot in the first degree; (TA;) heavy, coarse, (K, TA,) slow of digestion, bad for the stomach, occasioning headache, injurious to the bladder, but rendered good by its being roasted and having sugar added to it; (TA;) suppressing the urine, (K, TA,) and rendering it difficult; preventing exhaustion by loss of blood, and the emission of blood [from/ a wound]; good for hardnesses, with the fat of a kid; preventing the progress of [the disease in the mouth called] فلاع and قروح [app. a mistake for قروع [app. a mistake for فروع [app. a mistake for when it is burnt; preventing also excoriation, and poisons, and looseness of the bowels; and very nutritious when easily digested. (TA.) [See also _____ Forskål, in his Flora Aegypt., p. lvi., mentions this name as applied to The common ash-tree; fraxinus excelsior.] ____ بَلُوطُ الملك, according to some, The nalnut : accord. to others, the مَاهْبَلُوط [a Persian word, and also used by Arabs in the present day, applied to the chestnut]: as is said in the Minháj. (TA.) ____ applied in the present day to The] بَلُوطُ الأَرْض herb germander, or chamædrys;] a certain plant, the leaves of which resemble the sieve [or endive]: it is diuretic; aperient; and wasting to the spleen. (K.)

بَلَالِيطُ Level, or even, lands, or tracts of ground: (Ķ:) no sing. to it is known. (Seer.) [See also بَلَاطُ

مَبْلُطٌ and مُبْلُطٌ, as epithets applied to a man, part. ns. of أَبْلُطُ and أُبْلُطُ which see above.]

1.

is water or spittle; (Mşb;) and بلغ when it is water or spittle; (Mşb;) and بلغ when it is water or spittle; (Mşb;) and بلغه aor. -, inf. n. بلغه (Mşb;) and بنغه (S, Mşb, K;) and بنغه (IAar;) and بنغه (S, Mşb, K;) and TA in art. بنعه (S* and TA in art. بنعه (S* and TA in art. بنعه (S* and TA.) It is said in a proverb, المنابع (IAar, TA.) It is said in a proverb, أب يتنابع (IAar, TA.) It is said in a proverb, ريقا (IAar, TA.) It is said in a proverb, أب يتنابع (S* and TA.) It is said in a proverb, أب يتنابع (S* and TA.) It is said in a proverb, أب يتنابع (IAar, TA.) It is said in a proverb, أب يتنابع (IAar, for being a companion who does not swallow his spittle; meaning, t who does not restrain his anger]. (TA.) You say also, نابع اللغام (IAar). And ing He ate the morsel. (TA in art. بنع الطعام lowed the food without chewing it;] he did not chew the food. (TA.)

بلّع الشّيبُ فيه .
بلّع الشّيبُ فيه .
ببّليغ الشّيبُ فيه .
ببليغ .
ببليغ .
ببليغ .
ببليغ .
ببليغ .
ببلغ .
بالغ .</

[Hoariness, or grayness, or the like, had begun to appear, &c., upon me, and marred me]; making the verb trans. by ب because it has the meaning of قَدْ ٱلْهَتْ [it had given pain, and this verb is thus made trans.]; or substituting ب for verb is thus made trans.]; or substituting ب for on account of the measure, which would not be right if he said فَى (TA.) You say also, تبلغ لا فيه الشيب Hoariness appeared upon him. (IAar.)

4. ابلعه الشيء (Ṣ, Ķ, • TA) He made him to swallow the thing: (Ṣ, TA:) or he enabled him to swallow the thing. (Ķ, • TA.) You say, زيقى [Suffer thou me to swallow my spittle;] give thou me time to swallow my spittle. (Ķ, TA.)

5: see 1: and 2.

8: see 1, in three places.

Q. Q. 1. بَلَعَرَ: see 1, in two places. [The o in this word is generally held to be augmentative : see بَلُعَرْ.]

accord. d also to the (IAşr,K:) [* يَتُوَلَّعْ and * مَتْلَعْ (K) and * يَتُوَلْعَ : (IAşr,K:) [* يَتُوَلَّعْ isignifies the same :] and * (S and K in art. عَتْلَاً مَتْلَعْ (K) and * some to be augmentative, (TA,) and * plant, dive]: to the plant, K) and * plant, K) and * plant, K) and * plant, dive]: to the plant, dive]: (S in art. مَتْلَا عَنْ or voracious, or a great eater, who takes large mouthfuls, and is wide in the plant in art. عَنْ إَنْ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَهُ اللَّهُ اللللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَهُ اللَهُ اللَّهُ اللَهُ اللل