

explain, unless the right reading be **فَلَحَّتْهُ ثَلَاثَ لَحَاتٍ** [And he struck it three blows]. (TA.)

لَجَبٌ *A crying, or vociferation; a clamour, or confused noise.* (S, K.) *The sound, or noise, of soldiers; and the neighing of horses.* (TA.) *Agitation, or commotion, of the waves of the sea.* (K.) *The rising of a clamour, or confused noise.* (TA.) — **بَحْرٌ ذُو لَجَبٍ** *A roaring, tumultuous, or boisterous, sea.* (S.)

جَيْشٌ لَجِبٌ *A clamorous, or noisy, army.* (S, K.) — In like manner this epithet is applied to thunder, and to a cloud or rain accompanied with thunder; in each case after the manner of a rel. n. (TA.)

لَجَبَةٌ and **لَجْبَةٌ** and **لَجْبَةٌ** (S, K) and **لَجْبَةٌ** [but see what is said respecting the last of the pls. mentioned below] and **لَجْبَةٌ** and **لَجْبَةٌ** (K) the last two from Th. (TA.) *A sheep or goat (شاة, K), or a sheep only, not a goat, (ISk, S,) of which the milk has become little in quantity: (S, K:) or a sheep or goat (شاة) which has passed four months since her bringing forth, and of which the milk has in consequence dried up: (As, S:) or it is an epithet applied specially to a goat: (K:) a poet (Muhelhil, TA,) says,*

- عَجِبْتُ ابْنَاؤُنَا مِنْ فِعْلِنَا
- إِذْ نَبِيعُ الْخَيْلِ بِالْبِعْزَى اللَّجَابِ

[Our sons wondered at our action, in our selling horses for goats of which the milk had become little, or dried up]: (S:) and contr., *abounding with milk: (K:) a poet applies the two epithets لَجْبَةٌ and حَاشِكَةٌ to the same sheep or goat; but he may mean that her milk was little at one time, and abundant at another.* (TA.) Pl. [of لَجْبَةٌ] **لَجَابٌ** (S, K) and **لَجَابَاتٌ** (this being allowed by Mbr, agreeably with analogy, TA) and **لَجَابَاتٌ** (S, K): the last dev. with respect to rule; for by rule it should be **لَجَابَاتٌ**; unless it be originally a subst. used as an epithet, like as one says **إِمْرَأَةٌ كَلْبَةٌ**; or unless **لَجْبَةٌ** be a syn. of the sing. (S.) Sb says, that **لَجَابَاتٌ** is used as pl. because some of the Arabs used **لَجْبَةٌ** as sing. (TA.) — **اللَّجَبُ** [app. **اللَّجَبُ**, a quasi-pl. n.], occurring in the following words of a trad., **فَيَبْدُو أَمْثَالَ اللَّجَبِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ**, is said to be pl. of **لَجْبَةٌ**: or it is **اللَّجَبُ**, like as **قِصْعٌ** is pl. of **قِصْعَةٌ**. (TA.) = In a trad. respecting Ed-Dejjál, according to one reading, occur the words, **بَلَجِيَّتِي الْبَابِ**; but Aboo-Moosà says, that the right reading is with **ف** [instead of the **ب**, and with **ي** before it: i.e. **بَلَجِيَّتِي الْبَابِ**: see art. **لَجَف**]. (TA.)

لَجْبَةٌ: }
لَجْبَةٌ: }
لَجْبَةٌ: } see **لَجْبَةٌ**.
لَجْبَةٌ: }
لَجْبَةٌ: }

مِنْجَابٌ *An arrow feathered, but without the point: (K:) pl. مَلَا جَيْبٍ.* (TA.) **مِنْجَابٌ** is the more common word; and the **ل** appears to be substituted for the **ن**. (ISd.)

لجج

لَجَجٌ *A thing in the lower part of a well, and of a valley, like what is called a دَحَل: (S, K:) or, in the lower part of a well, and of a mountain, like a نَقْب: (L:) originally لَجَجٌ, from which it is formed by transposition: (T:) pl. أَلْجَاجُ.* (L.)

لججد: see لجدد.

لجد

1. **لَجَدٌ**, (L, K,) aor. َ, (K,) inf. n. لَجَدُ; (L, K;) and **لَجَدٌ**, aor. َ; (K;) *He ate* (L, K) food. (L.) — *He (a beast) began to pasture.* (L, K.) — *He (a beast) ate herbage: (L:) you say, when beasts have eaten herbage, لَجَدَ الْكَلْبُ: (S, L:) or ate it with the extremity of his tongue, (L, K,) it being such as did not allow him to take it with his teeth: (L:) accord. to As, لَجَدُهُ signifies i.q. لَسَهُ [he plucked it with the fore part of his mouth.] (S, L.) — He licked: in this sense, the inf. n. is لَجَدٌ and لَجَدٌ: (K:) you say, لَجَدَ الْكَلْبُ الْإِنَاءَ, inf. n. لَجَدٌ and لَجَدٌ, the dog licked the vessel (AHát, S, K) inside: (L:) [J says,] I have transcribed it from the Kitáb el-Abwab, without having heard it: (S:) and لَجَدَ الْكَلْبُ the dog put his tongue into a vessel and lapped; as also لَجَدٌ and لَجِنٌ. (AA, L.) — He took little. (L, K.) — He asked often after having been given once: (K:) **لَجَدْنِي**, aor. َ, inf. n. لَجَدٌ, signifies he asked me, and did so much, after I had given him: (S:) or he asked me after he had asked me and I had given him: (AZ, L:) or he asked me, and did so much, after he had asked me and I had given him. (As, L.) — He instigated; incited; excited. (K.)*

لَجَادٌ *Glue; syn. غَرَاءُ [for which Freytag seems to have read إِغْرَاءُ].* (K.)

دَابَّةٌ مَلْجَاذٌ *A beast of carriage that takes the leguminous herbage with the fore part of its mouth, (K,) and the extremities of its teeth.* (TA.)

ثَبْتُ مَجْلُودٌ *A plant which the teeth cannot*

crop, by reason of its shortness, and which the camels therefore pluck with the fore part of the mouth. (L.)

[لجف

لجر

لجن

See Supplement.]

لح

1. **لَحَحْتُ عَيْنَهُ**, (S, L, K,) aor. تَلَحَّحُ, inf. n. لَحْحٌ; (L;) and لَحَّتْ; (L;) [as also لَحِحْتُ;] *His eyelids stuck together, by reason of a white thick matter collected in their corners: (S, L, K:) or, by reason of pain: or, by reason of many tears: (I:) the former is one of those verbs which retain their original forms, like ضَبَبَ in the phrase ضَبَبَ الْبَلَدُ, with the reduplication distinct: (S:) also, لَحَّتْ عَيْنُهُ his eye shed many tears, and its lids became thick, or rough; like لَحَّتْ. (L.) — لَحَّتِ الْقَرَابَةُ بَيْنَنَا, inf. n. لَحٌّ, The relationship between us was close. (Aboo-Sa'eed, K.) See لَحٌّ.*

4. **لَحَّحَ**, (inf. n. إِلْحَاحٌ, Mšb,) *It [a cloud] rained continually, or incessantly.* (S, Mšb, K.) Hence the phrase **لَحَّحَ عَلَيَّ شَيْءٌ** [q.v. infra]. (Mšb.) — **لَحَّحَ عَلَيَّ**, (inf. n. إِلْحَاحٌ, L,) *He importuned him; plied him; plied him hard; pressed him; pressed upon him; persecuted, or harassed, him, (L,) بِالسَّأَلِ, (S, L,) or فِي السُّؤَالِ (K,) in asking, begging, or petitioning; like أَلْحَفَ. (S, L, K.)* **لَحَّحَ عَلَيَّ غَرِيْبِي** *He pressed his creditor perseveringly, assiduously, or constantly.* (L.) And **أَلْحَحْتُ عَلَيَّ فُلَانٌ فِي الْإِتْبَاعِ حَتَّى اخْتَلَفْتُهُ** [I pressed upon such a one in following] until I made him to be behind me. (ISk, TA in art. خلف.) **لَحَّحْتُ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** [and فِي شَيْءٍ] *He applied himself to a thing perseveringly, persistently, assiduously, or constantly, (Mšb,) or incessantly.* (L.) **لَحَّحَ عَلَيَّ شَيْءٌ** *He asked, begged, or petitioned, for a thing much, or frequently; as though he stuck to it. (L.)* **لَحَّحَ عَلَيَّ غَيْبِي** [and فِي غَيْبِي] *He persevered, or persisted, in his error.* (Mšb, art. مَدَى.) — **أَلَّتْ**, (As, S.) — **لَحَّحَ** *He (a camel) was restive, or refractory, and would not move from his place; (S, L, K;) like as you say of a she-camel خَلَّاتُ, (As, S,) and of a horse and the like حَرَنَ: (As;) and she (a camel) did the same; (L, K;) accord. to some, and so used in a trad. (TA.) —* **لَحَّتِ الْمِطْيَةُ** *The beasts of carriage, or the*