

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

R. Q. 1. **لَحَلَّوْا**, (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 **تَلَحَّلُوْا**. (L.)

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

هُوَ ابْنُ عَمِّي لَحَا [He is my cousin on the father's side,] closely related: (S, K:) from the phrase **لَحَحَتْ عَيْنُهُ**. (S.) Here **لَحَا** is put in the acc. case as a denotative of state, because what precedes it is determinate. (S.) And you say **هُوَ ابْنُ عَمِّي لَحَا** [He is a cousin on the father's side,] closely related, (S, K,) in an indeterminate phrase employing **لَح** as an epithet to **عَمِّي**. (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 ابْنَا عَمِّي لَحَا**, and **لَحَا**; and in like manner **هُمَا ابْنَا خَالَاتِهِ لَحَا**; but not **لَحَا**, nor **ابْنَا عَمِّي لَحَا**. (L.) When the **ابن** is not in the state termed **لَح**, but is of the **عَشِيرَة**, you say **هُوَ ابْنُ عَمِّي الْكَلَالَةِ**, and **ابْنُ عَمِّي كَلَالَةٌ**. (S, K.) [See also **دِنْيَا**; and the contr., **ظَهْرًا**.]

لَا حَ: see **لَحَلَّ** and **لَحَجَّ**.

لَا حَ (S, K) and **لَحَلَّ** (K) A strait, or confined, place. (S, K.) Also, **لَا حَ**, 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 **لَا حَ**, with **ح**. (L.) [See **لَا حَ**.]

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

مُلِحَّ 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.)

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

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مَلْحَاخ † 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.)

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1. **لَحَبَّ**, aor. -, (S, K,) inf. n. **لَحَبٌ**; (S;) and **لَحَبَ**; (K;) He trod, and passed along, a road, such as is termed **لَحَب**, (S, K,) or simply, a road. (TA.) So also **الْحَبْر**. Lth.) = **لَحَبَهُ** and **لَحَبَ** He smote him with a sword: (K:) or wounded him with it. (Th.) — **لَحَبَهُ** and **لَحَبَ** 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 'Othmān, **لَا تُعَفِّ 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.
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لَا حَبَّ and **لَا حَبَّ** (S, K: the latter word of the measure **فَاعِلٌ** in the sense of the measure **مَفْعُولٌ**: i.e. **مَلْحُوبٌ**: S) and **مَلْحَبٌ** (K) A conspicuous road: (S, K:) a wide, extended, road, that is not interrupted. (TA.)

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

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

لَحَبٌ: see **لَا حَبَّ**.

مَلْحَبٌ 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.)

مَلْحُوبٌ 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 **قُضِبٌ**.] — A man of little flesh; emaciated: as though peeled. (TA.)

مُقَطَّعٌ Cut in pieces: syn. **مَلْحَبٌ**. (S.) — See **لَحَبٌ**.

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1. **لَحَّتْ**, aor. -, (inf. n. **لَحْتٌ**, TA,) He beat, struck, or smote, a person with a staff, or stick. (K.) = **لَحَّتْ**, aor. -, (inf. n. **لَحْتٌ**, TA,) He peeled, or unbarked, a staff, or stick: (K:) or saved it, and peeled, or unbarked it: as also **لَحَّتْ**. (IAar.) — **هَذَا رَجُلٌ لَا يَضِيرُكَ عَلَيْهِ نَحْتًا** ما يزيدك عليه نحتا للشعر ولحتا له expl. by **لَحَّتْ** [This is a man than whom none will be more useful to thee in the trimming of verses: **يضيرك**, which is written without the syll. points, is probably a mistake for **يَضُرُّكَ**: see art. **ضَر**]. (IAar.) — **لَحَّتَهُ بِالْعَدْلِ**, aor. -, inf. n. **لَحْتٌ**, [He trimmed him with reproof]: a phrase similar to that immediately preceding. (TA, app. from IAar.) — **لَحَّتَهُ**, aor. -, inf. n. **لَحْتٌ**, † He took what he had, leaving him nothing; as also **لَحَّتَهُ**. (TA.) = **لَحَّتْ** **Inivit puellam**: as also **لَحَّتْ**, but this latter is not so well known. (TA, art. **لَحَّتْ**.)

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

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