

of Taabbata-Sharran : (TA :) incorrectly written by ريش لغب (K). — لغب † Corrupt, or vitious, speech, or discourse; (K;) not rightly aimed, directed, or disposed; evil, bad, foul. (TA.) — كَفَّ عَنَّا لُغْبَكَ Turn away from us thine evil, corrupt, or foul, speech. (TA.) — (like وَغِبُّ, TA) and † لُغْبٌ † A weak, stupid, man. (S, K.) See an ex. voce كِتَابٌ. — لُغْبٌ The flesh that is between the ثَنَائِيَا, or four front teeth. (K.)

لُغْبٌ: see لُغْبٌ. — أَخَذَ بِلُغْبِ رَقَبَتِهِ He overtook him. (K.)

لُغْبٌ: see لُغْبٌ.

لُغْبَانٌ and † لُغْبَانٌ Fatigued, tired, or wearied; or so in the utmost degree. — سَاغِبٌ لُغْبٌ and سَعْبَانٌ لُغْبَانٌ: see art. سَعِبٌ. (TA, art. سَعِبٌ.) رِيَّاحٌ لُغْبٌ † [Languid winds]. (TA.)

لُغْبٌ: see لُغْبٌ.

لُغْبٌ: see لُغْبٌ.

لُغْبَةٌ: see 1.

لُغْبَانٌ: see لُغْبٌ.

لُغْبَةٌ [A cause of fatigue, tiring, or weariness]: from الإِعْبَاءُ as signifying [اللُغْبُ] (TA.)

لغث

لُغِيثٌ i.q. لُغِيثٌ, (from which it is formed by transposition, TA,) in its two meanings: (K:) wheat mixed with barley; like بُغِيثٌ: (TA:) [and food mixed with poison, by which vultures are killed].

لُغَاثٌ [pl. of لُغَاثٌ] Sellers of wheat mixed with barley; as also بُغَاثٌ. (L.)

لغد

1. لُغْدٌ, (aor. -, T, L, K, inf. n. لُغْدٌ, T, L,) He made camels to turn back to the right way, or road: (S, L, K:) or he made camels to keep to the road, or, to the right way. (T, L.) — لُغْدُهُ, inf. n. لُغْدٌ, He hit, or hurt, his لُغْدُودٌ. (IK†.)

لُغْدٌ and لُغْدُودٌ and لُغْدِيدٌ A certain portion of flesh in the حَلْقُ [or fauces]: or what resembles redundant portions of flesh within the ear [more fully described below]: or the flesh which surrounds the furthest part of the mouth, towards the حَلْقُ [or fauces]: (K:) pl. (of لُغْدٌ, S) and (of لُغْدُودٌ, S, and لُغْدِيدٌ, TA) لُغْدِيدٌ: (S, K:) or the لُغْدُودُ are portions of flesh by the لُغْدَةُ; also called لُغْدَانِيْنٌ [and لُغْدَائِدٌ]: (A'Obeyd, L:) or the لُغْدَائِدُ are what resemble redundant portions of flesh within the two ears, inside the mouth; also called the لُغْدَانِغٌ, and the لُغْدَانِيْنٌ: (Zj, in his Khalḳ el-Insán:) [see

الفُغْدَةُ:] or the portions of flesh that are between the حَنْكُ [here app. signifying the soft palate] and the side of the neck; as also the لُغْدُ: (S:) or outer part of the لُغْدَانِيْنٌ, which is a name given to the flesh between the نَكْفَتَانِ and the tongue, internally: (AZ, L:) or the لُغْدُ is in the place of the نَكْفَتَانِ, at the root of the neck; also called لُغْدُودٌ and لُغْدِيدٌ: (TA:) or the interior of the نَصِيْلُ [or part between the neck and head, beneath the jaw-bone,] between the حَنْكُ [here app. meaning as explained above] and the side of the neck; as also لُغْدِيدٌ, and لُغْدُودَانِ (JK,) for this description applies to two parts [corresponding each to the other, on the right and left]: (L:) [in the present day it is applied, with apparent correctness, to the gill, or gills, or flesh beneath the lower jaw, of a man or woman, whether in the middle or on either side, and more especially when large:] or the place where ends, at its lower part, the lobe of the ear; (AZ, L, K;) and also called the نَكْفَةُ: (AZ, L:) or the لُغْدُ and لُغْدَائِدُ are the roots of the two jaw-bones. (L.) — عِلْجٌ ضَخْمٌ — [A sturdy, and big, or coarse, man, large in the gills]. (A.) — سَبْنِي حَتَّى أَهْمَى لُغْدَهُ [He reviled me until he heated his gills; i.e.,] until he became hot (أَهْمَى) by reason of anger. (A.)

لُغْدِيدٌ and لُغْدُودٌ: see لُغْدٌ throughout.

لُغْدٌ: see لُغْدٌ throughout. — جَاءَ مُتَلَقِّدًا He came in a state of rage. (S, K.)

لغز

1. لُغْزُهُ, aor. -, (TK,) inf. n. لُغْزٌ, (IF, A, Mṣb, K,) He turned it from its proper mode or manner; distorted it. (IF, A, Mṣb, K, TA, TK.) — [Hence,] لُغْزٌ جَحْرَتُهُ, and لُغْزَهَا, He (a jerboa) made his burrows winding, or tortuous, and perplexing to the enterer thereof. And لُغْزٌ فِي حَفْرِهِ, and لُغْزٌ, He pursued a winding, or tortuous, course in his burrowing. (A.)

2: see 4.

3. رَأَيْتُهُ يُلَاغِزُهُ وَيُلَاغِزُهُ † [I saw him talking enigmatically, or obscurely, with him, or to him, and making signs with him, or to him.] (A, TA.) [See also 3 in arts. حَجْوٌ and عَى.]

4: see 1, in two places. — لُغْزٌ كَلَامُهُ, (A, K,) and لُغْزٌ فِي كَلَامِهِ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) signify alike: (K:) or the former, † He made his speech, or language, enigmatical, or obscure; not plain: (A:) and the latter, (S, A,) or both, (K,) he made his meaning enigmatical, or obscure, in his speech, or language; (S, A, K;) as also لُغْزٌ: (A:) or the second, he used parabolical language: (Mṣb:) or both, he concealed a meaning different from that which he made apparent: or he was

equivocal, or ambiguous, in his speech, or language, for the purpose of concealment: as in the following verse, cited by Fr:

• وَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُ النَّسْرَ عَزَّابِنَ دَائِيَةً •
• وَعَشَّشَ فِي وَكْرِهِ جَاشَتْ لَهُ نَفْسِي •

† [And when I saw that the vulture had overcome the raven, and nested in his nest, (lit., in his two nests,) my soul, or stomach, heaved thereat]: the poet likens hoariness to the vulture, because of its whiteness [or grayness]; and youthfulness to the black raven, because the hair of youth is black. (TA.) You say also, لُغْزٌ فِي يَمِينِهِ † He practised [equivocation, or ambiguity, (see لُغْزِيٌّ,) or] concealment, [by a mental reservation, or otherwise,] towards the person sworn to, in his oath: the doing of which is forbidden. (A.)

لُغْزٌ: }
لُغْزٌ: } see لُغْزٌ, throughout.
لُغْزٌ: }

لُغْزٌ (S, A, K) and لُغْزٌ and لُغْزٌ (K) and لُغْزٌ (S, A, K) and لُغْزِيٌّ (TA) A winding, or tortuous, excavation or burrow: this is the primary signification: (IAṣ, in explanation of لُغْزٌ:) the burrow of a jerboa, which he makes between the نَافِقَاءَ and قَاصِعَاءَ, burrowing strait downwards, and then turning crosswise to the right and left, so that his place becomes concealed: (S, K, TA:) or the burrow of the [lizard called] صَبِّ, and of the jerboa, (A, K,) and of the rat or mouse: (K:) pl. [of the first four] لُغْزَاتٌ. (S, A.) — Hence, (K,) لُغْزٌ † Winding, or tortuous, roads, or ways, perplexing to him who pursues them. (A, K.) You say, لُغْزٌ وَإِيَّاكَ † [Keep thou to the main road, and avoid the winding, or tortuous, by-ways, which perplex him who pursues them]. (A, TA.) — Hence also, (S,) لُغْزٌ (S, A, Sgh, Mṣb, K) [omitted in the copies of the K consulted by the author of the TA, through inadvertence, as he observes, but mentioned in the CK,] and لُغْزٌ [which is now the most common form] and لُغْزٌ and لُغْزٌ (Sgh, K) and لُغْزِيٌّ (S, K,) with tesheed to the غ, and not a dim., because the ي of the dim. does not occupy a fourth place, but like لُغْزِيٌّ, (Az, K,) and لُغْزِيٌّ, (S,) and لُغْزِيٌّ, (S,) and لُغْزِيٌّ, (S,) like لُغْزِيٌّ, (K,) [and app. لُغْزِيٌّ also, with tesheed, (see what follows,)] and لُغْزِيٌّ, (K,) † An enigma; a riddle; enigmatical, or obscure, language: (S, A, K:) or parabolical language: (Mṣb:) pl. (of the first four, K, TA) لُغْزَاتٌ. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) And in like manner, لُغْزِيٌّ, accord. to Z, with tesheed to the غ, mentioned by Sḅ with خَلِيطَاءَ, or, accord. to Az, without tesheed, [لُغْزِيٌّ], which he regards as the dim. of the form with tesheed, like as