

manner, A'Obeid, on the authority of Aṣ and of El-Aḥmar; (TA;) only Lth, of all whom he has heard, saying that it is لُقَطَةٌ, with sukoon; (Mgh, Mṣb;) and Fr: (TA:) IF and El-Fárabee and others mention only لُقَطَةٌ; and some reckon the pronunciation with sukoon as an error of the vulgar; and the reason is this; that the original word is لُقَاتَةٌ, which, in consequence of its being in frequent use, as applied to what is picked up in plundering, is contracted, sometimes, by the elision of the ة, into لُقَاتُ, and sometimes, by the elision of the ل, into لُقَطَةٌ; and if they made the ق quiescent, there would be two alterations in the word, and such double alteration does not exist in chaste language: (Mṣb:) IB, however, says that لُقَطَةٌ is correct; and he approves it; because لُقَطَةٌ has the sense of a pass. part. n., as in the instance of ضَحَكَةٌ; and لُقَطَةٌ has the sense of an act. part. n., as in the instance of ضَحَكَةٌ; and that it occurs in poetry: and I Ath observes, that some say thus; but that لُقَطَةٌ is more common and more correct. (TA.) Anything that is scattered, of ears of corn, or of fruit; n. un. with ة: (TA:) what is picked up, or taken from the ground, (S, Mṣb, K,) by men, (S,) of ears of corn; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also لُقَاتُ, with ḍamm: (S:) and لُقَاتُ, like سَحَابٌ, the ears of corn which the reaping-hooks miss, (AḤn, K,) and which men pick up. (AḤn.) What is picked up from a mine: (Mṣb:) pieces of gold found in a mine; (K;) or such are termed لُقَطٌ مَعْدِنٌ: (S:) or لُقَطٌ signifies pieces of gold, or of silver, like what are termed سُدْرٌ, and larger, in mines; which are the best thereof: and one says ذَهَبٌ لُقَطٌ: (Lth:) and مَلْتَقَطٌ, also, signifies gold found in a mine. (TA.) You say also, فِي هَذَا الْمَكَانِ لُقَطٌ مِنَ الْمَرْتَعِ In this place is some small quantity of pasturage. (S.) And فِي الْأَرْضِ لُقَطٌ لِلْمَالِ In the land is pasturage not much in quantity for the beasts. (TA.) The pl. is الْأَقَاتُ. (TA.)

لُقَطَةٌ: see لُقَطٌ, throughout the first sentence. — Accord. to Lth, it [also] signifies A man who repeatedly and perseveringly seeks after things to be picked up, and picks them up: (TA:) and some say, that لُقَطَةٌ signifies one who picks up: but the more common and correct signification of this latter is "property which is found," as before stated. (IAth.)

لُقَطَةٌ: see لُقَطٌ, throughout the first sentence: — and see لُقَطَةٌ.

لُقَاتُ: see لُقَطٌ, in the latter part of the paragraph.

لُقَاتُ: see لُقَطٌ, in three places.

لُقَاتُ: see 3. — [The act of picking up the

ears of corn which the reaping-hooks miss;] the act denoted in the explanation of لُقَاتُ. (JK, K, TA.) You say, هُوَ يَتَعَيَّشُ بِاللَّقَاتِ عَنِ اللَّقَاتِ [He constrains himself to obtain the means of life, or he obtains what is barely sufficient for his sustenance, by picking up, or gleaning, from the ears of corn which the reaping-hooks have missed]. (TK: but there given without any syll. signs.) [If the reading intended be بِاللَّقَاتِ عَنِ اللَّقَاتِ, the meaning of لُقَاتُ is The act of missing ears of corn with the reaping-hook; as is implied in the K, where لُقَاتُ is imperfectly explained: but this I think improbable.] لُقَاتُ and لُقَاتُ are [respectively] like حَصَادٌ [as signifying what is "reaped"] and حَصَادٌ [as signifying the act of "reaping"]. (TA.)

لُقَاتُ i.q. مَلْقُوطٌ; (Mṣb, K;) i.e. A thing that is picked up, taken up, raised, (Mgh,) or taken, (Mṣb, K,) from the ground, (Mgh, K,) or from a place where it was not thought to be. (Mṣb.) — And, generally, (Mgh,) A foundling; or child that is cast out, (Az, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and found by a man, (Az, TA,) or picked up; (S;) or because it is cast out with the object of its being picked up: (Mgh:) not what Lth asserts it to be; i.e. a child that is cast out in the roads, and there found, whose father and mother are unknown: of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ: (Az, TA:) and لُقَاتٌ signifies the same: (K:) [pl. of the former, لُقَاتٌ.] — Also, A well upon which one lights unexpectedly, or unawares, (Lth, K,) without seeking it. (Lth.)

لُقَاتَةٌ: see لُقَطٌ, first sentence, in four places.

لُقَاتَةٌ applied to a man, and to a woman, † Low, ignoble, base, vile, or mean; (K, TA;) as also لُقَاتَةٌ applied to a man; (TA;) and so لُقَاتٌ مَلْقُوطٌ, used together. (L in art. سقط.) It occurs in this sense preceded by سَقِيطَةٌ; but you say سَقِيطٌ when alone. (TA.)

لُقَاتُ: } see لُقَطٌ.
لُقَاتَةٌ: }

لُقَاتٌ and in an intensive sense لُقَاتٌ and [in a doubly intensive sense] لُقَاتَةٌ A man [who picks up things from the ground; and the second, who does so much, or often; and the third, who does so very much, or very often: or] who takes things from places where they were not thought to be: (Mṣb:) and all signify a man who picks up the ears of corn [that fall] when the crop is reaped, and [the fruit that falls] when the ripe dates are cut from the raceme: (TA:) and the first and second, a bird that picks up grains. (Mṣb.) — لُقَاتٌ سَقِيطَةٌ لُقَاتَةٌ For every saying that falls from one, there is a person who will

take it up: (Mṣb in art. سقط:) or for every word that falls from the mouth of the speaker, there is a person who will hear it and pick it up and publish it: (S, * K:) a proverb, (TA,) relating to the guarding of the tongue: (K:) the ة in لُقَاتَةٌ is to give intensiveness to the meaning, (Mṣb in art. سقط,) or for the purpose of assimilation: (Mṣb in that art., and in the present one:) if you say لُقَاتٌ ضَائِعٌ, or the like, you say لُقَاتٌ. (Mṣb in the present art.) — لُقَاتَةٌ الحَصَى لُقَاتَةٌ The قَانِصَةٌ [meaning stomach, &c.,] of a bird, (S, K,) in which pebbles become collected: (S:) or the omasum (قَبَّة) of a sheep or goat [and the corresponding ventricle of a camel, as is shown in the TA in art. حصل; also called لُقَاتَةٌ الحَصَى (see قَرِيحَاء);] because it conveys thereto whatever it eats of earth and pebbles; (A, TA;) as also اللَّقَاتَةُ [alone].

(TA.) = لُقَاتٌ also signifies † Any freedman, or emancipated slave: (K:) or the slave of a freedman: (S in art. مقط, and TA in art. سقط:) the slave of the لُقَاتٌ is called مَلْقُوطٌ; and the slave of the مَلْقُوطٌ is called سَقِيطٌ: and hence the saying, هُوَ سَقِيطٌ بِنِ مَلْقُوطِ بْنِ لُقَاتٍ. (K, TA [but in the CK, for هُوَ we find بِنُو, with the necessary difference in what follows it.]) See art. سقط. — See also لُقَيْطَةٌ: and see لُقَاتٌ, which may be a pl. of لُقَاتٌ; as in لُقَاتٌ, which is explained with الْأَقَاتُ.

لُقَاتَةٌ: see لُقَاتٌ, in two places: — and see also لُقَيْطَةٌ.

لُقَاتٌ pl. of لُقَطٌ, q.v. — † A small number of men, separated, or scattered, or dispersed. (S.) — [Also, perhaps as pl. of لُقَاتٌ, like as أَصْحَابٌ is pl. of صَاحِبٌ,] † The refuse, or lowest, or basest, or meanest sort, of mankind, or of people; (K, * TA;) as also لُقَاتٌ [which is doubtless a pl. of لُقَاتٌ, like as سَقَاتٌ is of سَاقِطٌ, and مَقَاتٌ of مَقَاطٍ]. (IAṣr, in TA, art. حشر.)

مَلْقُوطٌ [A place where a thing is picked up:] a place where a thing is sought, or to be sought: a mine: (TA:) [pl. مَلْقُوطٌ.] — أَصْبَحَتْ مَرَاعِيْنَا مَلْقُوطٌ مِنَ الْجَدْبِ Our places of pasturage became dried up, and destitute of herbage, by reason of the drought. (Aṣ.)

مَلْقُوطٌ A thing with which, (K,) or in which, (Jm,) one picks up, or takes up, from the ground; (Jm, K;) as also مَلْقُوطٌ. (TA.)

مَلْقُوطٌ: see مَلْقُوطٌ. — The [instrument called] مَلْقُوطٌ (K, TA,) with which hair is plucked up. (TA.)

مَلْقُوطٌ: see لُقَيْطٌ, in two places. I Ath explains مَلْقُوطٌ as signifying property found. (TA.)