

angle of the lower jaw: or the ramus thereof: or the flesh upon the hinder part thereof. See مَحْزُونٌ.

## لُط

1. لُطِبَ بِهِ He, or it, was cast, or thrown. (TA in art. حُشِفَ.)

## لُف

1. لُفِّبَ عَلَيْهِ, (inf. n. لُفِّبَ, §,) and تَلَفَّفَ, He grieved for it, or at it; regretted it; syn. حَزِنَ and تَحَسَّرَ; (S, K;) meaning a thing that had escaped him after he been at the point of attaining it: (JK, TA:) or he grieved for it, or at it; or regretted it; and was angry, or enraged, on account of it. (TA.) But see تَحَسَّرَ; and see S, voce أُسِفَ. — أُسِفَ تَلَفَّفَ signifies He felt, or expressed, grief, sorrow, or regret.

5: see 1.

يَا لُفِّبَ O the grief! see an ex. in art. خَطَأٌ, conj. 4.

لُفْفَةٌ Greediness; voracity; eagerness.

إِنِّي أَعْلَى or عَلِيٌّ Greedy; ravenous; eager; for a thing.

## لُز

4. أَلْهَمَهُ اللَّهُ لِلْخَيْرِ [God directed him by inspiration to that which was good, or to prosperity]. (TA, art. وَفَّقَ) — أَلْهَمَهُ إِيَّاهُ He suggested it to him; (in the order of the words, he suggested to him it;) he put it into his mind.

8. اِتَّهَمَ He gulped.

اللَّهُ: see اللَّهُ and لَاهُمٌ.

## لُو

1. لُوبِيَ عَنْهُ, (S, Mṣb, K) and لُوبَا عَنْهُ, (Mṣb, K,) He became diverted from it, so as to forget it. (S, Mṣb, K.) — See an ex. voce اِسْتَأْثَرَ: and see عَنْ. — لُوبَتْ إِلَى حَدِيثِهِ, inf. n. لُوبُو and لُوبُو, She (a woman) was, or became, cheered, or delighted, and pleased, with his discourse. (M, K.) And so لُوبَتْ بِحَدِيثِهِ. (T in art. رَنُو.)

4. اَلْتَهَانِي الشَّيْءُ The thing diverted me; syn. شَغَلَنِي. (Mṣb.) — اَلْتَهَاهُ بِالْغِنَاءِ [He diverted him by singing]. (S, art. سَمِدَ.)

5. اُلْوَعَ بِهِ (TA:) and تَعَدَّلَ i. q. تَلَهَّى بِالشَّيْءِ. (Mṣb.) — And تَلَهَّى He diverted himself. (TA.)

لُوبُو Diversion; pastime; sport; play: or especially, such as is vain, or frivolous; idle sport: (from various explanations:) what occu-

pies a man so as to divert him from that which would render him sad or solicitous, &c.: (TA:) or relief of the mind by means which wisdom does not require: this [it is said] is the original signification: (Et-Tarasoosee, Mṣb:) a thing in which a man delights himself, and which occupies him so as to divert him, and then ceases. (KT.) It has a more general application than لَعِبَ: for ex., the hearing of musical instruments or the like is لُوبُو, but not لَعِبَ. (TA.) — اَلَّةٌ لُوبُو [An instrument of diversion, meaning, of music]. (K voce رَبَابٌ.)

لُوبَا [The uvula;] the red piece of flesh that hangs down from the upper حَنَكُ. (Zj, in his Khalk el-Insán.) See also اَلْاَسَالِقُ, and شِقْشِقَةٌ. — اَللُّوبَا [generally expl. as meaning The uvula: or] what is between the end of the root of the tongue and the end of the قَلْبُ [thus in all the copies of the K that I have seen, an evident mistranscription for قَلْتُ, i. e. hollow] of the upper part of the mouth: (K: [app. meaning the arches, or pillars, of the soft palate; agreeably with the next explanation here following:] or the furthest part of the mouth: [see غُنَّة:] and, of the he-camel, the شِقْشِقَةُ [i. e. bursa faucium]. (JK.) See also a usage of the pl., قَلْتُ, in the last explanation of لُوبَاتٌ.

لُوبُو What is thrown, [i. e. the quantity of corn that is thrown,] (S, K,) by the grinder, with his hand, (S,) into the mouth of the mill or mill-stone. (S, K.) And The mouth [itself] of the mill or mill-stone. (IKt, TA; and S voce اُخْرُ.)

## لُو

لُو: see مَصْدَرِيَّةٌ. — It is used as an optative particle, لِلتَّمَنِّي. See Kur, ii. 162; and Jel, ibid.

See also كَرَّةٌ. — لُو كَانَ هَذَا لَكَانَ ذَلِكَ Had this been, or if this were, that had been, or would have been. — لُو عَجَزْتَ عَنِ الْقِيَامِ means [Pray thou though thou be unable to stand; i. e.] pray thou whether thou be able to stand or unable to do so. (Mṣb in art. اِن.) — See also exs. voce with an aposiopesis. — اَنَّ لُو meaning اَنَّ: see وَدَّ. — لُو تَسَوَّى بِهِمُ الْاَرْضَ: see ب as syn. with عَلَى.

لُو The word لُو: see a prov. cited voce ذَنْبٌ (near the end of the paragraph). And see سَوْفَ.

لُو اَنْكَ قَائِمٌ لَقُمْتُ [If]. Ex. لُو اَنْك thou been standing, I had stood. (K, art. اِن.) See Kur, xxxix. 58; &c.

لُو لَا فَعَلْتُ كَذَا. — حَصَّهُ لُوْمَا and لُوْمَا means Wherefore didst not thou such a thing? and لُوْمَا لَا تَفْعَلُ كَذَا means Wherefore wilt not

thou do such a thing? and in like manner, هَلَا and اَلَا and لُوْمَا. See an ex. in the Kur, x. 98, explained in art. اَلَا. — اَلَا لُوْمَا هَذَا لَكَانَ ذَلِكَ Had not this been, or but for this, that had been, or would have been. — لُوْمَا is followed by a noun in the nom. case (as in the Kur, viii. 69), or by a verb, as in exs. above.

اَلْتُ: see لَاتٌ.

## لُوص

لُوصُ The sweet food called فالودُ: see مُزَعْفَرٌ.

## لُوع

لُوعَةٌ Ardour of love: see حُبٌّ.

## لُوف

1. عَوِقٌ مَا عَاقَتْ وَلَا لَافَتْ: see 1 in art. عَوِقٌ.

## لُوق

عَيْقٌ and عَوِقٌ: see لُوقٌ.

## لُوك

1. اَلَكُ He chewed a morsel: (S, K, Mṣb:) or chewed in the gentlest manner: or chewed something hard; (K;) rolling it about, or turning it round, in his mouth: (TA:) [he (a child) mumbled, or bit softly, his finger]: (S, art. مَرْتُ:) he (a horse) champed, (Mṣb,) or chewed, the bit. (Lth in TA, art. اَلَكُ.)

4. اَلَكْتُهُ; and اَلَكْتَنِي اِيَّاهُ. as though from اَلَكُ: see art. اَلَكُ.

5. اَلُوكُ مَا تَلَوْدَعْتُ بِالْاُوكِ: see اَلُوكُ.

## لُوم

1. اَلَمَرُ, inf. n. لُوْمَرٌ, He blamed, censured, or reprehended, syn. عَدَلَ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) a person, (S, Mṣb,) عَلَى كَذَا [for such a thing]. (S.)

4. اَلَمَرُ He did a thing for which he should be blamed. (S in art. جَنَفَ, and L and TA in art. رَيْبُ.)

5. تَكَلَّفَ اللُّومَرُ i. q. تَلَوْمَرٌ. (Ham, p. 356.)

لُومَةٌ A thing for which the doer is blamed. (TA.)

## لُون

2. تَلَوْنٌ i. q. لَوْنٌ It became coloured. (M.) — It (a palm-tree) had dates which had become coloured. (T.) — لَوْنٌ فِي الْكَلَامِ [He varied in speech]. (Sgl, K, voce تَمَطَّطَ.)

5. تَلَوْنٌ It became coloured. (MA, KL.) See 1.