

بلق

1. بَلَقَ and بَلَقٌ: see 9. — بَلَقٌ, (S, K, &c.) aor. ʿ, (MS, TA,) inf. n. بَلَقٌ, (TA,) *He opened a door wholly*: (JK, S, K:) or *opened it vehemently*: (K:) and بَلَقٌ signifies the same. (JK, S, K.) — And [hence,] *He devirginated, or deflowered, a girl.* (AA, K.) — Also *He shut, or closed, a door.* (IF, K.) Thus it bears two contr. significations. (K.)

4. ابلق *He* (a stallion) *begot offspring such as are termed بَلَقٌ* [pl. of اَبْلَقٌ, q. v.]. (Zj, K.) — See also 1.

7. اِنْبَلَقَ *It* (a door) *became opened wholly*: (JK, S, K:) or *became opened with vehemence.* (K.)

9. اِبْلَقٌ, inf. n. اِبْلَقَاتٌ; (IDrd, S, K;) and اِبْلَقٌ, (IDrd, K,) inf. n. اِبْلَقَاتٌ; (IDrd, TA;) and اِبْلَقٌ, inf. n. اِبْلَقَاتٌ; (TA;) and اِبْلَقٌ, aor. ʿ, (JK, K,) inf. n. بَلَقٌ; (K, TA; [accord. to the CḲ بَلَقٌ, but this is a mistake;]) and اِبْلَقٌ, aor. ʿ; (K;) but IDrd asserts only the first and second of these verbs to be known; (TA;) *He* (a horse) *was, or became, ابلق, i. e., black and white*: (S, K:) or *white in the hind legs as high as the thighs.* (K.)

11: } see 9.
12: }

بَلَقٌ and بَلَقَةٌ, (S, K,) the former an inf. n. of بَلَقٌ, (K, TA,) *Blackness and whiteness* [together, generally in horses]: (S, K:) or the *extension of whiteness in the hind legs of a horse as high as the thighs*: (ISd, K:) and the latter, *any colour with which white is mixed.* (Golius on the authority of Mejd.)

بَلَقَةٌ: see what next precedes.

بَلَقٌ a contracted dim. of اَبْلَقٌ. (TA.)

بَلَوَقٌ: see what next follows.

بَلَوَقَةٌ, (JK, S, &c.) [said to be] like عَجَوَزَةٌ, (K,) [but this is wrong, and is probably a mis-transcription, for عَجَوَزَةٌ, with teshdeed and the unpointed ر, n. un. of عَجَوَزٌ,] and with ḍamm, [بَلَوَقَةٌ,] (IDrd, K,) both mentioned by AA, (TA,) but more commonly with fet-ḥ [to the ب], (IDrd, TA,) *A [desert such as is termed] مَفَاةٌ: (AA, S, K:) or a tract of sand that gives growth to nothing except the [plant or tree called] رَحَامَى, (As, K, TA,) of which the [wild] bulls are fond, and the roots of which they dig up and eat: (TA:) or a wide tract of fertile land in which no one shares with thee: (Fr, TA:) or a hard place among sands, as though it were swept, asserted by the Arabs of the desert to be of the dwelling-places of the Jinn: (Aboo-Kheyreh, TA:) or a desert land, destitute of vegetable produce and of water, or of human beings, inhabited by none but Jinn: (TA:) or a level, soft land: (K:) or a place in which no trees grow: (JK:) or white places in sand, which give growth to nothing: (ISh, TA in art. برص:) or a piece of ground differing in colour or appearance from that which is next to it, that produces nothing whatever: us also بَلَوَقٌ, like تَنْوَرٌ: and, with the art. ال, par-*

ticularly applied to a place in the district of El-Bahreyn, asserted (as IDrd says, TA) to be of the dwelling-places of the Jinn: (K:) pl. بَلَوَقَاتٌ; (JK, S, K;) which is *syn. with مَوَامِر* (A'Obeyd, S) and سَبَارِيثٌ, meaning *lands wherein is nothing*: (A'Obeyd, TA:) in poetry, بَلَوَقَاتٌ occurs as its pl. (K, TA.)

بَلَوَقَةٌ: see what next precedes.

اَبْلَقٌ, applied to a horse, fem. بَلَقَةٌ, *Black and white*: (S, K:) or *white in the hind legs as high as the thighs*: (ISd, K:) pl. بَلَقٌ: which is applied by Ru-beh to mountains: but the Arabs apply the epithet ابلق to a beast of the equine kind, and اَبْرَقٌ to a mountain (TA) and to a sheep or goat: (Lh, TA in art. برق:) the former is also applied to a rope. (JK.) اَبْلَقٌ العَقْوَقُ (which is a prov., TA) means *He sought an impossible thing*; because ابلق is applied to a male, and عَقْوَقٌ means *pregnant*: or ابلق العَقْوَقُ means *the dawn*; because it breaks, (lit., cleaves,) from عَقَّه signifying *شَقَّه*. (K.)

بلقع

Q. 1. بَلَقَعَ, (K,) inf. n. بَلَقَعَةٌ, (TA,) *It* (a country, or region,) *was, or became, vacant, or void; destitute of herbage or pasturage, and of human beings, &c.* (K.)

Q. 3. اَبْلَقَعَ *It* (sorrow, grief, or anxiety, such as is termed كَرْبٌ,) *became removed, or cleared away.* (K.) — *It* (the dawn) *shone, or shone brightly.* (K.) — *It* (a thing) *appeared, and came forth.* (TA.)

بَلَقَعَ and بَلَقَعَةٌ *A land that is vacant, or void; destitute of herbage or pasturage, and of human beings, &c.*; (S, K;) *in which is nothing*: (S:) or the former signifies *a vacant, or void, place*: (Mgh:) [or instead of using the former alone, you say بَلَقَعَ اَرْضٌ; for] you say مَنَزِلٌ بَلَقَعَ [a vacant, or void, place of alighting or abiding], (S, TA,) and دَارٌ بَلَقَعَ [a vacant, or void, house &c.], without ʿ, when it is an epithet, (S, TA,) applied to a masc. subst. and to a fem.; (TA;) but if it be a subst., you say, اَتَيْتَنِي اِلَى بَلَقَعَةٍ [we came at last to a smooth, vacant, or void, land]: (S, TA:) and بَلَقَعَةٌ also signifies *a land in which are no trees, either in sands or in plain or level tracts*: (TA:) or *a vacant land, in which is no one, whether there be in it herbage or not, and whether plain or not*: (Ham p. 445:) pl. بَلَقَاعٌ. (S, Mgh, K.) It is said in a trad., اَلْيَمِينُ الْفَاجِرَةُ تَذَرُ الدِّيَارَ بَلَقَاعًا (S, Mgh, TA; but in the second and third of these, in the place of تَذَرُ, we find تَدْعُ;) *The false oath causes the places of abode to become void, or vacant*; i. e., by reason of its evil influence, the possessions and their possessors perish; (Mgh;) or the [false] swearer becomes poor, and the property that was in his house goes away; (Sh;) or God renders him in a state of disunion, and changes the blessings which He had conferred upon him: (TA:) accord. to another relation, the words of the trad.

are اَلْيَمِينُ الْغَمُوسُ الخ. (Mgh.) You say also, دِيَارٌ بَلَقَعٌ [Vacant, or void, places of abode]; as though the places were one place: (TA:) and Ru-beh says,

فَأَصْبَحَتْ دَارُهُمْ بَلَقَاعًا

[And their abode became vacant]: (TA:) and it is said in a trad., أَصْبَحَتِ الْأَرْضُ بَلَقَاعًا [as though meaning *the land became altogether vacant*]; the pl. being used to render the meaning intensive, as in the phrases اَرْضٌ سَبَابِسٌ and ثَوْبٌ أَخْلَاقٌ; (Iath, TA;) or because every portion thereof is considered as being بَلَقَعَ. (TA.) — Also, without ʿ and ʾ with ʿ, † *A woman devoid of every good quality.* (K, TA.) — IF says that the ل in بَلَقَعَ is augmentative. (TA.)

بَلَقَعَةٌ: see بَلَقَعَ, in four places.

بَلَقَعِي An arrow, or a spear-head, *bright, or free from rust, in the point.* (K.)

صَلَقَعَ بَلَقَعَ is an expression applied to *A road* [as though meaning *made bare by the feet of men and beasts*]. (I'Abbád, K.)

بلن

بَلَانٌ: see art. بل.

بله

1. بَلَهُ, (S, Msh, K,) aor. ʿ, (Msh, K,) inf. n. بَلَاهَةٌ, (S, Msh, K, TA,) [and irregularly بَلَاهَةٌ and بَلَاهِيَةٌ, (see بَلَهُ, below,)] *He was, or became, ابله* [q. v.]; as also ʾ *تبله*; (S, K;) and ʾ *ابتله*: (TA:) or *he was, or became, weak in intellect.* (Msh.) — Also *He was unable to adduce his argument, proof, or evidence, (K, TA,) by reason of his heedlessness, and his smallness, or lack, of discrimination.* (TA.)

3. مَبَاهَةٌ *The showing stupidity* [in an action or in one's actions, i. e. the acting stupidly,] *with any one.* (KL.) [You say, *باله* *He acted stupidly, or in the manner of him who is termed ابله, with him.*]

4. اَبْلَهُ *He found him, or knew him by experience, to be ابله* [q. v.]. (K.)

5. تَبَلَهُ: see 1. — And see 6. — Also † *He journeyed, or proceeded, or pursued his way, without any sign of the road, or any track, to guide him, (Az, K, TA,) without following the right course, (Az, TA,) and without asking [to be directed].* (K, TA.) — And † *He prosecuted a search after a stray, or lost, beast.* (JK, K.)

6. اَبْلَهُ He feigned بَلَهُ, or the attribute denoted by the term اَبْلَهُ: (S:) or *he made use of that attribute [as a mask]; i. q. اِسْتَعْمَلَ الْبَلَةَ*; as also ʾ *تبله*. (K.)

8: see 1.

بَلَهُ is an indecl. word with fet-ḥ for its termination, like كَيْفٌ, and means دَعُ [Let alone, or say nothing of]; (S;) [i. e.] it is a noun for دَعُ; indecl.: (Mughnee, K:) a verbal noun, meaning دَعُ and اَتْرَكَ; (Iath, TA;) and the noun that