

# ل

The twenty-third letter of the alphabet; called لَامٌ. It is one of the letters termed مَجْهُورَةٌ, or vocal, and also belongs to the class of الحُرُوفُ الذَّقِيَّةُ, or ذَوَلِقِيَّةٌ, i.e. letters pronounced by means of the tip of the tongue and the lip; it is one of the letters of augmentation. = As a numeral it denotes *thirty*. = For the particles لَ, لِ, لِ, &c., see Supplement.

لَ

Accord. to some, the words of this art. are from a trilateral root, augmented: AAF, for instance, says that they belong to the same class as سَطَرَ [in which the ر is added to the root.] TA.)

R. Q. 1. لَآلٌ, (TA,) and تَلَلَتْ, (S, K,) † It (a star, and the moon, TA, and lightning, S, K, and fire, TA) *shone, glistened, or was bright*: (K:) or *shone with flickering light*. (TA.) — لَآلَتْ النَّارُ, inf. n. تَلَلَتْ, † *The fire burned brightly*: (K:) and تَلَلَتْ it *blazed*. (TA.) — لَآلَ الدَّمْعُ, inf. n. as above, † *He let fall the tears* (K) *upon his cheeks like pearls*. (TA.) — لَآلَتْ بِعَيْنَيْهَا † *She (a woman) opened her eyes wide, and looked intently*. (K.) — لَآلَ بِذَنْبِهِ † *He (a bull, or a wild bull, ثَوْرٌ وَحْشِيٌّ, (TA,) or an antelope, K), ragged his tail*. — لَآلَتْ مَا لَآلَتْ الْفُورُ بِأَذْنَابِهَا, (Lh,) or لَآلَتْ أَعْلَهُ, (S,) *I will not come to thee, or I will not do it, while the gazelles wag their tails*: [i.e., I will never come to thee]. (Lh, S.) A proverb. (TA.) — لَآلَتْ الْعَنْزُ † *The she-goat, or doe, desired the male*. (K.)

R. Q. 2. See 1. — Also *It (the سَرَاب [or mirage]) [moved to and fro, undulated, or] came and went*. (S in art. رَق.)

لَآلِيٌّ A *pearl*: pl. لُؤْلُؤٌ (S, K) and لَآلِيٌّ: (S:) [or rather, لُؤْلُؤٌ is a coll. gen. n., of which لَآلِيٌّ is the n. un.]. — Also, † *A wild con*; syn. بَقْرَةٌ وَحْشِيَّةٌ [a species of bovine antelope]. (K.)

Bk. I.

لَوْنِيٌّ, and لَوْنٌ لَوْنَانٌ, [A colour like that of pearls]. (K.) Ibn-Aḥmar uses the former epithet as a fem. (TA.)

لَآلٌ: see preceding paragraph; and لَآلٌ.

لَآلَةٌ [contr. to analogy, unless the radical letters be لَآلٌ,] *The trade of a seller of pearls*. (K.)

لَآلٌ: see لَآلٌ, below.

لَآلٌ (Fr, S, K) and لَآلٌ and لَآلٌ, (K,) all contr. to analogy [if the radical letters be لَآلٌ], and the last a strange form, mentioned by few authors, and disapproved by most: (TA:) the regular form would be لَوْنِيٌّ; not لَآلٌ, as J asserts it to be, [unless the radical letters be لَآلٌ], nor لَآلٌ (K) [unless it be from a trilateral root, augmented, and thus rendered a quasi-quadrilateral-radical; (see a remark at the head of this art.; and see حَيَّةٌ); in which case, either the added letter or the last radical letter may be omitted in the formation of this epithet]: (K:) *A seller of pearls*. (S, K.)

لَآلٌ: see لَآلٌ. — Also, *A perfect, or complete, rejoicing*. (K.) [It may be an inf. n.]

لَآلٌ

See art. أَلَتْ.

لَآشٌ

See art. لَوْشٌ.

لَآطٌ

لَآظٌ

لَآفٌ

See Supplement.]

لَآلٌ

See art. لَآلٌ.

لَامٌ

لَامِيٌّ

See Supplement.]

لَبٌ

1. [لَبٌ, originally لَبِبٌ,] sec. pers. لَبِبْتُ, (S, K,) the most common form of the verb, (TA,) and [لَبٌ, originally لَبِبٌ, like حَبٌ, originally حَبِبٌ, q.v.,] sec. pers. لَبِبْتُ, aor. يَلْبُ, (S, K,) in the dial. of El-Hijáz, deviating from rule as aor. of the latter form of the verb; (TA;) inf. n. لَبَابَةٌ (S, K) and لَبٌ and لَبٌ; (TA;) and لَبٌ, aor. يَلْبُ, in the dial. of Nejd; like فَرٌ, aor. يَفِرُّ; (TA;) and [لَبٌ], sec. pers. لَبِبْتُ, aor. يَلْبُ; [contr. to analogy;] (Yz;) and [لَبٌ], sec. pers. لَبِبْتُ, aor. يَلْبُ; [agreeably with analogy;] (Yoo;) *He was, or became, possessed of لَبٌ, i.e., understanding, intellect, or intelligence*. See لَبٌ. (S, K.) It has been said by some (as the authors of the T, the S, &c.) that لَبِبْتُ, aor. تَلْبُ, has not its like among the class of reduplicative verbs; i.e., in being of the measure فَعَلٌ in the pret., and يَفْعَلُ in the aor.: but three similar verbs have been mentioned; namely, دَمَمْتُ, عَشْرَتُ, and عَزَزْتُ الشَّاةُ (meaning “the ewe, or goat, became scant in her milk”). (TA.) [This, however, is a mistake: the assertion relates to تَلْبُ having for its aor. (regularly) تَلْبُ: see دَمٌ, aor. يَدْمُ.] = لَبٌ, aor. -; and لَبِبٌ; *He (a goat, and sometimes لَبِبٌ is used in the same sense with reference to a buck-antelope,) uttered a cry, or sound, at rutting-time*. (TA.) = لَبٌ *He broke the almond and took forth its kernel*. (TA.) — لَبَةٌ, (K,) sec. pers. لَبِبْتُ, aor. -; inf. n. لَبٌ, (S,) *He struck him upon the part called the لَبَةٌ; (S, K;) i.e., the pit above the breast, between the collar-bones; the place where camels are stabbed*. (TA.) = لَبٌ, aor. -; *It (a house) faced, was opposite to, or stood over against, another house*. (Kh, S, K.) = See 4.