

ing the aperture of the tank or the like] carries off thereof what it can, and the hole by which it runs out (صُبُورُهُ, meaning the مَعْب of the water, TA.) is too narrow to admit it freely on account of its abundance, whirls round, and becomes like the spout of a vessel. (T, K.) AM says, I know not whether it be an Arabic word or arabicized; but the people of El-'Irāk are fond of using it. (TA.) [It appears to be from the Persian لوله, as Golius thinks; and is used in modern Arabic in several other senses; namely, A tube through which water flows: the spout of a ever, of an alembic, and the like: a cock, or tap: a turning pin, or peg; a screw: and the like. Its more appropriate place, I think, would be in an art. composed of the letters لب (accord. to what is said of مَلُوب in the S, K); or rather, (accord. to its derivation from the Pers.,) لولب.] Pl. لَوَالِب. (TA)

لَبُوبٌ [and also, accord. to Golius, لَبُوبٌ] The hernel of the stone of the نَبِق [or fruit of the lote-tree]. (K.) It is sometimes eaten: (TA:) and is also called صَلَامٌ. (TA in art. صلر.)

مَلْبٌ: see next paragraph.

مَلْبٌ and مَلْبٌ (K: the former on the authority of ISk; but Ibn-Keysān says that it is wrong; and that the latter is the right: S:) and مَلْبُوبٌ (IAar, K) A beast of carriage furnished with a لَبَب, or breast-leather. (S, K.)

مَلْبُوبٌ † Characterized by understanding, or intelligence. (K.) — See preceding paragraph.

تَلْبِيبٌ The portion of the clothes that is at the part called لَبَب: a subst., like تَمْتِينٌ (K:) pl. تَلْبِيبٌ. (TA.) — أَخَذَ بِتَلْبِيبِهِ He drew together his clothes at the bosom, and seized him, dragging him along: (T:) he took him by the لَبَّة: you also say أَخَذَ بِتَلْبِيبِهِ. (TA.) See also 2 and 5.

لب

1. لَبَّأَهَا (S, K,) aor. ٤, inf. n. لَبَّأَ (S;) and لَبَّأَهَا (TA;) He milked her; (K;) i.e., a ewe: (TA:) or he milked the biestings from her. (S, L.) — لَبَّأَ اللَّيْبَاءَ, inf. n. لَبَّأَ, He milked the biestings. (TA.) — لَبَّأَتْ (in some copies of the K, erroneously, لَبَّأَتْ, TA,) and لَبَّأَتْ, She (a ewe, S,) suckled her young one with her biestings: (S, K:) or she (a ewe) stood up to suckle her young one with her biestings. (AHát.) — لَبَّأَ (S, K,) inf. n. لَبَّأَ; and لَبَّأَ (TA) and لَبَّأَ (K;) He fed people &c. with biestings. (S, K.) — The first verb is used by Dhu-r-Rummeh in a similar sense, tropically, with reference to

the first of truffles. (TA.) — Also, لَبَّأَهُمْ He prepared biestings for them. (TA.) — لَبَّأَ اللَّيْبَاءَ (K,) inf. n. لَبَّأَ; (TA;) and لَبَّأَ (K;) He prepared (TA) and cooked (K) biestings. (K, TA.) — لَبَّأَ (TA,) inf. n. لَبَّأَ; (K,) † He watered (K) a young palm-tree (TA) for the first time (K) after planting it. (TA.) It is said to be lawful to finish doing this even if the Resurrection take place at the time. (TA.)

2. لَبَّأَتْ (K,) inf. n. تَلْبِيبٌ (TA,) She (a camel, TA) had biestings in her udder. (K.) — See 1. — لَبَّأَ فُلَانٌ مِنْ هَذَا الطَّعَامِ, inf. n. تَلْبِيبٌ, Such a one took much of this food. (ISh.) = تَلْبِيبَةٌ (S, K,) inf. n. لَبَّأَ بِالْحَجِّ لَبَّيْ. (S, K.) The latter is the original word: (S:) the former thought to be used, agreeably with several cases, as more elegant. (Fr, S.)

4. لَبَّأَتْ She (a ewe, or goat, M, TA,) excerned, or yielded, or emitted [either into, or from, her udder] her biestings. (M, K.) — أَلْبُوبًا Their biestings became abundant. (S.) — See 1, in two places. — أَلْبَا He supplied a person with biestings as a travelling-provision. (K.) — أَلْبَا, inf. n. أَلْبَا, He bound, (K,) or directed, (S,) a kid, (AZ, S,) or a young camel, (K,) to the extremity of the mother's teat, that it might suck the biestings. (AZ, S, K.) — أَلْبَاهُ (in a trad. respecting the birth of El-Hasan the son of 'Alee) + He poured his saliva into his mouth, as the first milk is poured into the mouth of an infant. (TA.)

8. اسْتَلْبَأَ and اسْتَلْبَأَ It (a young one) sucked its mother. (S, K.) The latter is said of a kid when it sucks of its own accord. (S.) — بَنُو فُلَانٍ He drank biestings. (TA.) — لَا يَلْبِيبُونَ فَتَاهُمْ وَلَا يَتَغَبَّرُونَ شَيْخَهُمْ (or tribe) of such a one do not marry their youth when young, nor their sheykh when old, from desire of offspring. (TA.) [See also art. غبر.]

لَبَّأَتْ Biestings; or the first milk (S, K) at the time of bringing forth young; (Lth, S;) before it becomes thin: (IHsh:) what issues after this being called فِضْحٌ: (TA:) it is at most three milkings, and at least one milking. (AZ.) [See also اِنْفَاحَةٌ.]

لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ and other forms, see لَبَّأَتْ.

لَبَّأَتْ A lion: (L:) but almost obsolete, or rarely used. (L, TA.)

لَبَّأَتْ (Th, S, K, the most approved form, Yoo,) and لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ (K) and لَبَّأَتْ (ISk, S, K, in the dial. of El-Hijáz, TA,) and لَبَّأَتْ (K) A lioness. (K.) Accord. to Fei., it has no masc. of the same root; but this is at variance with the authority of the

L. (TA.) Pl. (of لَبَّأَتْ, TA,) لَبَّأَتْ [or this is a quasi-pl. n., or a coll. gen. n.] and (of لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ, TA,) لَبَّأَتْ [or, app., accord. to the L, (a passage from which, quoted in the TA, seems to have been there corrupted by the copyist,) if لَبَّأَتْ be a word of a particular dial., not formed by alleviation of hemzeh from لَبَّأَتْ, its pl. is لَبَّأَتْ] and (of لَبَّأَتْ, TA,) لَبَّأَتْ and (of لَبَّأَتْ, TA,) لَبَّأَتْ (K, accord. to the TA, but accord. to MF لَبَّأَتْ). [These plurals, with their corresponding singulars, are thus given in the TA &c. In the CK, the pls. are given as follows: لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ.] Each of the singulars may have a perfect, or sound, pl., ending with ات. (MF.)

نَاقَةٌ مَلْبِيَةٌ A camel (TA) having biestings in her udder. (K.)

عِشَارٌ مَلْبِيَةٌ (in the CK مَلْبِيَةٌ) Camels near to bringing forth. (S, K.) [See عِشْرَاءُ.]

بَيْنَهُمُ الْمَلْبِيَةُ There is fellowship and confidence between them; one not concealing from another. (El-Ahmar.)

لبث

1. لَبَّأَتْ يَدَهُ (aor. ٤, inf. n. لَبَّأَتْ, TK,) He twisted, or wrung, his hand, or arm. (L, K.) — لَبَّأَتْ فُلَانًا He struck, or beat, such a one on his chest and belly and flanks, with a staff or stick. (K, TA.)

لَبَّأَتْ dial. of Himyer for لَبَّأَتْ. (Sh, T.)

لبث

1. لَبَّأَتْ, aor. ٤, inf. n. لَبَّأَتْ (which is contr. to analogy, because the inf. n. of an intrans. v. of the measure فَعَلَ is, accord. to rule, of the measure فَعَلَ, S,) and لَبَّأَتْ (agreeably with analogy, occurring in a verse of Jereer, S,) and لَبَّأَتْ (which is the first form given by ISd) TA, [and the most common,] and لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ (K,) which are all contr. to analogy, (TA,) and لَبَّأَتْ, (ISd,) [this last, which is also contr. to analogy, is said in the TA, to be like سَحَبَان, but this I suppose to be a mistake for سَبْحَان,] or لَبَّأَتْ and لَبَّأَتْ are substs., (Msb,) He tarried; paused; tarried and waited or expected; was patient, and tarried and waited or expected: (S, K:) he tarried; remained; stayed; stopped; paused; (ISd, Msb;) as also † تَلْبِيبٌ; (Msb;) in a place: (ISd, Msb:) or † تَوَقَّفَ signifies he waited; or paused; syn. مَلَبَّأَتْ He delayed not, or was not slow, to do, or in doing, such and such things. (TA, and the other lexicons passim.) — وَكَذَا وَكَذَا Wait for such a one, and leave him, until thy doing so shall manifest the error of his judgement, or opinion. (A.)

2: see 4.