

Abbád, K.) but the former is that which is commonly known; (TA;) *Hē ejected it; cast it forth; [disgorged it;]* (T, S, M, Mṣb, K;) namely a thing that was in his mouth; (T;) his spittle, &c.; (Mṣb;) from (من) his mouth. (S, TA.) And لَفَّظَ alone, [elliptically,] *He ejected what had entered between his teeth, of food.* (TA.) You say also, لَفَّظَتِ الْحَيَّةُ سَمَهَا ↓ [The serpent ejected its poison.] (TA.) And لَفَّظَ عَصْبُهُ, lit. *He ejected his spittle that stuck and dried in his mouth; meaning †he died;* (T, TA;) as also لَفَّظَ نَفْسَهُ, aor. -, inf. n. as above; (M, TA;) and لَفَّظَ alone. (M, K.) And جَاءَ لَفَّظَ لَجَامَهُ, [as to the letter and the meaning like جَاءَ وَقَدْ دَقَّ لَجَامَهُ] ↓ *He came harassed, or distressed, by thirst and fatigue.* (Ibn-'Abbád, M, Z, K.) And لَفَّظَتِ الرَّحْمُ مَاءَ الْفَحْلِ ↓ *The womb ejected the seminal fluid of the stallion.* (TA.) And لَفَّظَهُ الْبَحْرُ † *The sea cast it forth upon the shore;* (Mṣb, TA;) namely a fish; (TA;) or a beast. (Mṣb.) And لَفَّظَ الْبَحْرُ بِهَا † *The sea cast forth what was within it to the shores.* (M.) And قَاءَتِ الْأَرْضُ فِيهِ † *The earth disclosed her vegetables, and revealed her hidden things.* (TA in this art. and in art. قِيًا.) And لَفَّظَتِ الْأَرْضُ الْحَيَاتِ † *The earth cast forth the dead;* (T, Mṣb;) *did not receive, or admit, the dead.* (M.) And لَفَّظَتِ الْبِلَادُ أَهْلَهَا ↓ [The countries cast forth their inhabitants]. (TA.) — [Hence,] لَفَّظَ بِالنَّشِءِ, (S, K,) and بِقَوْلٍ, (Mṣb,) and بِالنَّكَلَامِ, (M,) and لَفَّظَ الْقَوْلَ, (TA,) aor. -, inf. n. لَفَّظَ, (M,) *He uttered, spoke forth, or pronounced,* (S, M, Mṣb, K,) *the saying,* (S, K,) and *a saying,* (Mṣb,) and *the thing;* (M;) as also لَفَّظَ بِهِ, (S, Mṣb, K.) It is said in the Kṣur, [l. 17,] لَفَّظَ مِنْ قَوْلٍ ↓ [He doth not utter a saying]: where Kh. reads مَا يَلْفِظُ: both forms of the verb being used in this sense [as is implied in the K.]. (TA.)

5: see 1, last signification.

لَفْظٌ, originally an inf. n., (S, Mṣb,) is used as a subst., (Mṣb,) signifying † *An expression; i. e. a word; [more precisely termed لَفْظَةٌ;]* and also a *collection of words, a phrase, or sentence;* (TA &c. ;) [each considered as such, without regard to its meaning; a word itself; and a phrase itself;]—the latter also called مَرْكَبٌ, a compound expression, an expression composed of two or more words: (Expos. of the Ajroomeeyeh, by the sheykh Khálid; &c. ;) and لَفْظٌ مَلْفُوظٌ signifies the same (TA.) pl. of the former أَلْفَافٌ: (S, Mṣb;) dim. أَلْفَافٌ: (Har.,

p. ٥١٣) and of the latter مَلْفَافٌ. (TA.) [Hence, لَفْظًا وَمَعْنَى † *With respect to the word, or words, or wording, and the meaning: and with respect to the actual order of the words, and the order of the sense.* And لَفْظًا وَرَتْبَةً † *With respect to the actual order of the words, and the order of the proper relative places.* And لَفْظًا وَتَقْدِيرًا † *Literally and virtually.* And لَا وَاحِدَ لَهُ مِنْ لَفْظِهِ † *It has no singular formed of the same radical letter: i. e., it has no proper singular: said of a word such as قَوْمٌ and رَهْطٌ &c.] — See also لَفَافٌ.*

لَفْظَةٌ: see لَفْظٌ.

لَفْظِيٌّ [Of, or relating to, a word, or collection of words, verbal:] opposed to مَعْنَوِيٌّ.

لَفْظَانٌ *Loquacious; a great talker:* but this is a vulgar word. (TA.)

لَفَافَةٌ [app. a coll. gen. n., of which لَفَافٌ, q. v., is the n. un., as seems to be indicated in the S, TA,] *What is cast, or thrown, away;* (M, TA;) as also لَفَافٌ: the latter on the authority of IB. (TA.)

لَفَافٌ † *Leguminous plants [put forth by the earth].* (Sgh, K.)

لَفِيفٌ and مَلْفُوظٌ *Ejected; cast forth.* (M, K.) — † [Uttered, spoken forth, or pronounced.]

لَفَافَةٌ *What is ejected, or cast forth, from the mouth:* (S, K;) such as particles of the tooth-stick, or stick with which the teeth are cleaned: (TA:) and *what is cast, or thrown, away, of food:* pl. لَفَافَاتٌ: (Har, p. ١٨٠:) see also لَفَافٌ. — Also, † *A remain, remainder, or residue, of a thing,* (K, TA,) *little in quality.* (TA.)

لَفِيفٌ [act. part. n. of 1: fem. with ة]. You say, لَفِيفٌ فَلَانٌ † *Such a one is dying.* (TA.) — اللَّافِيفَةُ *The she-goat,* (T, S, M, K,) or *ewe;* (M, K;) because she is called to be milked, while ruminating, and thereupon ejects her cud, and comes joyfully to be milked: (T, S, M, K:) or *the bird that feeds her young one from her beak;* because she puts forth what is in her inside and gives it for food: (S, K:) or *the domestic cock;* (S, K;) because he takes the grain with his beak, and does not eat it, but throws it to the hen: (K:) or † *the mill;* (T, S, M, K;) because it casts forth what it grinds, (T, TA,) of the flour: (TA:) or † *the sea;* (S, M, K;) as also لَفِيفَةٌ, determinate [as a proper name]; (K;) because it casts forth (S, M) what is in it, (M,) [namely] ambergris and jewels:

(S:) in this last sense, and as applied to the cock, (Sgh,) the ة is to give intensiveness to the signification. (S, Sgh.) It has one or another of these significations in the saying, اسْمَحَ مِنْ لَفِيفَةٍ [More liberal, or bountiful, than a she-goat, &c.] (T, S, K,) and اسْتَسَى مِنْ لَفِيفَةٍ (M, TA) and أُجُودٌ مِنْ لَفِيفَةٍ [which mean the same]. (TA.) لَفِيفَةٌ also signifies *Any bird that feeds his female,* (T,) or *that feeds his young bird,* (M, K,) *from his beak.* (T, M, K.) And اللَّافِيفَةُ † *The earth;* because it casts forth the dead. (TA.) And † *The present world;* because it casts forth those who are in it to the world to come. (T, K, TA.)

لَفْظٌ: see مَلْفُوظٌ.

لَفِيفٌ: see مَلْفُوظٌ.

لَفْعٌ
لَفَقٌ
لَفْرٌ
لَقٌ

See Supplement.]

لقب

2. لَقَّبَهُ بِكَذَا, inf. n. تَلْقِيبٌ, *He called him, or named him, by such a by-name, or surname, or nickname; he surnamed him, or nicknamed him,* so. (S, K.) See لَقَّبَ. — لَقَّبَ الْإِسْمَ بِالْفِعْلِ [i. e., بِالْفَاءِ وَالْعَيْنِ وَاللَّامِ] *He called the noun by an appellation in which its radical letters were represented by ف, ع, and ل; this appellation being its measure; as when جَوْرَبٌ is called فَوْعَلٌ.* (TA.) [But this signification belongs to the conventional language of lexicology and grammar.]

5. تَلَقَّبَ بِكَذَا *He was by-named, surnamed, or nicknamed, so.* (S, K.) See لَقَّبَ.

3. لَقَّبَهُ بِكَذَا, inf. n. مُلَاقَبَةٌ, *He called him by a by-name, surname, or nickname; the latter doing to him the like.* (TA.)

6. تَلَاقَبُوا *They called one another by by-names, surnames, or nicknames.* (TA.)

لَقَبٌ *A by-name; a surname; a nickname;* syn. نَبْرٌ: (S, K:) *a name of reproach; an opprobrious appellation:* in this sense forbidden: (Mṣb:) it is said in the Kṣur, xlix., 11, لَا تَتَابَرُوا بِأَلْقَابٍ *Call not one another by nicknames; i. e., let not one of you call another by a name which he dislikes:* (Jel.) also *a by-name, or surname, which is not one of reproach:* such are the surnames given to certain Imáms; and الألقابُ and