

(K:) or, as also the second, he made [or constructed] a wall with بَلَّاط : (IDrd, TA:) or the second, he made a house plain, or even. (TA.) = He struck him, or it, with the بَلَّاط [q. v.]. (TA.)

2: see 1, in three places. = The vulgar phrase بَلَّط السَّفِينَةَ signifies Make thou fast the ship; as though it were an order to make it cleave to the ground. (TA.) [You say, بَلَّط السَّفِينَةَ فِي الرَّمْلِ, meaning He ran the ship aground upon the sand.]

3. بالط القوم بنى فلان The people, or company of men, alighted with the sons of such a one, each party to oppose the other, upon the ground: (K, TA:) from بَلَّاط signifying the "earth," or "ground;" or "even, smooth ground." (TA.) بالط القوم, (K,) inf. n. مَبَالِطَةٌ, (S,) The people, or company of men, contended, one with another, in fight with swords, (S, K, TA,) upon their feet; (TA;) as also تَبَالَطُوا: (S, K:) تَبَالَطُوا is only upon the ground; (Z, TA;) and you do not say تَبَالَطُوا when the people are riders. (TA.) — بَالَطَنِي He fled from me, (AHn, K,) and went away in the land: (AHn, TA:) or he left me; quitted me. (TA.)

4. أَهْلَطُ He clave to the [بَلَّاط, i. e.] earth, or ground; (K;) said of a man: (TA:) he became bankrupt, or insolvent, or reduced to a state of difficulty or poverty, or without any property, and clave to the بَلَّاط: (AHeyth:) he became poor, and his property went away; as also أَهْلَطُ: (S, K:) so says Ks; and AZ says the like: (S:) or he became poor; or had little property. (TA.) = أَهْلَطَ اللَّصُّ الْقَوْمَ The robber left the people, or company of men, upon the surface of the ground, and left them not anything: (Lh, TA:) or simply, left them not anything. (K.) — اهبط المطر الأرض The rain fell upon the بَلَّاط [or surface] of the earth, (K, TA,) so that no dust was seen upon it. (TA.) — See also 1.

6: see 3.

بَلْطُ and بَلْطُ [An axe;] i. q. مِسْحَرٌ; (K, TA;) i. e. the iron instrument with which the بَلْطُ barks and planes (يَسْحَرُ) [a branch of a tree]: an Arabic word: the vulgar call it بَلْطَةٌ [now mostly applied to a battle-axe; in Turkish بَلْطَةٌ]. (TA.) AHn says, An Arab of the desert quoted to me,

فَالْبَلْطُ يَبْرِي حَيْدَ الْفَرْقَاوِ

[And the axe pares off the knobs, or knots, of the tree called farfâr]: حَيْدَةٌ [the sing. of حَيْدٌ] signifying a knob (سَلْعَةٌ) in a tree; or a knot; which is cut off, and whereof vessels are shaped out, so that they are variegated and beautiful. (TA.)

بَلْطُ: } see بَلْطُ.
بَلْطَةٌ: }

بَلْطِيُّ [The labrus Niloticus;] a kind of fish that is found in the Nile, said to eat of the leaves of Paradise: it is the best of fish: and they liken to it him who is rising out of childhood, in a state of youthfulness and tenderness or delicateness. (TA.)

Bk. I.

بَلَّاطُ The earth, or ground: (TA:) or even, smooth ground. (K, TA.) — The face, or surface, of the earth, or ground: (K:) or the part where what is hard, thereof, i. e. of the earth or ground, ends: (AHn, K:) or the hard part of the exterior thereof. (A, TA.) — [Flag-stones, or flat stones for pavement; and baked bricks for pavement; (a coll. gen. n., of which the n. un. is with ة;)] stones, (S, Mṣb, K,) and any other things, (Mṣb,) which are spread in a house (S, K) &c., (S,) or with which a house is spread or paved. (Mṣb.) — Any ground, or floor, paved with such stones, or with baked bricks; (K;) [a pavement.] — You say with respect to a niggardly and mean man, مَاذَا يَأْخُذُ الرِّيحَ مِنَ البَلَّاطِ [What will the wind take from the pavement?]. (TA.) — And بَلَّاطُ رَجُلٌ † A man poor, or in want. (TA.) — And إِنَّهَا حَسَنَةُ البَلَّاطِ إِذَا جَرِدَتْ إِذَا جَرِدَتْ is goodly, or beautiful, in skin when she is stripped. (TA.)

بَلْطُ [The acorn;] a certain thing well known; (S;) the fruit, or produce, of a kind of tree, [namely, the oak,] which is eaten, (Mgh, Mṣb,) sometimes, (Mṣb,) and with the bark of which one tans, (Mgh, Mṣb,) sometimes: (Mṣb:) or [the oak; or this kind of tree is properly called شَجَرُ البَلْطِ]; a kind of tree; the fruit, or produce, whereof they used as food, in ancient times; cold and dry (K, TA) in the second degree, or, as some say, in the first; or its dryness is in the third degree; or it is hot in the first degree; (TA;) heavy, coarse, (K, TA,) slow of digestion, bad for the stomach, occasioning headache, injurious to the bladder, but rendered good by its being roasted and having sugar added to it; (TA;) suppressing the urine, (K, TA,) and rendering it difficult; preventing exhaustion by loss of blood, and the emission of blood [from a wound]; good for hardnesses, with the fat of a kid; preventing the progress of [the disease in the mouth called] قُلَاعٌ, and فُرُوعٌ [app. a mistake for قُرُوحٌ, or wounds], when it is burnt; preventing also excoriation, and poisons, and looseness of the bowels; and very nutritious when easily digested. (TA.) [See also عَفْصٌ. — Forskål, in his Flora Aegypt., p. lvi., mentions this name as applied to The common ash-tree; fraxinus excelsior.] — بَلْطُ المَلِكِ, according to some, The walnut: accord. to others, the شَاهِبِ البَلْطِ [a Persian word, and also used by Arabs in the present day, applied to the chestnut]: as is said in the Minháj. (TA.) — بَلْطُ الأَرْضِ [applied in the present day to The herb germander, or chamædryd;] a certain plant, the leaves of which resemble the هَنْدَبَاءِ [or endive]: it is diuretic; aperient; and wasting to the spleen. (K.)

بَلَّاطٌ Level, or even, lands, or tracts of ground: (K:) no sing. to it is known. (Seer.) [See also بَلَّاطُ.]

[بَلَّاطٌ and مَبَلَّاطٌ, as epithets applied to a man, part. ns. of أَهْلَطُ and أَهْلَطُ, which see above.]

بلع

1. بَلَعَهُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʿ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n.

بَلَعُ, (TA, [and the same is indicated in the K,]) or بَلَعُ when the object is food, but بَلَعُ when it is water or spittle; (Mṣb;) and بَلَعَهُ, aor. ʿ, inf. n. بَلَعُ; (Mṣb;) and ابتلعه; (S, Mṣb, K;) and تَبَلَعَهُ; (IAḡr;) and بَلَعَهُ, inf. n. بَلَعَةٌ; (S* and TA in art. بَلَعُ;) He swallowed it. (IAḡr, TA.) It is said in a proverb, لَا يَصْلُحُ رِيفًا رِيفًا مَنْ لَمْ يَبْتَلَعْ رِيفًا رِيفًا [He is not suitable, or fit, for being a companion who does not swallow his spittle; meaning, † who does not restrain his anger]. (TA.) You say also, بَلَعَهُ اللُّغْمَةَ meaning He ate the morsel. (TA in art. بَلَعُ.) And بَلَعُ الطَّعَامِ and ابتلعه also signify [He swallowed the food without chewing it;] he did not chew the food. (TA.)

2. بَلَعُ الشَّيْبِ فِيهِ, (K,) or فِي رَأْسِهِ, (S, TA,) inf. n. تَبْلِيغٌ, (S, K,) Hoariness began to appear (S, K) upon him, (K,) or upon his head: (S:) or rose: (A, TA:) or spread much. (TA.) [See also بَلَّغُ.] Hassán says,

قَدْ بَلَعَتْ بِي ذُرَّةٌ فَأَلْحَفَتْ

[Hoariness, or grayness, or the like, had begun to appear, &c., upon me, and marred me]; making the verb trans. by ب because it has the meaning of قَدْ أَلَمَتْ [it had given pain, and this verb is thus made trans.]; or substituting بِي for فِى on account of the measure, which would not be right if he said فِى. (TA.) You say also, بَلَعَتْ فِيهِ الشَّيْبَ Hoariness appeared upon him. (IAḡr.)

4. اِبْلَعَهُ الشَّيْءَ, (S, K, TA) He made him to swallow the thing: (S, TA:) or he enabled him to swallow the thing. (K, TA.) You say, اِبْلَعْنِي رِيفًا [Suffer thou me to swallow my spittle;] give thou me time to swallow my spittle. (K, TA.)

5: see 1: = and 2.

8: see 1, in three places.

Q. Q. 1. بَلَعَمَ: see 1, in two places. [The م in this word is generally held to be augmentative: see بَلَعَمَ.]

بَلَعُ, applied to a man, Voracious; a great eater; as also بَلَعَةٌ and مَبْلَعٌ (K) and بَلَعٌ: (IAḡr, K:) [بَلَعٌ signifies the same:] and هَبْلَعٌ, (S and K in art. هَبْلَعُ,) in which the ه is said by some to be augmentative, (TA,) and هَبْلَعٌ (Lth, K) and هَبْلَعٌ, (IDrd, K,) also signify the same; (S in art. هَبْلَعُ;) or voracious, or a great eater, who takes large mouthfuls, and is wide in the هَنْجُورِ [app. here meaning the fauces]: (Lth, and K in art. مَبْلَعُ:) and بَلَعَةٌ, applied to a woman, one who swallows everything. (Fr.) يَابَلَعُ [app. meaning يَا مَابُونُ] is an expression of vituperation used by the people of Syria. (TA.) — سَعْدُ بَلَعُ, (Lth, S, K,) determinate, (Lth, K,) [the latter word imperfectly decl.,] One of the Mansions of the Moon; (S, K;) [namely, the Twenty-third;] which rose [aurorally], (S, K,)