

## بلق

1. بَلَقَ and بَلَقَ: see 9. — بَلَقَ, (S, K, &c.,) aor. ٢, (MS, TA,) inf. n. بَلَقٌ, (TA,) *He opened a door wholly*: (JK, S, K:) or *opened it vehemently*: (K:) and بَلَقَ 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. اَبْلَقَ *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. اَبْلَقَ, inf. n. اِبْلَقَاتٍ; (IDrd, S, K;) and اِبْلَقَ, (IDrd, K,) inf. n. اِبْلَقَاتٍ; (IDrd, TA;) and اِبْلَوَقَ, inf. n. اِبْلَوَقَاتٍ; (TA;) and بَلَقَ, aor. ٢, (JK, K,) inf. n. بَلَقٌ; (K, TA; [accord. to the CK بَلَقٌ, but this is a mistake;]) and بَلَقَ, aor. ٢; (K;) but IDrd asserts only the first and second of these verbs to be known; (TA;) *He (a horse) was, or became, اَبْلَقَ, i. e., black and white*: (S, K:) or *white in the hind legs as high as the thighs*. (K.)

11: } see 9.  
12: }

بَلَقَ and بَلَقَ, (S, K,) the former an inf. n. of بَلَقَ, (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 Meyd.)

بَلَقَ: see what next precedes.

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

بَلَوَقَ: see what next follows.

بَلَوَقَ, (JK, S, &c.,) [said to be] like عَجَوَزَ, (K,) [but this is wrong, and is probably a mis-transcription, for عَجَوَزَ, with teshdeed and the unpointed ر, n. un. of عَجَوَزَ] and with damm, [بَلَوَقَ] (IDrd, K,) both mentioned by AA, (TA,) but more commonly with fet-h [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] رُخَامَى*, (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*: as also بَلَوَقَ, like تَلَوَقَ: 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. بَلَوَقَاتٍ; (JK, S, K;) which is syn. with مَوَامٍ (A'Obeyd, S) and سَبَارِيتٌ, meaning *lands wherein is nothing*: (A'Obeyd, TA:) in poetry, بَلَوَقَ occurs as its pl. (K, TA.)

بَلَوَقَ: see what next precedes.

اَبْلَقَ, 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. بَلَقَاتٍ: which is applied by Ru-beh to mountains: but the Arabs apply the epithet اَبْلَقَ to a beast of the equine kind, and اَبْرَقَ to a mountain (TA) and to a sheep or goat: (Lh, TA in art. برق:) the former is also applied to a rope. (JK.) اَبْلَقَ (which is a prov., TA) means *He sought an impossible thing*; because اَبْلَقَ is applied to a male, and عَقَوَ means *pregnant*: or اَبْلَقَ means *the dawn*; because it breaks, (lit., cleaves,) from شَعَّه signifying عَقَّه. (K.)

## بلق

Q. 1. بَلَقَ, (K,) inf. n. بَلَقَةٌ, (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. اَبْلَقَ *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.)

بَلَقَ and بَلَقَةٌ *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 اَرْضٌ بَلَقَ; for] you say مَنَزِلٌ بَلَقَ [a vacant, or void, place of alighting or abiding], (S, TA,) and دَارٌ بَلَقَ [a vacant, or void, house &c.], without ة, 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, اِنْتَبِهْنَا اِلَى بَلَقَةٍ [we came at last to a smooth, vacant, or void, land]: (S, TA:) and بَلَقَةٌ 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. بَلَقَ. (S, Mgh, K.) It is said in a trad., اَلْيَمِينُ الْفَاجِرَةُ تَذَرُ الدِّيَارَ بَلَقَ (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.

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

فَاَصْبَحَتْ دَارُهُمْ بَلَقًا

[And their abode became vacant]: (TA:) and it is said in a trad., اَصْبَحَتِ الْاَرْضُ بَلَقَ [as though meaning the land became altogether vacant]; the pl. being used to render the meaning intensive, as in the phrases اَرْضٌ سَبَاسِبٌ and ثَوْبٌ اَخْلَاقٌ; (IAth, TA;) or because every portion thereof is considered as being بَلَقَ. (TA.) — Also, without ة and ٢ with ة, † A woman devoid of every good quality. (K, TA.) — IF says that the ل in بَلَقَ is augmentative. (TA.)

بَلَقَةٌ: see بَلَقَ, in four places.

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

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

## بلن

بَلَنَ: see art. بل.

## بله

1. بَلَهَ, (S, Mgh, K,) aor. ٢, (Mgh, K,) inf. n. بَلَاهَةٌ, (S, Mgh, K, TA,) [and irregularly بَلَاهَةٌ and بَلَهْنِيَّةٌ, (see بَلَهَ, below,)] *He was, or became, weak in intellect*: (TA:) or *he was, or became, weak in intellect*. (Mgh.) — 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. مُبَالَهَةٌ *The showing stupidity [in an action or in one's actions, i. e. the acting stupidly,] with any one*. (KL.) [You say, مُبَالَهَ He acted stupidly, or in the manner of him who is termed اَبَلَهَ, with him.]

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

5. تَبَلَهَ: 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. تَبَلَهَ *He feigned بَلَهَ, or the attribute denoted by the term اَبَلَهَ*: (S:) or *he made use of that attribute [as a mask]*; i. q. اِسْتَعْمَلَ الْبَلَهَ; as also تَبَلَهَ. (K.)

8: see 1.

بَلَهَ is an indecl. word with fet-h for its termination, like كَيْفَ, 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