

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 الذُّلُقُ, 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, لا, &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. لَآلًا, (TA,) and تَلَّالًا, (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.) — لَآلَاتِ النَّارِ, inf. n. لَآلَةٌ, † The fire burned brightly: (K:) and تَلَّالَاتٌ it blazed. (TA.) — لَآلَتِ الدَّمْعَ, 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 بَدَنِيهِ † He (a bull, or a wild bull, تَوَرَّ وَحْشِيٌّ, (TA,) or an antelope, K), *wagged his tail*. — لَآلَتْ مَا لَآلَتْ, (Lh,) or لَا أَفْعَلُهُ, (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.) — لَآلَاتِ الْعَنْزِ † 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 لُؤْلُؤَةٌ is the n. un.]. — Also, † A wild con; syn. بَقْرَةٌ وَحْشِيَّةٌ [a species of bovine antelope]. (K.)

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

لَوْنِيٌّ: see preceding paragraph; and لَوْنٌ.

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

لَآءٌ: see لَوْنٌ, below.

لَوْنِيٌّ (Fr, S, K) and لَوْنِيٌّ and لَوْنِيٌّ, (K,) all contr. to analogy [if the radical letters be لَؤْلُؤٌ], and the last a strange form, mentioned by few authors, and disapproved by most: (TA:) the regular form would be لَوْنِيٌّ; not لَآءٌ, as J asserts it to be, [unless the radical letters be لَؤْلُؤٌ], nor لَوْنٌ (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 حَيْتَةٌ); 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.)

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

لَاتٌ

See art. أَلَتْ.

لَاشٌ

See art. لَوْشٌ.

لَاطٌ

لَاطٌ

لَافٌ

See Supplement.]

لَآءٌ

See art. لَآءٌ.

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. يَلْبُبُ, (S, K,) in the dial. of El-Hijaz, deviating from rule as aor. of the latter form of the verb; (TA;) inf. n. لَبَابَةٌ (S, K) and لَبٌّ and لَبٌّ; (TA;) and لَبٌّ, aor. يَلْبُبُ, in the dial. of Nejd; like فَرٌّ, aor. يَفْرُ; (TA;) and [لَبٌّ], sec. pers. لَبِبْتُ, aor. يَلْبُبُ; [contr. to analogy;] (Yz;) and [لَبٌّ], sec. pers. لَبِبْتُ, aor. يَلْبُبُ; [agreeably with analogy;] (Yoo;) He was, or became, possessed of لَبٌّ, i.e., understanding, intellect, or intelligence. See لَبٌّ. (S, K.) It has been said by some (as the authors of the T, the S, &c.) that لَبِبْتُ, aor. تَلْبُبُ, 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, دَمِمْتُ, شَرَرْتُ, and عَزَزْتُ الشَّاةَ (meaning “the ewe, or goat, became scant in her milk”). (TA.) [This, however, is a mistake: the assertion relates to تَلْبُبُ having for its aor. (regularly) تَلْبُبُ: see دَمٌّ, aor. يَدْمُ.] — لَبٌّ, 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.) — لَبٌّ He broke the almond and took forth its kernel. (TA.) — لَبَةٌ, (K,) sec. pers. لَبِبْتُ, aor. -; inf. n. لَبٌّ, (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.) — لَبٌّ, aor. -; It (a house) faced, was opposite to, or stood over against, another house. (Kh, S, K.) — See 4.