of Taäbbaṭa-Sharran: (TA:) incorrectly written by J رِيشُ لَغْبٍ. (Ḳ.) — لَغْبٌ ‡ *Corrupt*, or *vitious*, speech, or discourse; (Ḳ;) *not rightly aimed, directed*, or *disposed; evil, bad, foul.* (TA.) — كُفَّ عَنَّا لَغْبَكَ *Turn away from us thine evil, corrupt*, or *foul, speech.* (TA.) — لَغْبٌ (like وَغْبٌ, TA) and ▼ لَغُوبٌ ‡ *A weak, stupid*, man. (Ṣ, Ḳ.) See an ex. voce كِتَابٌ. — لَغْبٌ The *flesh that is between the* ثَنَايَا, or *four front teeth.* (Ḳ.)

لَغْبٌ: see لَغْبٌ. — أَخَذَ بِلَغَبِ رَقَبَتِهِ *He overtook him.* (Ḳ.)

لَغِبٌ: see لَغْبٌ.

لَاغِبٌ and ▼ لَغْبَانُ *Fatigued, tired*, or *wearied*; or *so in the utmost degree.* — سَاغِبٌ لَاغِبٌ and سَغْبَانُ لَغْبَانُ: see art. سغب. (TA, art. سغب.) رِيَاحٌ لَوَاغِبُ ‡ [*Languid winds.*]. (TA.)

لُغَابٌ: see لَغْبٌ.

لَغِيبٌ: see لَغْبٌ.

لُغَابَةٌ: see 1.

لُغْبَانٌ: see لَاغِبٌ.

مَلْغَبَةٌ [*A cause of fatigue, tiring*, or *weariness*]: from [اللَّغْبُ as signifying] الإِعْيَاءُ: pl. مَلَاغِبُ. (TA.)

لغث

لَغِيثٌ *i.q.* غَلِيثٌ, (from which it is formed by transposition, TA,) in its two meanings: (Ḳ:) *wheat mixed with barley*; like بَغِيثٌ: (TA:) [and *food mixed with poison, by which vultures are killed*].

لُغَّاثٌ [pl. of لَاغِثٌ?] *Sellers of wheat mixed with barley*; as also بُغَّاثٌ. (L.)

لغد

1. لَغَدَ, (aor. ـُ, T, L, Ḳ, inf. n. لَغْدٌ, T, L,) *He made* camels *to turn back to the right way*, or *road*: (Ṣ, L, Ḳ:) or *he made* camels *to keep to the road*, or, *to the right way.* (T, L.) — لَغَدَهُ, inf. n. لَغْدٌ, He hit, or hurt, his لُغْدُود. (IḲṮ.)

لُغْدٌ and ▼ لُغْدُودٌ and ▼ لِغْدِيدٌ *A certain portion of flesh in the* حَلْق [or *fauces*]: or *what resembles redundant portions of flesh within the ear* [more fully described below]: or the *flesh which surrounds the furthest part of the mouth, towards the* حَلْق [or *fauces*]: (Ḳ:) pl. (of لغد, Ṣ) أَلْغَادٌ; and (of لغدود, Ṣ, and لغديد, TA) لَغَادِيدُ: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or the الغاد are *portions of flesh by the* لَهَاة; also called لَغَانِينُ [and لغاديد]: (A'Obeyd, L:) or the ▼ لغاديد are *what resemble redundant portions of flesh within the two ears, inside the mouth*; also called the نَغَانِغ, and the لَغَانِين: (Zj, in his Khalḳ el-Insán:) [see الفُنْدُبَة:] or the *portions of flesh that are between the* حَنَك [here app. signifying the *soft palate*] *and the side of the neck*; as also the الغاد: (Ṣ:) or *outer part of the* لغانين, which is a name given to the *flesh between the* نَكَفَتَانِ *and the tongue, internally*: (AZ, L:) or the لغد is *in the place of the* نكفتان, *at the root of the neck*; also called ▼ لغدود and ▼ لغديد: (TA:) or the *interior of the* نَصِيل [or *part between the neck and head, beneath the jaw-bone,*] *between the* حَنَك [here app. meaning as explained above] *and the side of the neck*; as also ▼ لغديد, and ▼ لغدودان, (JK,) for this description applies to two parts [corresponding each to the other, on the right and left]: (L:) [in the present day it is applied, with apparent correctness, to the *gill*, or *gills*, or *flesh beneath the lower jaw*, of a man or woman, *whether in the middle* or *on either side, and more especially when large*:] or the *place where ends, at its lower part, the lobe of the ear*; (AZ, L, Ḳ;) and also called the نَكَفَة: (AZ, L:) or the الغاد and ▼ لغاديد are the *roots of the two jaw-bones.* (L.) — عِلْجٌ ضَخْمٌ اللَّغَادِيدِ, and الأَلْغَادِ, [*A sturdy, and big*, or *coarse, man, large in the gills*]. (A.) — سَبَّنِي حَتَّى أَحْمَى لُغْدَهُ [*He reviled me until he heated his gills*; i.e.,] *until he became hot* (احْتَمَى) *by reason of anger.* (A.)

لُغْدُودٌ and لِغْدِيدٌ: see لُغْدٌ throughout.

جَاءَ مُتَلَغِّدًا *He came in a state of rage.* (Ṣ, Ḳ.*)

لغز

1. لَغَزَهُ, aor. ـِ, (TḲ,) inf. n. لَغْزٌ, (IF, A, Mṣb, Ḳ,) *He turned it from its proper mode* or *manner*; *distorted it.* (IF, A, Mṣb, Ḳ, TA, TḲ.) — [Hence,] لَغَزَ جِحْرَتَهُ, and ▼ أَلْغَزَهَا, *He* (a jerboa) *made his burrows winding*, or *tortuous, and perplexing to the enterer thereof.* And لَغَزَ فِي حَفْرِهِ, and ▼ أَلْغَزَ, *He pursued a winding*, or *tortuous, course in his burrowing.* (A.)

2: see 4.

3. رَأَيْتُهُ يُلَاغِزُهُ وَيُلَامِزُهُ ‡ [*I saw him talking enigmatically*, or *obscurely, with him*, or *to him, and making signs with him*, or *to him.*] (A, TA.) [See also 3 in arts. حجو and عى.]

4: see 1, in two places. — الغز كَلَامَهُ, (A, Ḳ,) and الغز فِي كَلَامِهِ, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, Ḳ,) signify alike: (Ḳ:) or the former, ‡ *He made his speech*, or *language, enigmatical*, or *obscure; not plain*: (A:) and the latter, (Ṣ, A,) or both, (Ḳ,) *he made his meaning enigmatical*, or *obscure, in his speech*, or *language*; (Ṣ, A, Ḳ;) as also ▼ لَغَّزَ: (A:) or the second, *he used parabolical language*: (Mṣb:) or both, *he concealed a meaning different from that which he made apparent*: or *he was equivocal*, or *ambiguous, in his speech*, or *language, for the purpose of concealment*: as in the following verse, cited by Fr:

• وَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُ النَّسْرَ عَزَّ ابْنَ دَأْيَةٍ •
• وَعَشَّشَ فِي وَكْرَيْهِ جَاشَتْ لَهُ نَفْسِي •

‡ [*And when I saw that the vulture had overcome the raven, and nested in his nest*, (lit., in his two nests,) *my soul*, or *stomach, heaved thereat*]: the poet likens hoariness to the vulture, because of its whiteness [or grayness]; and youthfulness to the black raven, because the hair of youth is black. (TA.) You say, الغز فِي يَمِينِهِ ‡ *He practised* [*equivocation*, or *ambiguity*, (see لُغَيْزَى,) or] *concealment*, [*by a mental reservation*, or *otherwise*,] *towards the person sworn to, in his oath*: the doing of which is forbidden. (A.)

لَغْزٌ: } see لُغَزٌ, throughout.
لُغَزٌ: }
لَغَزٌ: }

لُغَزٌ (Ṣ, A, Ḳ) and ▼ لُغْزٌ and ▼ لَغْزٌ (Ḳ) and ▼ لَغَزٌ and ▼ لُغَيْزَآءُ (TA) *A winding*, or *tortuous, excavation* or *burrow*: this is the primary signification: (IAạr, in explanation of لُغْزٌ:) the *burrow of a jerboa, which he makes between the* قَاصِعَاء *and* نَافِقَاء, *burrowing strait downwards, and then turning crosswise to the right and left, so that his place becomes concealed*: (Ṣ, Ḳ,* TA:) or the *burrow of the* [*lizard called*] ضَبّ, and *of the jerboa*, (A, Ḳ,) and *of the rat* or *mouse*: (Ḳ:) pl. [of the first four] أَلْغَازٌ. (Ṣ, A.) — Hence, (Ḳ,) أَلْغَازٌ ‡ *Winding*, or *tortuous, roads*, or *ways, perplexing to him who pursues them.* (A,* Ḳ.) You say, إِلْزَمِ الجَادَّةَ وَإِيَّاكَ وَالأَلْغَازَ ‡ [*Keep thou to the main road, and avoid the winding*, or *tortuous, by-ways, which perplex him who pursues them*]. (A, TA.) — Hence also, (Ṣ,) لُغَزٌ (Ṣ, A, Ṣgh, Mṣb, Ḳ [omitted in the copies of the Ḳ consulted by the author of the TA, through inadvertence, as he observes, but mentioned in the CḲ,]) and ▼ لُغْزٌ [which is now the most common form] and ▼ لُغْزٌ and ▼ لَغَزٌ (Ṣgh, Ḳ) and ▼ لُغَيْزَى, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) with teshdeed to the غ, and not a dim., because the ى of the dim. does not occupy a fourth place, but like حُضَّارَى and شُقَّارَى, (Ṣ,) and ▼ لُغَيْزَآءُ, (Az, Ḳ,) like حُمَيْرَآءُ, (Ḳ,) [and app. ▼ لُغَيْزَآءُ also, with teshdeed, (see what follows,)] and ▼ أُلْغُوزَةٌ, (Ḳ,) ‡ *An enigma; a riddle; enigmatical*, or *obscure, language*: (Ṣ, A, Ḳ:) or *parabolical language*: (Mṣb:) pl. (of the first four, Ḳ, TA) أَلْغَازٌ. (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, Ḳ.) And in like manner, يَمِينٌ ▼ لُغَيْزَآءُ, accord. to Z, with teshdeed to the غ, mentioned by Ṣb with خُلَيْطَآءُ, or, accord. to Az, without teshdeed, [لُغَيْزَآءُ,] which he regards as the dim. of the form with teshdeed, like as