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ل. — *لَنَا فِي بَنِي فُلَانٍ دِمَاءٌ* [We have a claim, upon the sons of such a one, to blood, lit. bloods]. (§ in art. *حَبَل*). — *لَهُ أَنْ يَفْعَلَ كَذَا* He shall have a right to do such a thing: see *عَقَبَ*. — *رَأَيْتُ لَهُ بَرِيقًا* I saw it to have a glistening: and *سَمِعْتُ لَهُ صَوْتًا* I heard him, or it, to have a sound proceeding from him, or it; or rather, I heard a sound attributable, or to be attributed, to him, or it; meaning, I heard him, or it, utter or produce, a sound; or I heard in consequence of it, &c. (see *سَطَعَ*). — *لَهُ كَذَا* often means *Such a thing appertains, or is attributable, to him, or it.* — *مَا لَنَا أَلَّا نُقَاتِلَ*, in the *Kur* ii. 247, [i.e. *أَنْ لَا*] means *What object have we (أَيُّ غَرَضٍ لَنَا) [that we should not fight? or, in our] not fighting? (Bd.)* And *مَا لَنَا أَلَّا تَتَوَكَّلَ عَلَيَّ* in the same, xiv. 15, means *What excuse have we (أَيُّ عُدْرٍ لَنَا) [that we should not rely upon God? or, in our] not relying upon God? (Bd.)* *مَا لَنَا أَنْ لَا نَفْعَلَ كَذَا* [may be rendered *What reason, or motive, have we that we should not do such a thing? or, in that, &c.?* or in *our not doing &c.?* for] the original form of the phrase is *لَا نَفْعَلُ كَذَا* (Mugh, voce *أَنْ*). Often *أَنْ* is omitted, but meant to be understood: you say also, *مَا لَكَ تَفْعَلُ كَذَا* *What reason, or motive, hast thou that thou dost such a thing? or what aileth thee &c.?* It is often like *مَا بَالُكَ*. — *عَرَدَ بِصَوْتٍ لَهُ* It (a bird) warbled with a feeble voice peculiar to it. — *مَا لِي وَلِئِنِّي بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَيَّ بَعْضٌ*: see *بَغَى*. *مَا لِي أَرَاكَ تَفْعَلُ كَذَا* *What hath happened to me that I see thee doing such a thing, or thus?* See an ex. in conj. 3 of art. *بَلَو*. — *مَا لَكَ بِكَذَا*: see a verse cited in art. *عَلَو*. — *أَنَا لَهَا* I am for it; i.e., I am the man for it; meaning a war, or battle, *حَرْبٌ*, which is of the fem. gender. Often occurring in old Arabic stories. — *ل* in the sense of *فِي*: see *مَشَب*, voce *عِدَّة*. — *مَنْ لِي* *Who is, or will be, for me, as*

aider, or helper, or defender, or surety? For exs., see *سَمِعَ*, and *شَبَّرَ*, and *أَثْمًا*. — *تَعَسَّأَ لَهُ*, and *بُنْتْنَا لَهُ*, and *قُبْنَا لَهُ*, &c.: see the first word of each of these phrases. — *مَنْ لِي بِكَذَا*: see *ب* (near the end of the paragraph): and see also above. — *ل* in the sense of *بَعْدَ*: see an ex. voce *نَطَرَ*, and see other exs. in the *Mgb*, art. *نَطَرَ*. — *عَمْرٌ* in the sense of *بَعْدَ*, or *مِنْ وَقْتٍ*: see *عَمْرٌ*. — *لَيْلَةَ خَلَّتْ* *When one night had passed; i.e. on the first day of the month*: *ل* in this case meaning *عِنْدَ*. — *يَا لِلْفَلَيْقَةِ* *O come with succour to the calamity*: see *فَلَقٌ*. — *ل* in the sense of *عَلَى*: see *Kur* xvii. 108-9, and xvii. 7, and xxxvii. 103: and see exs. voce *فُوهُ* (last quarter). — *ل* in *فَدَى لَكَ* &c.: see art. *فَدَى*. — *ل* used as a corroborative, (see § in art. *لَوْم*), after *لَوْ* and *لَوْلَا* the conditional *إِنْ*, is sometimes difficult to express in English, except by emphasis in pronunciation; as in *أَمَّا إِنَّهُ لَرَجُلٌ كَرِيمٌ* *Verily, or now surely, he is a generous man.* This ex. occurs voce *أَمَّا*. — *ل* redundantly prefixed, for corroboration, to the *ك* of comparison: see a verse of *Tarafeh* voce *بُنِي*; and another similar instance in the *Mugh*, art. *ل*. — *لَطَرَفٌ زَيْدٌ* means *How excellent, or elegant, in mind, manners, address, speech, person, or the like, is Zeyd!* syn. *كَرِيمٌ عَمْرُو* *How generous, &c., is Amr!* syn. *مَا أَكْرَمَهُ* (Mugh). — *مَا كَانَ لِيَفْعَلَ* *Excellent indeed is he, or it.* — *مَا كَانَ يَفْعَلُ* means, accord. to the *Koofees*, *يَفْعَلُ*; the *ل* being redundant, to corroborate the negation: accord. to the *Başrees*, *لِأَنْ يَفْعَلَ*. (Mugh.) See an ex. voce *عَلَى* as equivalent to *فِي*. — *ل* in sentences beginning with *إِنْ* for *إِنَّ*: see p. 107, cols. 2 and 3: and see conj. 3 in art. *قَرَأ*. — *ل* of inception (*لَا مَرَّ الْإِبْتِدَاءُ*): see exs. of this voce *إِنَّ*: and see *De Sacy's Gr. Ar.* ii. 582, &c. — *ل* termed *لَا مَرَّ الْجَوَابِ* is, I think, best rendered by *Then*; or *in that case*: see exs. voce *أَمَّا*.

— *ل* in *لَعَمْرُ اللَّهِ* is [not a particle denoting swearing, but merely] a corroborative of the inchoative; the enunciative of which, i.e. *قَسَمِي*, or *مَا أَقْسَمُ بِهِ*, is understood. (§, art. *عَمْر*). — *يَا لَزَيْدٍ*, accord. to the *Koofees*, is a contraction of *يَا آلَ زَيْدٍ*. (Mugh, letter *ل*; and *El-Ashmoonee* on the *Alfeeyeh*, § *الاستفاضة*.) It seems that where the *ل* is not connected with the word following it, *يَا لَ* is generally, if not always, for *يَا آلَ*; and so sometimes when it is connected. See *يَا لَعَدْرٍ*, voce *عَادِرٌ*, and see *عَجَبٌ*. See also *De Sacy's Gr. Ar.*, 2nd ed., i. 476, note.

لَا, the negative, does not necessarily restrict to the signification of future time a *marfooʿ* aor. following it: in a case of this kind, *مَا* is often substituted for it in the explanation of a phrase; as in the instance of *لَا يَعْرِفُ هِرًا مِنْ بَرٍّ*, in the *TA*, art. *بَر*; and the aor. is more properly rendered by the present than by the future. — *لَا رَجُلٌ قَائِمٌ* *There is not any man standing*: (Mugh:) but when the subst. and epithet are both simple words, and not separated, the latter may be used in three different ways; as in *ظَرِيفٌ* and *ظَرِيفًا* and *لَا رَجُلٌ ظَرِيفٌ*; otherwise it must be *marfooʿ* or *manṣoob*, but not *mebbe*: this relates to *لَا* used *لِنَفْيِ الْجَنَسِ*. (*Ibn-'Aḳeel*, p. 101.) — *لَا*, also, *Lest*. See *رَكْبُهُ*. — *لَا لَهُ وَلَا عَلَيْهِ* *There is nothing due to him, nor anything to be demanded of him.* (Thus I have rendered this phrase, voce *مَلَسَى*, in three places.) For] when *لَا* is a general negative, the context renders it allowable to suppress its subject, as in *لَا بَأْسَ عَلَيْكَ*, for *لَا عَلَيْكَ*; and sometimes the predicate, when known, is suppressed, as in *لَا بَأْسَ*. (*Mgb*). — *لَا شَيْءٌ*, for *لَا شَيْءٌ*: see art. *لَوْش*. — *كَلَا وَلَا* [*As the time occupied in saying وَلَا*]. See an ex. in the *TA*, voce *لَوْذَان*. — *لَا وَلَا* *Olive-oil*: in allusion to the words in the *Kur* xxiv. 35, occurring in a trad. —