

## لج - لج

عَيْنَهُ لَجَةٌ † [As though his eye were a fathomless sea]: i. e., intensely black. (L.) — الطُّغْنُ تَسْبَحُ — The women in the camel-litters swim in the great expanse of mirage. (TA.) — لَجَةُ الظَّلامِ — The depth of the darkness. (TA.) — لَجَةُ اللَّيْلِ — The depth of night; its intense darkness and blackness. (TA.) — جَمَلٌ أَذْمَرُ لَجٌ — A deep black, or intensely black, camel. (K.) — لَجٌ † and لَجَةٌ — A numerous assembly, company, troop, or congregated body: (K:) from لَجَةٌ with reference to the sea. (TA.) — لَجَةُ أَمْرٍ — The main part of an affair. (TA.)

لَجُوعٌ: see لَجُوعٌ.

لَجِيٌّ (S, K.) and لَجِيٌّ (K.) and لَجِيٌّ (L.) A vast and deep sea. (S, L, K.) In لَجِيٌّ, the first vowel is assimilated to the second to make the word more easy of pronunciation. (TA.)

لَجِيٌّ: see لَجِيٌّ.

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لَجُوعَةٌ (in which the ة is added to give [double] intensiveness to the signification, S) and لَجَجَةٌ (S, K) and لَجَجَةٌ (L, A,) [intensive] epithets from لَجَّ "he persisted, &c." [One who persists in an affair much: or who does so refusing to turn from it: or who does so even if it have become manifest that it is wrong: or who perseveres, or continues, much, in opposition, in contention, or the like: or who persists much, or is very pertinacious, in contention, or the like: or very contentious or litigious, or a great wrangler]. (S, M, K, &c.) The first is a masc. and fem. epithet: and is applied to a human being and to a horse. (TA.)

لَجُوعَةٌ: see لَجُوعَةٌ.

الْحَقُّ أَتَجَّ وَالْبَاطِلُ لَجَجٌ (AZ, S) [Truth is apparent, manifest, or evident, or clear, and falsity is a cause of embarrassment, or hesitation, to the speaker]: i. e., the latter is agitated to and fro, without having utterance: (S:) or truth is lucid and direct, and falsity is confused and indirect. (TA.)

لَجَجَةٌ A mixture, or confusion, of voices or sounds. (L.)

لَجَجٌ One who speaks with an indistinct utterance: (TA:) or who has naturally a heavy tongue and a defective speech, (T,) so that he does not utter one part of what he says immediately after another, who has a natural hesitation in his speech: or who reiterates, or stammers, or stutters, (يَتَرَدَّدُ) in his speech: or, as some say, whose tongue rolls about between the sides of his mouth. (TA.)

لَجُوعٌ: see لَجُوعٌ.

عَيْنٌ مُلْتَجَةٌ † An eye intensely black. (K.) — أَرْضٌ مُلْتَجَةٌ † Land intensely green, (K,) whether its herbage be tangled or not: or land of which the herbage is compact and tall and abundant. (TA.) — أَرْضٌ بَقْلًا مُلْتَجٌ — Land of which the leguminous plants are compact, or dense. (TA.)

الْتَجَّجُ and يَنْتَجِجُ and يَنْتَجُوجُ, [all three imperfectly declinable, as being generic proper names and of foreign origin, borrowed from the Persian language,] and اَلْتَجُّوجُ and اَلْتَجُّوجُ [which last is omitted in the CK] and اَلْتَجُّوجُ (K) and اَلْتَجُّوجُ (TA,) Aloys-wood; syn. عَوْدُ الطَّيِّبِ (L,) or عَوْدُ الْبُخُورِ (K:) or the wood of another tree with which one fumigates: (L:) a certain wood with which one fumigates. (S.) The ل and ي in اَلْتَجُّوجُ and يَنْتَجِجُ and يَنْتَجُوجُ [and] are augmentative letters added to make these words quasi-coordinate to the class of quinqueliteral-radical words: an augmentative letter is not used for such a purpose at the beginning of a word unless there is also with it another augmentative letter: and such, here, is the ن. (IJ.) Lh uses يَنْتَجُوجُ and عَوْدُ اَلْتَجُّوجُ as epithets, writing عَوْدُ اَلْتَجُّوجُ and يَنْتَجُوجُ &c. (TA.) The wood thus called has a very beneficial effect upon a relaxed stomach, (K,) when eaten; and of the beneficial effects for which it is most celebrated are those which it produces upon the brain and the heart, when used for fumigation and when eaten. (TA.)

## لجأ

لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ, aor. َ, (S, K,) inf. n. لَجْءٌ (TA) or لَجَأٌ (S) and لَجُوءٌ (TA) and لَجُوءٌ (S); and لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ, aor. َ, (K,) inf. n. لَجْءٌ (TA); and لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ, aor. َ, (S, K;) He had recourse to it, or betook himself to it, or repaired to it, (i. e. a thing or a place, TA) for refuge, protection, preservation, concealment, covert, or lodging. (K.) See 4. — لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ, and لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ, and لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ, He relied upon, and sought aid from, him. (TA.) — لَجَأَ عَنْهُ, and لَجَأَ عَنْهُ, and لَجَأَ مِنْهُ, He declined, or turned away, from him, إِلَى غَيْرِهِ to another, [and had recourse to the latter.] (TA.)

لَجَأَ, inf. n. لَجْءٌ, He forced a person to do a thing against his will: (S, K:) or, to do a thing which was contrary to what it appeared to be. (AHeyth.) — لَجْءٌ is also explained as signifying The leaving one's property to some one or more of his heirs, in preference to, or to the exclusion of, the other or others. لَجَأَ He so left his property. (ISH.) — See 4.

لَجَأَ إِلَى شَيْءٍ 4. He constrained, compelled, forced, drove, or necessitated, him to have recourse to, or to betake himself to, or to repair to, or to do, a thing; he impelled him, or drove him, against his will, to it, or to do it; (S, Mgh, Mgh, K, TA;) as also لَجَأَ إِلَيْهِ. (Mgh, Mgh.) لَجَأَ إِلَى اللَّهِ, and لَجَأَ إِلَى اللَّهِ, (S, K,) and لَجَأَ إِلَى اللَّهِ, and لَجَأَ إِلَى اللَّهِ, (TA,) He referred, or committed, his affair to God. (S, K.) — لَجَأَ He protected him, defended him. (K.) Also said of a place, [It protected him; afforded him refuge.] (K, art. حَرَزَ) — لَجَأَ إِلَى شَيْءٍ is also said when one has defended another, [as] in a place of refuge; [and app. may be rendered He caused him to have recourse to a thing, as to a place of refuge]. (TA.)

5: } see 1 and 4.  
8: }

مُلْتَجَأٌ (K, art. َ) and مَلْجَأٌ (S, K) and مَلْجَأٌ (L, A,) A place to which one has recourse for refuge, protection, preservation, concealment, covert, or lodging; a place of refuge; an asylum; a refuge. (S, K.) The hemzeh of the َ second is sometimes elided; and this is done to assimilate the word to مَلْجَأٌ, when it is used therewith; like as مَلْجَأٌ is written with hemzeh to assimilate it in the like case to مَلْجَأٌ. — مَلْجَأٌ is often applied to a man: and you say also, [Such a one is a good person to whom to have recourse for protection or concealment]. The pl. of مَلْجَأٌ is مَلْجَأَةٌ. (TA.) — لَجَأَ † A wife. (L.) — An heir. (ISH.) [See 2.] — The frog: (K:) or a kind of tortoise, that lives on the land and in the sea: (M:) fem. with ة. (K.) The لَجْءُ of the sea (الْجِءُ الْبَحْرِيَّةُ) is asserted to have a tongue in its breast, and to kill the animal that it strikes. (Dmr.)

لَجَأَ: see مَلْجَأٌ and مَلْجَأٌ.

## لجب

لَجَبَ, aor. َ, inf. n. لَجْبٌ, It [a number of men] cried out, or vociferated; raised a clamour, or confused noise. (S, K.) See also art. جَلَبَ. — لَجَبَ, inf. n. لَجْبٌ, It (a clamour, or confused noise,) rose. (TA.) — لَجَبَ, inf. n. لَجْبٌ, It (the sea) was agitated, or in commotion; its waves conflicting, or dashing together. (K.) — لَجِبَتْ, aor. َ, (inf. n. لَجُوبَةٌ, TA;) and لَجِبَتْ, inf. n. لَجِبَتْ; She (a sheep or goat) had little milk; (S, K:) or her milk dried up, in consequence of her having passed four months since bringing forth. (S.) See لَجَبَةٌ. — In a trad. respecting Moses and the stone, occur the words, فَلَجَبَتْ ثَلَاثَ لَجَبَاتٍ, which I Ath says he cannot