

مَلَاعِبَاتٍ أَظْلَالِيَّهِنَّ; and of three, مَلَاعِبًا ظَلِيَّيَهَا; because the appellation becomes determinate. (TA. [But see ظَلٌّ].)

تُعْرُ مَلْعُوبٌ Teeth, or fore teeth, &c., having slaver or drivel, upon or about them. (S, K.)

تَلْعِيْبَةٌ, تَلْعَابَةٌ, تَلْعَابَةٌ, تَلْعَابَةٌ, تَلْعَابٌ, تَلْعَابٌ, تَلْعَابٌ, تَلْعَابٌ, see تَلْعِبٌ.

لعب

1. لَعِبْتُ, aor. -, (inf. n. لَعِبْتُ, TA,) He (a man, TA) was heavy and slow. (K.)

لَعِبْتُ A man (TA) heavy and slow. (K.)

لعب

1. لَعَجَ, aor. -, (inf. n. لَعَجٌ, TA) It (a beating, TA) burned the skin: it pained the body: (K:) it (a beating) pained a person, and burned the skin: (S:) it (anything burning) pained: it (love, or grief,) burned his heart. (TA.) [See لَعَجٌ.] لَعَجٌ is numbered amongst the [few] inf. ns. of the measure فَاعِلٌ [like قَاتِلٌ]; and means as explained below. (TA.) — لَعَجَ فِي الصَّدْرِ It (an affair) was unsettled in the bosom; syn. خَلَجَ. (K.)

3. لَاعِجُهُ It (a thing, or an affair,) distressed him. (K.)

4. لَعَجَ النَّارَ فِي الْحَطَبِ He kindled fire in the fire-wood. (K.)

8. لَوَاعِجُهُ He burned, or was distressed and disquieted, by reason of grief, or solicitude. (K.)

لَوَاعِجٌ: see 1. — Ardour of love, or desire, or the like; syn. لَوَاعِجَةٌ. (TA.) — Burning or ardent, love: (L:) love that burns the heart. (S.) [See لَوَاعِجٌ.] — لَوَاعِجُهُ, and بِهِ لَوَاعِجُ الشَّوْقِ, He suffers the burning pain, and pains, of longing desire. (A.)

مُتَلَوِّجَةٌ A woman who burns with lust. (K.)

لعب

1. لَعِسْتُ, aor. -, (K,) inf. n. لَعَسْتُ, (TA,) [He was, or became, characterized, by what is termed لَعَسٌ and لَعْسَةٌ; (see the former of these words below;)] he had a blackness, deemed beautiful, in the lip. (K.)

لَعَسٌ The colour of the lip when it inclines a little to blackness; which is deemed beautiful: (S:) or a blackness, deemed beautiful, in the lip (A, K, TA) and in the gum; (A, TA;) as also لَعْسَةٌ [which is likewise syn. with the former word in the other senses here explained]: (A:) or blackness [blending] with redness: and, accord. to El-'Ajjúz, لَعْسَةٌ is in the whole of the person: Az says, that لَعَسٌ of the complexion is a blackness thereof. (TA.) See also لَعَسٌ.

لَعْسَةٌ: see لَعَسٌ.

لَعَسٌ Having a blackness, deemed beautiful, in the lip: fem. لَعَسَاءٌ: pl. لَعَسٌ: (K:) the pl., applied to girls and to women, signifies [as above; or] having a blackness in their lips; (TA;) or having lips of a colour inclining a little to blackness, which is deemed beautiful: (S:) the fem. is also applied to a lip, (شَفَّةٌ,) signifying of a colour inclining a little to blackness, which is deemed beautiful; (S;) or having a blackness, deemed beautiful; and in like manner the pl. to lips: (A:) and the masc. to the external skin, (بَشْرٌ); so applied by El-'Ajjúz: (TA:) and the fem. to a girl, as signifying having in her complexion the least degree of blackness, and tinged with redness, (A, K, TA,) not of a clear hue: (TA:) and the pl. to girls, as signifying having a blackness in their complexions. (Az, TA.) — You also say, (S, K,) sometimes, (S,) نَبَاتُ اللَّعْسِ, meaning Abundant and dense herbage; (S, K;) because such inclines to blackness. (S.)

[لعط

لعف

لعق

لعم

لعن

See Supplement.]

لغب

1. لَغَبْتُ, aor. - (S,) and - (K); and لَغِبْتُ, aor. -; (S, K;) but this latter is of weak authority; (S;) and لَغَبْتُ, aor. -; (Lb, K;) inf. n. لَغَبْتُ, (K,) which is said to be inf. n. of لَغَبْتُ, aor. -, (TA,) and لَغُوبٌ, (S, K,) inf. n. of لَغَبْتُ, aor. -, and of لَغَبْتُ, (S,) and لَغُوبٌ, (K,) which deviates from constant rule, like وَضُوءٌ and قَبُولٌ, (TA,) and لَغَبْتُ, which is said to be inf. n. of لَغَبْتُ, agreeably with analogy; (TA;) He was fatigued, tired, or wearied, (S, &c.,) in the greatest degree, or to the utmost: (M, K:) or he was languid in consequence of fatigue: or he was fatigued, tired, or wearied, in spirit, or mind: but most agree, as to the signification, with the S and K. (TA.) — لَغَابَةٌ (S, K: in the CK, and app. in most MS. copies of the K, expressly said to be لَغَابَةٌ, with dammeh:) and لَغُوبَةٌ (K) [app. inf. ns., of which the verb is لَغَبْتُ, aor. -,] The being stupid, and weak: or [if subst.] stupidity, and weakness. (S, K.) — لَغَبْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ, aor. -, (inf. n. لَغَبْتُ, S,) He spoiled, or marred, their affair, scheme, plot, or the like: syn. أَفْسَدَ عَلَيْهِمْ [أَمْرُهُمْ, or the like, being understood]. (El-Umawee and S.) — لَغَبْتُ الْقَوْمَ He spoke ill, or corruptly, to the people: syn. حَدَّثْتُهُمْ حَدِيثًا خَلْفًا. (K.) — لَغَبْتُ He (a dog) lapped, or drank by lapping. (K.)

2. لَغَبْتُ دَابَّتَهُ He laded his beast with more than it was able to bear. (TA.) See 4 and 5.

4. لَغَبَهُ He fatigued, tired, or wearied him. (S, K.) — Also, and لَغَبَهُ and لَغَبَهُ, It (journeying, or travel,) fatigued, tired, or wearied, him in the greatest degree, or to the utmost. (K.) — لَغَبْتُ السَّهْمَ He made the feathers of the arrow to be what are termed لَغَابٌ. (K.)

5. تَلَغَّبْتُ: see 4. — He chased, hunted, or pursued, long: syn. of the inf. n. طُولُ الطَّرْدِ. (S, K.) — A poet says,

• تَلَقَّبَنِي دَهْرٌ فَلَمَّا غَلَبَتْهُ •
• غَزَائِي بِأَوْلَادِي فَأَدْرَكَنِي الدَّهْرُ •

[Fortune long pursued me; and when I overcame him, he attacked me with my children; and so fortune overtook me]. (S.) — تَلَقَّبَهُ He undertook the management of it, and did it, and was not unequal to it. (TA.) — تَلَقَّبْتُ الدَّابَّةَ He found the beast of carriage to be fatigued, tired, or weary; or so in the utmost degree. (TA.) See 2.

لَغَبٌ (S, K; for which El-Kumeyt has used لَغَبٌ, like as نَهْرٌ is used for نَهْرٌ, because of the guttural letter; S) and لَغَابٌ (S) and لَغِيْبٌ (as in the S and the CK and a MS. copy of the K) or لَغَبٌ (as in the TA, from the K) Bad, disordered, or ilcomposed, feathers [of an arrow]: syn. رِيْشٌ فَاسِدٌ: (S, K:) as the longer [or wider] lateral halves of feathers (بُطْنَانٌ) [when they have not the shorter, or narrower, lateral halves interposed between two of them]: contr. of لَوَامٌ: (S:) or the feathers termed لَغَابٌ are the longer [or wider] lateral halves; and a single one of them is called لَغَابَةٌ; [accord. to which explanation, لغاب is a coll. gen. n.;] contr. of لَوَامٌ: or the feathers of an arrow, when not equal, even, or uniform, are thus termed; and when equal, even, or uniform, they are termed لَوَامٌ: (TA:) لَوَامٌ and لَغَابٌ are terms applied to two descriptions of feathers; the former, to those whereof a longer [or wider] lateral half is next to a shorter [or narrower] lateral half; and this is the best that can be; and لَغَابٌ and لَغِبٌ are terms applied to those whereof two longer [or wider] lateral halves, or two shorter [or narrower] lateral halves, are next each other. (Aq.) — لَغَبٌ and لَغَابٌ An arrow badly trimmed, or shaped; (K;) badly made: or one of which [all] the wings consist of the longer [or wider] lateral halves of feathers: or one which has two longer [or wider] lateral halves of feathers, or two shorter [or narrower] lateral halves, next each other: or one of which the feathers are incongruous; one in the contr. case being termed لَوَامٌ: or one that does not go far. (TA.) — رِيْشٌ بَلْغِبٌ [It (an arrow) was feathered with bad feathers]. — A surname of a man, brother