

milk: or a she-camel from the time when the hump of her young one becomes fat, until the expiration of seven months, when she weans her young one, and this she does at the [auroral] rising of Canopus: (TA:) [which rising, in central Arabia, about the commencement of the era of the Flight was between the 30th of July and the 12th of August:] also **لَقْحَةٌ** and **لَقْحَةٌ** a she-camel that has lately brought forth: (L:) pl. of **لَقْحٌ**, **لِقَاحٌ** (S, Mṣb, K) and **لِقَائِحٌ**; (Ish;) and pl. of **لَقْحَةٌ** (and of **لَقْحَةٌ**, K, TA,) **لِقَاحٌ** (S, Mṣb, K) and **لِقَائِحٌ** (Ish, Th, Mṣb.) — The Arabs also said **لِقَاحَانِ أُسُودَانِ** [Two black herds of milch camels], like as they said **قَطِيعَانِ**; for they said **لِقَاحٌ وَاحِدَةٌ** in like manner as they said **وَاحِدٌ** and **قَطِيعٌ وَاحِدٌ**. (S.) — **مِلْحُ يَوْمِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ** **أُدْرُوا لَقْحَةَ** **! Milk ye the milch camel of the Muslims:** occurring in a trad., alluding to the tribute (خِراج and فِئَة) whence were derived the stipends and fixed appointments of the persons addressed, and to the collecting it with equity. (TA.)

لِقَاحٌ A fecundator of palm-trees. (Az, TA in art. جنى.)

لَقِحٌ (IAḥr, S, K) and **لَقُوحٌ** (K) and **لَقُوحَةٌ** (Mṣb) A she-camel having just conceived, or become pregnant; (IAḥr, K;) as also **لِقَاحٌ**: afterwards, when her pregnancy has become manifestly apparent, she is termed **خَلْفَةٌ**: (IAḥr:) pl. of the former **لِقَائِحٌ** (K) and **لِقَائِحٌ**; (TA;) and of the second, **لِقَائِحٌ**. (L, K, TA: in the CK **لِقَائِحٌ**.) — **رِيَّاحٌ لِقَائِحٌ** (S, K, &c.) **! Pregnant winds;** so called because they bear the water and the clouds, and turn the latter over and about, and then cause them to send down rain; (TA;) or because they become pregnant, and then impregnate the clouds: (IJ:) the sing. is **رِيَّاحٌ لِقَائِحٌ**, the contr. of which is termed **رِيَّاحٌ عَقِيمٌ** [or "a barren wind"]: (ISd:) or **رِيَّاحٌ لِقَائِحٌ** signifies **ذَاتٌ لِقَائِحٌ** [possessing that which impregnates]; like as **دُرْهَمٌ وَارِنٌ** signifies **دُو وَرِنٌ**; **رِيَّاحٌ لِقَائِحٌ** (AHeyth:) or **رِيَّاحٌ لِقَائِحٌ** signifies **impregnating, or fecundating, winds**; (S, K;) as also **لِقَائِحٌ** [pl. of **لِقَائِحَةٌ**]: (K:) or it is not allowable to say **لِقَائِحٌ**; (S;) but this is the regular form of the word; because the wind impregnates the clouds; (IJ;) and thus **لِقَائِحٌ** is extr.: or, as some say, the proper original word is **مُلْقِحَةٌ**; but the winds do not impregnate unless they are themselves pregnant; as though they were pregnant with good, and, when they raised the clouds, transmitted to them that good. (S.) — **حَرْبٌ لِقَائِحٌ** (K); **War pregnant [with great events.]** (TA.)

مُلْقِحٌ A stallion camel: pl. **مُلْقَائِحٌ**. (S, K.) — See **لِقَائِحٌ**. — **! A man to whom offspring is born.** Occurring in a trad. (TA.)

مُلْقِحَةٌ A female camel that has her young one in her belly: pl. **مُلْقَائِحٌ**: (S, K:) a pass. part. n. from **لَقِحَ**. (Mṣb.)

مُلْقُوحَةٌ (IAḥr, S, K, &c.) and **مُلْقُوحٌ** (IAḥr,) which latter is also used in a pl. sense, (Aḥr,) **What is in the belly of a she-camel:** (A'Obeyd, T, S, K, &c. :) or **what is in the back of the stallion camel;** [meaning his progeny in the elemental state;] (Abou-Sa'eed, K;) but the former, says Az, is the correct signification: (L:) **مُلْقُوحَةٌ** is for **مُلْقُوحٌ بِهِ**, converted into a subst., (Mṣb,) from **لَقِحَتْ**, like **مَخْمُومٌ** from **حَمَّرَ**, and **مَلْقَائِحٌ** from **جَنَّ**: (S:) pl. **مَلْقَائِحٌ**. (A'Obeyd, S, K, &c.) The Muslims are forbidden to sell **مَلْقَائِحٌ** and **مَضَامِين**. (L.) [See the latter of these words.] — **الْمَلْقَائِحُ** is also used (sometimes, TA) to signify **The mothers:** and its sing. is **مُلْقُوحَةٌ**. (K.) — See **لِقَائِحٌ**.

لقت

1. **لَقِسَتْ نَفْسَهُ**, (S, A, K,) aor. **لَقَسَ**, (S, K,) inf. n. **لِقْسٌ**, (S, TA,) **His soul [or stomach] heaved;** or **became agitated by a tendency to vomit;** or **became heavy;** syn. **غَثَّتْ**, [q. v.,] (S, A, K,) and **خَبَّتَتْ**; (S, K;) **لَقِسَتْ** **مِنْ الشَّيْءِ** in consequence of the thing. (S, K.) **Moḥammad desired his followers to use this expression instead of** **خَبَّتَتْ** **نَفْسَهُ**, which he disliked. (K, TA.) — With **لَقِسَتْ** following it, **His soul strove with him to incline him to the thing,** (K,) and **became greedy for it.** (TA.) [But Az seems to disapprove of this explanation.]

لَقِسَةٌ, as an epithet applied to **نَفْسٌ**, is the part. n. of **لَقِسَتْ** in the [first and] second of the senses explained above. (TA.)

لقت

1. **لَقَطَهُ**, (S, Mgh, * Mṣb, K,) aor. **لَقَطَ**, inf. n. **لِقْطٌ**, (Mṣb, TA,) **He picked it up, took it up, raised it,** (Mgh,) or **took it,** (S, K,) **from the ground,** (S, Mgh, K,) **without trouble or fatigue;** as also **لَقَطَهُ**: (S:) or both signify **he took it from a place where it was not thought to be;** this being the primary signification: and hence, **he took it.** (Mṣb.) It is said of a man and you say also, **لَقَطَ الطَّائِرُ الحَبَّ** [The bird picked up from the ground the grains]. (Mṣb.) The Arabs say to a calumniator, **إِنَّ عِنْدَكَ رِيكًا يَلْتَقِطُ الحَصَى** [Verily thou hast a cock that picks up pebbles]. (TA.) And it is said in a proverb, **أَصِيدَ القَنْفِذَ أَمْرًا لَقَطَهُ** [Is it by the hunting of

the hedgehog or the picking up thereof from the ground?] applied to a poor man who becomes rich suddenly. (TA.) [In Freytag's Arab. Prov. (i. 726,) **أَصِيدَ القَنْفِذَ أَمْرًا لَقَطَهُ**: and there asserted to be said of him who finds a thing which he had not sought: or, accord. to Sharaf-Deen, of a thing of the nature of which we may be uncertain.] You say also, **لَقَطْتُ العِلْمَ** **مِنَ الكُتُبِ** + [I picked up science, or knowledge, from books;] **I acquired science, or knowledge, from this and that book.** (Mṣb.) And **لَقَطْتُ أَصَابِعَهُ** + **I took off his fingers, by cutting, without [the main part of] the hand.** (Mṣb.)

3. **مَلْقَاطَةٌ** A horse's lifting the legs all together in the pace called **تَقْرِيْبٌ**: (AO, K:*) or, in the pace called **خَبَبٌ**, of a horse, it is similar to **مُنَاقَلَةٌ**. (JK.) — Also, (K,) and **لِقَاطٌ**, (TA,) **The being over against, or facing.** (K, TA.) You say, **دَارُهُ بِلِقَاطِ دَارِي** **His house is over against, or faces, my house.** (Lh, K.) And **لَقِيتُهُ لِقَاطًا** **I met him face to face.** (IAḥr.)

5. **لَقِطَ** **فُلَانٌ التَّمْرَ**, or **التَّمَرَ**, (S, accord. to different copies, and K,*) **Such a one, [picked up, or] took up from the ground, from this and that place, the dates, or the fruits.** (S, K,*)

8. **التَّقَطَةُ**: see 1, in two places. — Also, **He collected it.** (Mṣb.) — And **! He stumbled upon it, or lighted on it,** (K, TA,) **unexpectedly,** (TA,) **without seeking;** (K, TA;) such a thing, for instance, as a well, and herbage. (TA.) You say also, **وَرَدْتُ الشَّيْءَ اتِّقَاطًا** **! I came upon the thing unexpectedly, or unawares;** (S, TA:) and **لَقِيتُهُ اتِّقَاطًا** **! I met him unexpectedly:** (TA:) **التَّقَاطُ** in this sense being one of those inf. ns. which are used as denotatives of state. (Sb, TA.)

لَقَطٌ **What is picked up, or taken from the ground,** (S, Mṣb, K,) of a thing; (S, Mṣb;) as also **لَقِطَةٌ** and **لَقِطَةٌ** and **لِقَاطَةٌ**: (K:) or **! this last signifies what one picks up, of lost property;** as also **لِقَاطٌ**, with the **ḍ** elided; and **لَقِطَةٌ** like **رُطْبَةٌ**: (Mṣb:) or **لِقَاطَةٌ** signifies also **what falls, or drops, of a thing that is worthless,** (K, TA,) or **paltry, and is taken by any one who chooses to take it:** (TA:) and the same, **what is picked up from the stumps of the branches of palm-trees, [app. meaning dates picked up thence,] after the cutting off of the dates:** (TA:) **IAth says, that** **لَقِطَةٌ**, with **ḍ** added to the **ل** and **fet-ḥ** to the **ق**, is often mentioned in trads., and signifies **property which is found:** (TA:) **Az says, that** **لَقِطَةٌ**, with **fet-ḥ** to the **ق**, signifies **a thing which one finds dropped, or thrown down, and takes;** (Mgh, Mṣb;) and that all the lexicologists and skilful grammarians say so; (Mṣb;) and in like