

(K) and لَوَادٌ, (L, K,) *He acted contrarily to, or differently from, or adversely to, him; was, or became contrary to, or different from, or adverse to, him;* (L, \*K, \*TK;) syn. خَالَفَهُ, (TK,) inf. n. خَلَّافٌ. (L, K.) Agreeably with this explanation, Zj renders لَوَادًا in the Kur, xxiv. 63; saying that the meaning which he thus assigns to it is shown to be the true one by the words immediately following. (L.)

4: see 1: — and 3. — الإِدَابُ بِهِ غَيْرُهُ [He caused another to have recourse to him or it for refuge or protection or preservation; to seek, or take, refuge in him or it; to protect, conceal, defend, or fortify, himself by him or it: or he protected, concealed, defended, or fortified, another by means of him or it]. (A.) — الأذيت النَّاقَةُ الظِّلِّ بِخَفَاءٍ [The she-camel covered, or concealed, the shade with her foot]; meaning that the time of noon-day-heat was come. (A.)

لَوْدٌ The side of a mountain; and its circuit: pl. التَّوَادُّ. (S, A, L, K.) — A side, or lateral part or tract, of a country or region: (A:) and of a thing; (TA;) as also لَوْدَانٌ (K:) pl. as above. (A.) — A place of bending of a valley: pl. as above. (L, K.) — هُوَ يَلْدُو كَذَا, and يَلْدُوَانٌ كَذَا, *He, or it, is in the side of, or part adjacent to, such a place or thing.* (L.) — هُوَ لَوْدُهُ *He is near to him or it.* (L.)

لَوْدَانٌ: see لَوْدٌ.

لَوْدَانِيَّةٌ, (as in some copies of the K,) or لَوْدَانِيَّةٌ, (as in others and in the TA,) *Circumvention; delusion; syn. مَرَاوَعَةٌ.* (K.) See 3.

مَلَادٌ and مَلَوْدَةٌ [the latter thus in the K and accord. to the TA; but in the TT, مَلَوْدَةٌ; and in the L, without the first vowel-sign;] *A place to which one has recourse for refuge, protection, preservation, or concealment; a place of refuge; a refuge; (TA;) a fortress; a fortified place; a castle.* (L, K.)

مَلَوْدَةٌ: see مَلَادٌ.

مَلَوْدٌ † Little good: (S:) or good that comes not save after severe toil or labour: occurring in a verse of El-Kuṭāme: you say, مَلَوْدٌ خَيْرٌ بَنِي فَلَانٍ *The good of the sons of such a one comes not save after severe toil or trouble to procure it.* (ISk, T, L.)

تَلَوَادٌ: see 3.

لوز

لَوُزٌ [The almond; or almonds;] the fruit of a certain tree; (Mṣb, TA;) well known; (A, Mṣb, K;) abundant in the countries of the Arabs; said by some to be a species of مزج, which is that whereof the edible part is not attained save by breaking; by others said to

be bruised, or brayed, مزج; and also called قَمْرُوضٌ: it is of two kinds, sweet and bitter: (TA:) the sweet is of moderate temperature, beneficial to the chest and the lungs and the bladder, (by reason of its soft nature, TA,) and the eating thereof, shelled, with sugar, augments the marrow and brain, and fattens: the bitter is hot in the third degree, opens stoppages of the nose, clears away [the spots in the skin called] نَمَشٌ, and stills pain, (K [but omitted in the CK] and TA,) when it [app. meaning its oil] is drunk, and when dropped into the ear; (TA;) and it relaxes the bowels, and causes sleep, (K, TA,) when the soles of the feet are anointed with it, and when it is introduced into the nose; (TA;) and it is diuretic: (K, TA:) it is an Arabic word: (Mṣb, TA:) a coll. gen. n.: (TA:) n. un. with ē. (S, Mṣb, K.) = [Hence,] اللُّوزَتَانِ † [The amygdala of the fauces; also called the tonsils;] two pieces of flesh in the two sides of the fauces. (A, TA.) — † The two sockets of the hips, where the heads of the thigh-bones are inserted. (A, TS, TA.)

لَوَّازٌ A seller of لَوُزٍ [or almonds]. (K.)

أَرْضٌ مَلَازَةٌ Land containing, (S, M,) or abounding with, (A, K,) trees of the لَوُزٍ [or almond]. (S, M, A, K.)

تَمْرٌ مَلَوُزٌ Dates stuffed with لَوُزٍ [or almonds]; (Sgh, K;) the stones being taken out and لَوُزٌ put in their place. (TA.)

لوش

لَاشٌ an abbreviation of لَاشِيٌّ [Nothing]. It is generally used coupled, or connected, with a word of similar form; as in the saying مَوْشٌ لَاشٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ لَاشٍ, which see in art. مَوْش. (TA.)

لوص

1. لَاصٌ, intrans.: see 3. = لَاصَةٌ بِعَيْنِهِ: see 3. = لَاصَ عَنِ الأَمْرِ *He turned aside, or away, from the thing, or affair; he declined from it; he avoided it.* (Aboo-Turāb, K.°)

3. لَاصٌ, (K,) inf. n. مَلَاوَصَةٌ, (M,) *He looked to the right and left as though he desired, or sought, a thing: (M:) or he looked as though he were deceiving, or beguiling, to seek to obtain, or attain, a thing; (Lth, K;) as also لَاصٌ, inf. n. تَوَّصٌ. (Lth.) = لَاصَةٌ بِعَيْنِهِ, (M, TA,) inf. n. as above, (M, A, K,) *He looked, (M,) or glanced, (A, K,) at him, or it, from the interstice of a door, (M, A, K,) and the like, (A, K,) or of a curtain; (M;) as also لَاصَةٌ, (M,) inf. n. تَوَّصٌ: (M, A, K:) or the former verb has the signification here first given. (M.) — لَاصٌ لَوُصٌ *He looked (S, A, K) to the right and left***

(A, K) to see how he might come to the trees, (S, K,) to pull them up, or out, (S,) or to cut them with the axe, and to see how he might strike them, (K,) or to see how he might cut them.

(A.) — And hence, لَوَّصِنِي لَوْلَانُ عَنْ كَذَا *Such a one endeavoured to turn me by deceit, or guile, from such a thing.* (A.) [Hence also,] مَا زِلْتُ مَا أُدِيرُهُ عَنْ كَذَا, (M, TA,) and أَلَيْصَهُ عَنْ كَذَا, (M, TA,) *I ceased not to endeavour to turn him from such a thing; i. e. to endeavour to induce him to leave, or relinquish, such a thing; syn. أُدِيرُهُ عَنْهُ: (M, TA:) and أَلَيْصَهُ عَلَى كَذَا, (S, K,) and لَوَّصَهُ عَلَيْهِ, (M, K, art. دور,) *he endeavoured to turn him to, or induce him to do, such a thing, (أَدَارُهُ عَلَيْهِ,) desiring, or seeking, it of him.* (S, K.) Hence the saying of 'Omar to 'Othmán, respecting the sentence declaratory of belief in the unity of God, (TA,) هِيَ الكَلِمَةُ الَّتِي أَلَيْصَ † عَيْنِيهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ *It is the sentence which the Prophet (God bless and save him) endeavoured to induce and entice his uncle to utter; (TA;) meaning Aboo-Tālib, (S, TA,) when dying. (TA.) And hence the phrase in another trad., وَإِنَّكَ تَلَاوَصُ عَلَى خَلْعِي *And verily thou wilt be urged with enticement, and solicited, to divest thyself of it.* (TA.) [Said by Moḥammad to 'Othmán. See the preceding words of the trad. voce قَمَصٌ.] You say also, إِيَّاكَ أَلَيْصَةٌ أَنْ أَخَذَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا, (S, TA) *I desired to take from him, or of it, something; (M, \*K, TA; [but in a copy of the M, in the place of أَرَدْتُ, I find أَرَدْتُ, which I regard as a mistranscription;]) as also إِيَّاكَ أَلَيْصَةٌ, (L, TA.)***

4: see 3, in five places.

رَجُلٌ مَلَاوِصٌ A man who behaves in a loving, or affectionate, and blandishing, or coaxing, and deceitful, or beguiling, manner. (A, TA.)

لوط

1. لَوُطٌ, aor. يَلُوطُ, inf. n. لَوُطٌ; (Mṣb, TA;) and aor. يَلِيطُ, inf. n. لَيْطٌ; (TA;) *It (a thing, Mṣb, or anything, TA) cleave, sturk, or adhered, to it.* (Mṣb, TA.) You say, لَوُطَ الشَّيْءُ بِعَلْبِي, aor. يَلُوطُ and يَلِيطُ, (Ks, S, K,) inf. n. لَوُطٌ and لَيْطٌ, (K,) and لَيَّاطٌ, (TA,) † *The thing was rendered an object of love, and made to cleave, to my heart: (Ks, \*S, \*K, TA:) it cleave to my heart: (TA;) as also لَوُطَ بِعَلْبِي. (K, TA.) And لَوُطَ الأَمْرُ لَا يَلِيطُ بِصَفْرِي, (S, TA,) † *This thing, or affair, does not cleave to my heart.* (S, TA.) And لَا يَلُوطُ † *I do not love him, or it.* (TA.) And*