

angle of the lower jaw: or the ramus thereof: or the flesh upon the hinder part thereof. See مَحْرُورٌ.

لُهِطَ

1. لُهِطَ بِهِ He, or it, was cast, or thrown. (TA in art. خَشَفَ.)

لُهِفَ

1. لُهِفَ عَلَيْهِ, (inf. n. لُهِفَ, S,) and تَلُهِفَ, He grieved for it, or at it; regretted it; syn. حَزِنَ and تَحَسَّرَ; (S, K;) meaning a thing that had escaped him after he been at the point of attaining it: (JK, TA:) or he grieved for it, or at it; or regretted it; and was angry, or enraged, on account of it. (TA.) But see تَحَسَّرَ; and see S, voce أُسِفَ. — أُسِفَ signifies He felt, or expressed, grief, sorrow, or regret.

5: see 1.

يَا لُهِفَ O the grief! see an ex. in art. خَطَأُ, conj. 4.

لُهِفَةٌ Greediness; voracity; eagerness.

إِنِّي أو عَنَى Greedy; ravenous; eager; or عَنَى for a thing.

لُهِمَ

4. أَلْهِمَهُ اللَّهُ لِلْخَيْرِ [God directed him by inspiration to that which was good, or to prosperity]. (TA, art. وَفَى) — أَلْهِمَهُ آيَاهُ He suggested it to him; (in the order of the words, he suggested to him it;) he put it into his mind.

8. اِتَّهِمَ He gulped.

اللَّهُ: see اللَّهُمَّ and لَاهُمَّ.

لُهِو

1. لُهِوَ عَنْهُ, (S, Mṣb, K) and لَهَا عَنْهُ, (Mṣb, K,) He became diverted from it, so as to forget it. (S, Mṣb, K.) — See an ex. voce اسْتَأْتَرُ: and see عَنْ. — لُهِوَتْ إِلَى حَدِيثِهِ, inf. n. لُهِوَتْ, She (a woman) was, or became, cheered, or delighted, and pleased, with his discourse. (M, K.) And so لُهِوَتْ بِحَدِيثِهِ. (T in art. رَنُو.)

4. اَلْهَانِي الشَّيْءَ The thing diverted me; syn. شَغَلَنِي. (Mṣb.) — اَلْهَاهُ بِالْغَنَاءِ [He diverted him by singing]. (S, art. سَمِد.)

5. اُولَعَ بِهِ and تَعَدَّلَ i. q. تَلَبَّى بِالشَّيْءِ. (Mṣb.) — And اَتَلَبَّى He diverted himself. (TA.)

لُهِوٌ Diversion; pastime; sport; play: or especially, such as is vain, or frivolous; idle sport: (from various explanations:) what occu-

pies a man so as to divert him from that which would render him sad or solicitous, &c.: (TA:) or relief of the mind by means which wisdom does not require: this [it is said] is the original signification: (Et-Tarasoosee, Mṣb:) a thing in which a man delights himself, and which occupies him so as to divert him, and then ceases. (KT.) It has a more general application than لُهِبَ: for ex., the hearing of musical instruments or the like is لُهِوٌ, but not لُهِبَ. (TA.) — آلَةُ لُهِوٍ [An instrument of diversion, meaning, of music]. (K voce رَبَابٌ.)

لُهِاءٌ [The uvula;] the red piece of flesh that hangs down from the upper حَنَكِ. (Zj, in his Khalk el-Insán.) See also اَلْاَسَالِيُّ, and شِقْشِقَةٌ. — اَلْاَلُهِاءُ [generally expl. as meaning The uvula: or] what is between the end of the root of the tongue and the end of the قَلْبِ [thus in all the copies of the K that I have seen, an evident mistranscription for قَلْتِ, i. e. hollow] of the upper part of the mouth: (K: [app. meaning the arches, or pillars, of the soft palate; agreeably with the next explanation here following:]) or the furthest part of the mouth: [see غُنَّة:] and, of the he-camel, the شِقْشِقَةُ [i. e. bursa faucium]. (JK.) See also a usage of the pl., قَلْتِ, in the last explanation of لُهِوَاتِ.

لُهِوَةٌ What is thrown, [i. e. the quantity of corn that is thrown,] (S, K,) by the grinder, with his hand, (S,) into the mouth of the mill or mill-stone. (S, K.) And The mouth [itself] of the mill or mill-stone. (IKṭt, TA; and S voce اُخْرُ.)

لُو

لُوٌ: see مَصْدَرِيَّةٌ. — It is used as an optative particle, لِلتَّمَنِّي. See Kṣur, ii. 162; and Jel, ibid. See also كَرَّةٌ. — لُو كَانَ هَذَا لَكَانَ ذَلِكَ Had this been, or if this were, that had been, or would have been. — صَلَّى وَلَوْ عَجَزْتَ عَنِ الْقِيَامِ means [Pray thou though thou be unable to stand; i. e.] pray thou whether thou be able to stand or unable to do so. (Mṣb in art. اِن.) — See also exs. voce وَدَّ. — لُو often begins a sentence ending with an aposiopesis. — اُنْ meaning لُو: see وَدَّ. — لُو تَسْوَى بِهِمُ الْاَرْضَ: see ب as syn. with عَنَى.

لُوٌ The word لُو: see a prov. cited voce ذَنْبٌ (near the end of the paragraph). And see سَوْفَ.

لُوٌ [If]. Ex. لُو اَنْتَ قَائِمٌ نَقَمْتُ [Hadst thou been standing, I had stood]. (K, art. اِن.) See Kṣur, xxxix. 58; &c.

لَوْلَا فَعَلْتَ كَذَا. — حَضَّهُ. — لَوْمًا and لَوْلَا means Wherefore didst not thou such a thing? and لَوْلَا تَفَعَّلَ كَذَا means Wherefore wilt not

thou do such a thing? and in like manner, هَلَّا and اَلَّا and لَوْمًا. See an ex. in the Kṣur, x. 98, explained in art. اَلَّا. — لَوْلَا كَانَ ذَلِكَ Had not this been, or but for this, that had been, or would have been. — لَوْلَا is followed by a noun in the nom. case (as in the Kṣur, viii. 69), or by a verb, as in exs. above.

اَلْتَّ: see لَاتٌ.

لَوْصٌ

مُزَعْفَرٌ The sweet food called فالود: see مَزَعْفَرٌ.

لَوْعٌ

حُبٌّ Ardour of love: see حُبٌّ.

لَوْفٌ

1. مَا عَاقَتْ وَلَا لَافَتْ: see 1 in art. عَوَقٌ.

لَوْقٌ

عَيْقٌ and لَيْقٌ: see عَوِقٌ and لَوِقٌ.

لَوْكٌ

1. لَوَكَ He chewed a morsel: (S, K, Mṣb:) or chewed in the gentlest manner: or chewed something hard; (K;) rolling it about, or turning it round, in his mouth: (TA:) [he (a child) mumbled, or bit softly, his finger]: (S, art. مَرث:) he (a horse) champed, (Mṣb,) or chewed, the bit. (Lth in TA, art. اَلِك.)

4. اَلْبِكْنِي اِيْتِه; and اَلْبِكْنَةُ; as though from اَلِك: see اَلِك.

5. اَلْوَكُ مَا تَلَوَدَعْتُ بِالْوَكِ.

لَوْمٌ

1. لَوْمَ, inf. n. لَوْمٌ, He blamed, censured, or reprehended, syn. عَدَلَ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) a person, (S, Mṣb,) عَنَى كَذَا [for such a thing]. (S.)

4. اَلْوَمَ He did a thing for which he should be blamed. (S in art. جَنَفَ, and L and TA in art. رَيْب.)

5. تَكَلَّفَ اللُّومَ. i. q. تَلَوَّمَ. (Ham, p. 356.)

لَوْمَةٌ A thing for which the doer is blamed. (TA.)

لَوْنٌ

2. تَلَوَّنَ i. q. تَلَوَّنَ It became coloured. (M.) — It (a palm-tree) had dates which had become coloured. (T.) — لَوَّنَ فِي الْكَلَامِ [He varied in speech]. (Sgl, K, voce تَمَطَّطَ.)

5. تَلَوَّنَ It became coloured. (MA, KL.) See 1.