

explain, unless the right reading be **فَلَمَّحَهُ ثَلَاثَ نَحَّاتٍ** [And he struck it three blows]. (TA.)

**نَجَبٌ** *A crying, or vociferation; a clamour, or confused noise.* (§, K.) *The sound, or noise, of soldiers; and the neighing of horses.* (TA.) *Agitation, or commotion, of the waves of the sea.* (K.) *The rising of a clamour, or confused noise.* (TA.) — **بَحْرٌ دُونَ نَجَبٍ** *A roaring, tumultuous, or boisterous, sea.* (§.)

**جَيْشٌ نَجَبٌ** *A clamorous, or noisy, army.* (§, K.) — In like manner this epithet is applied to thunder, and to a cloud or rain accompanied with thunder; in each case after the manner of a rel. n. (TA.)

**نَجَبَةٌ** and **نَجَبَةٌ** and **نَجَبَةٌ** (§, K.) and **نَجَبَةٌ** [but see what is said respecting the last of the pls. mentioned below] and **نَجَبَةٌ** and **نَجَبَةٌ** (K) the last two from Th. (TA.) *A sheep or goat (شاة, K), or a sheep only, not a goat, (ISk, §,) of which the milk has become little in quantity: (§, K:) or a sheep or goat (شاة) which has passed four months since her bringing forth, and of which the milk has in consequence dried up: (Aq, §:) or it is an epithet applied specially to a goat: (K:) a poet (Muhelhil, TA,) says,*

- عَجِبْتُ ابْنَاؤُنَا مِنْ فِعْلِنَا
- إِذْ نَبِيعَ الْخَيْلِ بِالْمَعْرِىِ اللَّجَابِ

[Our sons wondered at our action, in our selling horses for goats of which the milk had become little, or dried up]: (§:) and contr., *abounding with milk: (K:) a poet applies the two epithets نَجَبَةٌ and حَاشِكَةٌ to the same sheep or goat; but he may mean that her milk was little at one time, and abundant at another.* (TA.) Pl. [of نَجَبَةٌ] **نَجَبَاتٌ** (§, K) and **نَجَبَاتٌ** (this being allowed by Mbr, agreeably with analogy, TA) and **نَجَبَاتٌ** (§, K): the last dev. with respect to rule; for by rule it should be **نَجَبَاتٌ**; unless it be originally a subst. used as an epithet, like as one says **إِمْرَأَةٌ كَلْبَةٌ**; or unless **نَجَبَةٌ** be a syn. of the sing. (§.) Sb says, that **نَجَبَاتٌ** is used as pl. because some of the Arabs used **نَجَبَةٌ** as sing. (TA.) — **اللَّجَبُ** [app. **اللَّجَبُ**, a quasi-pl. n.], occurring in the following words of a trad., **فَيَبْدُو أَمْثَالَ اللَّجَبِ مِنَ الدَّهَبِ**, is said to be pl. of **نَجَبَةٌ**: or it is **اللَّجَبُ**, like as **قِصْعٌ** is pl. of **قِصْعَةٌ**. (TA.) — In a trad. respecting Ed-Dejjál, according to one reading, occur the words, **بَلَجْتِي الْبَابِ**; but Aboo-Moosà says, that the right reading is with **ف** [instead of the **ب**, and with **ي** before it: i.e. **بَلَجْتِي الْبَابِ**: see art. **لَجَف**]. (TA.)

**نَجَبَةٌ**:  
**نَجَبَةٌ**:  
**نَجَبَةٌ**:  
**نَجَبَةٌ**:  
**نَجَبَةٌ**:  
} see **نَجَبَةٌ**.

**مِنْجَابٌ** *An arrow feathered, but without the point: (K:) pl. مَلَايِبٌ. (TA.)* **مِنْجَابٌ** is the more common word; and the **ل** appears to be substituted for the **ن**. (ISd.)

### لجم

**نَجْحٌ** *A thing in the lower part of a well, and of a valley, like what is called a دَحْل: (§, K:) or, in the lower part of a well, and of a mountain, like a نَقْب: (L:) originally نُحْجٌ, from which it is formed by transposition: (T:) pl. أَلْجَاحُ. (L.)*

لجم: see لجمد.

### لجمد

1. **لَجَدٌ**, (L, K,) aor. ُ, (K,) inf. n. **لَجَدٌ**; (L, K;) and **لَجَدٌ**, aor. ُ; (K;) *He ate (L, K) food. (L.) — He (a beast) began to pasture. (L, K.) — He (a beast) ate herbage: (L:) you say, when beasts have eaten herbage, لَجَدَ الْكَلْبُ: (§, L:) or ate it with the extremity of his tongue, (L, K,) it being such as did not allow him to take it with his teeth: (L:) accord. to Aq, لَجَدَهُ signifies i.q. لَمَّحَهُ [he plucked it with the fore part of his mouth.] (§, L.) — He licked: in this sense, the inf. n. is **لَجَدٌ** and **لَجَدٌ**: (K:) you say, لَجَدَ الْكَلْبُ الْإِنَاءَ, inf. n. **لَجَدٌ** and **لَجَدٌ**, the dog licked the vessel (AHát, §, K) inside: (L:) [J says,] I have transcribed it from the Kitáb el-Abwáb, without having heard it: (§:) and لَجَدَ الْكَلْبُ the dog put his tongue into a vessel and lapped; as also **لَجَدٌ** and **لَجِنٌ**. (AA, L.) — *He took little. (L, K.) — He asked often after having been given once: (K:) لَجَدْنِي, aor. ُ, inf. n. **لَجَدٌ**, signifies he asked me, and did so much, after I had given him: (§:) or he asked me after he had asked me and I had given him: (AZ, L:) or he asked me, and did so much, after he had asked me and I had given him. (Aq, L.) — He instigated; incited; excited. (K.)**

**لَجَادٌ** *Glue; syn. غَرَاءٌ [for which Freytag seems to have read إِغْرَاءٌ]. (K.)*

**دَابَّةٌ مَلْجَاذٌ** *A beast of carriage that takes the leguminous herbage with the fore part of its mouth, (K,) and the extremities of its teeth. (TA.)*

**تَبْتُ مَجْلُودٌ** *A plant which the teeth cannot*

*crop, by reason of its shortness, and which the camels therefore pluck with the fore part of the mouth. (L.)*

[لجمف]

لجم

لجمن

See Supplement.]

### لح

1. **لَحَّحْتُ عَيْنَهُ**, (§, L, K,) aor. **تَلَحَّحُ**, inf. n. **لَحْحٌ**; (L;) and **لَحَّحْتُ**; (L;) [as also **لَحَّحْتُ**]; *His eyelids stuck together, by reason of a white thick matter collected in their corners: (§, L, K:) or, by reason of pain: or, by reason of many tears: (I:) the former is one of those verbs which retain their original forms, like ضَبَبَ in the phrase ضَبَبَ الْبَلَدُ, with the reduplication distinct: (§:) also, **لَحَّحْتُ عَيْنَهُ** his eye shed many tears, and its lids became thick, or rough; like **لَحَّحْتُ**. (L.) — **لَحَّحْتُ الْقَرَابَةَ بَيْنَنَا**, inf. n. **لَحْحٌ**, *The relationship between us was close. (Aboo-Sa'eed, K.) See لَحْحٌ.**

4. **لَحَّحْتُ**, (inf. n. **إِلْحَاحٌ**, Mq̄b,) *It [a cloud] rained continually, or incessantly. (§, Mq̄b, K.) Hence the phrase, **لَحَّحْتُ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** [q.v. infra]. (Mq̄b.) — **لَحَّحْتُ عَلَيْهِ**, (inf. n. **إِلْحَاحٌ**, L,) *He importuned him; plied him; plied him hard; pressed him; pressed upon him; persecuted, or harassed, him, (L,) or **بِاتْمَالَةٍ**, (§, L,) or **فِي السُّؤَالِ**, (K,) in asking, begging, or petitioning; like **أَلْحَفْتُ**. (§, L, K.) **لَحَّحْتُ عَلَى غَرِيْبِهِ** *He pressed his creditor perseveringly, assiduously, or constantly. (L.) And **أَلْحَحْتُ عَلَى فُلَانٍ فِي الْإِتْبَاعِ حَتَّى اخْتَلَفْتُهُ**, i.e. [I pressed upon such a one in following] until I made him to be behind me. (ISk, TA in art. **أَلْحَفْتُ**.) **لَحَّحْتُ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** [and **فِي شَيْءٍ**] *He applied himself to a thing perseveringly, persistently, assiduously, or constantly, (Mq̄b,) or incessantly. (L.) **لَحَّحْتُ عَلَى شَيْءٍ** *He asked, begged, or petitioned, for a thing much, or frequently; as though he stuck to it. (L.) **لَحَّحْتُ عَلَى غَيْبِهِ** [and **فِي غَيْبِهِ**] *He persevered, or persisted, in his error. (Mq̄b, art. **مَدَى**.) — **لَحَّحْتُ فِي مَكَانٍ** *It (a cloud) remained, or stayed, in a place; like **أَلَّتْ**. (Aq, §.) — **لَحَّحْتُ** *He (a camel) was restive, or refractory, and would not move from his place; (§, L, K;) like as you say of a she-camel **خَلَّأَتْ**, (Aq, §,) and of a horse and the like **حَرَنَ**: (Aq:) and she (a camel) did the same; (L, K;) accord. to some, and so used in a trad. (TA.) — **لَحَّحْتُ الْمَطِيَّ** *The beasts of carriage, or the*********