

camels, were fatigued, and became slow, or tardy. (K.) — **لَحَّ** † It (a saddle of the kind called **قَتَب**, L, K, and a **رَحْل**, and a horse's saddle, L) wounded the back. (L, K.) See **مَلْحَاخ**.

R. Q. 1. **لَحَلُّوْا**, (K,) and **تَلَحَّلُوْا**, (S, K,) They remained fixed, or firm, in their place; did not quit it. (S, K.) — **تَلَحَّلَ** He (a camel) stayed, and remained fixed, or firm. (L.) — Also **تَلَحَّلُوْا** They became dispersed; formed by transposition from **لَحَلُّوْا**. (L.)

R. Q. 2: See R. Q. 1.

لَحَّ [He is my cousin on the father's side,] closely related: (S, K:) from the phrase **لَحِحَّتْ عَيْنُهُ**. (S.) Here **لَحَّ** is put in the acc. case as a denotative of state, because what precedes it is determinate. (S.) And you say **هُوَ ابْنُ عَمِّ رَجُلٍ** [He is a cousin on the father's side,] closely related, (S, K,) in an indeterminate phrase employing **لَحَّ** as an epithet to **عَمْرٍ**. (S.) You say the same in the case of the fem. and dual and pl.; (S;) making no difference between the sing. and dual and pl. and fem. (L.) Lh says, that one says, [of two persons who are cousins, one to the other,] **هُمَا ابْنَا عَمِّ رَجُلٍ**, and **لَحَّ**; and in like manner **هُمَا ابْنَا خَالَةٍ**; but not **لَحَّ**; and in like manner **هُمَا ابْنَا خَالَ لَحَّ**, nor **ابْنَا عَمِّ لَحَّ**. (L.) When the **ابن** is not in the state termed **لَحَّ**, but is of the **عَشِيرَةِ**, you say **هُوَ ابْنُ عَمِّ الْكَلَالَةِ**, and **ابْنُ عَمِّ كَلَالَةٍ**. (S, K.) [See also **دَلِيًّا**; and the contr., **ظَهْرًا**.]

لَحَّ and **لَحَلَّ**: see **لَحَّ**.

لَحَّ (S, K) and **لَحَّ** and **لَحَّ** A strait, or confined, place. (S, K.) Also, **لَحَّ**, A valley with tangled, confused, intertwined, or complicated, trees, which stick together: or strait, or confined, and abounding with tangled trees, and stones. In both senses, applied to a place and a valley, it is also written **لَحَّ**, with **ح**. (L.) [See **لَحَّ**.]

لَحَّ [More, and most, importunate, pressing, persevering, &c.]. (TA, art. **خَفِي**; see the same article in the present work.)

لَحَّ That stands still by reason of fatigue, and will not move from its place. (TA.) — A beast of carriage which, when it lies down, remains immovable, and will not be roused up. (L.)

لَحَّ A cloud continually, or incessantly, raining. (L.) — A man [very] importunate, pressing, persevering, assiduous, or constant, in asking, begging, petitioning, or seeking. (L.) — **رَحَى** **لَحَّ** **عَلَى مَا تَطْحَنُهُ** (S) A mill-stone that presses hard upon that which it grinds. (A.) —

مَلْحَاخ † A saddle of the kind called **قَتَب** that wounds the back; (K;) that wounds the camel's withers; (S;) that sticks close to the camel's back, and wounds it; and in like manner a saddle of the kind called **رَحْل**, and a horse's saddle. (L.) — Whatever is slow, or tardy. (L.)

لحج

1. **لَحَّبَ**, aor. -, (S, K,) inf. n. **لَحَّبٌ**; (S;) and **لَحَّبَ**; (K;) He trod, and passed along, a road, such as is termed **لَحْبٌ**, (S, K,) or simply, a road. (TA.) So also **لَحَّبَ**. (Lth.) = **لَحَّبَهُ** and **لَحَّبَهُ** He smote him with a sword: (K:) or wounded him with it. (Th.) — **لَحَّبَهُ** and **لَحَّبَهُ** He made a mark, or impression, upon it. (K.) — He flogged him with whips, and made marks, or scars, upon him. (TA.) — **لَحَّبَهُ**, (inf. n. **لَحَّبٌ**, TA,) He cut it (i.e. flesh-meat) lengthwise. (K.) — **لَحَّبَ** (inf. n. **لَحَّبٌ**, TA,) He stripped off meat from the bone. (S, K.) — He (a butcher) took what was on the back of the slaughtered camel. (TA.) — He peeled a stick or the like, (S,) or anything. (TA.) — It (the portion next the back-bone, on either side, of a horse, (K,) or his rump, TA) was smooth, and sloping downwards: syn. **إِمْلَاسٌ فِي حُدُودٍ**. (K.) — **لَحَّبَ**, aor. -, inf. n. **لَحَّبٌ**, It (a road) became conspicuous, clear, or open: (K:) as though it peeled [the surface of] the ground. (TA.) — **لَحَّبَ**, inf. n. **لَحَّبٌ**, He made a road conspicuous, or clear. (K, TA.) So in the saying of Umm-Selmeh to 'Othmān, **لَا تُعَفِّ طَرِيقًا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَحَّبَهَا**, Do not thou efface a road which the Apostle of God, &c., made conspicuous, or clear. (TA.) = **لَحَّبَ** (inf. n. **لَحَّبٌ**, TA,) † Inivit feminam. (K.) See **لَحَّبَ**. — **لَحَّبَ** He threw him down prostrate upon the ground. (K.) — **لَحَّبَ**, (inf. n. **لَحَّبٌ**, TA,) He (a man) passed, or went along, through the land: (TA:) or he went right on, or straight on: (S, K:) or he hastened in his pace; went quickly. (K.) = **لَحَّبَ**, aor. -, [inf. n. **لَحَّبٌ**,] He (a man) became emaciated by reason of old age, (S, K,) and weakness. (TA.)

2: } see 1.
8: }

لَحَّبَ and **لَحَّبَ** (S, K: the latter word of the measure **فَاعِلٌ** in the sense of the measure **مَفْعُولٌ**: i.e. **مَلْحُوبٌ**: S) and **مَلْحَبٌ** (K) A conspicuous road: (S, K:) a wide, extended, road, that is not interrupted. (TA.)

لَحَّبَ A she-camel having little flesh in her back: (A'Obeyd, S, K:) originally, it seems, in the sense of **مَلْحُوبٌ**, as though meaning "peeled"

by travel; and afterwards, its original attributive character being forgotten among a people, used without **هـ** [when not preceded by the noun which it qualifies, as when preceded by that noun]. (TA.)

لَحَّبَ: see **لَحَّبَ**.

مَلْحَبٌ Anything with which a thing is cut or peeled: (S, K:) cutting, or sharp, iron. (TA.) — † A great reviler, or vilifier, of obscene tongue. (S, K.) — † A chaste, or an eloquent, tongue. (T.)

مَلْحُوبٌ Smooth, and sloping downwards: an epithet applied to the portion next the back-bone, on either side, [or to the rump,] of a horse. (TA.) [See an ex. voce **لَحَّبٌ**.] — A man of little flesh; emaciated: as though peeled. (TA.)

مَلْحَبٌ Cut in pieces: syn. **مُقَطَّعٌ**. (S.) — See **لَحَّبَ**.

لحت

1. **لَحَّتْ**, aor. -, (inf. n. **لَحَّتٌ**, TA,) He beat, struck, or smote, a person with a staff, or stick. (K.) = **لَحَّتْ**, aor. -, (inf. n. **لَحَّتٌ**, TA,) He peeled, or unbarked, a staff, or stick: (K:) or saved it, and peeled, or unbarked it: as also **لَحَّتْ**. (IAar.) — **لَحَّتْ** **هَذَا رَجُلٌ لَا يَضِيرُكَ عَلَيْهِ نَحْتًا** — **لَحَّتْ** **مَا يَزِيدُكَ عَلَيْهِ نَحْتًا لِلشَّعْرِ وَلِحْتًا لَهُ** expl. by **لَحَّتْ** [This is a man than whom none will be more useful to thee in the trimming of verses: **يَضِيرُكَ**, which is written without the syll. points, is probably a mistake for **يَضْرُكُ**: see art. **ضَر**]. (IAar.) — **لَحَّتْ**, aor. -, inf. n. **لَحَّتٌ**, [He trimmed him with reproof]: a phrase similar to that immediately preceding. (TA, app. from IAar.) — **لَحَّتْ**, aor. -, inf. n. **لَحَّتٌ**, † He took what he had, leaving him nothing; as also **لَحَّتْ**. (TA.) = **لَحَّتْ** Inivit puellam: as also **لَحَّتْ**, but this latter is not so well known. (TA, art. **نَحْت**.)

لَحَّتْ **صَادِقٌ** i.e. **بُرْدٌ بَحَّتْ لَحَّتْ** (Sgh, K;) [i.e., Vehement, or intense, cold: see **بَحَّتْ**: and see also **لَحَّتْ**]. **لَحَّتْ** is here a mere imitative sequent. (TA.)

لحج

1. **لَحَجَّ**, aor. -, (inf. n. **لَحَجٌّ**, S,) It (a sword, S, K, or other thing, S) stuck fast in the scabbard, (S, K,) and would not come forth; like **لَحَّبَ**. (S.) — **لَحَجَّ** **الْخَاتَمُ فِي الإِصْبَعِ** The sealing-ring stuck fast upon his finger. (A.) — **لَحَجَّ** **بَيْنَهُمُ الشَّرُّ** Evil stuck fast between, or among, them. (TA.) — **لَحَجَّ** **بِمَكَانٍ** He clave fast to a place; kept fast, or close, to it. (TA.) — **لَحَجَّ** **فِي الأَمْرِ** —