

course, or running; (Aḡ, Ṣ;) as also اهلِب : (Aḡ;) or he ran with energy, or effort, so as to raise the dust : (K:) or he ran violently, raising the لِب, or dust. (TA.) — Hence, فِي الِهبِ فِي الْكَلَامِ † He spoke rapidly [and with vehemence]. (TA.) — الهِبَةُ الْأَمْرُ † The thing, or affair, excited him, and inflamed him. (TA.)

5. تَلَبَّتِ النَّارُ, quasi-pass. of لَبَّ (K,) [same as † التَّبَّتْ, except that it has an intensive signification;] The fire flamed, or blazed, (Ṣ,) [fiercely, or intensely, or flamed, or blazed, burned without smoke, fiercely, or intensely]. — تَلَبَّ جَوْعًا, and جوعًا † التَّبَّ, † He burned with hunger. (TA.) — تَلَبَّ غَيْظًا He burned, and was or became hot, with wrath, or rage. (TA, art. وَاغْر.) See 8.

8. التَّبَّتِ النَّارُ, quasi-pass. of لَبَّ (K,) The fire flamed, or blazed : (Ṣ;) or flamed, or blazed, free from smoke. (K) — التَّبَّ عَلَيْهِ † He was incensed, or inflamed with anger, against him. (TA.) — التَّبَّ and تَلَبَّ [It (any part of the body) became inflamed]. — See 5.

لَبَّ : see لَبَّ.

لَبَّ A gap, or space, between two mountains : (Ṣ, K:) or a cleft, or fissure, in a mountain : (Lh, K:) or a small gap, or ravine, such as is termed شَعْبٌ, in a mountain : (K:) or a cleft in a mountain, afterwards widening like a road : لَبٌّ and لَبٌّ are smaller than لَبٌّ ; like a small road : (Aboo-Sa'eed-Es-Sukkaree:) or a face of a mountain, resembling a wall, that cannot be ascended : (K:) and similar to this is لَبٌّ of the sky at the horizon : or, as some say, a subterranean excavation, or habitation : syn. سَرَبٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ : (TA:) pl. لَبَابٌ and لَبَابٌ and لَبَابٌ (Ṣ, K) and لَبَابَةٌ (K.) See an ex. voce كَرَبَةٌ.

لَبَابٌ and لَبَابٌ (K) and لَبَابٌ and لَبَابٌ and لَبَابٌ (Ṣ, K), [inf. ns., of which the verb, لَبَّ, aor. -, does not appear to have been used in the classical ages,] The flaming, or blazing, of fire : (Ṣ;) or its flaming, or blazing, free from smoke : (T, K:) or لَبَّ signifies the flame, or blaze, of fire : (Ṣ, K:) and لَبَّ, its heat. (K.) — لَبَّ Dust rising (K) like smoke. (TA.)

لَبَّةٌ A clear white colour : (K:) brightness of the complexion, or colour of the skin. (TA.) — لَبَّةٌ (in two copies of the Ṣ, لَبَّةٌ; but in the K expressly said to be with ḡammeh;) and لَبَّ and لَبَّ (K) † Thirst : (Ṣ, K:) [probably burning thirst].

لَبَّ : see لَبَّ and لَبَّةٌ. — Also, The burning of coals, or embers, without blazing. (T.) — The burning of heat upon heated ground. (TA.) —

Vehemence of heat (K) upon heated ground and the like. (ISd.) — A hot day. (K.)

لَبَّانٌ, fem. لَبَّيٌّ, † Thirsty : (Ṣ, K:) [probably burning with thirst:] an epithet applied to a man or woman : (Ṣ:) pl. لَبَابٌ. (K.)

لَبَّابٌ : see لَبَّ and لَبَّةٌ.

لَبَّابٌ : see لَبَّ.

لَبَابَةٌ A garment (كِسَاءٌ) in which a stone is put, and with which one side of the kind of camel-litter called هَوْدَجٌ, or one side of a load, is balanced. (Th.)

لَبَّوبٌ, a subst., The ardour, or impetuosity, of a horse (ḡc., Lh) in his course, or running : (Ṣ:) or his energy, or effort, in his course, so that he raises the dust : or a violent run, by which the dust (الطَّبُّ) is raised : (TA:) or the commencement of a horse's course, or run. (K.) — لَبَّوبٌ لَبَّ He runs violently, raising the dust. (TA.) See also لَبَّوبٌ. — Also used as an epithet: you say لَبَّوبٌ شَدَّ لَبَّوبٌ [A violent run, in which the dust is raised]. (TA.)

لَبَّابٌ Pleasing in beauty : (IAḡr, K:) and having much hair : an epithet applied to a man. (IAḡr.)

لَبَّابٌ † A garment, or piece of cloth, not saturated with red dye : (K:) imperfectly dyed. (TA.)

لب

لَبَّوْتٌ Divinity; divine nature. Mentioned here agreeably with the assertion of some, that the ت is a radical letter: but this is a point that requires consideration. (TA.)

لب

1. لَبَّانٌ and لَبَّانٌ and لَبَّانٌ, aor. -, inf. n. لَبَّانٌ and لَبَّانٌ, He thirsted; was thirsty : (Ṣ, K:) or thirst heated his belly, or inside. (L.) — لَبَّانٌ, aor. -, inf. n. لَبَّانٌ and لَبَّانٌ; (Ṣ, K:) and لَبَّانٌ, aor. -: (TA;) and لَبَّانٌ; (K;) He (a dog, Ṣ, and a man, and, in the case of the second verb, a bird also, TA) put forth his tongue, by reason of thirst, or fatigue, or nearness : (Ṣ, K:) or لَبَّانٌ signifies his breath (نَفْسٌ) rose, by reason of fatigue, or nearness: or he (a dog) put forth his tongue, by reason of thirst: and he (a man) was fatigued, or weary. (TA.)

8: see 1.

لَبَّانٌ Thirst. (K.) — Fatigue. (AA, K.) — The red speck in a palm-leaf, (K,) which you see when you split it. (TA.) — لَبَّانٌ [for لَبَّانٌ, pl. of لَبَّانٌ,] The specks in palm-leaves: (Fr, K:) the red specks in palm-leaves,

when they are split: (Fr, TA:) accord. to rule, it should be لَبَّانٌ, like نَعَاطٌ. (K.)

لَبَّانٌ Thirsty : (Ṣ, K:) fem. لَبَّيٌّ. (Ṣ.)

لَبَّانٌ The heat, or burning, of thirst; (Ṣ, K;) vehemence of thirst. (TA.) — † The severity, or vehemence, of death. (K, TA.) — See لَبَّانَةٌ.

لَبَّانٌ + A man (TA) having many red moles (خَيْلَانٌ) on his face: (Fr, K:) from لَبَّانٌ, signifying the "specks in palm-leaves." (Fr.)

لَبَّانٌ [pl. of لَبَّانٌ?] Manufacturers, with palm-leaves, of the kind of baskets called دَوَائِحُ, (K.) pl. of دَوَائِحُ, in which dates are put. (AA.)

لَبَّانٌ فِي سَكْرَةٍ مَلْبَةٌ In intoxication is a cause, or an occasion, of لَبَّانٌ [i. e., thirst; or putting forth the tongue by reason of thirst]. (TA, from a trad.)

لج

1. لَجَّ, aor. -, inf. n. لَجَّ, (Ṣ, K,) and لَجَّ and لَجَّ (TA;) He became devoted, addicted, or attached, to it, (i. e., to an affair, TA,) and kept, attended, or applied himself, constantly, perseveringly, persistently, or assiduously, to it; was intent upon it; (Ṣ, K;) and accustomed, or habituated, himself to it. (TA.)

2. لَجَّ, inf. n. لَجَّ, He fed them with something whereby to allay the craving of their stomachs before the morning-meal called الْعَدَاءُ. (El-Umawee, Ṣ, K.) [See لَجَّةٌ.]

4. لَجَّ بِهِ He made him to become devoted, addicted, or attached, to it, (an affair,) and to keep, attend, or apply himself, constantly, perseveringly, or assiduously, to it; to be intent upon it; and to accustom himself to it. (TA.) See 1. — لَجَّ He (a man) had young weaned camels intent upon sucking their mothers, and persevering therein, (Ṣ, K,) and therefore made wooden pins, and tied them to the udders, that the young ones might not be able to suck : (Ṣ:) this form of the verb signifies the depriving the object of the quality denoted by the unaugmented verb : (L:) or he (a pastor) had young weaned camels intent upon sucking their mothers, and persevering therein, and it became necessary for him to perforate the tongue of each, and to insert in it a فَتْكَةٌ, which is a round thing, like the فَتْكَةُ of a spindle, made of coarse hair (هَلْبٌ), and [probably meaning or] to slit the tongue; each of which operations is performed to prevent its sucking; for the same purpose, also, a wooden pin is stuck over the nose of the young camel: the pastor in this case is termed لَجَّ: and one does