

مَلَّتِ الظَّلَامُ ۖ أَيْتَهُ مَلَتْ (S, K,) and مَلَّتِ الظَّلَامُ (K,) and عِنْدَ مَلْتِهِ (TA,) I came to him at the period when the darkness became confused, (S, K,) and had not yet become very intense, [as it has] when thou sayest أَمْزُوكَ أَمْزُوكَ أَمْزُوكَ [Is this thy brother, or the wolf?]; (S;) i. e. at the time of the prayer of sunset, and after it. (As, S.) — **صَلَاةُ الْمَلْتِ** The prayer of sunset: in the dial. of Rabe'e'ah. (A.) — مَا كَانَ عَهْدَهُ إِلَّا وَثًا وَوَعْدُهُ إِلَّا مَلْتًا [His compact was not otherwise than weak, and his promise not otherwise than one not meant to be fulfilled]. (A.)

مِلْتٌ One who does not become satiated with coitus. (K.) You say رَجُلٌ مِلْتٌ and اِمْرَأَةٌ مِلْتٌ. (TK.)

مَلَّتْ } See مَلَّتْ.  
مَلْتَةٌ }

ملح

1. مَلَحَ أُمَّهُ (S, K,) aor. ۛ; and مَلَحَهَا (S, K;) inf. n. مَلْحٌ; (S, K;) He (a child) sucked [the breast of] his mother: (S;) or he took his mother's teat with the extremity of his mouth. (S, K.) And مَلَحَ النَّاقَةَ, said of a young camel, He sucked the she-camel; like سَلَحَهَا. (L, TA, in art. سلح.)

4. اَمْلَحْتَهُ أُمَّهُ (Mṣb,) inf. n. اِمْلَاحٌ (S,) His mother suckled him. (Mṣb.) [The masc. form of the verb is mentioned in the K.]

8. اَمْلَحَ He sucked milk: (K;) or he (a young weaned camel,) sucked what was in the udder. (S.)

مُلْحٌ Sucking kids. (K.)

مَلْحَةٌ A single such. (Mṣb.) [See also مَلْحَةٌ.]

مَلْجَانٌ A man who sucks the teats of his camels, (or of his sheep or goats, TA,) by reason of his avarice; (S, K;) not milking them lest he should be heard: (TA:) as also مَلْجَانٌ. (S.)

مَلِيحٌ A foster-brother; syn. رَضِيحٌ. (K.) — An illustrious man. (K.)

مَالِحٌ (S, K) and مَالِحَةٌ (S, in art. سيع) [A plasterer's trowel;] a thing with which one plasters: (S, K;) an arabicized word, from the Persian, (S,) [originally مَالَهُ].

أَمْلُوحٌ [Sugar-candy]: see أَمْلُوحٌ.

اِمْلَاحَةٌ A single act of suckling. (TA.) — It is said in a trad., لَا تُحَرِّمُ الْاِمْلَاحَةَ وَلَا الْاِمْلَاحَاتَانَ (S,) i. e. One act of suckling, or the giving one such, does not bar [the two parties

from marrying each other], nor do two acts of suckling, or the giving two sucks, like as complete suckling does. (TA.)

ملح

1. مَلَحَتْ فَلَانَةٌ لِفَلَانٍ (aor. ۛ and ۛ, L,) † Such a woman suckled, or gave such, for such a one. (A, L.) — مَلَحْنَا لِفَلَانٍ inf. n. مَلْحٌ (S,) We [meaning the wife of one of us] suckled, or gave suck, for such a one: (As, L:) or we suckled such a one. (S.) — مَلَحَ الْوَلَدَ [app. He caused the child to be suckled;] syn. with اَرْضَعَهُ. (K.) [See اَرْضَعٌ.] — مَلَحَ; (L;) and مَلَحَ, inf. n. مَلِيحٌ; and مَلَحَ; (L, K;) the last said to be formed by transposition from تَحَلَّمَ; but ISd, sees no reason for this assertion; (L;) † He (a camel, L,) became fat. (L, K.) † مَلَحَتْ she (a camel destined for slaughter) became fat: (El-Umawee, S;) or, became a little fat: (K:) She (a camel) became fat in a small degree. (L.) Also † مَلَحَتْ † They (lizards such as are called

ضَبَابٌ) became fat; as also تَحَلَّمَتْ. (L.) = مَلَحَ, aor. ۛ, inf. n. مَلُوحَةٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and مَلَاخَةٌ (K;) this form of the verb is of the dial. of the people of El-'Áliyeh; (Mṣb;) and مَلَحَ, aor. ۛ, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. مَلُوحٌ; (S, Mṣb;) and مَلَحَ, aor. ۛ; (IAḡr, K;) and مَلَحَ, inf. n. اِمْلَاحٌ, of the dial. of El-Hijáz; (Mṣb;) It (water) was salt: (S, Mṣb, K;) or مَلَحَ signifies it became salt, having been sweet. (K.) — مَلَحَ, aor. ۛ, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. مَلْحٌ (S, Mṣb) and مَلُوحَةٌ (S) and مَلْحٌ, the first of which is the most common, and the last the least common, (TA,) † It (a thing, S, Mṣb) was, or became, goodly, beautiful, or pretty; (S, Mṣb, K;) and beautiful of colour; or beautiful and bright; (Mṣb;) pleasing to the eye or ear; facetious. (The lexicons passim.) — مَلَحَ الْقِدْرَ, aor. ۛ and ۛ, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. مَلْحٌ (S, Mṣb,) He put salt into the cooking-pot: (K:) or put a proper quantity of salt into it: (S, A, Mṣb:) and accord. to Sb, مَلَحَ and اَمْلَحَ signify the same as مَلَحَ: (ISd:) or مَلَحَهَا, inf. n. مَلِيحٌ, and اَمْلَحَهَا, signify he put much salt into it, (S, Mṣb, K,) so that it [meaning its contents] became spoiled. (S, A.) — مَلَحَ (S, K,) inf. n. مَلْحٌ; (S;) and مَلَحَ, inf. n. مَلِيحٌ; (TA;) He fed camels or sheep or goats with salt earth, (S, K,) or with earth and salt, the salt being more in quantity. (TA.) This is done when the animals cannot procure plants of the kind called حَمِيضٌ. (S.) — مَلَحَ, aor. ۛ and ۛ, (K,) inf. n. مَلْحٌ; and مَلَحَ; He salted fish. (K.) — مَلَحَ; aor. ۛ, inf. n. مَلْحٌ, He salted

flesh-meat, and a skin, or hide. (L.) — Also † مَلَحَ, inf. n. مَلِيحٌ, He rubbed his (a camel's, or sheep's, or goat's,) palate with salt. (TA.) — مَلَحَ, aor. ۛ, inf. n. مَلْحٌ; † He, or it, (a man, &c.,) was blue, or gray, [see مَلْحَةٌ] in such a degree as to incline to whiteness; (Mṣb;) as also † اِمْلَحَ, inf. n. اِمْلَاحٌ; and † اَمْلَحَ. (TA.) — Also, † He was black, with whiteness overspreading his hair: or, of a dusty white colour: or, of a clear white colour: (Mṣb:) [and in like manner,] † اِمْلَحَ, inf. n. اِمْلَاحٌ, he (a ram) was of a white colour intermixed with black. (S, K.) = مَلَحَ, aor. ۛ, inf. n. مَلْحٌ, He (a horse) had the kind of swelling called مَلْحٌ. (TA.)

2. See 1, in six places. — مَلَحَ † He (a poet) produced, or said, something goodly, beautiful, pretty, [or facetious]: (S, K:) and † اَمْلَحَ he produced, or said, a goodly, beautiful, or pretty, [or a facetious,] word, or saying, or speech. (Lth.)

3. مَالَحْتُ فَلَانًا (A,) inf. n. مُمَالِحَةٌ (S, A, K,) † I ate with such a one. (S, A, K.) Abu-l-Kásim Er-Zejjájee disapproves of this, saying that a verb of this form is only derived from an inf. n., as in the cases of ضَارَبَ and قَاتَلَ; whereas this is derived from مَلَحَ, a subst. [But his objection seems to me invalid: this may be an anomalous instance, and yet of classical authority, like many others.] — مَالَحَهُ, inf. n. مُمَالِحَةٌ and مَلَاخٌ, † He was, or became, his foster-brother. (L, TA.) [المَلَاخُ is explained in the K by المَرَاضِعَةُ: Lth explains it by الرِّضَاعُ, as is mentioned in the TA: المُمَالِحَةُ is explained in the A, Mgh, L, and other lexicons by المَرَاضِعَةُ: in the copies of the K in my hands, by الرِّضَاعُ; and so in one copy of the S: in another copy of the S written الرِّضَاعُ; and in another الرِّضَاعُ, without any vowel to the ر: الرِّضَاعُ, syn. with المَرَاضِعَةُ, is evidently the right reading.] Abu-l-Kásim Er-Zejjájee disapproves of the verb used as signifying the act of two men's sucking each other; [but this is not what is meant by المَرَاضِعَةُ;] and pronounces it a post-classical word. (TA.) You say بَيْنَهُمَا حُرْمَةٌ المُمَالِحَةِ Between them two is the sacred or inviolable bond, or obligation, which is the consequence of their being foster-brothers. (A.)

4. See 1, in four places, and 2. — اَمْلَحَ † The people possessed milk; † the people had fat camels or other beasts. (L.) — اَمْلَحَ † He (a camel) carried fat; (L;) [meaning was fat]. اَمْلَحَ الْقِدْرَ † He put some