(K:) or, as also the second, he made [or constructed] a wall with بلاط : (IDrd, TA:) or the second, he made a house plain, or even. (TA.) = He struck him, or it, with the July [q. v.]. (TA.)

2: see 1, in three places. The vulgar phrase signifies Make thou fast the ship; as though it were an order to make it cleave to the ground. (TA.) [You say, أَبُلُّطُ السَّفِينَةَ فِي الرَّمُٰل, meaning He ran the ship aground upon the sand.]

The people, or company بالط القَوْمُ بَنِي فُلَانِ of men, alighted with the sons of such a one, each party to oppose the other, upon the ground: (K, * TA:) from المركة signifying the "earth," or "ground;" or "even, smooth ground." (TA.) رَبُالطُ القُومِ, (K,) inf. n. مُبَالطُة, (S,) The people, or company of men, contended, one with another, in fight with swords, (S,* K, TA,) upon their feet; is only عبالطة (S, K:) عبالطوا ♥ is only upon the ground; (Z, TA;) and you do not when the people are riders. (TA.) He fled from me, (AHn, K,) and went away in the land : (AHn, TA:) or he left me; quitted me. (TA.)

4. أبلط He clave to the [بلاط, i. e.] earth, or ground; (K;) said of a man: (TA:) he became bankrupt, or insolvent, or reduced to a state of difficulty or poverty, or without any property, and clave to the by: (AHeyth:) he became poor, and his property went away; as also أبلط : (S, K:) so says Ks; and AZ says the like: (S:) or he became poor; or had little property. (TA.) The robber left the people, or أَبْلُطُ اللَّصُ القُوْمَ company of men, upon the surface of the ground, and left them not anything: (Lh, TA:) or simply, ابلط المَطَرُ الأَرْضِ البَالِ المُطَرُ الأَرْضِ (K.) البلط المَطَرُ الأَرْضِ The rain fell upon the Ly [or surface] of the earth, (K, TA,) so that no dust was seen upon it. (TA.) __ See also 1.

6: see 3.

and الله إلى إ [An axe;] i. q. مُخْرَطُ , (K, TA;) i. e. the iron instrument with which the barks and planes (يَخْرِطُ) [a branch of a tree]: an Arabic word: the vulgar call it مُنْطَةُ اللهُ عَلَيْمُ اللهُ [now mostly applied to a battle-axe; in Turkish ابالته]. (TA.) AḤn says, An Arab of the desert quoted to me,

[And the axe pares off the knobs, or knots, of the tree called farfar]: حَيْدَة [the sing. of حَيْدُة] signifying a knob (سلعة) in a tree; or a knot; which is cut off, and whereof vessels are shaped out, so that they are variegated and beautiful. (TA.)

[The labrus Niloticus;] a kind of fish that is found in the Nile, said to eat of the leaves of Paradise: it is the best of fish: and they liken to it him who is rising out of childhood, in a state of youthfulness and tenderness or delicateness. (TA.)

The earth, or ground: (TA:) or even, smooth ground. (K, TA.) __ The face, or surface, of the earth, or ground: (K:) or the part where what is hard, thereof, i. e. of the earth or ground, ends: (AHn, K:) or the hard part of the exterior thereof. (A, TA.) _ [Flag-stones, or flat stones for pavement; and baked bricks for pavement; (a coll. gen. n., of which the n. un. is with 5;)] stones, (S, Msb, K,) and any other things, (Msb,) which are spread in a house (S, K) &c., (S,) or with which a house is spread or paved. (Msb.) _ Any ground, or floor, paved with such stones, or with baked bricks; (K;) [a pavement.] _ You say with respect to a niggardly and mean man, مَا ذَا يَأْخُذُ الرِّيحُ مِنَ البَلَاطِ [What will the wind take from the pavement?]. (TA.) __And + A man poor, or in want. (TA.) And إِنَّهَا حَسَنَةُ البَلَّاطِ إِذَا جُرِدَتُ Verily she is goodly, or beautiful, in skin when she is stripped. (TA.)

[The acorn;] a certain thing well known; (\$;) the fruit, or produce, of a kind of tree, [namely, the oak,] which is eaten, (Mgh, Msb,) sometimes, (Msb,) and with the bark of which one tans, (Mgh, Msb,) sometimes: (Msb:) or [the oak; or this kind of tree is properly called a kind of tree; the fruit, or produce, whereof they used as food, in ancient times; cold and dry (K, TA) in the second degree, or, as some say, in the first; or its dryness is in the third degree; or it is hot in the first degree; (TA;) heavy, coarse, (K, TA,) slow of digestion, bad for the stomach, occasioning headache, injurious to the bladder, but rendered good by its being roasted and having sugar added to it; (TA;) suppressing the urine, (K, TA,) and rendering it difficult; preventing exhaustion by loss of blood, and the emission of blood [from a wound]; good for hardnesses, with the fat of a kid; preventing the progress of [the disease in the mouth called] فلاع and قروح, or mounds], فروح app. a mistake for when it is burnt; preventing also excoriation, and poisons, and looseness of the bowels; and very nutritious when easily digested. (TA.) [See also عفص. __ Forskål, in his Flora Aegypt., p. lvi., mentions this name as applied to The common ash-tree; fraxinus excelsior.] __ بُلُوطُ الهلك, according to some, The walnut : accord. to others, the شَاهُبَلُوط [a Persian word, and also used by Arabs in the present day, applied to the chestnut]: as is said in the Minháj. (TA.) _ applied in the present day to The بَلُوطُ الأَرْض herb germander, or chamædrys;] a certain plant, the leaves of which resemble the [or endive]: it is diuretic; aperient; and wasting to the spleen. (K.)

Level, or even, lands, or tracts of ground: بُلَالِيطُ (K:) no sing. to it is known. (Seer.) [See also [.بَلَاطُ

and مُبْلَطُ, as epithets applied to a man, part. ns. of أَبْلُطُ and أَبُلُطُ, which see above.]

(TA, [and the same is indicated in the K,]) or بلغ when the object is food, but بلغ when it is water or spittle; (Msb;) and بلغه, aor. -, inf. n. بَلْغ; (Mab;) and ابتلغه ; (Ṣ, Mab, Ķ;) and أَبُلُعُهُ ; (IAar;) and أَبُلُعُهُ أَنْ inf. n. ; بَلُعُهُ أَ (S* and TA in art. بلعم;) He swallomed it. (IAar, TA.) It is said in a proverb, يُعلُن آ He is not suitable, or رَفِيقًا مَنْ لَمْ يَبْتَلَعُ لا رِيقًا fit, for being a companion who does not swallow his spittle; meaning, + who does not restrain his anger]. (TA.) You say also, بُنْعُهُ meaning He ate the morsel. (TA in art. بلعي.) And also signify [He swal- بَلَعُ الطُّعَامُ lowed the food without chewing it;] he did not chew the food. (TA.)

2. وَفِي رَأْسِهِ Or وَلِي رَأْسِهِ (Ṣ, TA,) وَفِي رَأْسِهِ inf. n. تبليع, (S, K,) Hoariness began to appear (S, K) upon him, (K,) or upon his head: (S:) or rose: (A, TA:) or spread much. (TA.) [See also بَلَّغَ.] Ḥassan says,

قَدْ بَلَّعَتْ بِي ذُرْأَةٌ فَأَلْحَفَتْ

[Hoariness, or grayness, or the like, had begun to appear, &c., upon me, and marred me]; making the verb trans. by - because it has the meaning of قَدْ ٱلْمَتْ [it had given pain, and this verb is thus made trans.]; or substituting , for on account of the measure, which would not في be right if he said . (TA.) You say also, Hoariness appeared upon him. تبلّع الشَّيْبُ

4. إبلعه الشيء (S, K, * TA) He made him to swallow the thing: (S, TA:) or he enabled him to swallow the thing. (K, TA.) You say, أَبْلُعْنَى [Suffer thou me to swallow my spittle;] ريقي give thou me time to swallow my spittle. (K. TA.)

5: see 1: = and 2.

8: see 1, in three places.

Q. Q. 1. بلغي: see 1, in two places. [The o in this word is generally held to be augmentative:

بلغ, applied to a man, Voracious; a great eater; as also المُنعَةُ and المُنعَةُ (K) and المُنعَةُ eater; (IAar, K :) [* signifies the same :] and * مُبْلَعُ * signifies the same :] (Ṣ and Ķ in art. مبلع,) in which the o is said by some to be augmentative, (TA,) and مُبلّع (Lth, K) and مبلاع (IDrd, K,) also signify the same; (S in art. مبلع;) or voracious, or a great eater, who takes large mouthfuls, and is wide in the [app. here meaning the fauces]: (Lth, and K in art. بُلُعَة ♦ and بُلُعَة, applied to a يَا بَلَاعُ لا woman, one who swallows everything. (Fr.) لا يُعْبَرُنُ [app. meaning الأَيْرِ vituperation used by the people of Syria. (TA.) _ سعد بَلَغ , (Lth, Ṣ, Ķ,) determinate, (Lth, Ķ,) [the latter word imperfectly decl.,] One of the Mansions of the Moon; (S, K;) [namely, the 1. بَلْعَهُ , (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ,) aor. -, (Mṣb, Ķ,) inf. n. | Twenty-third;] which rose [aurorally], (Ṣ, Ķ,)