

or draught, termed **لُدود**; i.e., unpleasantly, or disagreeably]. (ISk, §.) See Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 282

**لُدِيد**: see **لُدود**. = **لُدِيدَان** The two sides of a valley: (S, A, L:) each of them is called **لُدِيد**: (L:) and the two sides of the neck, (S, A, L, K,) below the ears: (L, K:) or the two lateral muscles of the neck: (M, L:) the two sides of the mouth: (A, L:) and of the penis: (L:) and (as some say, L) of anything: (L, K:) pl. **اللُدِيد**: (S, L, K:) and **لُدِيد**, accord. to AA, signifies the outside of the neck. (L.) = See **لُد**.

**لُد** and **لُدود** (S, L, Mṣb, K,) the latter having an intensive sense, and **لُد**, which is an inf. n. used as an epithet [and therefore also intensive], (Mṣb,) A man who overcomes in contention, or altercation; in dispute; in litigation: (S, L, K:) or, who opposes violently, or vehemently, and very violently, or vehemently, in contention, or altercation; in dispute; in litigation: (Mṣb:) and **لُد** (S, L, Mṣb, K) and **لُدود** and **لُدود** (S, L, K) a man violent, or vehement, in contention, or altercation; in dispute; in litigation: (S, L, Mṣb:) or difficult therein, and vehement in war: (IKtt:) or a contentious, disputatious, or litigious, (L,) and tenacious adversary, who will not incline to the truth: (L, K:) the fem. of **لُد** is **لُدَا**: (L, Mṣb:) and the pl. **لُد** (S, L, Mṣb, K) and **لُدَاد**: (L, K:) the **ا** in **لُدود** and the **ي** in **لُدود** are letters of quasi-coördination, [i.e., added to render those two words quasi-coordinate to **سَفَرَجَل**], as is shown by the two dals being not incorporated by idghám; for it is allowable to add a letter at the beginning of a word for the purpose of quasi-coördination when the word has another augmentative letter: (IJ, L:) the dim. of **لُدود** is **لُدِيد**, because it is originally **لُد**, the **ن** being added to render it quasi-coördinate to **سَفَرَجَل**. (S, L.) **قَوْمًا لُدَا** in the **Kur**, [xix. 97,] is said to signify A people who are adversaries perverted from the truth: or, who are deaf to the truth. (L.) You say also, **هُوَ شَدِيدٌ لُدِيدٌ** [assimilating the second epithet in form to the first, He is strong, and one who overcomes in contention, &c.] (A.)

**لُد**: see **لُدِيد** and **لُدود** and **لُدود** and **لُد**.

**مَلْدُود** A man who has had a medicine, or draught, of the kind termed **لُدود** administered to him. (S, L, K.)

**الْمَلْدُود** † The neck. (A, L, K.)

**مَا لِي عَنْهُ مَلْدٌ** I have no way of avoiding, or escaping, it: (S, L, K:) as also **مُحْتَدٌ**. (S, L.)

لدب

1 and 3. **لَدَب** and **لَدَب**: see **لَدَب**.

لدس

لدغ

لدم

لدن

See Supplement.]

لد

1. **لَدِيذ** (T, M, L, Mṣb, K,) second per. **لَدِيذت**, (Mṣb,) aor. **يَلْدِيذ**, (T, Mṣb,) inf. n. **لَدَاذَة** (A, L, Mṣb) and **لَدَاذ** (Mṣb) and **لَدَة**; (A;) and **لَدِيذ**, inf. n. **لَدَاذ**; (A;) It (a thing) was, or became **لَدِيذ** [i.e. pleasant, delightful, delicious, luscious, sweet, or savoury; see **لَدَة**, below; and see **طَاب**]; (T, M, L, Mṣb, K;) an object of desire, or a thing desired. (L.) — **لَدَة**, (M, L, K,) first pers. **لَدِيذت**, (T, S, Mṣb,) aor. **يَلْدِيذ**, (T, M, L, Mṣb,) inf. n. **لَد** (M, L) and **لَدَة** (Mṣb) and **لَدَاذ** and **لَدَاذَة**, (S, M, L, K,) He found it **لَدِيذ** [i.e. pleasant, delightful, delicious, luscious, sweet, or savoury; he delighted in it; he took pleasure, or delight, in it]; (S, L, Mṣb, K;) as also **لَدِيذ**, and **لَدِيذ**, and **لَدِيذ**: (M, K:) or he counted, accounted, reckoned, or esteemed, it pleasant, &c.; (L;) as also **لَدِيذ**, and **لَدِيذ**, and **لَدِيذ**, (A, L,) and **لَدِيذ**: (S, L, Mṣb:) and **لَدِيذت** and **لَدِيذت** and **لَدِيذت** are syn.; (En-Nadr, T, L;) and so are **لَدِيذت** and **لَدِيذت**. (S, L, Mṣb.) — **لَدِيذت**, (see an ex. of its act. part. n. voce **مُرِد**, in art. **رذ**.) This is of the things that please, or delight, me]. (A.)

2: see 1.

3. **لَدَاذ** and **مَلَاذَة**, inf. n. **لَدَاذ** **لَدَاذ** **لَدَاذ**, (The man gave pleasure, or delight, or enjoyment, to his wife, receiving the same from her,) on the occasion of contact in the act of concubitus. (A.) See also 6.

4: see 1.

5. **لَدَدِيذت** [I became pleased, or delighted; or I pleased, or delighted, myself]. (A.) — See also 1.

6. **تَلَدَاذَا** [They (a husband and his wife) gave each other pleasure, or delight, or enjoyment,] on the occasion of contact in the act of concubitus. (A.) See also 3.

8: see 1.

10: see 1. — **لَدِيذ** also signifies He experienced pleasure, or delight.]

**لَدِيذ** Sleep. (IAqr, T, S, L, K.) — See also **لَدِيذ** and **لَدِيذ**.

**لَدَة** Pleasure; delight; contr. of **لَدَة**; (M, L, K;) so explained because it happens not save to one who is of sound constitution, free from pains; syn. with **شَهْوَة** [in one of the senses of this latter word], or nearly so: (TA:) pleasantness; delightfulness; deliciousness; lusciousness, sweetness: (the Lexicons passim: see the intrans. v. **لَد**, of which it is an inf. n.) pl. **لَدَات**. (S, L, Mṣb, K.) — **لَدَوِي**, of the measure **فَعْلِي**, also signifies the same as **لَدَة**, and is formed by the change of one of the two dháls into **و**; [in the **ل** **و**]; a change similar to that in **تَقَضَى**. (L.) It occurs in a trad. of 'Aisheh, relating to the present world, **قَدْ مَضَى لَدَوَاهَا وَبَقِيَ بَلَوَاهَا**, [Its pleasure, or delight, or pleasantness, or delightfulness, hath passed away, and its probation remaineth]. (L.) — Also **لَدَة** and **لَدَاذَة** and **لَدِيذ** and **لَدَوِي** The eating and drinking in a state of ease, comfort, or pleasure, and competence. (IAqr, T, L.) — See **لَدِيذ**.

**لَدِيذ** and **لَد** are used in the same manner, as epithets, (Lth, T, L,) from the intrans. v. **لَد**, (L,) signifying Pleasant, delightful, delicious, luscious, sweet, or savoury; (the Lexicons passim;) desirable, or desired: (L:) pl. of both, **لَدَاذ**; and of the latter, [or of both,] **لَد**. (M, K.) — **كَأْسٌ لَدَة** and **لَد**, (S, M, L,) and **لَدِيذ** (M, L,) and **لَدِيذ**, (A,) A pleasant, delightful, delicious, luscious, sweet, or savoury, beverage, or wine, and cup of beverage, or wine, and thing]. — [You say] **لَهُ عَيْشٌ لَدِيذٌ** [He has a pleasant, or delightful, life]: and **مِنْ هُوَ فِي لَدِيذٍ** [He is in a pleasant, or delightful, state of life]. (A.) — **رَجُلٌ لَدِيذٌ** A man of pleasant, or delightful, conversation, or discourse. (A.) — A man in the enjoyment of pleasure, or delight: (M, L:) and **اللَدِيذ** [pl. of **لَدِيذ**] Those who take their pleasures, or delights. (K.) — **اللَدَة** Wine: pl. **لَد** and **لَدَاذ**. (K.) — See **لَدَة**.

**لَدَة**: see **لَدَة**, and 1.

**لَدَوِي**: see **لَدَوِي**.

**لَدِيذٌ وَأَطِيبٌ وَأَلَدٌ** [This is more, or most, pleasant and delightful, &c.] (A.)

**مَلْدٌ** A place of **لَدَة** [i.e. pleasure, or delight]: pl. **مَلْدَات**. It is said in a trad. **إِذَا رَكِبَ أَحَدُكُمْ الدَّابَّةَ فَلْيُحِيلْهَا عَلَى مَلْدٍ رَاحٍ** [When any one of you rides the beast of carriage, let him urge it to run upon the places that are pleasant to it]; i.e. let him make it run upon plain, or even, not rugged, ground. (L.)