ing: ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$ :) so says IF. ( $O$.) [In the CK, cerconeously put for is erroneran

ز Advancing; or going fornard, or bcfore. ( $0, \dot{\mathbf{K}}$. [It is said in the TA that explanation of الزّلّيفُ is erroneously put in the
 app. itself erroneous.]) See ${ }^{\text {eljof }}$, near the end of the paragraph.
[أزلْفُ expl. by Golius as on the authority of the KL, and by Freytag after him, as meaning Parvo naso praditus ejusque recto ac parvo mucrone, is a mistake for أَاْْلَفُ, thus written in my copy of the KL.]
 Copia parva, cattus hominum parvus, as on the authority of El-Meydánee, are app. mistakes for

(قَرْيْةٌ (that is bet neen the desert and the cultivated land: pl. مَزالفُ: : (S., K : ) the latter is syn. with يُرَاغيل, signifying the touns (بِلَا) that are betveen the cultivated land and the ilesert; ( $\mathrm{S} ;$ ) or, betmeen the desert and the - [i. e. sea or great river]; such as El-Ambár and El-Kídisceyeh. (M, TA.) - [The pl.] مَزالِّف also signifies Places of ascent; or steps, or stairs, by which one ascends: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) because they bring one near to the place to which he ascends. (TA.)


## زلق

1. زُزَقَ, nor. = , (K,) inf. n. (TA ;) and

 put in [some of] the copies of the K. (TA. [See also 5.]) And القَدْمُ, (Mṣb, (S, ) nor. $=$, inf. n. (S. (S, Msb,) His foot, (S.) or the foot, ( $\mathrm{M} \stackrel{1}{\mathrm{~b}, \text { ) slipped, ( } \mathrm{S}, \text { ) or did not remain }}$ firm, or fixed, in its place. (Mṣb.) The former is also said of an arrow, [app. as meaning It slid along the ground,] like jq. [q. v.]. (JK in art.
 disgusted by, or with, his place, or he loathed it, and remorer, withdrem, or retired to a distance, from it. (枼, TA.) - ; said of a she-camel, She was, or lerume, quich, or smift. (O, TA.) = زَلْقَهُ : see 4. - ser. =, (K,)
 place. (K, TA.) Hence the reading of AbooJaafar and Náf', [in the Kur lxviii. 51,] وَإن
 [And verily they who have disbelieved almost] smite thee with their evil eyes so as to remove thee from thy station in which God has placed thee, by reason of enmity to thee. (TA. [Or this reading may be rendered agreeably with the common reading: see 4.]) (S, K, (S ) aor. , , inf. n. زی. (Ṣ,) He shaved his head; as
 IB says that, accord. to 'Alee Ibn-Hamzeh, it is only
plucking out; not the shaving: but accord. to Fr, one says of him who has shaved his head قد , [whether with or without teshdeed is not shown,] and القله (TA.)
2. زلّق, [inf. n. pery, (K, TA,) so that it became like the مَزْلْقَ; and thus too though there be no nater therein. (TA.) - Accord. to the $\mathbf{O}$ and K , [the inf. n.] تَزْلْيِّ oils and the like, so that it becomes like the مَزْقَقْة ; to which is added in the 0 , and though it be without water: but this is a confusion of two meanings; one of which is the first expl. above in this paragraph; and the other is, the anointing the body with oils and the like; as in the L and the Tekmileh. (TA.) - See also 4. - And see 1, last sentence. - زلّق الحَديدَةِ He made the iron thing to be alnays sharp. (K.)- رلّقَهُ بِبَصرِه, inf. n. as above, He looked sharply, or intently, at him, or it. (Ez-Zejjájee, TA.) - See also 2, last sentence, in art. دلص.
 (K.) All the readers except those of El-Medeeneh read, [in the Kur lxviii. 51,] وُنْ
 verily those who have disbelieved] alnost make thee to fall by their looking hard at thee, uith vehement hatred: so accord. to El-'Otbee : or the meaning is, $\dagger$ [almost] smite thee with their [evil] eyes: (TA :) [it is also said that] ازلق فُلُونًا بِبْصِهِ means $\ddagger$ he looked at such a one with the lonk of a person affected with displeasure, or anger: ( $\mathrm{K}:$ :) or so نَظَرْ إِلى فُلَنٍ فَأَزْقَهُ بِبْصِهِه : (Jm, TA :) and in this sense, also, is expl. the saying in the Kur mentioned above. (TA.) One says also ازلق رِبْلَهُ, (S., (Mṣb,) He made his (another's) foot to slip, (S,) or he made the foot not to remain firm, or fixed, in its place; and so
 TA,) and of a mare, (TA,) She cast her young
 (K:) or she (a mare) cast forth her young one completely formed: or, as some say, [her foetus] not completely formed: (JK:) and you say also,
 'Áb́bás, TA in art. ملص : التَت وُلَدَهَا is said of a female [of any kind], and means she cast forth her youny one befure it was completely formed. (Mgh.) - See also 1, last sentence.
3. تزلّق He, or it, slipped, or slid, along; (KL;) like تزلّب. (Ṣ and TA in art. .
 [The ganglion slipped about between the skin and the flesh]. (M in art. ديص.) - [Also It was, or became, smooth, or slippery : a signification indicated in the M, in art. ملسس, where it is coupled with إسْتْوَى.] - He anointed his body with oils and the like. (JK.) - He ornamiented, or adorned, himself; (Aboo-Turáb, K, TA;) as also (Aboo-Turáb, TA :) and led an easy, and a soft, or delicate, life, so that his colour, and the exterior of his skin, had a shining, or glistening. (K, TA.)
:
 originally an inf. n., (S,) and †
 [the last two erroneously written in the CK مْزْقَ and all signify the same; (K;) A slippery place; a place on which the foot does not remain firm, or fixed. (S, TA.) Hence, in the
 it shall become] smooth ground, with nothing in$i t$, or with no plants in it : or, accord. to Akh, such that the feet shall not stand firmly upon it. (TA.) A poet says, (TA,) namely, Moḥammad Ibn-Beshecr, (Ham p. 551,)

[Appoint for thy foot, befure the stepping, its place upon which it shall fall, or, as in the Hum p. 522, simply its place, (مُوْضغَّا,)] for he mho goes upon a slippery place, in consequence of inadvertence, slipk]. (TA.) - زَّقّ also signifies The rump of a horse or similar beast. (S, $\mathbf{K}$, TA.)

زَلِّق : see the next preceding paragraph. - Applied to a man, Quichly anyry ( $0, \mathbf{K}$ ) at what is

 ( $\mathbf{S}$, and $\mathbf{K}$ in art. (زملق) applied to a man, ( $\mathbf{T}, \underset{\mathbf{S}}{\mathbf{S}}$,) Qui semen emittit quum verba mulieri facit, sine congressu: (T, TA:) or qui semen einittit ante initum. (S., K.)
 art. زلف.) - And, (AZ, K,) as also the latter word, (AZ, TA,) A mirror. (AZ, K. [In the


A quick, or swift, she-camel; (AZ,

 ancerach A far-extending [stage of a journey]. (K, TA.)
, بِقْطُ [meaning $A$ young one, or feetus, that falls from the belly of the mother abortively, or in an inmature, or imperfect, state, or dead, but having the form developed, or manifest]. (S. K. K.)

## ز.

'The smooth peach; (S. K. ; ; callcd in Pers.

.زَقِقْ
(A.) $A$ wind swift in its passage. (Kr, الزَّالُوقُ the name of a shield belonging to the Prophet; meaning That from which the weapon slips off, so that it does not wound the bearer. (TA.)
أزَتى (K in art. Hairless and glistening in body. (TK in that art.)
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