

**جَاب** *A collector of water for camels: belonging to arts.* جبو and جبي. (TA.) — †The locust (ك) that collects everything by eating it; as also جَابِي [q. v.]. (TA.) The Arabs say, إِذَا جَاءَتِ السَّنَةُ جَاءَ مَعَهَا الْجَابِي وَالْجَابِي إِذَا جَاءَتِ السَّنَةُ جَاءَ مَعَهَا الْجَابِي وَالْجَابِي, i. e. †[When the year of drought comes,] the locust and the wolf [come with it]. (IAar, TA.)

**جَابِيَةٌ** *A watering-trough, (S,) or large watering-trough, (K,) in which water is collected (S) for camels: (TA:) or a watering-trough that collects water: (Er-Rághib, TA:) pl. جَوَابٍ. (S.)* Hence, in the Kur [xxxiv. 12], وَجِفَانٍ كَالْجَوَابِي [And bowls like watering-troughs, or great watering-troughs]. (S.) — †A company of men. (K, TA.)

**جَابِيَةٌ** *A hollowed pearl: (Ibn-Wahb, TA:) the latter word thought by El-Khattábee to be formed by transposition from مُجَابِيَةٌ. (TA.)*

جث

1. **جَثَّ**, (S, Mṣb, TA,) aor. ٤, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. جَثٌّ, (A, K,) *He pulled it up, or out; as also جَثَّه; (S, Mṣb;) or the latter denotes a quicker action than the former; and properly signifies he took its whole جَثَّة [or body]: (TA:) or the former, he cut it; or cut it off: (A, L, K:) or he cut it off from its root: (L:) or he pulled it up, or out, by the root; namely, a tree: (A, K:) he uprooted it, or eradicated it. (A.)* — **جَثَّ** said of a collector of honey, *He took the honey with its جَث and its مَحَارِين, i. e., the bees that had died in it. (IAar, TA.)*

7. **أَجُتَّتْ** (M, L, TA) and **أَجُتَّتَتْ** (M, A, L, TA) *It was, or became, pulled up, or out: properly, its whole جَثَّة [or body] was taken; said of a tree: (TA in explanation of the latter:) it was, or became, cut, or cut off; (A, L;) or cut off from its root; (L;) pulled up, or out, by the root; uprooted, or eradicated: said of a tree. (A.)*

8: see 1 and 7.

**جَثَّ**, so in the S [and L] and other lexicons, but in the K it is implied that it is **جَثَّتْ**, (TA,) *Bees' wax: or any particles, of the wings of the bees, (S, K,) and of their bodies, (S,) intermixed with the honey: (S, K:) [or] the خُرَشَاءُ of honey; (K;) i. e. the young bees, or the wings, that are upon honey; as in the M and L &c.: (TA:) or the bees that have died in the honey. (IAar, TA.)* — Also *Dead locusts. (IAar, K.)*

**جُثٌّ**: see **جَثَّ**. — Also *Elevated ground (S, TA, but not in all the copies of the former) such as has a form visible from a distance: (TA:) or ground that is elevated so as to be like a small [hill of the kind called] أَكْمَةٌ. (K.)* — The envelope of a fruit; (K;) [or of the spadix of a palm-tree;] like **جُفٌّ**; the ث being a substitute for ف. (TA.)

**جَثَّةٌ** *The body, or corporeal form or figure, (شَخْصٌ) of a man, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) [absolutely, or] sitting, (S, A, Mṣb,) or sleeping, [by which is meant, as in many other instances, lying down,]*

(S, Mṣb,) or *reclining, or lying on the side: (TA:) that of a man standing erect being termed طَلُّ (Mṣb) or قَامَةٌ; (TA;) and شَخْصٌ applying in common to what is termed جَثَّة and what is termed طَلُّ, in relation to a man: (Mṣb:) or جَثَّة is used only in relation to a man upon a horse's or camel's saddle, wearing a turban: so says IDrd on the authority of Abu-l-Khattáb El-Aklfash; but he adds that this has not been heard from any other: (TA:) pl. [of mult.] جُثَّتٌ (A, TA) and [of pauc.] أَجْثَاتٌ; the latter as though formed from جَثَّ, without regard to the augmentative letter [ة]; or it may be pl. of جُثَّتٌ, and thus a pl. pl. (TA.) — Also *A body; [a corpse;] syn. جَسَدٌ; as in the saying, in a trad., اَللّٰهُمَّ جَافِ الْاَرْضِ عَنْ جَسَدِي [O God, remove the earth from his body, or corpse: i. e., let it not press against his sides in the grave]. (TA.)* — [And *The body of a tree: see 7.]**

**جَثِيثٌ** [a coll. gen. n.] *Young palm-trees, or shoots of palm-trees, that are cut off from the mother-trees, or plucked forth from the ground, and planted: n. un. with ة: it is thus called until it yields fruit; when it is called نَخْلَةٌ (S:) or what are planted, of the shoots of palm-trees; (AHn, K;) not what are set, of the stones: (AHn, TA:) or shoots of palm-trees when they are first pulled off from the mother-trees: (A, TA: [as also قَثِيثٌ:]) or, with ة, it signifies a palm-tree produced from a date-stone, for which a hole is dug, and which is transplanted with the earth adhering to its root: (AA, TA:) or what falls in succession from [app. a mistake for at] the roots, or lower parts, of palm-trees. (Abu-l-Khattáb, TA.)* — And *Grapes that fall at the roots, or lower parts, of the vine. (ISd, TA.)*

**جَثِيثٌ** and **مَجَثَّتٌ** *A thing with which جَثِيثٌ [q. v.] are uprooted: (M, K:) an iron implement with which young palm-trees, or shoots of palm-trees, are pulled up or off. (S.)*

**مَجَثَّتٌ**: see what next precedes.

**شَجْرَةٌ مَجَثَّتَةٌ** *A tree [pulled up, or out, by the root: or] that has no root in the ground. (A.)* — **بَحْرُ الْمَجَثَّتِ** *The fourteenth metre of verse; as though it were cut off from the خَفِيْفٌ; (TA;) the metre consisting of*

\* مُسْتَفْعِلُنْ فَاعِلَاتُنْ فَاعِلَاتُنْ \*

(K. [So originally; but in usage, the last of the three feet is cut off. Accord. to the TA, the first foot is properly written نُنْ مُسْتَفْعِلُنْ, as in some copies of the K.])

جثل

1. **جَثَلَ**, aor. ٤; (Lth, Mṣb, K;) and **جَثَلٌ**, aor. ٤; (K;) inf. n. جُثْلَةٌ and جَثَالَةٌ; (Mṣb, K;) both of the former verb; (Mṣb, TA;) [but both mentioned in the S as simple subst.]; *It was, or became, such as is termed جَثَلٌ, explained below. (Mṣb, K.)*

Q. Q. 4. **اجْتَالَ** *He (a bird) ruffled his feathers (S, K) by reason of the cold. (TA.)* — † *He (a man) became angry, and prepared himself for*

*fighting. (S, K.)* — † *It (a plant, or herbage,) became tall, and tangled, or luxuriant, or abundant and dense: (Z, K:) or became tall (أَهْتَرَتْ, q. v.), and such as might be grasped with the hand. (AZ, S, K.)* — *It (the plumage of a bird) became ruffled. (K.)*

**جُثْلٌ** (AZ, S, Mṣb, K) and **جَثِيْلٌ** (K) *A thing, (Mṣb,) or hair, (AZ, S, K,) and † trees (شَجَرٌ), (K, TA,) much, or abundant, (AZ, S, Mṣb, K,) and thick, or coarse, or rough, (Mṣb,) or tangled, or luxuriant and dense, (K,) and soft: (TA:) or thick, or coarse, or rough, and short: or dense and black: (K:) or the blackest hair: or the thickest, or coarsest, or roughest: (Lth, TA:) or anything large, big, or bulky, and dense, and tangled, or luxuriant. (K.)* You say **لَحِيَّةٌ جُثْلَةٌ** *An abundant, thick, or coarse, or rough, beard. (Mṣb:) or a thick, or dense, beard. (TA.)* And **جُثْلَةٌ نَاصِيَةٌ** *A horse's forelock moderate in respect of quantity and length: such is approved. (S.)* And **شَجْرَةٌ جُثْلَةٌ** † *A many-leaved, big, tree. (S, K, TA.)* — **جُثْلٌ** *A species of ant, large and black; as also جُفْلٌ: (IDrd, TA:) or جُثْلَةٌ signifies a black ant: (S:) or a large ant: and جُثْلٌ is its pl. [or coll. gen. n.]. (K.)*

**جَثِيْلٌ**: see **جُثْلٌ**.

**جُثَالَةٌ** *Leaves that have become gradually scattered, or strewn. (K.)*

**مُجَثَّلٌ** *Broad, or wide. (K.)* — *Standing erect. (S, K.)*

جمر

1. **جَمَرَ**, aor. ٤; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and ٤, (S, K,) inf. n. جُمُورٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and **جَمْرٌ**, (K,) said of a bird, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and of a hare, and sometimes of a gazelle, (Mṣb,) or of a [young gazelle such as is termed] خَشْفٌ, (K,) and of a camel, (Mṣb, K,) and a jerboa, (K,) and a man, (S, K,) *He clave to the ground: (S, K:) or kept to his place, not quitting it: (K:) or fell upon his breast: (Mṣb, K:) جُمُورٌ in the case of a bird and a hare is like بَرُوكٌ in the case of a camel: (Mṣb:) or in the case of a bird it is like جُلُوسٌ in the case of a man [so that the verb means he sat]. (Mgh.)* — Also, (K,) aor. ٤, (TA,) said of seed-produce, *It rose a little from the ground. (K, TA.)* — Also, (AHn, K,) aor. ٤, (AHn, TA,) inf. n. جُمُورٌ, said of a raceme of a palm-tree, *Its unripe, or ripening, dates became somewhat large: (AHn, K:\*) or it became large, and kept its place. (T, TA.)* — Also, inf. n. جُمُورٌ, said of the night, † *It became half spent. (Th, K, TA.)* — **جَمْرٌ** also signifies *He collected clay, or mould, and earth, or dust, and ashes. (K.)*

2. **جَمَرَ**, (S, Mgh,) inf. n. تَجْمِيرٌ, (KL,) [*He made a bird, and a hare, and the like, to cleave to the ground, then to be shot at, or cast at, and so killed: see مَجْمَمَةٌ: he kept, or held, a bird confined, that it might [be shot at, or cast at, and] die: (KL:) he turned an animal on his side to be slaughtered. (Golius, as from the KL, but not in my copy of that work.)*

5. **تَجَمَّرَ** *He (a bird) mounted his female for the purpose of copulation. (TA.)*