

pl. by common consent, and اجداف is not used: (TA:) but Suh affirms, in the R, that the latter pl. is used by Ru-beh. (TA in art. جدر.)

جدح

1. جَدَحَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. جَدِّحُ, *He mixed anything.* (L.) جَدَحَ السَّوِيقَ (S, A, Mgh, L, K,) and وَنَحْوَهُ, aor. and inf. n. as above; and جَدِّحُهُ, inf. n. تَجْدِيحُ (L); and اجتدحه (S, L, K,) and اجدحه (K); *He stirred about the سويق [or meal made of parched barley or wheat], and the like, with water, [or milk, (see what follows,) or clarified butter, or fat of a sheep's tail, &c., (see لَتَّ)] until the whole became of a uniform consistence: (L:) or he stirred it about with a مَجْدَحُ: (A, L:) or he stirred about the سويق in milk, and the like, with a مجدح, until it became mixed: (Lth, TA:) or he beat and mixed the سويق with a مجدح: (Mgh:) i. q. لَتَّهُ: (S, K:) and جَدِّحُهُ, inf. n. تَجْدِيحُ, he mixed it; in the K, لَطَّحَهُ; but the right reading is خَلَطَهُ, as in the L and other lexicons: (TA:) and جَدِّحُهُ he drank it (شربه [but this is perhaps a mistranscription for ضربه he beat it]) with the مجدح. (L, TA.)*

2: see 1, in two places.

4: see 1. — احده الإبل *He branded the camels on their thighs with the mark called مَجْدَحُ.* (K.)

8: see 1, in two places.

المجدح: see the next paragraph.

المجدح The instrument with which سويق is stirred about with water &c.; (S, A, K, &c.); which is a piece of wood the end whereof has several sides; (S, L;) or a piece of wood at the head of which are two cross pieces of wood; (A, Mgh, L;) and sometimes having three prongs: (IAth, TA:) pl. مَجَادِحُ. (L.) — It is sometimes used tropically, as relating to evil, or mischief. (L.) [Thus it means †A stirrer-up of evil or mischief; or a thing that stirs up, or whereby one stirs up, evil or mischief.] — Also †Any one of the مَجَادِيحُ السَّمَاءِ [or stirrers-up of the sky, or of rain]; (L;) these being the أَنْوَاءُ [or stars, or asterisms, which, by their auroral settings or risings, were believed by the Pagan Arabs to bring rain &c.]; (S, L, K;) of those أَنْوَاءُ that seldom or never failed [to bring rain], accord. to the Arabs: (Mgh:) the ي in the pl. is added to give fulness to the sound of the kesreh; for the regular pl. is مَجَادِحُ, and the sing. of مجادح should by rule be مَجْدَاحُ. (A, IAth, Mgh.) One says, أَرْسَلَتِ السَّمَاءَ مَجَادِيحَهَا, (L) or مَجَادِيحُ الْغَيْثِ (A) † [Its stirrers-up, or the stirrers-up of rain, or the stars or asterisms which were the bringers of it, sent forth rain]. It is related of 'Omar, that he ascended the pulpit to pray for rain, and, having only offered a prayer for forgiveness, descended; whereupon it was said to him, "Thou hast not prayed for

rain;" and he replied, لَقَدْ اسْتَسْقَيْتُ بِمَجَادِيحِ السَّمَاءِ † [I have indeed prayed for rain by words which are the stirrers-up of rain]; making the prayer for forgiveness to be a prayer for rain, in allusion to a passage in the Kur, lxxi. 9 and 10; and meaning thereby to deny the efficacy of the أَنْوَاءُ. (A, \*Mgh, \*L.) المَجْدَحُ, also pronounced المَجْدَحُ (S, K,) thus pronounced by El-Uma-wee, (S,) is moreover the name of †A particular star or asterism, one of those which the Pagan Arabs asserted to be bringers of rain: (L:) said to be الدَّبْرَانُ [the Hyades; or the five chief stars thereof; or the brightest star thereof, α of Taurus]; (S, A, L, K;) [which is called by this name of الدبران because it rises latterly [with respect to the Pleiades], (S,) or because it follows (يَدْبُرُ, i. e. يَتَّبِعُ) the Pleiades: (T in art. دبر:) [whence] it is also called حَادِي النُّجُومِ ["the urger of the stars," properly, "with singing"], (S,) or حَادِي التَّجْمِيرِ ["the urger of the asterism," meaning, "of the Pleiades"], and تَالِي التَّجْمِيرِ ["the follower of the asterism," or, "of the Pleiades"], (Kzw,) and التَّابِعِ and التَّالِيِ ["the follower"]: (Sh:) or it is a small star or asterism, between الدبران and الثَّرِيَا [or the Pleiades]: (IAq, K:) [perhaps meaning the four stars that are the chief stars of the Hyades exclusively of α Tauri:] or three stars, (Mgh, TA,) like the three stones upon which a cooking-pot rests, (TA,) likened to a three-pronged مَجْدَحُ; (Mgh, TA;) on the [auroral] rising of which, heat is expected: (TA:) the Arabs regarded it as one of the أَنْوَاءُ which [by their auroral setting] foretold rain. (IAth.) المَجْدَحَانُ is a name by which some of the Arabs called †The two wings of الجَوْزَاءُ [or Orion]. (Sh, TA.) — مَجْدَحُ also signifies †A certain mark made with a hot iron upon the thighs of camels. (K.)

مَجْدَحُ Beverage, or wine, (شَرَابٌ) stirred about: (S, K:) and in like manner, blood, when it is stirred about in the body of a gored animal by the goring horn. (L.)

مَجْدُوحُ Blood drawn from a vein, used in times of dearth, or drought, (S, K,) in the Time of Ignorance: (S:) or blood which was mixed with something else, and eaten in times of dearth: (TA:) or a kind of food of the Pagan Arabs, being blood obtained by opening a vein of a she-camel, which blood was received in a vessel, and drunk. (T, TA.)

جدر

1. جَدَّرَ, (K,) aor. ٤, (TA,) *He made a جَدَّارُ [app. here meaning a wall of enclosure]; syn. حَوَّطَ (K:) or he built a جَدَّارُ: and he founded it. (Ham p. 818.) = He concealed himself by means of a جَدَّارُ [or wall]. (Th, K.) = جَدَّرَ, (A, K,) inf. n. جَدِّرُ; (TA;) and جَدَّرَ, (Lh, K,) aor. ٤, inf. n. جَدِّرُ; (Lh, TA;) and جَدَّرَ, (S, A, K,) which last some disallow, because this form denotes repetition, and the verb signifies the having*

a disease that befalls but once in a man's life; (MF;) *He* (a man, S, or a child, A) *had, or became attached by, جُدْرِي [or small-pox]. (S, A, K.) [And جَدَّرُ الجُدْرِي The small-pox came forth, or broke out; as in the TK: for its inf. n.] جُدْرُ signifies the coming forth, or breaking out, of the جُدْرِي. (K.) = جَدَّرَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. جَدَّارَةٌ, He, or it, was, or became, adapted, disposed, apt, meet, suited, suitable, fitted, fit, competent, proper, or worthy. (K.) You say, جَدَّرَ بِهِ [and لَهُ] He was, or became, adapted, disposed, apt, &c., for it. (A.) [And جَدَّرَ أَنْ يَفْعَلَ كَذَا He was, or became, adapted, disposed, apt, &c., for doing such a thing. See جَدِيرُ = جَدَّرَهُ He made, or called, (جَعَلَ) him, or it, adapted, disposed, apt, meet, suited, suitable, fitted, fit, competent, proper, or worthy. (K.)*

2. جَدَّرَ بِنَاءَهُ: see 8. = جَدَّرَ: see 1.

4. مَا أُجْدَرَهُ بِالْخَيْرِ [and لِنُخَيْرٍ] *How well adapted or disposed, or how apt, meet, suited, suitable, fitted, fit, competent, or proper, is he for what is good! or how worthy is he of what is good!* (A.) And أُجْدِرَ بِهِ, and مَا أُجْدَرَهُ أَنْ يَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ, *How well adapted or disposed, or how apt, meet, &c., is he for doing that! or how worthy is he to do that!* (TA.) The usage of جَدَّرَ, signifying "he was, or became, adapted, &c.," refutes the assertion of certain grammarians that these two forms of the verb deviate from general rule. (MF.)

8. اجتدر بِنَاءَهُ; and جَدَّرَهُ, inf. n. تَجْدِيرُ (K) *He raised his building high; or constructed it firmly and strongly, and raised it high; syn. شَيَّدَهُ. (K, TA.) [In the CK, we read اجتدر بِنَاءَهُ, as though the pronoun ه referred to the word جَدَّارُ, which precedes, and thus the verb signified "he built a wall;" but it is shown in the TA that the right reading is that given above.]*

Q. Q. 1. جَدَّرَ الْكِتَابَ *He passed the pen over what had become obliterated, of the writing, (S, K,) in order that it might become distinct. (S.) And جَدَّرَ الثَّوْبَ He renewed the variegated, or figured, work of the garment, or piece of cloth, after it had gone. (S, K.) [J says,] I think it to be an arabicized word. (S.)*

جَدَّرُ A wall; or a wall of enclosure; syn. حَائِطٌ; as also جَدَّارٌ [which is the more common]: (S, A, Mgh, K:) pl. of the former, جَدَّرُ, (S, Mgh, K,) sometimes used as a pl. of جَدَّرُ; (Sb, TA,) and جَدَّرُ; (K;) and of the latter, جَدَّرَانُ. (S, Mgh, K.) — The basis, or foundation, of a wall: (K:) and the side of a wall: (Lh, K:) pl., in both these senses, جَدَّرُ. (TA.) الجَدَّرُ is applied to The [wall called the] حَاطِمِ (A, K) of the Ka'bah; (K;) because in it is a part of the [original] foundations of the house: (TA:) and it is also called الحَجْرُ. (A.) — †A fence, or dam, raised of branches, to retain water; likened to a wall: (Az, Mgh:) or