

*some moisture*: (S, K:) if it has dried entirely, you say of it, قَدْ قَفَ: (S:) the verb is originally تَجْعَفُ; the medial ف being changed into ح: it is like تَسْتَشِّشُ, originally تَسْتَشِّشُ. (Lth, S.)

**جَفَّ**: see **جَفَّةٌ**.

**جَفْ** *The spathe of the palm-tree; the envelope of the طَلْعَة*; (AA, A'Obeyd, S, K;) as also جَبْ; (AA, TA;) or [in other words] the قِيقَّة of the طَلْعَة; (K;) i. e., the envelope that is with the وَلَيْع: (Lth, K:) or, as some say, the envelope of the طَلْع when it has become dry: (TA:) pl. جَفُوفَ. (A'Obeyd, TA.) [See جَبْ.] — *A receptacle such as is termed وَعَاء that is not to be tied round at its mouth.* (K, TA.) — *An old, worn-out water-skin or milk-skin, of which half is cut off and made into a bucket:* (S, K:) and sometimes it is made of the lower part of a palm-tree hollowed out: (Lth, S, K:\*) or a thing that is hollowed out in (فِي [probably a mistranscription for مِن, i. e. of]) the trunks of palm-trees: (A'Obeyd, TA:) or a worn-out milk-skin or butter-skin: (IAqr, TA:) or a water-skin, or milk-skin, of which part is cut off at the fore legs, and in which the beverage called نَبِيذ is prepared: (Kt, TA:) or the lower half of a water-skin or milk-skin, made into a bucket: (IDrd, TA:) or a thing of camel's skin, like a vessel, or like a bucket, in which the rain-water is taken, holding half the quantity of a water-skin or the like. (TA.) — **↑** *An old man;* (K;) as being likened to an old, worn-out water-skin or milk-skin: mentioned in the L from El-Hejeree, and by Sgh from Ibn-'Abbád. (TA.) — *Anything hollow, such as has something within it, like the nut, and the مَقْدَدَة [or fruit of the تَنْصَبَ, &c.]: in the CK, the مَعْدَة.* (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA.) — *The body, or substance, (شَخْصٌ,) of a thing.* (TA.) — *An obstruction that one sees between him and the kibleh.* (Ibn-'Abbád, K.) — **هُوَ جُفُّ مَالٍ** *He is a good manager of cattle,* (K,) *acquainted with the art of pasturing them, and of collecting them at their proper time in the place of pasture.* (TA.) — See also what next follows.

جَمْهُورٌ (S, K) and جَمْهُورَةً (Sgh, K,) but the latter is rare, (Sgh,) and جَمْهُورٌ (S, K) and جَمْهُورَةً (K,) *A company of men or people; a collective body thereof: (Ks, S, K:) or a great number (K) thereof. (TA.) You say, دُعِيْتُ فِي جَمْهُورَةِ النَّاسِ [I was summoned, or invited, among the collective body of people]. (S.) And جَاءُوا جَمْهُورَةً وَاحِدَةً (S, K) They came in one collective body. (K.) لَا تَنْقُلْ (K.) فِي غَنِيمَةٍ حَتَّى تُقْسَمَ جَمْهُورَةً (S, Mgh,) or جَمْهُورَةً (K,) means [There shall be no gift of spoil] until it is divided altogether: (S, Mgh, K:) a saying of Ibn-'Abbás: (S, Mgh:) accord. to one reading, of *Ibn-'Abbás*: (S, Mgh:) على جَمْهُورَةٍ, i. e., [until it is divided] among the collective body of the army first. (K.) [Golius (here copied by Freytag) appears to have read, erroneously, “de pecore non dicitur nisi totus grex sit.”])*

—Also *A great دُوْنَى* [or bucket]. (K.)

**جُفَافٌ** *What is dry of a thing that one has dried.* (K.) You say, اعْزِلْ جُفَافَةً مِنْ رَطْبَه [Put thou apart what is dry thereof from what is fresh and moist thereof]. (TA.)

**جَفِيفٌ** *Dry herbs or herbage: (S, K:) or dry leguminous plants or herbs, of the kind that are eaten without being cooked: (TA:) or of this kind and of such as are thick and inclining to bitterness; as also **قَفِيفٌ**: (TA in art. **قفٌ**) or, as some say, **ما ضمَنتْ من الريح**. (TA in the present art. [But what this means I know not; the verb being evidently mistranscribed.])*

**جَفَافٌ** *What has become scattered, or strewn, of dry herbage (جَشْمِش) and of [the kind of trefoil called] قَتْ (§, K, TA,) and the like. (TA.)*

**تِجْفَافٌ** *A thing, (S, Mgh, Msb,) i. e. a kind of armour, (IAth, K,) [a cataphract,] with which a horse is clad, (S, IAth, Mgh, Msb, K,) in war, in the manner of a coat of mail, (Mgh, Msb,) to defend him from being wounded; (IAth;) and sometimes worn by a man, to defend him in war:* (K:) of the measure **تِفْعَالٌ**, (Mgh, Msb,) the ت- being augmentative, (Aboo-'Alee the Grammarian, S, IJ,) to render the word quasi-coordinate to the class of **قُرْطَاسٌ**; (IJ;) from **جَفَّ**, because of its hardness and toughness: (Mgh, Msb:) pl. **تِجَافِيفٌ**. **أَعْدَدَ لِلْكُفَّرِ** (S, Mgh, Msb.) It is said in a trad., **إِنَّمَا لِلْكُفَّارِ تِجْفَافًا**; and one says, **إِنَّمَا لِلْكُفَّارِ تِجْفَافًا**; [both] meaning, †*Make thou preparation for poverty.* (TA.)

**مُتَجَفَّفٌ** Having a تَجْفَافٌ upon his horse.  
(Mgh.)

جفا

**جُفَّ**, (S, K,) aor. **جَفَّ**, (K,) inf. n. **جَفْ**, (S,) *It* (a valley [flowing with water]) *cast forth froth, or foam*, (S, K,) *and particles of rubbish or refuse*; (S;) as also **اجْفَأَ**; (K;) but this latter is said in the O to be of weak authority. (TA.)

جَفَّاتُ الْقَدْرِ <sup>اِجْفَاتٌ</sup>, and جَفَّاتٌ <sup>تِبَرِدَهَا</sup>, *The cooking-pot cast forth its froth, or foam, (S, K,) in boiling: (S:) or جَفَّاتٌ بِتَرَدِدِهَا it cast forth its froth, or foam: (Ham. p. 132:) originally جَفَّتْ and جَفَّتْ, without اِ. (Er-Rághib, TA in art. جَفَّوْ).*  
جَفَّا الْغَنَّةَ عَنِ الْوَادِي <sup>جَفَّا الْوَادِي</sup>, or جَفَّا الْوَادِي <sup>شَيْئًا</sup>, (K, B) (IAqr, O,) *He (a man, IAqr, O) swept off the scum and rubbish of the valley [after it had flowed, or while it was flowing, with water].*  
(IAqr, O, K.) And جَفَّا الْقَدْرَ *He cleared off the froth, or foam, of the cooking-pot.* (K, TA.)—  
Also جَفَّا الْقَدْرَ <sup>أَجْفَاهَا</sup>, (S, Z in the Fáik, TA,) inf. n. as above; (S, TA;) and اِجْفَاهَا <sup>أَجْفَاهَا</sup>; (Z ubi suprà, TA;) but the former is that which is commonly known; (ISd, TA;) the latter is rare; (IAth, TA;) or the latter should not be said, though it occurs in a trad., (S, TA,\*) accord. to one relation; (TA;) *He turned the cooking-pot upside-down, or inclined it, (S, Z ubi suprà, TA,) and poured out what was in it:* (S:) or he emptied

*the cooking-pot, and turned it upside-down: (TA :)*  
*and جَفَّا الْبُرْمَةَ فِي الْقَصْعَةِ He turned the cooking-*  
*pot upside-down upon the bowl. (K.) حَفَّاهُ —*  
*(S, K,) [like حَفَّاهُ] and جَفَّاهُ بِهِ الْأَرْضُ (TA,) He*  
*threw him down, or prostrated him, on the*  
*ground; (S, K, TA;) namely, a man: (S:) and*  
*جَفَّاهُ بِهِ [signifies the same; or] he threw him,*  
*or it, (K, TA,) on the ground. (TA.) — See also 8.*

4: see 1, in four places.

8. اجْتَهَفَ *He pulled, or plucked, up, or out, or he uprooted, (S, K,) and threw down, or away, a thing, (S,) or plants, or herbs, such as are termed بَعْلُ, (K,) and trees; (TA;) [but see احْتَفَى] as also جَهَفَ, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above: (TA:) [or] both signify he cut a plant, or herb. (IAar, Nh.)*

جُفَاءٌ What is cast forth [of froth, or foam, and particles of rubbish or refuse, (see 1,)] by a torrent : (ISk, §:) the froth, or foam, cast forth by a valley [flowing with water]; and by a cooking-pot, (K, TA,) in boiling. (TA.) — Hence, as being likened to the froth, or foam, of the cooking-pot, of which no use is made, (Fr, TA,) i. q. بَاطِلٌ [meaning † A thing that is worthless, useless, or unprofitable]. (Fr, K, TA.) It is said in the Kur [xiii. 18], فَمَا الْزَبَدُ فَيَذْهَبُ جُفَاءً, meaning بَاطِلًا [i. e. † Now as to the froth, or scum, it passeth away as a thing that is worthless, or useless, or unprofitable], (Fr, §, Jel, TA,) and thrown away. (Jel.) You say also, ذَهَبَ الزَّبَدُ جُفَاءً, meaning [The froth, or scum, passed away] driven from its water. (TA.) — جُفَاءُ مِنَ النَّاسِ occurring in a trad., is explained by IAth as meaning † The first, or foremost, of the men or people (سَرْعَانِيهِ): but Bkh and Muslim read (instead of جُفَاءُ), أَخْفَاءُ (جُفَاءُ), pl. of خَفِيفٌ. (TA.) — Also, [like حُفَاءَةُ,] An empty ship. (O, K.)

ج

جَفَرَ ۖ *He*, or *it*, became wide : (K:) or  
became inflated, or swollen. (A.) And جَفَرَ جَنِيَّةً  
*His* (a kid's, S and Mṣb, or lamb's, Mṣb) sides  
became widened, or distended : (S, Mṣb :) and  
هُدْمٌ [and جَفَرَ هُدْمٌ] his  
(a horse's) sides became inflated, or swollen. (A.)  
— *He* (a lamb, K, and a kid, TA) became what  
is termed جَفَرٌ ; as also تَجَفَرٌ and جَفَرَ  
and استَجَفَرَتْ تَجَفَرَتْ she (a kid) became  
جَفَرَةً. (ISh, TA.) And ↓ *He* (a boy) became  
what is termed جَفَرٌ ; as also تَجَفَرٌ (TA) and  
استَجَفَرَ (A :) and this last verb, *he became*  
large in the sides. (L.) جَفَرَ = عَنِ الضَّرَابِ (S, A)  
جَفَرَ (S,) or عَنِ الْإِبْلِ (A,) aor. ۚ, (S,) inf. n. جَفُورٌ ;  
and إِجْفَارٌ (S, K;) and اجْفَرَ (S, K;) inf. n. جَفَارٌ ;  
and تَجْفَيرٌ (K;) *He* (a stallion-camel)  
ceased, (S, K,) or abstained, (A,) from  
covering, (S, A, K,) and avoided it ; having indulged  
in it so much that he was wearied ; (S;) and his seminal fluid became little : (TA :) you  
say of a ram, وَبَضْ (S, A,) not جَفَرَ (S.) And