sometimes الجَالُ , pl. of الجَالُ: and particularly, a pagan poet;] a poet of the first, or earliest, of the four classes which are ranked in chronological order; of the class which was succeeded next by the مُخَضْرَمُون. (Mz, 49th نوع.) [See also مُخَضْرَمُون.]

الجَاهليَّة الجَهليَّة (Soc., (S,) [The time, or state, of ignorance, or paganism; or of intense ignorance;] the time of the signs of the time of the effacement of the mission of apostles, and of the effacement of the signs of their religion]. (JK.) One says, خَالجَاهليَّ (Jk.) ڪَانَ ذَلِكَ في الجَاهليَّة (That was in the time, or state, of paganism, or of intense ignorance]. (S.)

مَجْهَلْ An affair, or an event, or a case, and a land, and a habit, a property, a quality, a practice, or an action, that induces a man to believe a thing to be different from what it is. (Er-Rághib, TA.) A desert (مَغَازَةُ) in which are no signs of the way. (S.) And أَرْضَ مَجْهَلْ A land in which are no signs of the way: (TA:) or in which one will not go aright (K, TA) unless by means of the [signs of the way called] أَرَام (TA:) pl. مُجَاهُلُ. which is the contr. of مَعَالَمُ : (TA:) accord. to the K, it has neither dual nor pl.; but it has both, as 'Iyád and others have affirmed. (MF, TA.)

مَجْهَلَة [A cause of, or an incitement to, ignorant, silly, foolish, or wrong, conduct;] a thing that incites one to الجَهْل. (Ṣ, Ķ.) Hence the saying, الوَلَدُ مَجْهَلَة [Children are a cause of silly, or foolish, conduct]. (Ṣ.)

جَيْبَلَة see : مَجْبَلَة

t A she-camel light, brisk, or agile, in her pace, or going. (TA.)

رَجْبَتُ المَفَازَةَ (Unknown]. You say, تَجَبُولُ [I ventured upon traversing the desert notwithstanding its unknown character]. (S, TA.) [A man of unknown origin. A book of unknown authorship. In grammar, The passive voice.] آنَاتُهُ مَجْبُولُهُ لَمَ A she-camel that has never been milked: or that has no brand upon her: (K, TA:) and t a she-camel that has never conceived. (Z, TA.)

مُسْتَجْهِلْ Making himself like the مُسْتَجْهِلْ [or ignorant; feigning himself ignorant]: or reckoning, or esteeming, جاهل, (Har p. 572.)

m

1. (K,) He (a man) became frowning, or contracted, in face; or grinning in face, with a frowning, or contraction, or a stern, an austere, or a morose, look: (S:) or he was, or became, coarse, or rough, and contracted, and ugly, in face. (K.) Also, said of the pubes, It was coarse, rough, or big. (TA.) = (S, K,) and (S, K,) and (S, K,) and (S, K,) both instances; (K;) and تجهيد , (S, K,) and is forward, forward, forward, or looking sternly, austerely, or morosely, in his face: (S:) or he met him, or regarded him, with a displeasing, (JK, K, TA,) frowning, or grinning and frowning, (TA,) face: (JK, K, TA:) or is signifies he showed a sour, a crabbed, or an austere, face. (TK in art. عبي). A poet says,

(Ṣ,* TA,) i. e. [Many a region] that exhibits to the impotent that which he dislikes, [or that frowns upon the weak, or impotent, I have chidden therein a strong she-camel that leaves the marks of her footsteps upon the ground.] (Ṣ.) You say also, footsteps upon the ground.] (Ṣ.) You say also, [Fortune frowns upon the generous]. (TA.) And الدَّهْرُ يَتَجَهَّوْنَ الكَرْامُ bject of hope frowned upon me] is said when one has not attained his object of hope. (TA.)

4. أَجْهَمَت السَّمَاء The sky had clouds such as are termed جَهَام (K.)

5: see 1, in six places.

8. اجتهر He entered upon, (K,) or journeyed in, (A, TA,) the portion of the night termed . (A, K, TA.)

A coarse, or rough, and contracted, and ugly, face; as also جبور (K;) or, as in some of the lexicons, جبور (TA.) And جبور Frowning, or contracted, in face; or grinning in face, with a frowning, or contraction, or a stern, an austere, or a morose, look: (S, Mgh:) or coarse, or rough, in face: (JK, TA:) applied to a man: (JK, S, Mgh, TA:) and to a lion. (JK, TA.) And [hence,] الجبور The lion. (K.) = See also

مر see مرم

غربة : see غربة, in two places. - Also A big cooking-pot. (K.)

clouds in which is no water : (JK, \S, K) or that have poured forth their water (K, TA)with the wind. (TA.)

جهوم, applied to a man, (JK, S,) Impotent; (JK, S, K;) weak; as also جُهُمْ (K.) See an ex. in the first paragraph.

جرم see : جريم

جينم

[Hell; or Hell-fire;] (T, S, K, &c.;) a name of the fire with which God will punish, (T, S,) in the life to come, (T,) his [disobedient and unrepentant and unbelieving] servants; (S;) a proper name of the abode of punishment : (Bd. ii. 202:) a word rendered quasi-coordinate to the quinqueliteral-radical class by the doubling of the third letter: (S:) accord. to some, it is an Arabic word, applied to the fire of the world to come because of its depth; [see the last paragraph;] (T, TA;) or originally syn. with النار [fire, or the fire]; (Bd in ii. 202;) and imperfectly decl. because determinate and of the fem. gender: (T, S:) accord. to others, it is an arabicized word, (T. S, Bd ubi suprà,) imperfectly decl. because determinate and of foreign origin; (T, TA;) some say, originally Persian; (S;) others, from the Hebrew the "Cras Golius says, ביא דום (TA,) (or as Golius says, ביא דום) "the Valley of Hinnom," where children were burned alive as sacrifices to the idol Moloch.] - See also جهنّام.

[جَهَنَّه Of, or relating to, جَهَنَّه, i. e. Hell, or Hell-fire.]

(Ṣ, K, Ḥam p. 817) and [جَبِنَّامُ (Ṣ, K, Ḥam p. 817) and [جَبِنَامُ , with each of the three vowels (K, TA) to the ج, (TA,) [but accord. to the K it would rather seem to be جَبَنَّامُ and لَجَبَنَامُ (K,) applied to a well (جَبُنَّامُ (K, or بَعْنَ , Ṣ, K, or Deep; (Ṣ, K, Ḥam;) in which he who fulls into it perishes. (Ḥam.)

جو

The air: (K:) or [the atmosphere; i. e.] what is between the heaven, or sky, and the earth; (S, Mgh;) the air [or the region] between the heaven, or sky, and the earth : pl. أجواً. (TA.) أبواً. (TA.) في جو السّها. (Jel:) or in the Kur [xvi. 81], means In the air between the heaven, or sky, and the earth: (Jel:) or in the middle of the sky: (Katádeh, TA:) or in the air that is remote from the earth. (Bd.) A low, or depressed, part of the ground; (M, K;) as also خوّة: (K:) or a wide part of a valley: (S, Msb:) pl. (in the latter sense, Mşb, or in the former, K, TA) جواً: (Mşb, K) and [of paue.] أجوية. (TA.) It has the latter meaning in the saying of Țarafch, [addressing a lark,]

[The wide part of the valley has become vacant for thee; so lay thine eggs, and whistle]. (AA, S.) Az says, I entered, with an Arab of the desert, a [hollow place in which water collected, termed a] دَصْل الماء كَرُ يُوقَف , in El-Khalṣà, and when we came to the water, he said, دَصْل [This is an abyss of water: one knows not the utmost extent of it]. (TA.) A vacant, void, or desolate, place, in which is no one to cheer by his company. (Ham p. 293.) The inside, or interior, of a house or tent; (K;) and of anything; of the dial. of Syria; also termed * جَوَّانِي *, (TA,) and * ; (K; [in the CK

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