or *the* ▼ مَجْذُور: (Mgh:) [pl. of pauc. أَجْذَارٌ, and of mult. جُذُورٌ.] It is of two kinds, نَاطِقٌ [i. e. *rational*], and أَصَمُّ [i. e. *surd*, or *irrational*]: the latter known only to God, accord. to a saying of 'Áïsheh. (Mgh.)

جِذْرٌ: see جَذْرٌ.

جُؤْذَرٌ and جُؤْذُرٌ (Ṣ, Ḳ) and جُوذَرٌ and جَوْذَرٌ and جَوْذِرٌ and ▼ جِيذَرٌ, (Ḳ, TA,) the last of which is written in some copies of the Ḳ [and in the CḲ] جَيْذَرٌ, (TA,) The *young one of a wild cow:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) pl. of the first and second, جَآذِرُ. (Ṣ.) ISd thinks that جَوْذَرٌ and جِيذَرٌ are Arabic, and that جُؤْذَرٌ and جُؤْذُرٌ are Persian. (TA.) See also مُجْذِرٌ.

جِيذَرٌ or جَيْذَرٌ: see what next precedes.

مُجْذِرٌ A wild cow *having a young one.* (ISd, Ḳ.) Hence we decide that the م in ▼ جؤذر is augmentative; and because it often occurs as an augmentative in the second place. (ISd, TA.) [In the Ṣ it is regarded as a radical.]

مَجْذُورٌ: see جَذْرٌ.

جذع

4. اجذع, (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ,) inf. n. إِجْذَاعٌ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) *He* (a beast) *became such as is denoted by the term* جَذَعٌ; (TA;) said of the offspring of the sheep or goat, *he became in his second year;* of that of the cow, and of a solid-hoofed beast, *he became in his third year;* and of that of the camel, *he became in his fifth year:* (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ:) but sometimes, when said of the offspring of the ewe, it means *he became six months old,* or *nine months old;* and such is allowable as a victim for sacrifice: (Ṣ:) IAạr says, it denotes a time, not a tooth (Mgh, Mṣb) growing or falling out: (Mṣb:) and said of a she-goat, اجذعت means *she became a year old,* and sometimes, *less than a year,* by reason of plenty of food; and of a sheep, اجذع means, when from young parents, *he became from six months old to seven;* and when from very old parents, *from eight months old to ten.* (Mgh, Mṣb.) [See جَذَعٌ, below.]

6. تجاذع ‡ *He* (a man) *pretended to be a* جَذَع [or *youth*]. (TA.)

جِذْعٌ The *trunk* of a palm-tree: (Ṣ,* Mṣb, Ḳ:) or, accord. to some, only *after it has become dry:* or, accord. to some, only *after it has been cut:* (TA:) or the *trunk* of a tree *when the head has gone:* (Ḥam p. 656:) in the Ḳur, xix. 23, it is applied to the trunk of a palm-tree which had become dry and was without a head; (Bḍ;) therefore this does not indicate any restriction nor the contrary: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَجْذَاعٌ (Mṣb) and [of mult.] جُذُوعٌ. (Ṣ, Mṣb.) — The *beam of a roof.* (Mṣb, TA.)

جَذَعٌ A beast (Lth, Mgh) *before the* ثَنِىّ [q. v.], (Lth, Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ,) *by one year; when it may for the first time be ridden and used:* (Lth:) fem. with ة: (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ:) pl. masc. [of pauc.] أَجْذَاعٌ (Yoo, O) and [of mult.] جُذْعَانٌ (Yoo, Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ) and جِذْعَانٌ (L, Mṣb) and جِذَاعٌ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ) and جُذَاعٌ; (Yoo, O;) and pl. fem. جَذَعَاتٌ: (Ṣ, Mṣb:) it is a name applied to the beast in a particular time, not denoting a tooth growing or falling out: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) but it differs in its application to different kinds of beasts: (Az:) applied to a sheep or goat, it means *a year old;* (IAạr;) *in his second year:* (Mgh:) or, applied to a sheep, *a year old;* and sometimes *less than a year,* by reason of plenty of food; (IAạr;) or *eight months old,* (Az, Mgh, TA,) or *nine;* (TA;) or, when from young parents, *from six months old to seven;* and when from very old parents *from eight months old to ten;* (IAạr, Mgh;) and the sheep thus called is a satisfactory victim for sacrifice: (Mgh, TA:) and applied to a goat, *a year old;* (Az, Mgh;) or *in its second year;* (AZ;) but the goat thus called is not a satisfactory victim for sacrifice: (Mgh:) applied to a bull, it means in like manner *in his second year;* (Mgh;) or *in his third year;* and the bull thus called is not a satisfactory victim for sacrifice: (TA:) applied to a horse, it means *in his third year;* (IAạr;) or *in his fourth year:* (Mgh:) [but see قَارِحٌ:] and applied to a camel, *in his fifth year;* (Az, Mgh;) fem. with ة; and this (a جذعة) is what must be given for the poor-rate when the camels are more than sixty. (Az, TA.) [See also شَصَرٌ.] — *A youth,* or *young man.* (Ḳ.) — † *One who is light-witted,* or *weak and stupid, like a youth:* opposed in this sense to بَازِلٌ as meaning "old:" (IAạr, TA:) or *one whose teeth have fallen out, here and there,* [as though likened to a beast thus termed that has shed some of his first teeth,] because he has drawn near to his appointed term of life. (TA: [but it is not quite clear whether this explanation relate to جذع or to بازل.]) — ‡ [*A novice,* or *recent beginner.*] You say, فُلَانٌ فِى هٰذَا الأَمْرِ جَذَعٌ ‡ [*Such a one, in this affair, is a novice,* or *recent beginner,*] when he has begun it recently. (Ṣ, Z.) — الدَّهْرُ جَذَعٌ أَبَدًا ‡ *Time,* or *fortune, is ever new, like a youth.* (Ḳ,* TA.) — Hence, (TA,) الأَزْلَمُ الجَذَعُ ‡ *Time,* or *fortune;* (Ṣ, Ḳ;) as in the saying, أَهْلَكَهُمُ الأَزْلَمُ الجَذَعُ ‡ *Time,* or *fortune, destroyed them;* and لَا آتِيكَ الأَزْلَمَ الجَذَعَ ‡ *I will not come to thee ever.* (TA.) [See also art. زلم.] And accord. to some, (Ṣ,) *The lion:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) but this is a mistake. (IB, L.) — And hence, (TA,) أُمُّ الجَذَعِ ‡ *Calamity,* or *misfortune.* (Ḳ, TA.) — أَعَدْتُ الأَمْرَ جَذَعًا ‡ *I renewed the thing,* or *affair, as it was at the first:* as, for instance, a war which had been extinguished. (TA.) And فَرَّ الأَمْرَ جَذَعًا [signifies, in like manner, ‡ *He recommenced the thing:* or] *he commenced the thing.* (TA.) And فُرَّ الأَمْرُ جَذَعًا ‡ *The thing was commenced:* (TA:) or *the thing returned to its first state; it recommenced.* (Ḳ in art. فر.) — جُذْعَانُ الجِبَالِ † *Small mountains.* (Ḳ.)

جُذُوعَةٌ [The *state of being what is denoted by the term* جَذَعٌ;] a subst. from إِجْذَاعٌ [inf. n. of اجذع]. (TA.)

جَذْعَمَةٌ *Young;* (Ṣ, Ḳ,* TA;) *not arrived at puberty:* (TA:) originally جَذْعَةٌ; (Ṣ, Ḳ;) the م being augmentative: (Ṣ:) the ة is either to give intensiveness to the meaning, or to denote the fem. gender; the word being considered as implying the meaning of نَفْسٌ or جُثَّةٌ. (TA.)

خَرُوفٌ مُتَجَاذِعٌ [*A lamb approaching the age in which the term* جَذَعٌ *is applied to him:* expl. in some copies of the Ḳ by دَانٍ: in others, by وَانٍ:] in the copies of the O, expl. by وَانٍ مِنَ الإِجْذَاعِ: in the TṢ and in the A, by دَانٍ, which is probably the right reading. (TA.)

(Quasi جذعم)

جَذْعَمَةٌ: see art. جذع.

جذف

1. جَذَفَهُ, (AA, Ṣ, Ḳ,) aor. ـِ, (Ḳ,) inf. n. جَذْفٌ, (AA, Ṣ,) *He cut it;* or *cut it off:* (AA, Ṣ, Ḳ:) and so with د. (TA.) = جَذَفَ said of a bird, a dial. var. of جَدَفَ: (Ṣ:) both signify *He* (a bird) *went quickly* (Ḳ, TA) *with his wings;* generally, *when one of the wings had been shortened;* (TA;) as also ▼ اجذف and ▼ انجذف: and so, both of these, with د. (Ḳ.) — [Hence, جَذَفَ بِالمِجْذَافِ; and جَذَفَ بِالسَّفِينَةِ, or السَّفِينَةَ; *i. q.* جَدَفَ, q. v.] — جَذَفَ فِى مِشْيَتِهِ *He* (a man) *was quick in his manner of walking:* (AO, Ṣ:) and so with د: (AAF, TA in art. جدف:) as also ▼ تجذّف. (TA.) And جَذَفَتْ *She* (a woman) *walked like those that are short:* and *she* (a gazelle, and a woman, TA) *went with short steps;* as also ▼ اجذفت: and so, both, with د. (Ḳ.) — جَذَفَتِ السَّمَآءُ بِالثَّلْجِ *The sky cast down snow:* and so with د. (TA.) = جَذَفَ الشَّىْءَ *i. q.* جَذَبَهُ. (TA.)

4: see 1, in two places.

5: see 1.

7: see 1.

مِجْذَافٌ, (Ṣ, TA,) in the Ḳ ▼ مِجْذَافَةٌ, but the former is the more proper, (TA,) *i. q.* مِجْدَافٌ; (Ṣ;) The *wing* of a bird: and so with د. (Mṣb in art. جدف.) — And [hence, *An oar; a paddle;*] *a certain thing with which a ship,* or *boat, is propelled.* (Ṣ,* TA.) — And hence, as being likened thereto, *A whip:* (Abu-l-Ghowth, Ṣ:) and so with د. (TA in art. جدف.)

مَجْذُوفٌ A [skin of the kind called] زِقّ *having the legs cut off:* and so with د. (Ḳ* and TA in this art. and in art. جدف.)

مِجْذَافَةٌ: see مِجْذَافٌ.

جذل

1. جَذَلَ, (aor. ـُ, TḲ,) inf. n. جُذُولٌ, *It stood erect, and was firm,* (Ḳ, TA,) *like the* جِذْل *of a tree.* (TA.) And *He set himself up as an antagonist* to others, *in fight.* (TA in art. حك.)