

strands; as also **مُجْرَع** (K:) or, accord. to IAar, a bow-string that is even, except that there is a prominence in one part of it, wherefore it is rubbed and pulled with a piece of a **كَسَاء** [q. v.] until that prominence disappears: and the latter, accord. to ISh, a bow-string not uniformly nor well twisted, having in it prominences, so that one of its strands appears above the others, or some appear above others. (TA.)

جُرْعَة: see what next follows, in three places: — and see **جُرْعَة**, in two places.

جُرْعَة A gulp, or as much as is swallowed at once, of water; a **جُرْعَة** of water being like a **نُقْمَة** of food: (Msb:) or a sup, or sip; or as much as is supped, or sipped, at once; or a mouthful of what is supped, or sipped; (syn. **حَسْوَة**;) of water; (S, K;) as also **جُرْعَة** and **جُرْعَة**: or **جُرْعَة** and **جُرْعَة** are subst. [signifying the act of swallowing water] from **جَرَعَ** **الْمَاءَ** "he swallowed the water:" (K:) or **جُرْعَة** signifies a single act of swallowing water: (IAth, L:) and **جُرْعَة**, what one swallows: (L, K:) or a mouthful which one swallows: (TA:) or a small draught: (IAth:) and its pl. is **جُرْع**. (Msb, TA.) The dim. is **جُرَيْعَة**. (S, K.) And hence the prov., **أَقَلَّتْ جُرَيْعَة الذَّقْنِ**, (Sgh, K,) the verb being intrans., and **جُرَيْعَة** being in the accus. case as a denotative of state, as though the speaker said, **جُرَيْعَة الذَّقْنِ**; **أَقَلَّتْ قَادِفًا جُرَيْعَة الذَّقْنِ**; (Sgh;) or **بِجُرَيْعَة الذَّقْنِ**; (S, K;) or **بِجُرَيْعَاتِهَا**; (K;) Such a one escaped [from destruction] when his spirit, or the remains thereof, had become in his mouth; (L, K;) or near thereto, (K,) as a sup [or little sup] of water to the chin [of a person drinking]; (TA;) or when death was as near to him as a little sup of water to the chin; (L;) or when at his last gasp: (Fr, S:) applied to one who has been at the point of destruction, and then escaped: (S:) or, accord. to AZ, it is thus; **أَقَلَّتْنِي جُرَيْعَة الذَّقْنِ**, which may mean he made me to escape &c., or he escaped from me &c.; in the latter case, **أَقَلَّتْنِي** being for **أَقَلَّتْ مِنِّي**; and [it is said that] **جُرَيْعَة** is prefixed to **الذَّقْنِ** because the motion of the chin indicates the nearness of the departure of the soul: or the meaning of the words related by AZ may be, he made me, i. e. the remains of my soul, to escape; the last two words being a substitute for the pronoun affixed to the verb. (Sgh.) One says also, **أَقَلَّتْنِي جُرَيْعَة الرِّيْقِ**, meaning He outwent me, [or escaped me,] and I swallowed my spittle in wrath, or rage, against him. (TA.) And **جُرْعَة أَحْمَدُ عُقْبَانًا مِنْ جُرْعَة** **مَا مِنْ جُرْعَة** **غَيْظٍ تَنْظُمُهَا** [There is nothing that is swallowed more praiseworthy in its result than what is swallowed of wrath, or rage, which we repress, or restrain]. (TA.)

جُرْعَة: see **جُرْعَة**.

جُرْعَة (S, K) and **جُرْعَة** (K) and **جُرْعَة** (S, K) and **أَجْرَع** (K) An even piece, (S,) or a round piece, or hill, or hillock, (K,) of sand, that produces no plants, or herbage; (S, K;) and, as some add, that retains no water: (TA:) or a

piece, or tract, of sand, good for producing plants, or herbage, in which is no softness, or looseness: (Sgh, L, K:) or land in which is ruggedness, resembling sand: (L, K:) or a hill of which one side consists of sand, and one side of stones: (K:) or what is termed **جُرْعَاء** and **أَجْرَع** is larger than what is termed **جُرْعَة**: **جُرْعَاء** is also explained as signifying sand of which the middle is elevated, and of which the sides are thin: and, accord. to IAth, **أَجْرَع** signifies a wide place, in which is ruggedness: (TA:) or this last, a plain, or soft, place, intermixed with sand: (Ham p. 574:) **جُرْعَة** is sing., or n. un., of **جُرْع**: (S, K:*) or, accord. to some, this last word is a sing., like **أَجْرَع**; and its pl. [of pauc.] is **أَجْرَاع** and [of mult.] **جُرْعَان**: the pl. of **جُرْعَة** is **جُرْعَان**: and the pl. of **جُرْعَة** is **جُرْعَان**: and the pl. of **أَجْرَع** is **أَجْرَاع**: and the pl. of **جُرْعَاء** is **جُرْعَاوَات**: and the pl. of **أَجْرَع** is **أَجْرَاع**. (TA.)

جُرْعَاء: see **جُرْعَة**, in four places.

جُرَيْعَة dim. of **جُرْعَة**, q. v.

جُرَيْعَاء: see **جُرْعَة**.

أَجْرَع: see **جُرْعَة**, in four places.

مُجْرَع A she-camel in which is not as much [milk] as will satisfy thirst, but only some sups: (K:) pl. **مُجَارِع** (L, K) and **مُجَارِع**: (L:) J explains the former pl. as signifying she-camels having little milk; as though there were not in their udders more than some sups; and the sing. he does not mention. (TA.)

مُجْرَع: see **جُرْع**, in two places.

جرف

1. **جُرْفَة**, (S, Msb, K,) aor. **جُرِفَ**, (S, Msb,) inf. n. **جُرْف** (S, Msb, K) and **جُرْفَة**, (Lh, K,) He took away, carried away, or removed, the whole of it, (S, Msb, K,) or the greater part of it, (S,) or much of it: (S, K:) and [in like manner **جُرْفَة**; for its inf. n.] **تَجْرِيف** signifies the act of carrying away wholly: (KL:) and **أَجْرَفَ** he took the whole of it. (TA in art. **جَفَت**.) — Also, (inf. n. **جُرْف**, TA,) He swept it away, namely, mud, (S, K,) from the surface of the earth; (TA;) and so **جُرْفَة**, (K,) inf. n. **تَجْرِيف**; (TA;) and **جُرْفَة**: (K:) or **تَجْرِيف** signifies the act of clearing away mud or the like well; in Persian, **نیک رندیدن**: (KL: [Golius, app. misled by a mistranscription, has explained the verb, **جرف**, as on the authority of the KL, by "bene effudit:"]]) and **أَجْرَفَ الشَّيْءَ** he swept away the thing (**جُرْفَة**) from the surface of the earth. (TA.) You say also, **جُرْفَتَهُ السَّيُولُ**, (Msb,) or **جُرْفَتَهُ**, inf. n. **تَجْرِيف**; (S;) and **تَجْرِيفَتَهُ**; (S, K;) The torrents swept it away; (TA;) [or swept it partially away; or wore it away;] namely, a portion of land. (S, Msb, K. See **جُرْف**.) And, of a death commonly prevailing, **جَرَفَ النَّاسَ كَجُرْفِ السَّيْلِ** [It swept away, or destroyed, men, like the sweeping away of the torrent]: (TA:) and **يَجْرِيفُ** **مَالِ الْقَوْمِ** [It sweeps away, or destroys, the

cattle of the people]. (S, TA.) — [He shovelled it, or scooped it, away, or up, or out.] You say, **جُرْفَهُ بِكَلْتَا يَدَيْهِ** [He scooped it up, or out, with both his hands]; i. e. something dry, as flour, and sand, and the like. (S in art. **حَفَن**.) — **جُرْفَ** It (herbage) was eaten up utterly. (TA.)

2. **جُرْفَة**, inf. n. **تَجْرِيف**: see 1, in four places. — **جُرْفَةُ الدَّهْرِ** + Time, or fortune, or misfortune, destroyed, or exterminated, his property, or cattle, and reduced him to poverty. (TA.) A poet (of the Benoo-Teiyi, TA) says,

فَإِنْ تَكُنِ الْحَوَادِثُ جُرْفَتِي

فَلَمْ أَرْ هَالِكًا كَأَبْنِي زِيَادَ

+ [And if misfortunes have destroyed my property, or cattle, and reduced me to poverty, I have not seen any one in a state of perdition like the two sons of Ziyád]. (S, TA.)

4. **أَجْرَفَ** It (a place) was invaded by a torrent such as is termed **جُرْفَاء**. (K.)

5: see 1, in two places; and see **جُرْف**.

8: see 1, in three places.

جُرْف: see **جُرْف**. — Also A smooth side of a mountain. (Aboo-Kheyreh, K.)

جُرْف: see the next paragraph.

جُرْف and **جُرْف**, (S, Msb, K, &c.,) the latter a contraction of the former, (Msb,) [An abrupt, water-worn, bank or ridge;] a bank (**جَانِب** Ksh and Jel in ix. 110) of a valley, the lower part of which is excavated by the water, and hollowed out by the torrents, so that it remains uncompact, unsound, or weak; (Ksh ib. ;) a bank, or an acclivity, of a water-course of a valley and the like, when the water has carried away from its lower part, and undermined it, so that it has become like what is termed a **دَحْل**, with its upper part overhanging; (L;) a portion of land (or sand, S in art. **تَهَر**) which the torrents have partially swept away, or worn away, (**تَجْرِيفَتَهُ**, S, K, or **جُرْفَتَهُ**, Msb,) and eaten; (S, Msb, K;) a portion of the lower part of the side of a valley, and of a river, eaten by the torrent; (M, TA;) the side of the bank of a river, that has been eaten by the water, so that some part of it every little while falls: (Har p. 47:) and the latter, [or each,] a place which the torrent does not take away; as also **جُرْف**; (K;) [i. e. a bank, or ridge, that remains rising abruptly by the bed of a torrent or stream:] pl. [of pauc.] (of **جُرْف**, TA) **أَجْرَاف**, (K,) like **أَطْنَاب** pl. of **طَنْب**, (TA,) and [of mult.] (of **جُرْف**, though it is implied in the K that it is of **جُرْف**, TA) **جُرْفَة**, like **جَمْرَة** (S, K) pl. of **جَمْر**, (S,) and **جُرُوف**. (ISd, TA.)

جُرْفَاء A torrent that carries away everything; (S, Msb;) i. q. **جَمَاف** applied to a torrent; as also **جُورُوف**; (K;) and **جَارُوف** a torrent that sweeps away that by which it passes, by reason of its copiousness, carrying away everything, and so **جَارُوف** applied to rain. (TA.) — † A very voracious man: (K, TA:) a man who devours all the food: (S:) one who eats vehemently,