

milk abundantly in winter: (S, K:) or that crops the twigs of the dry trees in winter, in a year of drought, and becomes fat upon them, and so preserves her milk: (IAqr, TA:) pl. مَجَالِحُ: (S, K:) or this is pl. of مَجَالِحُ and مَجَالِحُ as epithets applied to a palm-tree and a she-camel that cares not for the want of rain. (AHn, TA.) And مَجَالِحَةُ A she-camel that eats the سَمَرُ and عَرَفُطُ, whether they have leaves upon them or not. (TA.)

مَجَالِحُ: see مَجَالِحُ. — Also Years of drought that carry off, or destroy, the cattle. (S, K.)

## جلد

1. جَلَدَهُ, (S, A, Mgh, &c.) aor. ٢, (Mṣb, K.) inf. n. جَلَدٌ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) He hit, or hurt, his skin; (S, K;) like as you say, رَأَسَهُ, and بَطَنَهُ: (S:) he beat his skin: (Mgh:) he beat him; namely, a criminal: (Mṣb:) he struck him with a whip, and with a sword: (TA:) he flogged him (A, K) with a whip, (K,) or with whips: (A:) جَلَدْتُ is sometimes written and pronounced جَلَدٌ. (MF on the letter د.) You say, جَلَدَهُ الْحَدَّ, inf. n. as above, He inflicted upon him the flogging ordained by the law. (S, L.) — جَلَدَتِ الْحَيَّةُ The serpent bit: (K:) or, accord. to some, one says of the serpent called أُسُودٌ, specially, بِجَلَدِ بَدَنِيهِ, [it strikes with its tail]. (TA.) — جَلَدَ جَارِيَتَهُ, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) † He lay with his young woman, or female slave. (K, TA.) [Hence,] جَلَدَ عُمَيْرَةَ [تَكْحُ الْبَيْدِ + i. q.], a metonymical phrase: جَلَدَ عُمَيْرَةَ meaning الْخَضْحَضَةَ, and الإِسْتِمْنَاءُ بِالْبَيْدِ, also termed التَّدْلِيلُ, and الإِعْتِمَارُ: the similar act of a woman is termed الإِلْطَافُ. (Har p. 572.) — جَلَدَ بِهِ الْأَرْضَ He smote the ground with him; (TA;) he threw him down prostrate on the ground. (A, TA.) And جَلَدَ بِهِ He fell down (K, TA) upon the ground by reason of much sleepiness; as also نَوْمًا بِهِ. (TA.) كُنْتُ أَتَشَدَّدُ فَيَجْلُدُ بِي [I used to exert my strength, or energy, but] sleep would overcome me so that I fell down. (L.) — جَلَدَهُ عَلَى الْأَمْرِ † He compelled him against his will to do the thing. (A, K.) — يَجْلُدُ بِكُلِّ خَيْرٍ (or, as related by AHát, يَجْلُدُ, with ى, TA) † He is imagined to possess every good quality. (A, K.) But the saying of Esh-Sháfi'ee كَانَ مُجَالِدٌ يُجْلَدُ means † Mujálid used to be pronounced a liar, (K, TA,) or suspected and accused of lying. (TA.) — جَلَدَتِ الْأَرْضُ, (S, L, Mṣb,) the verb being in the pass. form, (Mṣb,) or جَلَدَتْ, (A, K,) a verb of the same form as فَوَّحَ; (K;) [or both may be correct, like ضَرَبَتْ and ضَرَبَتْ in the same sense;] and أَجَلَدَتْ; (K;) [but this last I believe to be a mistake for أَجَلَدَتْ, like أَضْرَبَتْ;] The land was, or became, affected, or smitten, by hoar-frost, or rime. (S, A, L, Mṣb, K.) And جَلَدَ الْبَقْلُ [in the TA جَلَدٌ] The herbs, or leguminous plants,

were, or became, affected, or smitten, thereby. (L, TA.) And أَجَلَدُوا They (men) were, or became, affected, or smitten, thereby. (L, K.) — جَلَدٌ, aor. ٢, inf. n. جَلَادَةٌ and جَلُودَةٌ and جَلْدٌ (or this last is a simple subst., L) and مَجْلُودٌ, (an inf. n. like مَحْلُوفٌ and مَعْقُولٌ, (S, or from تَجَلَّدَ, M in art. عسر,) He (a man, S, L) was, or became, hardy, strong, sturdy, (S, \* L, K, \*) and enduring, or patient. (L.)

2. جَلَدَ, (IAqr, T, S, Mgh,) inf. n. تَجَلِيدٌ, (T, S, Mgh, K,) He skinned a camel (IAqr, T, S, Mgh, K) that had been slaughtered: (S, K:) one seldom uses سَلَخَ thus [in relation to a camel]. (S.) — Also He covered a thing with skin; as, for instance, a pair of socks, or stockings: (Mgh:) and in like manner, [he bound] a book: (A, K:\*) and he clad a young camel in the skin of another young camel: (L: [see جَلَدٌ:]) thus the verb bears two contr. significations. (Mgh.) — [He ordered to be flogged. (Freytag's Lex.: but without any indication of an authority.)] — [He, or it, rendered a man hardy, strong, sturdy, and enduring, or patient: so in the present day.]

3. جَالَدَهُ He contended with him in fight, whether the fight were with swords or not. (A in art. طرد.) You say, جَالَدَهُ بِالسَّيْفِ, (L,) inf. n. مَجَالَدَةٌ (S, A, L) and جَلَادٌ, (A, L,) He contended with him in fight with the sword. (S, \* A, L.) And جَالَدُوهُمُ بِالسُّيُوفِ They contended with them in fight with swords. (A.) And جَالَدُوا بِالسُّيُوفِ, (K, TA,) and تَجَالَدُوا (S, A, L, and so in the CK instead of جَالَدُوا) (S,) and اجْتَالَدُوا, (S, A, L,) They contended, one with another, in fight with swords. (S, A, \* L, K.) — [See also حَاضِرَةٌ.]

4. اجْلُدَهُ إِلَيْهِ † He constrained, compelled, or necessitated, him to have recourse to, or betake himself to, him, or it: (so in some copies of the K:) or he made him to stand in need of, or to want, him, or it. (AA, L, and so in some copies of the K and in the TA.) — أَجَلَدَتِ الْأَرْضُ [or أَجَلَدَتْ]: and أَجَلَدُوا: see 1.

5. تَجَلَّدَ He affected hardness, strength, sturdiness, and endurance, or patience; constrained himself to behave with hardness, &c. (S, \* A, \* L, K, \*) So in the phrase تَجَلَّدَ لِلشَّمَاتِينَ [He constrained himself to behave with hardness, &c., to those who rejoiced at his misfortune]. (A, TA.) In the phrase تَجَلَّدَ عَنْهُ [He constrained himself to endure with hardness and patience the loss, or want, of him, or it], the verb is made trans. by means of عَنْ because it implies the meaning of تَصَبَّرَ. (L.) — Also He feigned, or made a show of, hardness, strength, sturdiness, and endurance, or patience. (L.)

6: see 3.

8: see 3. — اجْتَلَدَ الْإِنَاءَ, (AZ, TA,) or مَا فِي الْإِنَاءِ, (K,) He drank all that was in the vessel; (AZ, K, TA;) as also اجْتَلَدَ. (AZ, TA.)

جَلْدٌ (sometimes pronounced جَضْدٌ, S) and

جَلِيدٌ, (applied to a man, S, A, Mgh,) Hardy, strong, sturdy, (S, \* A, \* L, K, \*) and enduring, or patient: (L:) not بَلِيدٌ [q. v.]: (Mgh:) pl. [of either] جَلْدٌ, (S, L, K,) or جَلْدٌ, (so in some copies of the K,) and أَجَلَادٌ and جَلْدَاءُ [a pl. of pauc.] (S, L, K) and جَلَادٌ. (K.) And [the fem.] جَلْدَةٌ A hardy and strong she-camel; strong to labour and to journey; that heeds not the cold: and also swift: pl. جَلْدَاتٌ: (L:) and a she-camel that yields a copious flow of milk: (Th, TA:) sing. of جَلَادٌ, (S,) which signifies she-camels abounding with milk; as also مَجَالِيدٌ, (K,) pl. of مَجْلُودٌ; (TA;) or she-camels having neither milk nor young: (K:) [see also جَلْدٌ:] or she-camels that yield the most greasy, or unctuous, sort of milk: and so the sing., جَلْدَةٌ, applied to a ewe or a she-goat. (S.) جَلَادٌ (pl. of جَلْدَةٌ, TA) is also applied to palm-trees, meaning Large, hard, hardy, or strong: (S, K, TA:) or such as are not affected by drought. (TA.) And تَمْرَةٌ جَلْدَةٌ signifies A tough-skinned, excellent, date; as also جَلْدَةٌ: and a hard, compact, date. (L.)

جَلْدٌ, (S, Mṣb, K, &c.) the only form of the word mentioned by the generality of the lexicographers; (TA;) occurring at the end of a verse with keśr to the second as well as the first letter, جَلْدٌ, agreeably with a license allowed to a poet in such a case, to give to a quiescent letter in a rhyme the same vowel as that which the preceding letter has; (S;) and جَلْدٌ, (IAqr, S, K,) like شَبَهُ and مَثَلٌ and مَثَلٌ; but this is said by ISk to be unknown; (S;) The skin of any animal; (K;) the integument of the body and limbs of an animal: (Az, Mṣb:) or the exterior of the بَشْرَةٌ [or upper skin] of an animal: (Mṣb: [but this is a strange explanation:]) pl. جَلُودٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and (sometimes, Mṣb) أَجَلَادٌ [a pl. of pauc.]. (Mṣb, K.) — [The pl.] أَجَلَادٌ signifies also, and تَجَالِيدٌ likewise, The body and limbs (S, A, L) of a man; (S;) the whole person, or body and limbs, of a human being; (L, K;) and his self: (L:) so called because enclosed by the skin: pl. of the former, أَجَالِدٌ. (L.) You say, مَا أَشَبَهُ أَجَلَادَهُ بِأَجَلَادِ أَبِيهِ How like are his person and body to the person and body of his father! (L.) And التَّجَالِيدُ (A, L) فَلَانٌ عَظِيمُ الْأَجَلَادِ and رُدُّوا الْإِيمَانَ Repeat ye the oaths to the persons, themselves: occurring in a trad.: said on the occasion of a man's entering among others of whom an oath had been demanded. (L.) — الجَلْدُ also signifies † The penis. (Fr, L, K: but in the CK, in this sense, it is written الجَلْدُ.) Agreeably with this explanation, its pl. جَلُودٌ is said by Fr to be used in the Kur xli. 20: (L:) or as meaning the pudenda: (L, K:) but ISd holds that this word there means the skins, with which, as in manual operations, acts of disobedience are performed. (L.) جَلْدٌ: see جَلْدٌ. — Also The skin of a camel,