

or other beast, with which another beast is clothed: (L:) the skin of a young camel, which (being stripped off, §) is put over the body of another young camel, in order that the mother of the skinned young one (smelling it, §) may conceive an affection for it [and suckle it]: (§, K:) or the skin of a young camel, which is stuffed with panic grass (ثَمَار), (K, TA,) or some other plant, (TA,) and put before a she-camel, in order that she may be induced thereby to affect that which is not her young one [and so yield her milk], (K, TA,) or, to affect the young one of another. (L, TA.) = A ewe or she-goat whose young one dies at the time of her bringing it forth; as also جَلْدَةٌ: pl. [of the former] جَلَادٌ and [of the latter] جَلْدَاتٌ. (TA.) — Also, [as a coll. gen. n.,] Great she-camels, having neither young ones nor milk; n. un. with ة: (§:) [see also جَلْدٌ:] or great camels, among which are no little ones; (K;) n. un. with ة: (TA:) and (app. as a quasi-pl. n., TA) sheep or goats, and camels, having neither young ones nor milk; (K;) app. meaning having no little ones to which they give suck: (Moḥammad Ibn-El-Mukarram, TA:) or she-camels having no young ones with them, so that they endure patiently the heat and cold: (Fr, TA:) or she-camels having no milk, and the young ones of which have gone away from them; including what are called بَنَاتُ اللَّيُونِ, and such as are above these in age; and also such as are called مَخَاضٌ, and عَشَارٌ, and حِيَالٌ; but when they have given birth to their young, they cease to be termed جَلْدٌ, and are called عَشَارٌ, and لِقَاحٌ: the pl. is أَجْلَادٌ and [pl. pl.] أَجَالِيدٌ. (Az, TA.) = Hard ground; as also أَجْدٌ: (§:) or hard and level ground; as also جَلْدَةٌ: (K:) or level but rough ground; (L;) as also أَجْدٌ: (TA:) pl. (of the former, TA) أَجْلَادٌ and (of the latter, TA) أَجَالِيدٌ. (§, TA.) You also say جَلْدٌ جَلْدٌ, with fet-ḥ to the ج; (AḤn, TA;) and جَلْدَةٌ, with a quiescent ج; (Lth, AḤn, TA;) and اَرْضُ جَلْدٌ also; and مَكَانٌ جَلْدٌ. (Lth, TA.) = Also, as a subst. or an inf. n., (L, [see جَلْدٌ,]) Hardiness, strength, sturdiness, (§, *A, *L, K, *) and endurance, or patience. (T.)

جَلْدٌ: see جَلْدٌ.

جَلْدَةٌ: see جَلْدٌ.

جَلْدَةٌ a more particular term than جَلْدٌ; (§, L;) signifying A piece, or portion, of skin. (L.) — One says also جَلْدَةُ الْعَيْنِ [app. meaning The eyelid]. (TA.) — And قَوْمٌ مِنْ جَلْدَتِنَا A people, or company of men, of ourselves, and of our kinsfolk. (TA.) = See also جَلْدٌ.

جَلْدَةٌ: see جَلْدٌ, in three places.

جَلِيدٌ A woman flogged with a whip; as also with ة: pl. جَلِيدٌ and جَلَائِدٌ: (Lh, L:) the former pl. thought by ISd to be of the former sing.; and the latter, of the latter. (L.) = Hoarfrost, or rime; i. e. dew that falls (§, A, K) from the sky (§) upon the ground (§, A, K) and congeals; (§, K;) also called ضَرِيْبٌ and سَقِيْبٌ;

(§;) like صَقِيْعٌ. (Mṣb.) — Congealed, or frozen, water; ice. (TA.) = See also جَلْدٌ.

جَلِيدَةٌ [dim. of جَلْدَةٌ] One of the طَبَقَاتُ [coats, or tunics,] of the eye. (TA.)

جَلُوْدِيٌّ [A dealer in skins;] a rel. n. from جَلُوْدٌ, pl. of جَلْدٌ. (TA.)

جَلَادٌ One whose office it is to flog others with a whip. (Mgh.) [In the present day, An executioner, in a general sense.]

أَجْدٌ: see جَلْدٌ, in two places.

تَجَالِيدٌ: see جَلْدٌ, in two places.

مَجْدٌ A piece of skin which a wailing woman holds in her hand, and with which she slaps (§, K) her face (§) or her cheek: (K:) pl. مَجَالِيدٌ; (K, K;) or, as ISd thinks, this is pl. of مَجْلَادٌ [as syn. with مَجْدٌ], for مَفْعَلٌ and مَفْعَالٌ are often interchangeable as measures of words of this kind. (TA.)

مَجْدٌ Covered with skin: thus applied to a pair of socks, or stockings, meaning having skin put upon the upper and lower parts. (Mgh.) [A book, or portion of a book, bound: — and hence, A volume: pl. مَجْدَاتٌ.] — A bone covered only by the skin; having nothing remaining on it but the skin. (K.) = A horse [rendered hardy and enduring;] that is not frightened by, (K,) or not impatient at, (§, and so in some copies of the K,) being beaten (§, K) with the whip. (TA.) = A certain quantity of a burden, or load, of known measure and weight; (K;) six hundred pounds' weight. (IAḡr, TA in art. بَهْر.)

مَجْدٌ One who binds books, or covers them with skin. (K.)

مَجْلَادٌ: see مَجْدٌ: = and see also جَلْدٌ.

مَجْلُوْدٌ [Having his skin hit, hurt, or beaten:] flogged: &c.: see also جَلِيدٌ. = اَرْضٌ مَجْلُوْدَةٌ Land affected, or smitten, by hoarfrost, or rime. (§, A, L, Mṣb, K.) = مَجْلُوْدٌ is also an inf. n. of جَلْدٌ [q. v.]. (§, L, K.)

مُجْتَدٌ A place of contending in fight with swords. (L from a trad.)

جلس

1. جَلَسَ (§, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. َ, (A, K,) inf. n. جُلُوْسٌ (§, A, Mṣb, K) and جُلُوْسٌ (§, A, K,) He placed his seat, or posteriors, upon rugged [or rather elevated] ground, such as is termed جَلَسٌ: this is the primary signification: (TA:) [and hence,] He sat; i. q. قَعَدَ [when the latter is used in its largest sense]: (Mṣb, and so § and L and A and K in art. قَعَدَ:) you say, جَلَسَ مُتَرَبِّعًا and قَعَدَ مُتَرَبِّعًا [He sat cross-legged]: (Mṣb:) accord. to El-Fārābee and others, contr. of قَامَ; and thus it has a more common application than قَعَدَ [when the latter is used in its most proper and restricted sense]: (Mṣb:) but قَعَدَ also signifies the contr. of قَامَ: ('Orweh Ibn-Zubeyr, L in art. قَعَدَ:) properly speaking, جَلَسَ differs

from قَعَدَ; the former signifying he sat up; or sat after sleeping, or prostration, (Mṣb,) or after lying on his side; (B, TA;) and the latter, he sat down; or sat after standing: (Mṣb, B, TA: and see other authorities to the same effect in art. قَعَدَ:) for جَلُوْسٌ is a change of place from low to high, and قَعُوْدٌ is a change of place from high to low: and one says, جَلَسَ مُتَكِّئًا, but not قَعَدَ مُتَكِّئًا, meaning [He sat] leaning, or reclining, upon one side: (Mṣb:) but both these verbs sometimes signify he was, or became: and thus, [it is said,] جَلَسَ مُتَرَبِّعًا and قَعَدَ مُتَرَبِّعًا signify he was, or became, cross-legged: and جَلَسَ بَيْنَ شَعْبَيْهِ الرَّبْعِ in like manner signifies he was, or became, [between her four limbs,] (El-Fārābee, Mṣb,) because the man, in this case, is resting upon his own four limbs. (Mṣb.) [جَلَسَ مَعَهُ and جَلَسَ إِلَيْهِ, like خَلَا مَعَهُ and خَلَا إِلَيْهِ, signify the same; i. e. He sat with him: or the latter, he sat by him; like "assedit ei." An instance of the inf. n. مَجْلُوْسٌ is found in a trad., in which it is said, فَإِذَا أَتَيْتُمُ إِلَى الْمَجْلُوْسِ فَأَعْطُوا الطَّرِيقَ حَقَّهُ, [But when ye come to sitting, perform ye the duties relating to the road]. (TA.) [The trad. commences thus: يَا كُفْرًا وَالْجُلُوْسَ عَلَى الطَّرِيقَاتِ Beware ye of sitting on the roads: and then, after the words before cited, (in which, however, in my copy of the Jāmi' es-Sagheer, instead of الْمَجْلُوْسِ, I find الْمَجَالِيسِ, which is pl. of الْمَجْلُوْسِ,) it is added that the duties thus alluded to are the lowering of the eyes, the putting away or aside what is hurtful or annoying, the returning of salutations, the enjoining of that which is good, and the forbidding of that which is evil.] — جَلَسَتْ الرَّخْمَةُ † The aquiline vulture lay upon its breast on the ground; syn. جَمَيْتَ: a saying applied to him who is of the seceders. (A, TA.) [See also قَعَدَ.] — جَلَسَ also signifies † It (a thing, as, for instance, a plant,) remained, or continued. (AḤn, TA.) — Also, (aor. َ, inf. n. جَلَسَ, TA,) He came to the الْجَلَسُ, (TA,) or [the high country called] Nejd: (T, §, A, TA:) and in like manner said of a cloud; it came to Nejd. (TA.)

3. جَلَسَ, inf. n. مُجَالَسَةٌ and جَلَاْسٌ, [He sat with him.] (TA.) You say, لَا تَجَالِسْ مَنْ لَا تَجَانِسُ [Sit not with him with whom thou wilt not be congenial]. (A, TA.) And كَرِيْمٌ النَّحَابِ طَيِّبُ الْجَلَاْسِ [Generous in origin, or disposition; pleasant to sit with;] is said of a man. (TA.)

4. اجْلَسَهُ [He seated him; made him to sit: or he made him to sit up]: (§, K, TA:) he gave him place, or settled him, (مَكَّنَهُ,) in sitting. (TA.)

6. تَجَالَسُوا [They sat together; one with another;] (§, A, TA;) فِي الْمَجَالِيسِ [in the sitting-places]. (§.)

10. اسْتَجْلَسَهُ [He asked him, or desired him, to sit: or to sit up]. You say, وَأَنِي قَائِمًا فَاسْتَجْلَسَنِي, [He saw me standing, and he asked me, or desired me, to sit]: (A, TA:) but this is at variance with what we have mentioned in the beginning of the art., respecting the distinction [between جَلَسَ and قَعَدَ]. (TA.)