

(S.) inf. n. جَلَجَلَةٌ (K.) He put it (a thing, S) in motion (S, K) with his hand. (S.) And جَلَجَلَ القِدَاحَ He (a player at the game called الميسر) moved about [or shuffled] the gaming-arrows. (TA.)—He mixed it. (K.)—He twisted it vehemently, or strongly; namely, the string of a bow or the like. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.)

R. Q. 2. تَجَلَجَلَتْ It was, or became, in a state of motion; or was put in motion. (K.)—It was, or became, agitated in the mind. (K,* TA.)—He sank into the ground. (S, K.) It sank, or became depressed; syn. تَضَعَعَتْ. (K.) One says, تَجَلَجَلَتْ قَوَاعِدُ الْبَيْتِ The foundations of the house sank, or became depressed; syn. تَضَعَعَتْ. (S.)

جَلُّ The sail of a ship: pl. جُلُودٌ. (S, K.)—See also جُلٌّ, in two places:—and جَلٌّ:—and جَلِيلٌ.—Also Contemptible, mean, or paltry: thus bearing two contr. significations. (K.)

جُلٌّ The greater, main, principal, or chief, part of a thing; the most thereof; the main, gross, mass, or bulk, of it; (S, Mgh, K;) as also جُلٌّ. (K.) You say, أَخَذَ جُلَّهُ (K, TA) and جُلَّاهُ (S, Sgh, K) [He took the greater part of it].—A horse-cloth, or covering (Mgh, K) of a horse or similar beast, (S, Mgh, Mgh, K,) for protection (Mgh, K) from the cold; (Mgh;) as also جُلٌّ. (K:) [in Persian جَل:] pl. [of mult.] أَجْلَالٌ (S, Mgh, Mgh, K) and [of pauc.] أَجْلَالٌ (Mgh, K,) and أَجْلَالَةٌ is pl. of أَجْلَالٌ. (S, TA.)—The cover of, or a thing with which one covers, a book, or volume; which latter is hence called جُلَّةٌ. (Er-Rághib in TA; but, in this sense, written without any vowel-sign.)—The place of the pitching and constructing of a tent or house.

(K.)—Also, (S, K,) and جُلٌّ, (K.) The rose, (AHn, S, K,) the white and the red and the yellow; (AHn, K;) plentiful in the countries of the Arabs, both cultivated and wild: (AHn, TA:) a Persian word, arabicized; (AHn,* S, Sgh;) from كُؤْلُ: (Sgh, TA:) and the jasmine: n. un. with ة. (K.)—See also جُلٌّ:—and جُلٌّ.

جُلٌّ: see جَلِيلٌ, in six places.—Also The stalks of seed-produce [or corn] when it has been reaped; (S, O, Mgh, K;) as also جُلٌّ and جُلٌّ: (K:) when it has been removed to the place where the grain is trodden out, and has been trodden, and cut by means of the مَدْوَسُ, it is called تَبْنٌ. (AHn, Mgh.) And, by amplification, applied to The stalks remaining upon the field after the reaping. (Mgh in the present art. and in art. حَصَد.)

جَلَّةٌ (S, Mgh, Mgh, K) and جَلَّةٌ and جَلَّةٌ, (K,) the second whereof is that which is most known [in the present day], and next the first [which seems to be the most chaste], (TA,) Camels', or sheep's, or goats', or similar, dung; syn. بَعْرٌ: (S, K:) or a single lump thereof: (Mgh, Mgh, K;) or such as has not been broken. (K.) [Commonly applied in the present day to Such dung kneaded with chopped straw and formed into

round flat cakes, which are dried in the sun, for fuel.] You say, إِنَّ بَنِي فُلَانٍ وَفُودَهُمُ الْجَلَّةُ [Verily the sons of such a one, their fuel is the dung of camels or sheep &c.]. (S.)—Also (metonymically, Mgh) applied to Human ordure. (Mgh, Mgh.)

جَلَّةٌ A large [receptacle made of palm-leaves woven together, such as is called] قَفَّةٌ, for dates; (K:) a receptacle (S, Mgh, Mgh, K) for dates, (S, Mgh, Mgh,) made of palm-leaves; (K;) [a thing made of palm-leaves woven together, generally used as a receptacle for dates, but also employed for other purposes, as, for instance, to lay upon the mouth of a watering-trough, where the water is poured in, by way of protection; see إِزَاءَةٌ:] pl. جَلَالٌ (Mgh, Mgh, K) and جُلٌّ. (K.)—See also جَلَّةٌ.

جَلَّةٌ: see جَلَّةٌ:—and جَلِيلٌ; of which it is in most instances a pl.

جَلٌّ A great, momentous, or formidable, thing, affair, matter, case, or event; as also جَلٌّ (S, K, TA) and جَلَّةٌ: (TA:) or جَلٌّ [as also جَلٌّ and جَلَّةٌ] signifies a hard, difficult, severe, or distressing, and a great, momentous, or formidable, thing, or affair, &c.: (Mgh:) pl. [of جَلٌّ.] أَجْلَالٌ; (TA;) and of جَلٌّ, جَلٌّ. (S, K.) El-Háarith Ibn-Waaleh says,

قَوْمِي هُم قَتَلُوا أَمِيرَ أَحِي *
فَإِذَا رَمَيْتُ يُصِيبُنِي سَهْمِي *
فَلَيْتَن عَفَوْتُ لَأَعْفُونَ جَلًّا *
وَلَيْتَن سَطَوْتُ لَأَوْهِنَنَّ عَظْمِي *

[My people, they have slain, O Umeymah, (أَمِيرٌ) being apocopated, for أَمِيمَةٌ,] my brother; so, if I shoot, my arrow will strike me; and verily, if I forgive, I shall indeed forgive a great thing; but verily, if I assault, I shall indeed weaken my bone: see Ham p. 97]. (S.) And Beshámeh Ibn-Házn says,

وَإِن دَعَوْتَ إِلَى جَلِّي * وَمَكْرَمَةٍ *
يَوْمًا سَرَاءَ كِرَامِ النَّاسِ فَادْعِينَا *

[And if thou invite to a great affair, and a generous act, any day, manly and noble persons, the generous of mankind, invite us]: (TA:) or جَلِّي is here an inf. n. in the place of جَلَالٌ and جَلَالَةٌ, like رَجَعِي &c. (Ham p. 218.)—Also, i. e., جَلٌّ, A small, (K,) an easy, or a mean, paltry, or contemptible, thing, affair, matter, case, or event: (S, K, TA:) thus bearing two contr. significations. (S, K.) Imra-el-Keys says, on the occasion of his father's having been slain,

يَقْتُلُ بَنِي أَسَدٍ رَبَّهُمْ * أَلَا كُلُّ شَيْءٍ سِوَاهُ جَلٌّ *
[By Benoo-Asad's slaying their lord: now surely everything beside it is] a mean, paltry, or small, matter. (S,* TA.)—فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ جَلِّكَ I did that on account of thee, for thy sake, or because of thee; syn. مِنْ أَجْلِكَ; (S, K;*) as also مِنْ جَلِّكَ, (K,) and مِنْ جَلَالِكَ, (S, K,)

and مِنْ أَجْلِكَ, and مِنْ إِجْلَالِكَ, and مِنْ أَجْلِكَ, (K.) Jemeel says,

رَسُمُ دَارٍ وَقَفْتُ فِي طَلْبِهِ *
كِدْتُ أَقْضِي الْغَدَاةَ مِنْ جَلْبِهِ *

meaning [The remains marking the site of a house, I paused at the relic thereof that was still standing: I almost died, in the early morning,] on account of it (مِنْ أَجْلِهِ), or, as some say, because of its greatness in my eye. (S.)—Accord. to Zj, جَلٌّ is a particle syn. with نَعْمٌ. (Mughnee.)

جَلٌّ an inf. n. of جَلٌّ. (K, TA.)—[Hence,] فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ جَلَالِكَ: see جَلٌّ.

جَلٌّ: see جَلٌّ, in two places:—also, and its fem., with ة, see جَلِيلٌ, in three places:—and see جَلَالٌ.

جَلٌّ The deck, or part resembling a roof, of a ship: a sing. word. (Mgh.)—[See جَلٌّ and جَلَّةٌ, of each of which it is a pl.]

جَلِيلٌ, in its primary acceptation, signifies Thick, gross, coarse, rough, rugged, rude, big, or bulky; applied to a material substance; (Er-Rághib, TA;) opposed to رَقِيقٌ; (S, Er-Rághib, TA;) as also جَلٌّ, (S,) opposed to دِقٌّ: (S, K:)

[and then,] great; (Mgh, K;) as also جَلٌّ and جَلٌّ (K) and جَلَالٌ, (S, K,) which is also explained as signifying large, big, bulky, or large in body, (K,) and جَلَالٌ: fem. جَلِيلَةٌ and جَلَالَةٌ: (K:) [also] great in respect of estimation, rank, or dignity: (S, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَجْلَالٌ and جَلَّةٌ and [of mult.] أَجْلَالَةٌ. (TA.) You say, رَقِيقٌ وَلَا جَلِيلٌ, i. e., مَا لَهُ دِقٌّ وَلَا جَلٌّ [He has neither slender, or fine, or small, nor thick, or gross, or coarse, &c., or great]. (S.) And

شَجَرٌ جَلٌّ [Large trees; or trees as] opposed to شَجَرٌ دِقٌّ [or shrubs, or bushes]. (Lth, Mgh in art. بَقَل.) And حُلٌّ جَلٌّ Thick, or coarse, [garments, or dresses, of the kind called] حُلٌّ; opposed to دِقٌّ: (Mgh in art. دِق:) or the things termed جَلٌّ, of commodities, are carpets, and [the garments called] أَكْسِيَّةٌ [pl. of كِسَاءٌ], and the like; (K;) contr. of دِقٌّ; such as the [cloth called] حُلٌّ, and the mat, and the like. (TA.) And جَلَّةٌ signifies A great she-camel; (S, K;) big-bodied. (TA.) You say also, طَحَنَهُ جَلِيلًا [He ground it coarsely]. (S in art. جَش.) الجَلِيلُ, meaning The great in dignity, is not applied peculiarly to God: when it is applied to Him, it is because of his creating the great things that are indicative of Him, or because He is too great to be comprehended within limits or to be perceived by the senses. (Er-Rághib, TA.) And قَوْمٌ جَلَّةٌ means A great people; lords, chiefs, or people of rank or quality; (K;) a good people; (TA;) a people of eminence, nobility, dignity, or high rank. (K.)—Also Old, or advanced in age, and firm, or sound, in judgment: