

of a man; as also جُوشُ: (K:) and the middle of a man. (K.)—Also †The fore part (صَدْر) of the night; like جَرَشُ; (S;) and so جُوشُ: (TA:) or the middle thereof; (K;) as also جُوزُ: (AA:) and a great portion thereof: or of the latter part thereof: (K:) or a portion of the latter part thereof: (TA:) or from the time of a quarter to a third thereof. (T, TA.) You say, مَضَى جُوشُ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ †[A portion of the fore part, &c., of the night passed]. (S.)

جُوشُ: see above, in two places.

جوشن

جُوشَنُ The breast: (IDrd, S, Mgh, K:) or the broad part of the middle of the breast: and the fore part of the body of a locust. (TA.)—A coat of mail: (S, Mgh, K:) or mail with which the breast and the حِزْوَر [or parts adjoining the breast] are clad. (M, TA.)—The middle of the night: (S, K:) and (so in the S, but in the K “or”) the fore part thereof: (S, K:) pl. جُوشَنُ. (S.) You say, مَضَى جُوشَنُ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ †An early portion of the night passed: (S:) or [simply] a portion of the night. (M, TA.) It is a dial. var. of جُوشُ, [in the first of the meanings explained above, and also as relating to the night,] although augmented. (TA.)

جُوشَنِي A manufacturer of coats of mail. (K.)

جوع

1. جَاعَ, (S, Mgh, K,) aor. يَجُوعُ, (S,) inf. n. جُوعٌ, (Msb, K,) or جُوعٌ, (S, so in two copies,) or this is a simple subst., (Msb, TA,) and مَجَاعَةٌ, (S, K,) He was, or became, hungry; or empty in the belly; (TA;) contr. of شَبِعَ. (S, K, TA.) [See also جُوعٌ below.]—[Hence,] إِيَّاهُ جَاعَ, (K,) or جَاعَ إِلَى لِقَائِهِ, (M, TA,) †He desired, (M, K,\*) and longed, (K,) [as though hungering,] to meet with him; like عَطَشَ. (M, K,\*) And مَالَهُ جَاعَ إِلَى مَالِهِ †He longed for his property. (AZ.)

2: see 4, in two places.

4. اجَاعَهُ, (S, Mgh, K,) inf. n. إِجَاعَةٌ; (Msb;) and جَوَعَهُ, (S, Mgh, K,) inf. n. تَجْوِيعٌ; (Msb;) He constrained him to be hungry, or empty in the belly: (S, K, TA:) or he debarred him from food and drink. (Msb.) It is said in a prov., أَجْعُ كَلْبَكَ يَتَّبِعَكَ [Make thy dog to be hungry and he will follow thee]; (S, K;) meaning †constrain thou the ignoble to have recourse to thee, by want, in order that he may continue by thee; (K, TA;) for if he be in no need of thee, he will leave thee: and for أَجْعُ, some say جُوعٌ. (TA.)

5. تَجَوَّعَ He made himself hungry, or empty in the belly, intentionally, or purposely. (S, K.) You say, تَجَوَّعَ لِلدَّوَاءِ and تَوَحَّشَ لِلدَّوَاءِ, [Make thyself hungry, or make thy stomach empty of food and beverage, (see art. وَحَشَ) or] abstain thou from eating the full quantity of food, for the purpose of taking medicine. (TA.)

10. استجاع He showed hunger. (KL, PS.)—[Hence,] اسْتِجَاعَةُ الْعَلْمِ †The being insatiable of knowledge. (TA.)

جُوعٌ, a subst., (Msb, TA,) signifying Hunger; or emptiness of the belly; (TA;) contr. of شَبِعَ; (S, K, TA;) as also مَجَاعَةٌ, [properly an inf. n.,] and مَجُوعَةٌ, (K, TA,) and مَجُوعَةٌ. (TA.) You say, جُوعًا لَهُ وَنُوعًا [May God decree hunger to him]: accord. to Sb, an instance of inf. ns. in the accus. case by reason of a verb understood: it is a form of imprecation: and the latter noun may not be put before the former, because it is a corroborative to it: (TA:) or, accord. to some, نُوعٌ means “thirst.” (S, &c., in art. نَوْع.) And عَامَرُ مَجَاعَةً and مَجُوعَةٌ (S, K) and مَجُوعَةٌ (TA) A year in which is hunger, or emptiness of the belly: (K, TA:) and عَامَرُ الْمَجَاعَةَ and الْمَجُوعَةَ [the year of hunger, &c.]: (Msb:) pl. مَجَاعَاتٌ (K) and مَجَاوِعٌ: as in the phrases أَصَابَتْهُمُ الْمَجَاوِعُ وَقَعُوا فِي الْمَجَاوِعِ [Cases of hunger, &c., befell them] and الرِّضَاعَةُ مِنَ الْمَجَاعَةِ meaning The sucking which occasions interdiction [of marriage with the woman whose milk is sucked and certain of her relations] is that consequent upon hunger which is stopped by the milk in the time of infancy of the child; not when the child's hunger is only to be stopped by solid food. (Mgh.) [See also 1 in art. رَضَعَ.] And it is said in a prov., سَمِنَ كَلْبٌ بِجُوعِ أَهْلِهِ i. e. [The dog's becoming fat is] by reason of [the hunger of his owners occasioned by] murrain befalling the camels; (K, TA;) his owners falling into hunger and distress and leanness: (TA:) or كَلْبٌ was the name of a certain man, who was an object of fear, wherefore he was asked for a pledge, and he pledged his family: then obtaining possession of the camels, or cattle, of the people to whom he had pledged his family, he drove them away, and left his family: (K, TA:) some relate this prov. differently, saying سَمِنَ كَلْبٌ “a dog,” or “Kelb,” “became fat,” and] بِبُؤْسِ أَهْلِهِ [“by reason of the distress of his owners,” or “his family”]. (TA.) [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 615.]

جُوعَةٌ A single temporary affection of hunger. (S, TA.) A state of destitution and hunger of a tribe. (TA.)

جُوعَانٌ: see the next paragraph.

جَانِعٌ and جُوعَانٌ, (Msb, K, TA,) but not جِيْعَانٌ, [as the vulgar say,] for this a mistake, (TA.) Hungry; or empty in the belly: (K, TA:) or debarred from food and drink: (Msb:) the fem. [of the former] is جَانِعَةٌ and [of the latter] جُوعَى: (Msb, K:) and the pl. [of the former] is جُوعٌ (S, Mgh, K) and جِيْعٌ, with the و changed into ي, (L,) and [of the latter, or perhaps of both,] جِيْعَانٌ (S, K) and جَاعَةٌ (K\* in art. سَوَعَ) and جِيْعَانِي [with the و changed into ي contr. to rule, if this be not a mistake for جِيْعَانٌ, in which the و is changed into ي by rule].

(Msb.) You say جَانِعٌ نَائِعٌ; the latter word being an imitative sequent; (TA;) or, accord. to some, signifying “thirsty.” (S, &c., in art. نَوْع.)—رَجُلٌ جَانِعُ الْقَدْرِ †A man whose cooking-pot is not full. (TA.)—أَمْرَأَةٌ جَانِعَةُ الْوَشَاحِ †A woman slender in the [waist, or] belly. (K, TA.) [See art. وَشَحَ.]

مَجَاعٌ [The space in which one becomes hungry]. You say, هُوَ مَتَى عَلَى قَدْرِ مَجَاعِ الشَّبْعَانِ i. e., عَلَى قَدْرِ مَا يَجُوعُ الشَّبْعَانُ [He, or it, is distant from me as far as the space in which he who is satiated with food becomes hungry]: (O, K,\*) and in like manner, عَلَى قَدْرِ مَعْطَشِ الرَّيَّانِ [as far as the space in which he who is satisfied with drink becomes thirsty]. (Z, TA.)

مَجَاعَةٌ: see جُوعٌ, in four places.

مَجُوعَةٌ and مَجُوعَةٌ: see جُوعٌ, in five places.

مُسْتَجِيعٌ A man (S) who always shows himself, or is seen, to be hungry: (S, A, O, K:) or, accord. to Aboo-Sa'eed, who is always eating one thing after another. (Sgh, L.)

جوف

1. جَوْفٌ The being [hollow, or] wide and hollow within: (PS:) or the being empty, vacant, or void: an inf. n. of which the verb is of the class of تَعَبَ [i. e. جَافَ, originally جَوْفٌ, like خَافَ, sec. pers. جَفَّتْ, aor. يَجَافُ]: (Msb:) the being wide, spacious, or ample: (K:) the inf. n., or source, whence أَجْوَفُ شَيْءٌ أَجْوَفُ. (S.) [See also 10.] جَافَهُ, [aor. يَجْوِفُ], inf. n. جَوْفٌ, It reached his جَوْفٌ [or inside, or interior, &c.]. (TA.) It (medicine) entered his جَوْفٌ. (TA.) [See also 8.] And جَافَتَهُ الْجِرَاحَةُ The wound reached his جَوْفٌ. (Msb.)—طَعَنَهُ فِجَافَهُ, and اجَافَهُ, He pierced him and pierced his جَوْفٌ: (Mgh, Msb:) and تَجْوِيفٌ, inf. n. جَوْفَهُ, he pierced him in his جَوْفٌ. (TA.) جَفَّتْهُ بِالطَّعْنَةِ, and جَفَّتْهُ الطَّعْنَةُ, I made the spear-wound, or the like, to reach his جَوْفٌ. (Ks, A'Obeyd, S, K.) جَافَ الصَّيْدَ He made the arrow to enter the جَوْفُ of the object of the chase. (TA.)

2. تَجْوِيفٌ The making [a thing] hollow, or empty in the middle. (KL, PS.) You say, جَوْفَهُ, inf. n. تَجْوِيفٌ, [He made it hollow; hollowed it out;] he made it to have a جَوْفٌ. (Msb.) And of a thing that is مُجَوِّفٌ, (S, K,) i. e. أَجْوَفٌ, (S,) you say, فِيهِ تَجْوِيفٌ [In it is a hollowing out; meaning a hollow, in which sense تجويف has a pl., namely, تَجَاوِيفٌ]. (S, K.)—See also 1.

4: see 1, in two places.—اجَافَ الْبَابُ †He shut, or closed, the door. (S, K, TA.) Hence, in a trad., وَأَجِفُوا الْأَبْوَابَ وَأَطْفِئُوا الْمَصَابِيحَ [And shut ye the doors, and extinguish the lamps]. (TA.)

5. تَجَوَّفَ It was, or became, hollow, or empty within. (KL.)—تَجَوَّفَتِ الْخُوصَةُ: see 8.