

جَرَادٍ: it is masc. and fem.: (TA:) a pl. without a proper sing.; like عَانَةٌ (a herd of [wild] asses, §) and حَيْطٌ (a flock of ostriches, §) and صَوَارٌ (a herd of [wild] bulls or cows, §): (§, K:) pl. أَرْجَالٌ; (K:) and so in the next two senses here following. (TA.) — And hence, as being likened thereto, (TA.) † An army: (K:) or a numerous army. (TA.) — Also † A share in a thing. (IAqr, K.) So in the saying, لِي فِي رَجُلٍ مالِكٌ † [To me belongs a share in thy property]. (TA.) — And † A time. (TA.) One says, كَانَ ذَلِكَ عَلَى رَجُلٍ فُلَانٍ † That was in the time of such a one; (§, K, TA;) in his life-time: (K, TA:) like the phrase عَلَى رَأْسِ فُلَانٍ. (TA.) — Also † Precedence. (Abu-l-Mekárim, K.) When the files of camels are collected together, an owner, or attendant, of camels says, لِي الرِّجْلُ, i. e. † [The precedence belongs to me; or] I precede: and another says, لِي لَا يَلِ الرِّجْلُ لِي † [Nay, but the precedence belongs to me]: and they contend together for it, each unwilling to yield it to the other: (Abu-l-Mekárim, TA:) pl. أَرْجَالٌ: (K:) and so in the senses here following. (TA.) — And † Distress; straitness of the means of subsistence or of the conveniences of life; a state of pressing want; misfortune; or calamity; and poverty. (O, K.) — Also A man who sleeps much: (O, K:) fem. with ة. (TA.) — And A man such as is termed قَادُورَةٌ [which means foul in language; evil in disposition: one who cares not what he does or says: very jealous: one who does not mix, or associate as a friend, with others, because of the evilness of his disposition, nor alight with them: &c.: see art. قَدِر]. (O, K.) — Also Blank paper; (O, K, TA;) without writing. (TA.)

رَجُلٌ: see رَاجِلٌ, first sentence: — and see also رَجُلٌ, in two places. — [It is also explained as here follows, as though a quasi-inf. n. of 4 in a sense mentioned in the first paragraph on the authority of the § and O, or inf. n. of رَجُلٌ in the same sense; thus:] The sending, (§, O,) or leaving, (K, TA,) a lamb or kid or calf, (§, O, TA,) or a young camel, (K, TA,) and a colt, (TA,) with its mother, to suck her whenever it pleases: (§, O, K:) [but I rather think that this is a loose explanation of the meaning implied by رَجُلٌ used as an epithet; for it is added in the § and O immediately, and in the K shortly after, that] one says رَجُلٌ نَهْمَةٌ (§, O, K) and رَجُلٌ (K) [meaning, as indicated in the § and O, A lamb, or kid, or calf, sent with its mother to suck her whenever it pleases, or, as indicated in the K, sucking, or that sucks, its mother]: pl. أَرْجَالٌ. (§, O, K.) — Also A horse [i. e. a stallion] sent upon the حَيْلُ [meaning mares, to leap them]: (K:) and in like manner one says حَيْلٌ رَجُلٌ, [using it as a pl., app. meaning horses so sent.] (K accord. to the TA,) or حَيْلٌ رَجَلَةٌ. (CK, and so in my MS. copy of the K: [perhaps it should be رَجَلَةٌ.]

رَجُلٌ (§, O, Mgh, Mṣb, K &c.) and رَجُلٌ, (O, K,) the latter a dial. var., (O,) or, accord. to Sb and El-Fárisee, a quasi-pl. n., [but app. of

رَاجِلٌ, not of رَجُلٌ,] called by Abu-l-Ḥasan a pl., (TA,) A man, as meaning the male of the human species; (Mṣb;) the opposite of امْرَأَةٌ: (§, O, Mgh:) applied only to one who has attained to puberty and manhood: (K, TA:) or as soon as he is born, (K, TA,) and afterwards also: (TA:) pl. رَجَالٌ, (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K, &c.,) [applied in the KUR lxxii. 6 to men and to jinn (or genii), like أَنَاسٌ and رَاجِلٌ, and likewise a pl. of رَاجِلٌ, and of its syn. رَجَالَانٌ,] and رَجَالَاتٌ, (§, K,) said by some to be a pl. pl., (TA,) and رَجَلَةٌ, (Sb, Mṣb, K, TA, in the CK رَجَلَةٌ, [which is a mistake, as is shown by what follows,]) of the measure فَعْلَةٌ, with fet-ḥ to the ف, (Mṣb,) [but this is, properly speaking, a quasi-pl. n.,] said to be the only instance of its kind except كَمَاةٌ, which, however, some say is a n. un. like others of the same form belonging to [coll.] gen. ns., (Mṣb,) used as a pl. of pauc. instead of أَرْجَالٌ, (Sb, Ibn-Es-Serráj, Mṣb, TA,) because they assigned to رَجُلٌ no pl. of pauc., (Sb, TA,) not saying أَرْجَالٌ (TA) [nor رَجَلَةٌ, and رَجَلَةٌ, mentioned by AZ as another pl., but this [also] is a quasi-pl. n., and of it Abu-l-Abbás holds رَجَلَةٌ to be a contraction, (TA,) and رَجَلَةٌ (Ks, K) and أَرْجَالٌ (Ks, §, K) and [another quasi-pl. n. is] مَرْجَلٌ. (IJ, K.) شَهِيدَيْنِ مِنْ رَجَالِنَا in the KUR [ii. 282], means [Two witnesses] of the people of your religion. (TA.) [رَجُلٌ also signifies A woman's husband: and the dual] رَجَالَانٌ [sometimes] means A man and his wife; predominance being thus attributed to the former. (IAqr, TA.) And رَجَلَةٌ signifies A woman: (§, K:) or, accord. to Er-Rághib, a woman who is, or affects to be, or makes herself, like a man in some of her qualities, or states, or predicaments. (TA.) It is said of 'Áisheh, (§, TA,) in a trad., which confirms this latter explanation, (TA,) كَانَتْ كَأَنَّهَا رَجُلٌ, (§, TA,) meaning She was like a man in judgment. (TA. [See also مَرْجَلَانِيَّةٌ.]) The dim. of رَجُلٌ is رَجِيلٌ and رَوَيْجِلٌ: (§, K:) the former reg.: (TA:) the latter irreg., as though it were dim. of رَاجِلٌ: (§, TA:) [but it seems that رَوَيْجِلٌ is properly the dim. of رَاجِلٌ, though used as that of رَجُلٌ.] One says, هُوَ رَجُلٌ وَحِدَهُ [He is a man unequalled, or that has no second], (IAqr, L in art. وَحِدَهُ) and رَجِيلٌ وَحِدَهُ [A little man (probably meaning the contrary) unequalled, &c.]. (§ and L in that art.) And it is said in a trad., إِنَّ صَدَقَ الْوَيْجِلُ † [The little man prospers if he speak truth]. (TA.) — Also One much given to coition: (Az, O, K:) used in this sense by the Arabs of El-Yemen: and some of the Arabs term such a one عَصْفُورِي. (O, TA.) — And i. q. رَاجِلٌ, q. v. (Mgh, Mṣb, K.) — And Perfect, or complete [in respect of bodily vigour or the like]: ('Eyn, O, K, TA: [in the CK, الرَّاجِلُ الْكَامِلُ is erroneously put for الرَّاجِلُ وَالْكَامِلُ:] or strong and perfect or complete: sometimes it has this meaning, as an epithet: and when thus used, Sb allows its being in the gen. case in the phrase,

مَرَرْتُ بِرَجُلٍ رَجُلٍ أَبُوهُ [I passed by a man whose father is strong &c.]; though the nom. case is more common: he says, also, that when you say, هُوَ الرَّجُلُ, you may mean that he is perfect or complete, or you may mean any man that speaks and that walks upon two legs. (M, TA.) — [In the CK, شَعْرُ رَجُلٍ is erroneously put for شَعْرُ رَجُلٍ: and, in the same, رَجُلُ الشَّعْرِ, as syn. with رَجُلُ الشَّعْرِ, is app. a mistake for رَجُلُ الشَّعْرِ; but it is mentioned in this sense by 'Iyáq:] see the paragraph here following.

شَعْرٌ: and its fem., with ة: see رَاجِلٌ. — رَجُلٌ (ISK, §, Mṣb, K) and رَجُلٌ (ISK, §, K) and رَجُلٌ, (Mṣb, K, [in the CK, erroneously, رَجُلٌ,]) Hair [that is wavy, or somewhat curly, i. e.] of a quality between [بَيْنَ, for which بَيْنٌ is erroneously put in the CK,] lankness and crispness or curliness, (K,) or not very crisp or curly, nor lank, (ISK, §,) or neither very crisp or curly, nor very lank, but between these two. (Mṣb, TA.) — And رَجُلُ الشَّعْرِ and رَجَلُهُ (ISd, Sgh, K) and رَجَلُهُ (ISd, K, TA, but accord. to the CK as next follows,) and رَجَلُهُ, with ḍamm to the ج, added by 'Iyáq, in the Meshárik, (MF, TA,) A man having hair such as is described above: pl. رَجَالٌ and رَجَالِي; (M, K;) the former, most probably, accord. to analogy, pl. of رَجُلٌ; but both may be pls. of رَجُلٌ and رَجُلٌ: accord. to Sb, however, رَجُلٌ has no broken pl., its pl. being only رَجَلُونَ. (M, TA.) — See also رَجُلٌ, in two places.

رَجَلَةٌ: see رَجُلٌ, first sentence, in two places: — and رَاجِلٌ. — See also the next paragraph.

رَجَلَةٌ The going on foot; (T, §, M, TA;) the act of the man who has no beast [to carry him]; (T, TA;) an inf. n. (T, §, TA) of رَجُلٌ: (T, TA: [see 1, first sentence:]) or it signifies strength to walk, or go on foot; (Mṣb, K;) and is a simple subst.: (Mṣb:) and also excellence of a دَابَّةٌ [meaning horse or ass or mule] and of a camel in endurance of long journeying; in which sense [Az says] I have not heard any verb belonging to it except [by implication] in the epithets رَجِيْلَةٌ, applied to a she-camel, and رَجِيْلٌ, applied to an ass and to a man: (T, TA:) and (M) رَجَلَةٌ, with kesr, signifies vehemence, or strength, of walking or going on foot; (M, K;) as also رَجَلَةٌ. (K. [In the K is then added, "or with ḍamm, strength to walk, or go on foot;" but it seems evident that we should read "and with ḍamm," &c., agreeably with the passage in the M, in which the order of the two clauses is the reverse of their order in the K.]) One says, حَمَلَكَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الرِّجَلَةِ and عَنِ الرِّجَلَةِ, i. e. [May God give thee a beast to ride upon, and so relieve thee from going on foot, or] from the act of the man who has no beast. (T, TA.) And هُوَ ذُو رَجَلَةٍ He has strength to walk, or go on foot. (Mṣb.) — And The state, or condition, of being a رَجُلٌ [or man, or male human being; generally meaning manhood, or manliness, or manfulness]; (§, K;) and