a fence, or dam, to confine water: pl. جدور: (Suh, Msb:) and بعدر, [which is also a pl.,] signifies fences, or dams, between houses, which retain water. (TA.) __ [The pl.] عنور also signifies Gardens, or walled gardens, (مَوَائِط), of grapes. (TA.)

جَديرةً вее جُدَرةً

certain pustules (Mṣb, K) in the body, (K,) which break forth (Mṣb, K) from the skin, full of water, and afterwards opening, (Mṣb,) and generating thich purulent matter; (K;) a well-known disease, that attacks people once during life.

(TA.) جَدُرِى الْأَرْضِ tan appellation applied to Truffles (حَلُقُ), denoting disapprobation. (TA from a trad.)

جَديرَةً and see also جَدْرً see جَدَارً

A place having a wall built around it; a walled place. (S, K.) = See also مُجَدُّر. = Also Adapted, disposed, apt, meet, suited, suitable, ed, fit, proper, competent, or worthy; syn. (Ş, A, Mşb, K) and خَقِيقٌ (Mşb:) fem. : جَدْرَاءُ and جَدِيرُونَ . (TA:) pl. masc. الكُذَا pl. fem. جُدِيرَاتُ and بَدِيرَاتُ (TA.) pl. fem. كُذَا يُرَاثُرُ (TA.) لِكَذَا Ş, A, Mab) and (كَبَدُ عِدِيرٌ بِكَذَا such a thing; (S, A, Msb;) and [naturally] ann to it. (Ham p. 707.) And it reet. Thou art adapted, disposed, apt, meet, e., for doing such a thing; or worthy to do it. (K,) and in إِنَّهُ لَهُجُدَرَةٌ لا أَنْ يَفْعَلَ And إِنَّهُ لَهُجُدَرَةٌ لا أَنْ يَفْعَلَ Le manner you say of two persons, and of more, TA,) and مجدور , (K.) Verily he is one who adapted, disposed, apt, meet, &c., for doing ach a thing]; or worthy to do [it]; syn. مخلفة. properly signifies A place, and nce a thing, an affair, and a person, adapted, posed, apt, meet, &c.; like is and of a continue : Made, or called, adapted or dised &c., though said by Aboo-Jaafar Er-Ruto be a pass. part. n. having no verb.] Also Verily she is one who is بأن pted, disposed, apt, &c., for that : and for doing that: and in like manner say of two persons, and of more. (TA.) This affair, or هٰذَا الرُّمْرُ مُجْدَرَةً ♦ لِذَا كَ , is one that is adapted, apt, meet, &c., for هٰذَا الأَمْرُ مُجْدَرَةً لا And (ج.) مُحْرَاةً • Byn. وَ This affair, or thing, is one that is adapted, meet, &c., for him to do; i. e. he is adapted, meet, &cc., for doing it. (TA.)

An enclosure for camels, (AZ, S, K,)
for lambs and kids and calves &c., (TA,) made
asses of stone; (AZ, S;) as also و بناية: (TA:)
if mud, or clay, it is called بناية: (AZ, TA:)
or enclosure (زرب) for sheep or goats. (TA.)
Tature; or natural, or native, disposition,
temper, or other property. (K.)

He, or it, is more, or most, adapted,

disposed, apt, meet, suited, suitable, fitted, fit, competent, or proper, for it, or him; or he is more, or most, worthy of it. (A.) [See an ex. in a verse cited voce is.]

أَرْضُ مَجْدَرَةُ [or small-pox]: (Lh, S:) or a land in which is much thereof. (K.) = See also جُديرُ, in five places.

مَجُدُورٌ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and مُجُدُورٌ (Mgh, K) and أَجُدُرِيّ (Mgh, TA) Having the أَجُدُورٌ [or small-pow]. (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) And مُجُدُورٌ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) Having the face marked with the small-pow]. (A.)

in بَجْدِيرُ and see also بَجْدِيرُ, in two places.

جدع

1. جُدُعُ الْأَنْفَ, (Ṣ,* Mṣb, K,*) aor. -, (Mṣb,) inf. n. جُدُعُ الْأَنْفَ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) He cut off the nose; and in like manner, the ear; and the hand, or arm; and the lip; (Ṣ, Mṣb, K;) and a similar part: (TA:) and الْجَدُعُتُ signifies the same as جَدُعُ [I cut off his nose]: or جَدُعُ signifies [absolutely] the cutting off; or cutting so as to separate. (TA.) In the following saying of a poet, the verb is used metaphorically,

وَأَصْبَحَ الدَّهْرُ ذُو العِرْنِينِ قَدْ جُدِعَا

[lit. And nosed fortune became mutilated in the nose; meaning, thecame marred]. (TA.) And in خُأَنَّ ٱللهُ ,the following phrase, occurring in a verse the poet means, [As though , يَجْدُعُ أَنْفَهُ وَعَيْنَهِ God cut off his nose] and put out his eyes: see a similar saying in art. تَقُلَّدُ, voce قلد, (TA.). جَدُعُهُ, (S, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) He mutilated him, or maimed him, by cutting off his nose, or his ear, or his hand or arm, or his lip, (S, K, TA,) or the like; (TA;) as also مجدّعه الم (Ṣ, TA.) [Hence the phrase,] جَدْعًا ۗ لَهُ (Ṣ, Ķ) [(May God decree) to him mutilation, or maining, by the cutting off of his nose, or the like; or cause it to befall him: or] meaning أَلْزُمُهُ ٱللَّهُ الْجَدْءَ [+may God make injury, or diminution of what is good, to cleave to him]: (K:) said in impre-عَقْرًا لَهُ cating a curse upon a man: similar to q. v.: the first word being governed in the accus. case by a verb understood. (TA.) One says also, a phrase mentioned by وَاجْدَعْهُمْ بِالأَمْرِ حَتَّى يَدِلُّوا IAar, but not explained by him; thought by ISd to mean, ! Act thou, in commanding, as though thou mutilatedst them by cutting off their noses [until they become submissive]. (TA.) In the phrase الْمُجَدُّعُ [The voice of the مَجَدَّ ع ass that has his ear, or ears, cut off, (see below,)], occurring in a verse of Dhu-l-Khirak Et-Tuhawee, (S,) accord. to J, but not found by Sgh in the verses of that poet, and said to be in the Book [of Sb], though IB denies this, asserting it to be in the Nawadir of AZ, (TA,) Akh says, the poet means الَّذِي يَجَدُّع, like as you say, Aboo-Bekr : الَّذِي يَضْرِبُكَ meaning هُوَ ٱلْيَضْرِبُكَ Ibn-es-Sarráj says, the poet, requiring refa for the

rhyme, has changed the noun into a verb; and this is one of the worst of poetic licences. (3.) [Hence,] السَّنَةُ تَجْدَعُ النَّبَاتَ [The year of drought cuts off, or destroys, the herbage]: (A, TA:) and تَجْدُعُ بِالْمَالِ destroys the camels or the like. (\$, O, K.) And النَّبَاتَ The drought prevented the growth, or increuse, of the herbage. (K, TA.) _ [Hence also,] بَدَع , inf. n. جَدَع, †He withheld good things from his family, or household. (TA.) And جُدُعته أمَّه aor. 2, inf. n. as above, # His mother fed him with bad food; (Zj, K;) as also أُجْدَعَتُهُ أَبْ (Ṣ, l¸,) inf. n. جُدَّعَتُهُ (TA;) and بَجَدَّعَتُهُ (K,) inf. n. and \$أجديع (TA:) and أُجُدِيع and \$أجديع He (a pastor) confined him [a beast] to bad pasture. (TA.) جَدْعْتُهُ, (Ş,) inf. n. as above, (Ķ,) also signifies + I confined him, restricted him, or the like; syn. and †I imprisoned him: (S, جَذْعُ and so with : (\$:) or جَدْعُ and both signify +the confining, or restricting, a person with evil management, and with contemptuous treatment, and want of good care. (AHeyth.) جَدِعَ mf. n. جَدِعَ aor. -, (Msb,) inf. n. جَدِعَ K,) He (a man) was, or became, mutilated, or maimed, by the cutting off of his nose, or his ear, (S,* Msb, K,*) or his hand or arm, or his lip, (S, K,) or the like: (TA:) or, accord. to some, you طَدِعَتِ TA:) and جَدِعَ but جَدِعَ (TA:) and The sheep, or goat, was, or became, mutilated الشاة by having its ears entirely cut off. (Msb.) ___ [Hence,] also, (S, K,) aor. as above, (K,) and so the inf. n., $(\S,)$ [as though meaning +He was, or became, injured;] the (a child) had bad food: (S, K, TA:) and he (a young weaned camel) had bad food: or was ridden while [too] young, and in consequence became weak. (TA.)

2. عَدْعَهُ, inf. n. تَجْدِيعُ: see 1, in five places.

— بَدْعَهُ وَشُرَّاهُ بَلَ He made him to experience evil treatment, and derided him; as when one cuts off the ear of his slave, and sells him. (TA.) Also He said to him عَدْعًا لَكُ [explained above; see 1]. (S, K.*) [See also عَدُهُ.]

3. جادع, inf. n. جادع, (Ṣ, Ķ) and جادع, (Ķ,) † He reviled, being reviled by another, (Ķ,*

TA,) saying جَدْعًا لَك ; as though each of them cut off the nose of the other: (TA:) and, (Ķ,) or accord. to some, (TA,) † he contended in an altercation; as also خادعة; (Ṣ, Ķ, TA;) [but the latter is said of a number of persons &c.] You say, لَرَحُتُ البِلَادُ تَجَادُعُ أَفَاعِهَا, (Th,) † I left the countries with their vipers eating one another; (Th, Ṣ;) not meaning eating in reality, but rending in pieces, or mangling, one another: (Th:) and المَا يَعْمَا اللهُ وَالْمُعْمَا اللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَالل

4: see 1, in three places.

5: see 3, in two places.

6: see 3, in three places.

What is cut off of the anterior parts of the nose, to its furthest, or uttermost, part: (Ag,