

so جَعْدُ الشَّعْرِ : (A, TA:) fem. with ة: (S, Mṣb, K:) pl. جَعَادٌ. (A, Mṣb.) — As an epithet of praise, it has two meanings; namely, + *Compact in limbs, and strong in make; not flabby, nor of slack, or incongruous, make; (L;) or big, or bulky, and compact; (Ham p. 238;) or, as some say, light, or active: (TA:) and having crisp, or curly, not lank, hair; because lankness is the prevalent characteristic of the hair of the Greeks and Persians; and crispness, or curliness, is the prevalent characteristic of the hair of the Arabs: but very crisp, or frizzled, or woolly, hair, like that of the Zenj and the Nubians, is disapproved. (L.)* — [Hence,] † *Generous; bountiful; munificent; (T, S, A, K;) alluding to a man's being an Arab of generous disposition, because the Arabs are characterized by crisp, or curly, hair. (A.)* As did not know جعد in this sense; but it occurs in many verses of the Anṣār. (T, TA.) — As an epithet of dispraise, it has also two meanings; namely, † *Short, and incongruous in make: (L:) [contr. of سَبَطٌ:] — and † Niggardly; (Aṣ, T, S, L, K;) as also جَعْدُ الْبَيْدَيْنِ (S, K,) and جَعْدُ الْأَنْمَالِ (S,) and جَعْدُ الْأَصَابِعِ (A,) or this signifies † having short fingers, (K,) and جَعْدُ الْبِنَانِ, and جَعْدُ الْكَفِّ (Har p. 96,) and جَعْدُ الْجَنَانِ; (A;) contr. of [سَبَطُ الْبَيْدَيْنِ, and] سَبَطُ الْبِنَانِ and سَبَطُ الْبَيْدِ [&c.]: (Har ubi supra:) and mean; ungenerous; base: (L:) and جَعْدُ الْقَفَا † mean, or ignoble, in respect of rank, quality, reputation, or the like. (A, K.) — A camel having much fur: (K:) or having crisp, or curly, and abundant, fur. (S.) [Hence,] أَبُو الْجَعْدِ a surname of *The camel. (L.)* — † *Soft moist earth; as also تَعْدٌ: (S:) or moist earth. (K.)* — † A mess of the kind called حَمِيسٌ that is thick, (L, K,) not flowing; (L;) as also مُجَعَّدٌ. (L, K.) IḤar cites the following words of a poet, accusing a woman of foul conduct:*

* وَتَخْلِطُ بِالْمَأْقُوطِ حَمِيسًا مُجَعَّدًا *

[And she mixes thick حَمِيسٌ with the food prepared with أقط; meaning, she confounds men together, and does not select him who is to have intercourse with her. (L.) — † Froth, or foam, accumulated upon the fore part of the mouth of a camel. (S, * L.) And جَعْدُ اللِّغَامِ † A camel having froth, or foam, accumulated upon the fore part of his mouth. (S, * L, K, *) — † A cheek rough, or coarse, and short; not أسيل. (L, K.) And † A round face, with little مَلْحٌ [or beauty], (K, TA,) or, as in some copies of the K, لَحْمٌ [or flesh]. (TA.) And قَدَمٌ جَعْدَةٌ † A short foot; (A, TA;) characteristic of low origin. (TA.) — It is also applied, in the manner of an intensive epithet, to the plant called صَلْبَانٌ; and in like manner, with ة, to the plant called بَهْمِيٌّ. (TA.) — نَاقَةٌ جَعْدَةٌ † A she-camel compact in make, and strong. (TA.)

مُجَعَّدٌ: see جَعْدٌ, in two places.

مُتَجَعَّدٌ Moist earth contracted, and compacted in lumps. (L in art. عقد.)

جعر

1. جَعَرَ, aor. جَعَرٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. جَعْرٌ; (Mṣb;) and أَنْجَعِرُ; (K;) said of a beast or bird of prey (S, Mṣb, K*) having claws, or talons, (S, K, *) or a hyena, and a dog, and a cat, (TA,) and metaphorically of a rat or mouse, (Mṣb,) He voided his dung. (S, Mṣb, K.)

5. تَجَعَّرَ, (S, K,) or تَجَعَّرَ بِجَعَارٍ, (TA,) He bound upon his (i. e. his own) waist a rope of the kind called جَعَارٌ. (S, K, TA.)

7: see 1.

جَعْرٌ, originally an inf. n., (Mṣb,) The dung of a beast or bird of prey (S, Mṣb, K) having claws, or talons; (S, K;) as also جَاعِرَةٌ; (K;) which is like رَوْتُ in relation to a horse: (TA:) or the dung of the hyena: (A:) [and of the dog, and cat: see 1:] or dry dung upon the مَجْعَر, q. v.: (K:) or dung that comes forth dry: (IAth, TA:) and † that of the rat or mouse: (Mṣb:) pl. جَعْرُورٌ. (K.) — See also جَعْرُورٌ. — Also Costiveness. (TA.)

جَعْرَةٌ A mark left by the rope called جَعَارٌ (Th, K) upon the waist of a man. (Th, TA.)

مَجْعَرٌ: see جَعْرَةٌ.

أَبُو جَعْرَانَ [in which the latter word is imperfectly decl. because it is a proper name ending with the augment ان] The [black beetle called] جَعْلٌ, (Kr, K, TA,) in a general sense: or, as some say, a certain species thereof. (TA.) — And أُمُّ جَعْرَانَ, (K, TA,) or أُمُّ جَعْرَانَةٌ, (so in a copy of the K,) The رَحْمَةُ [or female of the vultur percnopterus]. (Kr, K.)

جَعْرُورٌ A bad kind of dates; (Mṣb, K;) also metaphorically called جَعْرٌ الْفَأْرَةُ [the rat's, or mouse's, dung], because of the bad smell, and the diminutiveness, thereof: (Mṣb;) and you also say تَمْرٌ جَعْرُورٌ: (TA:) or a species of the دَقْلٌ, which is the worst kind of dates: (S:) or a species of the [kind of palm-tree called] دَقْلٌ that bears small things [or dates] in which is no good. (Aṣ, TA.) [See عَذْقُ الْحَبِيبِ, in art. حبیب.]

جَعْرِيٌّ: see مَجْعَرٌ.

جَعَارٌ (S, A, K,) like قَطَامٌ (K,) indecl., with kesr for its termination, because it deviates from its original form, which is جَاعِرَةٌ, and is of the fem. gender, and has the quality of an epithet in which that of a subst. is predominant, so that the thing to which it applies is known by it like as it is known by its proper name; and as it is prevented from being perfectly decl. by two causes, it must be indecl. by reason of three; as we also say with respect to حَلَاقِيٌّ, a proper name of death; (S;) The she-hyena; (S, A, K;) a name of that animal (S) because of the abundance of its dung; (S, A;) as also أُمُّ جَعَارٍ, and جَعِيرَةٌ, and جَعْرُورٌ. (K.) Hence, أَعْيَتْ مِنْ جَعَارٍ [More mischievous than the she-hyena]: a prov. (A, TA.) And جَعَارٌ تَيْسِيٌّ (K) Be thou like the he-goat in stupidity, O she-hyena; a prov. applied to a

stupid man: (A and TA in art. تيس, q. v. :) or جَعَارٌ عَيْشِيٌّ [Do mischief, O she-hyena]; a prov. used in declaring a thing to be vain, or false. (K.) And

* رُوِيَ جَعَارٌ وَأَنْظَرِيٌّ أَيْنَ الْمَفْرُ *

[for الْمَفْرُ, Be afraid, O she-hyena, and look where is a place to which to flee]: (K, * TA:) or رُوِيَ [i. e. turn aside, this way and that]: (S and TA in art. روع:) a prov. applied to him who seeks to escape, and cannot: (TA:) or with reference to a coward, and his submissiveness. (K.) And قُومِي جَعَارٌ [Rise, O she-hyena]: said to a woman, in reviling her; likening her to a she-hyena. (ISk, TA.)

جَعَارٌ A certain mark made with a hot iron upon [the part called] the جَاعِرَتَانِ: (K:) accord. to the Tedhkireh of Abou-'Alee, one of the marks, so made, of camels. (Ibn-Habeeb, TA.) — A rope which a man who waters ties to a stake, and then binds upon his waist, when he descends into a well, lest he should fall into it: (S:) or a rope which a drawer of water binds upon his waist, (K, TA,) when he descends into a well, (TA,) lest he should fall into the well; (K, TA;) the end being in the hand of another man, who, if he falls, pulls him up with it. (TA.)

أُمُّ جَعْرُورٍ } see جَعَارٌ.
جَعِيرٌ:

جَاعِرَةٌ: see مَجْعَرٌ. — الجَاعِرَتَانِ The place of the [two marks made by cauterization which are called the] رَقْمَتَانِ, in the buttocks (أَسْت) of an ass: (S, K:) or the places of cauterization in the hinder part, upon the [two portions of the thighs called the] كَادَاتَانِ, of an ass: (TA:) and the part, (S, K,) or two parts, (A,) which the tail strikes, (S, A, K,) upon the two thighs of a horse, (S, K,) or of a beast, where he is cauterized: (A:) or the two edges of the haunches projecting over the thighs [behind]; (Aṣ, S, K;) i. e., the two places which the farrier marks, making lines upon them [with a hot iron] (يُرَقِّمُهُمَا): or the heads of the upper parts of the two thighs: or the depressed part of the haunch and thigh, in the place of the joint. (TA.) — See also جَعْرٌ.

مَجْعَرٌ The rump, or podex; or the anus; [in the present day, the latter;] syn. دَبْرٌ; (S, K;) and جَعْرَاءٌ and جَعْرِيٌّ and جَاعِرَةٌ the same; syn. أَسْت; (K;) or the last (جَاعِرَةٌ), as some say, i. q. حَلَقَةُ الدَّبْرِ. (S, K.)

مَجْعَارٌ A man very, or often, costive; (K;) as also مَجْعَارُ الْبَطْنِ. (TA.)

جمعس

Q. Q. 1. جَعَمَسَ He (a man, TA) deposited his ordure, or excrement, at once: (K, TA:) or in a dry, or tough, state. (TA.) The م is augmentative. (Sgh, TA.)

جَعْمُوسٌ (S, K,) and جَعْمَسٌ, (TA,) and جَعْمُوسٌ; (AZ, S, and K in art. جمعس,) the first of which