and جَرْقُه for جَرْقُه; for he has explained the former verb as meaning "combussit stramen."]

2: see 1, in five places.

4: see 1, in six places. — You say also, أَجْفُلُتِ † The wind carried away the dust; made it to fly away. (S.) And اجفل الغيثر The clouds, or mist, became removed, or cleared off. (TA.)

5: see 1. — You say of a cock, تجفّل, meaning نَفْشَ بُرَائلُهُ [i. e., + He ruffled the feathers around his neck]. (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA.)

7: see 1. انجفل also signifies † It went away, or departed; said of the shade, (K, TA,) and of the night. (TA.) — He, or it, became overturned, or turned upside-down. (TA.) — انجفات السَّبَرُةُ The tree, blown upon by a violent wind, became uprooted. (TA.)

epithet; and means A people, or party, fleeing quickly; as also مَالَةُ. (Mṣb.) — Also A cloud that has poured forth its water and gone away (Ṣ, Ķ) quickly; (Ṣ;) because it is then lighter and quicker. (Ḥar p. 373.) — A ship; (Ķ;) because the wind drives it along (رَبُعُونُ. (Ķ.) — Ants: black ants: (Ķ.) large black ants: (TA:) a dial. var. of

وَقَعَتْ فِي النَّاسِ جَفْلَةُ [Fear fell upon the people;] the people feared. (TA.) أَشَبَرُةٌ جَفْلَةُ A leafy tree; a tree having many leaves. (K.) See also what next follows.

رَبُولَةُ (Ṣ, Ķ) and أَعُلَةُ (TA [there said in one place to be بالفتح, but this is most probably a mistranscription for إبالضرّ,]) A fleece of wool: (Ṣ, Ķ:) [a word used in the sense of] a pass. part. n., like غُرُفَةُ in the phrase أَعُرُفَةُ (Ṣ.)

رَعَوْتُهُمُ الْجَفَلَى (AZ, Ṣ, Mṣb,\* Ķ,\*) and الْجَفَلَى \$, (AZ, Ṣ, Ķ,\*) which latter was unknown to As, (S,) I invited them to my feast, or food, (AZ, S, Msb, K,\*) in common, (AZ, S, Msb,) without distinction, (Msb,) or with their company and commonalty. (K.) And رُعِي فَلَانْ (Akh, Ṣ, Mạb,\*) and رفيي النَّقْرَى لَا فِي الجَفْلَى الأجفل , Such a one was invited among the distinguished persons, not among the commonalty. (Akh, Ş.) And رَعْوَةً جَعْلَى A general invitation; contr. of رَعْوَةً خَعْلَمُ . (Msb.) And رَجْاءَ القَوْمُ (Msb.) And أَوْفَلَةً أَلَمُ اللهُ أَرْفَلَةً أَلْمُ and أَوْفَلَةً أَلْمُ اللهُ أَرْفَلَةً أَلْمُ اللهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَيْهُ اللهُ إِلَّهُ إِلَيْهُ اللهُ إِلَيْهُ اللهُ إِلَيْهُ اللهُ الل in a company; (Fr, S;) and بأَجْفَلَتِهُ , and أَزْفُلُتِهِم, with their company. (Fr, S, K.) Accord. to some, (Ṣ,) أَجْفَلَى signifies A collection, or an assemblage, of any things; (S, K;) as also رُجُهُاللّٰهُ \* (Ş.) and الْجُهُاللّٰهُ \* (Ş,Şgh,TA,) or أُوْفَلَي (K,) a company, or an assembly, (S, Sgh, K,) of men, (S, TA,) going along quickly. (TA.)

جَنْلانْ, or جَنْلانْ, [whether with or without tenween is not shown,] Fearful; wont, or apt, to take fright and flee, or run away at random.

(TA.) [See also جَنَّالُ .]

see what next follows.

What is cast forth by a torrent, (S.K. TA,) of rubbish and scum, or of rotten leaves mixed with scum; (TA;) as also بَفَالٌ , like سَحَابٌ; (TA;) and بُغَالَةٌ ♦ (K,\*TA.) \_\_ The froth of milk. (K.) = Much (K) of anything: (TA:) or of wool; as also بُغَيْلٌ (Kٍ:) or much mool. (S.) The ewe is represented as أُولَّدُ رُخَالًا وَأُجَزُّ جُفَالًا وَأُحْلَبُ كُنَبًا ثَقَالًا وَأُجْلَر عُلَا saying, اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَي وَلَمْ تَرَ مَثْلَى مَالًا I am delivered of lambs, and Iam shorn of much wool, and I am milked of heavy bowlfuls, and thou hast not seen cattle the like of me]: by الْجَوْرُ جَفَالًا is meant I am shorn [of much wool] at once; for nought of her wool falls to the ground until all of it is shorn. (S.) is applied, by Dhu-r-Rummeh, as an epithet جفال to hair; [meaning Much, or abundant;] and it is not applied as an epithet to anything save what is much, or abundant. (Ṣ.) Ed-Dejjál [or Anti-جُفَالُ الشَّعَرِ christ] is described, in a trad., as جَافُلُ الرَّأْس Having much hair: (TA:) and [also] has this meaning. (Ham p. 469.)

A wind (ريح) that smites the clouds, and puts them into a state of commotion; (K;) or that makes them to speed along: (TA:) a swift wind; (TA;) as also أَخُولُ and أَنُولُ (K.) — Great, or large: so in the phrase عَنُولُ [A great, or large, quantity of hair extending beyond the ears]. (K.) — An aged woman; (K,\* TA;) as also أَنُولُ : (K:) pl. of the former as above. (K.)

جُفَالٌ see جُفيلٌ.

جَفْلُ see : جَفَالَةُ

عَالَهُ: see الجَفَالَ and جُفَالَةُ الجَفَالَةُ الجَفَالَةُ (K,) or بُفَالَةُ القَدْرِ, (S,) What one takes from the head [of the contents] of the cooking-pot with the ladle. (S, K.)

an intensive epithet from جَفَالُ in the first of the senses explained above; i. e., A camel that takes fright, or shies, and flees, &c., much, or often. (Msb.) [See also جَفَلَانُ

.الجَفَلَى see : جُفَّالَةً

part. n. of جَافَلْ in the first of the senses explained above: (Msb:) [and in other senses.]

— Hastening, or speeding. (TA.) See جَفُولُ Disquieted, disturbed, agitated, or flurried.

(Ṣ, Ķ, TA.) — See also جُفَالُ.

a name of [The month] ذُو القَعْدَة, (K, TA,) in the time of paganism. (TA.)

in two places. أَجْفَلَةُ

الْجَفَلَى see الْجَفَلَى, in three places.

اجنيل Cowardly, or a coward, (Ṣ, Ķ, TA,) that is frightened at everything. (TA.) A heostrich (Ṣ, Ķ) that takes fright, (Ķ,) and flees from everything (Ṣ, Ķ, TA) that he sees; (TA;) as also بَفُولُ. (Ķ.) — A bow of which the arrow goes far. (Ķ.) — See also

مُجْفُلُ Turning away, or going back, or retreating; going away. (TA.) \_ See also جُفُولُ.

applied to a camel's hump, Heavy: [properly, an instrument of overturning:] applied as an epithet to a camel's hump that is so heavy as to overturn the animal when, after rolling on the ground, he desires to rise. (TA.)

## مغن

1. جَفْنَ نَافَةً, (K,) inf. n. جَفْنَ نَافَةً, (TA,) He slaughtered a she-camel, and gave her flesh for food (K, TA) to the people, (TA,) in bowls (جَفَان). (K, TA.)

5: see 2.

The eyelid; both the upper and the lower: (S, Msb, K:) of the masc. gender: (Msb:) pl. . جُفُونٌ [.and [of mult أَجْفُنٌ and أَجْفَانٌ [of pauc.] (K.) \_\_ The upper surface, and the lower, of a cake of bread: both together being called الرّغيفِ. (Lḥ, TA.) — The scabbard, or sheath, (جَمْد) , S, K, or غُلاف, Msb,) of a sword: (S, Msb, K:) [or] the case, or receptacle, in which is [put] the sword together with its غمد and suspensory belt or cord: (Ş voce قُرَابُ:) [but the former signification only is commonly known:] and [it is said that] جَفْنٌ signifies the same; (K;) but this is doubted by IDrd: (M, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَجْفُونٌ and [of mult.] مَخُفُونٌ (Msb.) app. here meaning stock] of a أصل grape-vine: (K:) or a grape-vine itself, in the dial. of El-Yemen; (T, TA;) so called as being imagined to be the receptacle of the grapes: (Er-Rághib, TA:) or a species of grape: (ISd, K:) or the skin of the grape, in which is the juice: (IAar, TA:) or a climbing shoot of a grape-vine: (AḤn, TA:) or the shoots of the grape-vine: (T, S, M, K:) n. un. with ö: (T, S, M:) or, accord. to IAar, جُفْنَة is syn. with كرعة [app. a mistranscription for ڪُرمَة a single grape-vine]: or, accord. to some, as ISd says, the leaves of the grape-vine. (TA.) [Hence,] مَا الْجَفْن The juice of the vine; (A, TA;) wine: (TA:) [or it may originally mean tears; then, rain; and then, wine: for] جَفْنُ الهَامِ and : مَالَهُ السَّحَابِ wine is also called means the clouds. (TA.) \_\_ A kind of tree, of sweet odour. (AHn, K.) \_\_ A certain plant, of the kind called أَحْرَار, that grows in a spreading manner, and, when it dries up, contracts; having grains like the حُلْبَة [or fenugreek]. (AHn, TA.)

جَنْنُ see جَنْنُ.

مَنْنَةُ A [bowl of the kind called] جَفْنَةُ : (K:) or like a قصعة : (Ṣ:) the largest kind of قصعة ; (Ks, Ṣ in art. صحف, M;) next to which is the