

milk abundantly in winter: (S, K:) or that crops the twigs of the dry trees in winter, in a year of drought, and becomes fat upon them, and so preserves her milk: (IAqr, TA:) pl. **مَجَالِح**: (S, K:) or this is pl. of **مَجَالِح** and **مَجَالِح** as epithets applied to a palm-tree and a she-camel that cares not for the want of rain. (AHn, TA.) And **مَجَالِحَة** A she-camel that eats the **سَمَر** and **عَرُط**, whether they have leaves upon them or not. (TA.)

**مَجَالِح**: see **مَجَالِح**. — Also Years of drought that carry off, or destroy, the cattle. (S, K.)

## جلد

1. **جَلَدَهُ**, (S, A, Mgh, &c.,) aor. ٢, (Msb, K,) inf. n. **جَلَدَ**, (S, Mgh, Msb,) *He hit, or hurt, his skin*; (S, K;) like as you say, **رَأَسَهُ**, and **بَطْنَهُ**: (S:) *he beat his skin*: (Mgh:) *he beat him*; namely, a criminal: (Msb:) *he struck him with a whip, and with a sword*: (TA:) *he flogged him* (A, K) *with a whip*, (K,) or *with whips*: (A:) **جَلَدَتْ** is sometimes written and pronounced **جَلَدَ**. (MF on the letter د.) You say, **جَلَدَهُ الْحَدَّ**, inf. n. as above, *He inflicted upon him the flogging ordained by the law*. (S, L.) — **جَلَدَتِ الْحَيَّةُ** The serpent bit: (K:) or, accord. to some, one says of the serpent called **أَسُودَ**, specially, **يَجْلُدُ بَذَنِيهِ**, [it strikes with its tail]. (TA.) — **جَلَدَ جَارِيَتَهُ**, (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) † *He lay with his young woman, or female slave*. (K, TA.) [Hence,] **جَلَدَ عُمَيْرَةَ** [تَنَحَّيْتُ يَدَ ق.], a metonymical phrase: **جَلَدَ عُمَيْرَةَ** meaning **الْخَضَخَضَةُ**, and **الْإِسْتِمْنَاءُ**, also termed **التَّذْيِيلُ**, and **الإِعْتِمَارُ**: the similar act of a woman is termed **الإِلْطَافُ**. (Har p. 572.) — **جَلَدَ بِهِ الْأَرْضَ** *He smote the ground with him*; (TA;) *he threw him down prostrate on the ground*. (A, TA.) And **جَلَدَ بِهِ** *He fell down* (K, TA) *upon the ground by reason of much sleepiness*; as also **نَوَّمَا**. (TA.) **كُنْتُ أَتَشَدَّدُ فَيَجْلُدُنِي** [I used to exert my strength, or energy, but] *sleep would overcome me so that I fell down*. (L.) — **جَلَدَهُ عَلَى الْأَمْرِ** † *He compelled him against his will to do the thing*. (A, K.) — **يُجْلَدُ بِكُلِّ خَيْرٍ** (or, as related by AHát, **يُجْلَدُ**, with د, TA) † *He is imagined to possess every good quality*. (A, K.) But the saying of Esh-Sháfi'ee **كَانَ مُجَالِدٌ يُجْلَدُ** means † *Mujálid used to be pronounced a liar*, (K, TA,) or *suspected and accused of lying*. (TA.) — **جَلَدَتْ** **الْأَرْضَ**, (S, L, Msb,) the verb being in the pass. form, (Msb,) or **جَلَدَتْ**, (A, K,) a verb of the same form as **فَرِحَ**; (K;) [or both may be correct, like **ضَرَبَتْ** and **ضَرَبَتْ** in the same sense;] and **أَجْلَدَتْ**; (K;) [but this last I believe to be a mistake for **أَجْلَدَتْ**, like **أَضْرَبَتْ**;] *The land was, or became, affected, or smitten, by hoar-frost, or rime*. (S, A, L, Msb, K.) And **جَلَدَ الْبَقْلُ** [in the TA **جَلَدَ**] *The herbs, or leguminous plants,*

*were, or became, affected, or smitten, thereby*. (L, TA.) And **أَجْلَدُوا** *They (men) were, or became, affected, or smitten, thereby*. (L, K.) — **جَلَدَ**, aor. ٢, inf. n. **جَلَدَ** and **جَلَدَ** and **جَلَدَ** (or this last is a simple subst., L) and **مَجْلُودٌ**, (an inf. n. like **مَحْلُوفٌ** and **مَعْقُولٌ**, (S, or from **تَجَلَّدَ**, M in art. عسر,) *He (a man, S, L) was, or became, hardy, strong, sturdy, (S, \* L, K, \*) and enduring, or patient*. (L.)

2. **جَلَدَ**, (IAqr, T, S, Mgh,) inf. n. **تَجَلَّدَ**, (T, S, Mgh, K,) *He skinned a camel* (IAqr, T, S, Mgh, K) that had been slaughtered: (S, K:) one seldom uses **سَلَخَ** thus [in relation to a camel]. (S.) — Also *He covered a thing with skin*; as, for instance, a pair of socks, or stockings: (Mgh:) and in like manner, [he bound] a book: (A, K:\*) and he clad a young camel in the skin of another young camel: (L: [see **جَلَدَ**:]) thus the verb bears two contr. significations. (Mgh.) — [He ordered to be flogged. (Freytag's Lex.: but without any indication of an authority.)] — [He, or it, rendered a man hardy, strong, sturdy, and enduring, or patient: so in the present day.]

3. **جَالَدَهُ** *He contended with him in fight*, whether the fight were with swords or not. (A in art. طرد.) You say, **جَالَدَهُ بِالسَّيْفِ**, (L,) inf. n. **مَجَالَدَةٌ** (S, A, L) and **جَلَدَ**, (A, L,) *He contended with him in fight with the sword*. (S, \* A, L.) And **جَالَدُوهُمْ بِالسَّيْفِ** *They contended with them in fight with swords*. (A.) And **جَالَدُوا** **بِالسَّيْفِ**, (K, TA,) and **تَجَالَدُوا** (S, A, L, and so in the CK instead of **جَالَدُوا**) **بِالسَّيْفِ**, (S,) and **أَجْلَدُوا**, (S, A, L,) *They contended, one with another, in fight with swords*. (S, A, \* L, K.) — [See also **حَاضِرَةٌ**.]

4. **أَجْلَدَهُ إِلَيْهِ** † *He constrained, compelled, or necessitated, him to have recourse to, or betake himself to, him, or it*: (so in some copies of the K:) or *he made him to stand in need of, or to want, him, or it*. (AA, L, and so in some copies of the K and in the TA.) — **أَجْلَدَتِ الْأَرْضَ** [or **أَجْلَدَتْ**]: and **أَجْلَدُوا**: see 1.

5. **تَجَلَّدَ** *He affected hardiness, strength, sturdiness, and endurance, or patience; constrained himself to behave with hardiness, &c.* (S, \* A, \* L, K, \*) So in the phrase **تَجَلَّدَ لِلشَّامَتِينَ** [He constrained himself to behave with hardiness, &c., to those who rejoiced at his misfortune]. (A, TA.) In the phrase **تَجَلَّدَ عَنْهُ** [He constrained himself to endure with hardiness and patience the loss, or want, of him, or it], the verb is made trans. by means of **عَنْ** because it implies the meaning of **تَصَبَّرَ**. (L.) — Also *He feigned, or made a show of, hardiness, strength, sturdiness, and endurance, or patience*. (L.)

6: see 3.

8: see 3. — **أَجْلَدَ الْإِنَاءَ**, (AZ, TA,) or **مَا فِي الْإِنَاءِ**, (K,) *He drank all that was in the vessel*; (AZ, K, TA;) as also **أَحْتَدَ**. (AZ, TA.)

**جَلَدَ** (sometimes pronounced **جَضَدَ**, S) and

**جَلِيدٌ**, (applied to a man, S, A, Mgh,) *Hardy, strong, sturdy, (S, \* A, \* L, K, \*) and enduring, or patient*: (L:) not **بَلِيدٌ** [q. v.]: (Mgh:) pl. [of either] **جُلْدٌ**, (S, L, K,) or **جُلْدٌ**, (so in some copies of the K,) and **جُلْدَانٌ** and **أَجْلَادٌ** [a pl. of pauc.] (S, L, K) and **جَلْدٌ**. (K.) And [the fem.] **جَلْدَةٌ** A hardy and strong she-camel; strong to labour and to journey; that heeds not the cold: and also swift: pl. **جَلْدَاتٌ**: (L:) and a she-camel that yields a copious flow of milk: (Th, TA:) sing. of **جَلْدٌ**, (S,) which signifies she-camels abounding with milk; as also **مَجَالِيدٌ**, (K,) pl. of **مَجَالِدٌ**; (TA;) or she-camels having neither milk nor young: (K:) [see also **جَلْدٌ**:] or she-camels that yield the most greasy, or unctuous, sort of milk: and so the sing., **جَلْدَةٌ**, applied to a ewe or a she-goat. (S.) **جَلْدٌ** (pl. of **جَلْدَةٌ**, TA) is also applied to palm-trees, meaning *Large, hard, hardy, or strong*: (S, K, TA:) or *such as are not affected by drought*. (TA.) And **تَمَرَةٌ جَلْدَةٌ** signifies *A tough-skinned, excellent, date*; as also **جَلْدَةٌ**: and a hard, compact, date. (L.)

**جُلْدٌ**, (S, Msb, K, &c.,) the only form of the word mentioned by the generality of the lexicographers; (TA;) occurring at the end of a verse with **كسر** to the second as well as the first letter, **جُلْدٌ**, agreeably with a license allowed to a poet in such a case, to give to a quiescent letter in a rhyme the same vowel as that which the preceding letter has; (S;) and **جَلْدٌ**, (IAqr, S, K,) like **مَثَلٌ** and **مَثَلٌ**, and **مَثَلٌ** and **مَثَلٌ**; but this is said by ISk to be unknown; (S;) The skin of any animal; (K;) the integument of the body and limbs of an animal: (Az, Msb:) or the exterior of the **بَشَرَةُ** [or upper skin] of an animal: (Msb: [but this is a strange explanation:]) pl. **جُلُودٌ** (S, Msb, K) and (sometimes, Msb) **أَجْلَادٌ** [a pl. of pauc.]. (Msb, K.) — [The pl. **أَجْلَادٌ** signifies also, and **تَجَالِيدٌ** likewise, The body and limbs (S, A, L) of a man; (S;) the whole person, or body and limbs, of a human being; (L, K;) and his self: (L:) so called because enclosed by the skin: pl. of the former, **أَجَالِدٌ**. (L.) You say, **مَا أَشَبَّهُ أَبَاهُ أَجْلَادَهُ بِأَجْلَادِ أَبِيهِ** *How like are his person and body to the person and body of his father!* (L.) And **فُلَانٌ عَظِيمُ الْأَجْلَادِ** and **التَّجَالِيدِ** (A, I,) *Such a one is large and strong (I.) in respect of the body and limbs*. (A, L.) And **رُدُّوا الْأَيْمَانَ عَلَى أَجْلَادِهِمْ** *Repeat ye the oaths to the persons, themselves*: occurring in a trad.: said on the occasion of a man's entering among others of whom an oath had been demanded. (L.) — **الْجُلْدُ** also signifies † *The penis*. (Fr, L, K: but in the CK, in this sense, it is written **الْجَلْدُ**.) Agreeably with this explanation, its pl. **جُلُودٌ** is said by Fr to be used in the Kur xli. 20: (L:) or as meaning the *pudenda*: (L, K:) but ISd holds that this word there means the *skins*, with which, as in manual operations, acts of disobedience are performed. (L.)

**جَلْدٌ**: see **جَلْدٌ**. — Also The skin of a camel,