

of the earth, this year, and have become in such a state as not to eat anything but dry and black herbage, dry ثَمَار [or panic grass]: (ISk, S, TA:) or have not met with, or found, anything but what was bad, by reason of drought, and barrenness, or dryness of the earth, this year. (A.)

4: see 1, in three places. — أَجْدَبَتِ السَّنَةُ The year became one of drought, barrenness, or dearth; or drought, and dryness of the earth. (A, TA.) — أَجْدَبَ الْقَوْمُ The people, or company of men, experienced drought, barrenness, or dearth; or drought, and dryness of the earth. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) — [Hence,] نَزَلْنَا بَيْنِي فَلَانٍ فَأَجْدَبْنَا We alighted as guests at the abode of the sons of such a one, and found not entertainment with them, though they were in the enjoyment of plenty: (A:) [or] نَزَلْنَا فَلَانًا فَأَجْدَبْنَاهُ + we alighted as guests at the abode of such a one, and [found that] he did not entertain us. (TA.) [The latter, if correct, is from what next follows.] = أَجْدَبَ الأَرْضَ He found the land to be affected with drought, barrenness, or dearth; or with drought, and dryness of the earth. (S, A, K.)

5. مَا أَتَجَدَّبُ أَنْ أَصْبَكَ I do not deem it disagreeable, or unsuitable, to accompany thee; syn. مَا أَتَوَخَّرُ. (K.)

جَدْبٌ Drought, barrenness, or dearth; contr. of خَصْبٌ; (S;); i. q. مَحْلٌ, (A, Mṣb, K.) i. e. drought, or suspension of rain, and dryness of the earth; (Mṣb;) dryness and barrenness of the earth: (Har p. 576:) and جَدْبٌ is a name, or subst., for الجَدْبُ, (K, TA,) meaning المَحْلُ; as in the saying of the rájiz, cited by Sb,

لَقَدْ خَشِيتُ أَنْ أَرَى جَدْبًا
فِي عَامِنَا ذَا بَعْدَ مَا أَخْصَبَا

[Verily I feared to see drought, or barrenness, &c., in this our year, after it had been abundant in herbage]; جَدْبًا being used for الجَدْبُ; or, accord. to one reading, it is جَدْبِيًا, with a doubled ب added; the change being made for the sake of the metre. (M, TA. [Respecting أَخْصَبَا, see 4 in art. خَصْب.] — Also A place, (S, A, K,) or a country, or region, (Mṣb,) affected with drought, barrenness, or dearth; or with drought, and dryness of the earth; and so. جَدْبِيٌّ (S, A, Mṣb, K) and جَدْبِيٌّ and جَدْبِيٌّ (K,) the last derived from جَدْبٌ though this verb has not been used, (TA,) and جَدْبِيٌّ (M, A,) of which the pl. is مَجْدَابِيٌّ. (A.) You say also أَجْدَبُ أَجْدَبُ [in which جَدْبٌ is an inf. n. (though app. obsolete as such) and therefore applicable to a fem. subst.] (ISd, TA) and جَدْبَةٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K) and جَدْبَةٌ (A, Mṣb) and جَدْبِيٌّ (Mṣb) and جَدْبِيٌّ (Lh, M, Mṣb) and جَدْبِيٌّ, of which last the pl. is مَجْدَابِيٌّ, (Mṣb,) A land affected with drought, &c.: (S, M, A, &c.): and أَجْدَبُ أَجْدَبُ (S, K,) as though to each part were applied the term جَدْبٌ [used as a subst.] from which is formed the pl. أَجْدَبُ, (TA,) and جَدْبٌ, (K,) which is here an inf. n. used as an epithet [and therefore applicable to a

pl. subst.], (TA,) lands affected with drought, &c. (S, K.) And فَلَاةٌ جَدْبَةٌ [fem. of أَجْدَبُ] (M, K) A desert affected with drought, &c.; (K;) in which is neither little nor much, neither pasture nor herbage. (M, TA.) And فَلَانٌ جَدْبِيٌّ Such a one is environed by a tract affected with drought, &c. (S. [But this phrase is generally used tropically, as meaning + Such a one is ungenerous or illiberal or inhospitable. See art. جَنْب.] And سَنَةٌ جَدْبَةٌ (K in art. جَزْر) and عَامٌ جَدْبِيٌّ (M, TA) [A year of drought, &c.]. See also أَجْدَبُ, in two places. = Also i. q. عَيْبٌ [A vice, fault, defect, &c.]; (S, A, K;) a signification which may be either proper or tropical. (Er-Rághib, MF.)

جَدْبٌ: see أَجْدَبُ.

جَدَبَاتٌ, in art. أَخَذَ فِي وَادِي جَدَبَاتٍ.

جَدْبٌ and جَدْبِيٌّ: see جَدْبٌ.

جَدْبِيٌّ: see جَدْبٌ, in three places.

جَدْبِيٌّ: see جَدْبٌ, in three places.

جَادِبٌ Finding fault, dispraising, expressing disapprobation: whence the saying of Dhur-Rummeh,

فَيَا لَكَ مِنْ خَدِّ أَسِيلٍ وَمَنْطِقٍ
رَجِيمٍ وَمِنْ خَلْقٍ تَعَلَّلَ جَادِبُهُ

meaning [O thou smooth and even cheek, and gentle speech, and make] whereof he who dispraises it occupies himself vainly, finding no defect in it. (S, TA.) — It is also said [as in the K &c.] to signify Lying; and the author of the 'Eyn says that it has no verb belonging to it [in this sense]; but this is a mistranscription [for جَادِبٌ]: AZ says that جَادِبٌ, with ج, has the signification here first given. (M, TA.)

جَدْبٌ and جَدْبِيٌّ (S, K, &c.) and جَدْبِيٌّ, like دَرَجَةٌ, (Sb, M, K,) the last of which is of weakest authority, because of a rare measure, whereof it has been said that there are only four examples: (TA:) in all of them the ن is said by some to be radical; but others, with more reason, hold it to be augmentative: (MF:) Sb says that it is augmentative: (S:) A species of locust, (S, K,) well known: (K:) or the male locust: or small locust: or, accord. to Seer, i. q. صَدَى [a kind of cricket], that creeps by night, and hops and flies: [but see صَدَى:] or, accord. to the M, it is smaller than the صَدَى, and is found in the deserts: pl. جَدَابِيٌّ. (TA.) جَدَابِيٌّ [i. e. صَرَّ الْجَدْبِ The creaked] is a saying of the Arabs, used as a proverb; alluding to a difficult affair by which a person is troubled in mind; originating from the fact that the جَدْبُ, when its feet are scorched by the heated ground, does not keep them steadily upon it, and a creaking sound is consequently heard, produced by its legs. (TA.) — أَمْرٌ جَدْبِيٌّ The sand; because the locust [or جَدْبُ] deposits its eggs therein: and the walker therein falls into evil [or encounters difficulty]. (TA.) — [Hence it signifies also] Misfortune: (S, M, K:) and

perfidy, or faithlessness, or treachery: (M, K:) and wrong, or injury: (S, M, K:) and evil conduct, or ill treatment. (S.) You say, وَقَعَ فَلَانٌ فِي جَدْبٍ Such a one fell into misfortune: or into perfidy. (TA.) And أَمْرٌ جَدْبِيٌّ They suffered wrong, or injury. (AZ, S, K.) And وَقَعَ الْقَوْمُ بِأَمْرٍ جَدْبِيٍّ The people, or company of men, committed wrong, or injury, and slew him who was not a slayer: (TA:) [as though they came with violence upon sand in which eggs of the جَدْبُ were deposited, and so destroyed the eggs, which had occasioned them no harm.] And رَكِبَ أَمْرٌ جَدْبِيٌّ He committed wrong, or injury. (TA.)

جَدْبٌ i. q. جَدْبِيٌّ as syn. with جَدْبِيٌّ: fem. جَدْبَةٌ. Hence, فَلَاةٌ جَدْبَةٌ: see جَدْبٌ. — [Hence also,] سَنَةٌ جَدْبَةٌ A year of much snow. (L in art. شَبَّ.) — أَجْدَبُ is [also] said in the M to be [used as] a subst. applied to what is termed مُجْدَبٌ [i. e. as syn. with the latter word used as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant; app. meaning A place, or the like, affected with drought, &c.]. (TA.) — [Also, as a comparative and superlative epithet, meaning More, and most, affected with drought, &c.; contr. of أَخْصَبُ.]

وَكَانَتْ فِيهِ أَجَادِبُ, in a trad., where it is said, أَجَادِبُ أَجَادِبُ, (K, TA,) or أَجَادِبُ أَجَادِبُ, (TA,) [And there were in it أَجَادِبُ that retained the water], is said to be pl. of أَجْدَبُ, which is pl. of جَدْبٌ, (K, TA,) like as أَكَابُ is pl. of أَكْلَبُ, which is pl. of كَلْبٌ; (TA:) and signifies hard parts of the ground, that retain water, and do not imbibe it quickly; or, as some say, land having no plants or herbage, from جَدْبٌ meaning "drought" &c.: the word is thus written in the two Ṣaḥiḥs, of El-Bukhārī and Muslim: (IAth, TA:) but some say that it is an anomalous pl. of جَدْبٌ, like as مَحَابِنُ is of حَسَنٌ: and there are other readings; namely, أَجَادِبُ and أَحَادِبُ and أَحَاذِبُ, pl. of إِحَادَةٌ, and إِحَادَاتُ, pl. of إِحَادَةٌ. (MF, TA.)

جَدْبِيٌّ, and its fem., with ة: see جَدْبٌ.

مَجْدَابٌ Land scarcely ever, or never, abundant in herbage, or in the goods, conveniences, or comforts, of life; scarcely ever, or never, fruitful, or plentiful. (K.)

جَدْبِيٌّ: see جَدْبٌ.

جدث

جَدَثَ He made, or prepared, a جَدَثٌ, i. e., a grave, or sepulchre; or did so for himself. (S, K, TA.)

أَجْدَثُ A grave; a sepulchre; pl. أَجْدَاثُ (S, Mṣb, K) and أَجْدَثُ; (S, K;) of which latter, J cites an ex., but in this instance it is the proper name of a place. (TA.) It is of the dial. of Tihāmeḥ: the people of Nejd say جَدَثٌ: (Mṣb:) or [as some say] the ف in the latter is a substitute for the ث in the former; for أَجْدَاثُ is used as a