And said of a chameleon, It became erect; as also استجذل (TA.) You say also, استجذل (TA.) You say also, أَتُ يُستُجُذُلُ إِلَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الل

4. اجذله He made him joyful, glad, or happy. (Ş, Ķ.)

8 : sec 1.

10: see 1, in two places.

see what next follows, in two places.

(Ṣ, K) and جُذُلُ (K) The trunk, stem, stump, or lower part, (أصل,) of a tree &c., after the branch or the like has gone; pl. [of pauc.] and أَجْذَالٌ and [of mult.] أَجْذَالُ جُدُولَةٌ (TA:) جَدُولَةً or a large trunk, or lower portion, of a tree; (Ṣ,* Ķ;) pl. أُجْذَالُ: (Ṣ:) and a brunch, or piece of wood, like the fruit-stalk of the raceme of a palm-tree. (K.) [Hence,] عاد إلى جُذَله ال [or جذله] † He returned to his original state, or condition. (TA.) __ Also, the former, A post, or piece of wood, that is set up (S, K) in the place where camels lie down, at their watering-place, (S,) for the mangy camels to rub themselves against it. (S, K.*) Hence, (S, K,) the saying of El-أَنَا جُذَيْلُهَا * الْهُحَكُّكُ (S,) Hobáb Ibn-El-Mundhir, † [I am their much-rubbed little rubbing-post, and their propped little palm-tree loaded with fruit, or their honoured little palmtree &c.: see art. رجب]: (S,* K,* TA:) i. e., I am of those by means of whose counsel, or advice, people seek relief, like as the mangy camels seek relief from their mange by rubbing themselves against the post above mentioned, (TA,) and one having a family that will aid and defend me : (TA in art. رجب :) the dim. is here used for the purpose of aggrandizement. (K. [See also art. كمو جذل (And hence, (TA,) مو جذل IIe is a gentle manager of cattle : (S,* K,* TA:) likened to the جذل that is set up. (TA.) (app. صَاحِبُهُ , i. c., إِنَّهُ جِنْدُلُ رِهَانِ , [app. meaning, + Verily he is one who is constantly engaged in contending for stakes, or wagers; being here an inf. n. of راهن; not a pl. of زهن; for if it were the latter, the explanation would be [olen]. (K.) _ A small quantum of property, or a small number of cattle; (K;) as though it were the original stock thereof. (TA.) _ The summit, or head, of a mountain; and a prominent portion thereof: pl. أَجْذَال (K.) - The side of a sandal. (K.)

see what next follows.

in copies of the K with tenween, but correctly without tenween, for the fem. is ﴿اَجُنُلُانُ ﴿ Joyful, glad, or happy; (S, K;) as also ﴿ جَنَلُ وَ مَا لَكُ وَاللَّهُ مَا لَكُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ مِنْكُونَ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَال

, q. v. جَذُلٌ dim. of جُدَيْلُ

إَجُذُلُ [part. n. of جَاذِلُ] † Erect, in his place, not moving therefrom; likened to the جنوب that is set up in the place where camels lie down, at their watering-place, for the mangy camels to rub themselves against it. (S.) You say, ابت جاذلًا * He slept [during the night] erect, without commotion, upon the back of his beast. (TA.) = See also

حذم

1. جُذُمُهُ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ,) aor. - (Mṣb, Ķ, TA) and 2 also, (accord. to some copies of the K,) inf. n. جدم, (S, Msb, K,) He cut it off; (S, Msh, K;) and so مجدّم : (K:) or جدّمه signifies he cut off many things; or cut off much, or frequently : and جذم signifies also the cutting off quickly. (TA.) [It is like خنمه You say, جذم يده, (Msb, K,) aor. - , inf. n. as above, (Msb,) He cut off, or amputated, his arm, or hand; (Mab, K;) as also اجذمها الجار, (K,) inf. n. جَذَمَ فَلَانَ حَبْلَ وَصَالِهِ [Hence,] __(TA.) . إجَذَامَ Such a one severed the bond of his union; as also جُذَبُه (TA.) جُذَم (S, Msb,) aor. -, (Msb,) inf. n. جذم, He (a man) had his arm, or hand, cut off, or amputated; was mained of it. (S, Msb.) You say, مَا الَّذِي أُجْذَمَهُ * حَتَّى [What is it that has maimed him of his arm, or hand, so that he has become maimed of it?]. (TA.) __ And جُذَمَت اليَدُ , aor. - , (Mşb, K,) inf. n. جذم, (Msb,) The arm, or hand, was cut off, or amputated. (Msb, K.) = جذم He (a man, S, Msb) was, or became, affected, or smitten, with the disease termed جذام. (S, Mgh, Msb, K.)

2: see 1.

4: see 1, in two places. إَجَذَاهُ اللهِ also signifies The being quick in pace, or going. (Lth, TA.) You say, اجذم في سَيْره, (Ṣ,) or اجذم السَّيْر، (Ḳ,) He (a cumel, Ṣ) hastened, or was quick, in his pace, or going. (Ṣ, Ḳ.) And اجذم said of a horse, (Lḥ, Ḳ,) and the like, of such as run, (Lḥ, TA,) He ran vehemently. (Lḥ, Ḳ.) اجذم عن الشَّى اللهُ He abstained, or desisted, from the thing. (Ṣ, 阡.) اجذم عَلَيْه He decided, determined, or resolved, upon it. (Ḳ.)

5 : see 7.

7. انجذر It was, or became, cut off; (Ṣ, Ķ;) as also تجذر (Ķ:) [or the latter is said of a number of things; or implies muchness, or frequency:] the two verbs are syn. [respectively] with انقطع and تقطع (TA.) _ [Hence] you say, انجذر عَنِ الرَّعُب + He was, or became, cut off from the company of riders upon camels. (TA.) And En-Nábighah says,

* صَدَّتْ سُلَيْمَى وَأَمْسَى حَبُلُهَا ٱنْجَذَمَا * [Suleymà has turned away, and the bond of her union with me has become severed]. (S.)

see the next paragraph. — Also A cessation of the supply of corn or other provision.

(TA.) = A rope cut off, or severed. (TA.) —
A man whose extremities have fallen off in pieces,
piece after piece, in consequence of the disease
termed مُذَاهِ. (TA; but in this last sense, the
word is there written without any syll. signs.)

rhe root, source, origin, or original, or the fundamental or essential or principal part, syn. اصلی (S, Msb, K,) of a thing, (S, Msb, TA,) whatever that thing be; (TA;) as also بَعْنُهُ: (S, K:) pl. [of pauc.] اَجْنُاهُ and [of mult.] مَثُنُوهُ (K.) — The family of a people; their hinsfolk: whence the saying, in a trad. مَثُنُوهُ [There was not a man of Kureysh but he had hinsfolk in Mekkeh]. (TA.) [And app. The main stock from which tribes are derived: for,] accord. to some, it ranks before مُعْنُهُ (TA voce مُعْنُهُ) — The places [or place] of growth of the teeth. (TA.) A poet says, (S,) namely, El-Hárith Ibn-Waaleh, (TA,)

ا اَلْآنَ لَهَا ٱبْيَضَ مَسْرُبَتِى وَعَضِفْتُ مِنْ نَابِى عَلَى جِذُمِ

(S, TA,) [Now, when the hair in the middle of my bosom, extending downwards to my navel, has become white, and I have bitten upon the place of growth of my canine tooth]: i. e., I have become old, and eaten upon the مند of my ناب (TA.) — The lower, or lowest, part, or the foundation, of a wall: (Mgh from a trad.:) or the remains thereof: or a portion thereof. (TA.) — See also مَدْمَةُ

مَدْمُ Quich ; swift. (K.)

The place of the arm, or hand, where it is cut off, or amputated; as also * جَذْمَةُ (K.)

The defect, or deficiency, of him who has had his arm, or hand, amputated, or who has lost the end-joints of his fingers: so accord. to the copies of the K: but in the L, the defect, or deficiency [resulting] from the amputation of the arm or hand (من الإجدام). (TA.) المن ألم المنت لله جدمة with damm, meaning [I heard him not utter] a mord, is not of established authority. (ISd, TA.)

A piece cut off (Ṣ, Ķ) of a rope &c., (Ṣ,) or of a thing of which the extremity has been cut off, the lower, or principal, part remaining; (Ķ;) as also عند. (TA.) — A whip: (Ṣ, Ķ:) because it becomes cut by that which is beaten with it. (TA.) — The part of a whip of which the slender extremity has become much cut [by use], the lower, or principal, part remaining; pl. عند. (L, TA:) or the remaining part of a whip; its lower, or principal, portion. (Aṣ, TA.) — A thich piece of wood, having fire at the end of it or not; [i. e. a brand, or fire-brand;] like company of men [as though cut off from others]. (TA.)

مَذُوَهُ: see مَذُهُ. _ Also The uppermost pith of the palm-tree; which is the best; (K;) like مُذَبُهُ. (TA.) _ And Dates that come forth upon one base. (TA.)