

(S,) inf. n. جَلَجَلَةٌ, (K,) He put it (a thing, S) in motion (S, K) with his hand. (S.) And جَلَجَلَ (الميسر) He (a player at the game called القِدَاع) moved about [or shuffled] the gaming-arrows. (TA.)—He mixed it. (K.)—He twisted it vehemently, or strongly; namely, the string of a bow or the like. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.)

R. Q. 2. تَجَلَجَلَ It was, or became, in a state of motion; or was put in motion. (K.)—It was, or became, agitated in the mind. (K,* TA.)—He sank into the ground. (S, K.) It sank, or became depressed; syn. تَضَعَّعَ. (K.) One says, تَجَلَجَلَتْ قَوَاعِدُ الْبَيْتِ The foundations of the house sank, or became depressed; syn. تَضَعَّعَتْ. (S.)

جَلُّ The sail of a ship: pl. جُلُولٌ. (S, K.) = See also جَلُّ in two places: = and جَلٌّ = and جَلِيلٌ. — Also Contemptible, mean, or paltry: thus bearing two contr. significations. (K.)

جَلٌّ The greater, main, principal, or chief, part of a thing; the most thereof; the main, gross, mass, or bulk, of it; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also جَلَلٌ. (K.) You say, أَخَذَ جَلَّهُ (K, TA) and جَلَلَهُ (S, Sgh, K) [He took the greater part of it]. = A horse-cloth, or covering (Mṣb, K) of a horse or similar beast, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) for protection (Mṣb, K) from the cold; (Mṣb;) as also جَلٌّ: (K:) [in Persian جَل: pl. [of mult.] أَجَلَلٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and [of pauc.] جَلَلٌ (Mṣb, K,) and أَجَلَّةٌ is pl. of جَلَلٌ. (S, TA.) — The cover of, or a thing with which one covers, a book, or volume; which latter is hence called مَجَلَّةٌ. (Er-Rághib in TA; but, in this sense, written without any vowel-sign.) = The place of the pitching and constructing of a tent or house. (K.) = Also, (S, K,) and جَلٌّ, (K,) The rose, (AHn, S, K,) the white and the red and the yellow; (AHn, K;) plentiful in the countries of the Arabs, both cultivated and wild: (AHn, TA:) a Persian word, arabicized; (AHn,* S, Sgh;) from كَلٌّ: (Sgh, TA:) and the jasmine: n. un. with ة. (K.) = See also جَلٌّ = and جَلَلٌ.

جَلٌّ see جَلِيلٌ, in six places. = Also The stalks of seed-produce [or corn] when it has been reaped; (S, O, Mgh, K;) as also جَلٌّ and جَلٌّ: (K:) when it has been removed to the place where the grain is trodden out, and has been trodden, and cut by means of the مَدْوَسُ, it is called تَبْنٌ. (AHn, Mgh.) And, by amplification, applied to The stalks remaining upon the field after the reaping. (Mgh in the present art. and in art. حَصَد.)

جَلَّةٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and جَلَّةٌ and جَلَّةٌ (K,) the second whereof is that which is most known [in the present day], and next the first [which seems to be the most chaste], (TA,) Camels', or sheep's, or goats', or similar, dung; syn. بَعْرٌ: (S, K:) or a single lump thereof: (Mgh, Mṣb, K:) or such as has not been broken. (K.) [Commonly applied in the present day to Such dung kneaded with chopped straw and formed into

round flat cakes, which are dried in the sun, for fuel.] You say, إِنَّ بَنِي فُلَانٍ وَقُودُهُمُ الْجَلَّةُ [Verily the sons of such a one, their fuel is the dung of camels or sheep &c.]. (S.) — Also (metonymically, Mgh) applied to Human ordure. (Mgh, Mṣb.)

جَلَّةٌ A large [receptacle made of palm-leaves woven together, such as is called] قَفَّةٌ, for dates; (K;) a receptacle (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) for dates, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) made of palm-leaves; (K;) [a thing made of palm-leaves woven together, generally used as a receptacle for dates, but also employed for other purposes, as, for instance, to lay upon the mouth of a watering-trough, where the water is poured in, by way of protection; see إِزَاءُ:] pl. جَلَلٌ (Mgh, Mṣb, K) and جَلَلٌ.

(K.) = See also جَلَّةٌ. جَلَّةٌ: see جَلَّةٌ: = and جَلِيلٌ; of which it is in most instances a pl.

جَلَلٌ A great, momentous, or formidable, thing, affair, matter, case, or event; as also جَلِيٌّ (S, K, TA) and جَلَلَةٌ: (TA:) or جَلِيٌّ [as also جَلَلٌ and جَلَلَةٌ] signifies a hard, difficult, severe, or distressing, and a great, momentous, or formidable, thing, or affair, &c.: (Mṣb:) pl. [of جَلَلٌ] جَلَلٌ; (TA;) and of جَلِيٌّ, جَلَلٌ. (S, K.) El-Háarith Ibn-Waalch says,

قَوْمِي هُمُ قَتَلُوا أُمَيْرَ أَخِي
فَإِذَا رَمَيْتُ يُصِيبُنِي سَهْمِي
فَلَيْتَنُ عَفَوْتُ لِأَعْفُونَ جَلَلًا
وَلَيْتَنُ سَطَوْتُ لِأَوْهَتِنُ عَظْمِي

[My people, they have slain, O Umeymeh, (أُمَيْرٌ being apocopated, for أُمَيْرَةٌ,) my brother; so, if I shoot, my arrow will strike me; and verily, if I forgive, I shall indeed forgive a great thing; but verily, if I assault, I shall indeed weaken my bone: see Ham p. 97]. (S.) And Beshámeh Ibn-Hazn says,

وَإِنْ دَعَوْتُ إِلَى جَلِيٍّ وَمَكْرَمَةٍ
يَوْمًا سَرَاءَ كِرَامِ النَّاسِ فَادْعِينَا

[And if thou invite to a great affair, and a generous act, any day, manly and noble persons, the generous of mankind, invite us]: (TA:) or جَلِيٌّ is here an inf. n. in the place of جَلَلٌ and جَلَلَةٌ, like رُجَعِي &c. (Ham p. 218.) — Also, i. e., جَلَلٌ, A small, (K,) an easy, or a mean, paltry, or contemptible, thing, affair, matter, case, or event: (S, K, TA:) thus bearing two contr. significations. (S, K.) Imra-el-Kays says, on the occasion of his father's having been slain,

بَقِيتُ بَنِي أَسَدٍ رَبِّهِمْ * أَلَّا كُلُّ شَيْءٍ سِوَاهُ جَلَلٌ

meaning [By Benoo-Asad's slaying their lord: now surely everything beside it is] a mean, paltry, or small, matter. (S,* TA.) — فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ جَلَلِكَ I did that on account of thee, for thy sake, or because of thee; syn. مِنْ أَجْلِكَ; (S, K,*) as also مِنْ جَلَلِكَ, (K,) and مِنْ جَلَلِكَ, (S, K,*)

من أَجْلِ and من إِجْلَالِكَ and من تَجَلَّتِكَ and مِنْ أَجْلَالِكَ. (K.) Jemeel says,

رَسْمٌ دَارٍ وَقَفْتُ فِي طَلْبِهِ *
كِدْتُ أَقْضَى الْغَدَاةَ مِنْ جَلَلِهِ *

meaning [The remains marking the site of a house, I paused at the relic thereof that was still standing: I almost died, in the early morning,] on account of it (مِنْ أَجْلِهِ), or, as some say, because of its greatness in my eye. (S.) = Accord. to Zj, جَلَلٌ is a particle syn. with نَعْرٌ. (Mughnee.)

جَلَلٌ an inf. n. of جَلٌّ. (K, TA.) — [Hence,] جَلَلٌ: فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ جَلَلِكَ see جَلَلٌ.

جَلَلٌ: see جَلٌّ, in two places: — also, and its fem., with ة, see جَلِيلٌ, in three places: — and see جَلَلٌ.

جَلَلٌ The deck, or part resembling a roof, of a ship: a sing. word. (Mgh.) — [See جَلٌّ and جَلَّةٌ, of each of which it is a pl.]

جَلِيلٌ, in its primary acceptation, signifies Thick, gross, coarse, rough, rugged, rude, big, or bulky; applied to a material substance; (Er-Rághib, TA;) opposed to دَقِيقٌ; (S, Er-Rághib, TA;) as also جَلٌّ, (S,) opposed to دِقٌّ: (S, K:) [and then,] great; (Mṣb, K;) as also جَلٌّ and جَلٌّ (K) and جَلَلٌ, (S, K,) which is also explained as signifying large, big, bulky, or large in body, (K,) and جَلَلٌ: fem. جَلِيلَةٌ and جَلَلَةٌ: (K:) [also] great in respect of estimation, rank, or dignity: (S, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَجَلَلَةٌ and جَلَّةٌ and [of mult.] أَجَلَلَةٌ. (TA.) You say, دَقِيقٌ وَلَا جَلِيلٌ, i. e., مَا لَهُ دِقٌّ وَلَا جَلٌّ [He has neither slender, or fine, or small, nor thick, or gross, or coarse, &c., or great]. (S.) And جَلٌّ شَجَرٌ جَلٌّ [Large trees; or trees as] opposed to شَجَرٌ دِقٌّ [or shrubs, or bushes]. (Lth, Mgh in art. بَقَل.) And حُلٌّ جَلٌّ Thick, or coarse, [garments, or dresses, of the kind called] حُلٌّ; opposed to دِقٌّ: (Mgh in art. دِق:) or the things termed جَلٌّ, of commodities, are carpets, and [the garments called] أَكْسِيَّةٌ [pl. of كَسَاءُ], and the like; (K;) contr. of دِقٌّ; such as the [cloth called] حُلٌّ, and the mat, and the like. (TA.) And جَلَلَةٌ signifies A great she-camel; (S, K;) big-bodied. (TA.) You say also, طَحَنًا جَلِيلًا [He ground it coarsely]. (S in art. جَش.) الجَلِيلُ, meaning The great in dignity, is not applied peculiarly to God: when it is applied to Him, it is because of his creating the great things that are indicative of Him, or because He is too great to be comprehended within limits or to be perceived by the senses. (Er-Rághib, TA.) And قَوْمٌ جَلَّةٌ means A great people; lords, chiefs, or people of rank or quality; (K;) a good people; (TA;) a people of eminence, nobility, dignity, or high rank. (K.) — Also Old, or advanced in age, and firm, or sound, in judgment: —