

(Id p. 15:) pl. of the second, جَوَابٍ; as in the phrase جَوَابُ الْقَدْرِ + [the drawing, or procuring, causes of destiny]: (L, TA:) pl. of the third, مَجَالِبٍ. (Har p. 430.) You say, كَلِمَةٌ قَضَاءُ جَالِبٍ; [For every decree of fate there is a drawing, or procuring, cause; and for every flow of milk there is a milker]. (A, TA.) And [hence] the pl. جَوَابٍ signifies + Calamities, misfortunes, evil accidents, adversities, or difficulties. (TA.) See an ex. in the first paragraph, near the beginning. — جَوَابٌ and قُرُوحٌ جَوَابٍ Wounds, or ulcers, healing, or becoming covered with skin in healing. (As, TA.)

جَالِبَةٌ: see the paragraph next preceding.

مُجَلَّبٌ A person who puts an amulet into a case of skin: after which it is sewed upon [the headstall, or some other part of the trappings, of] a horse. (TA.)

جَالِبٌ: see مَجَلِبَةٌ.

مُجَلَّبٌ, applied to thunder, (K,) and to rain, (TA,) Boisterous. (K, TA.) — مَجَلِبَةٌ: see جَلَابَةٌ.

يَنْجَلِبُ A خَرَزَةٌ [i. e. bead, or gem, or similar stone] (T, K, TA) used by the Arabs of the desert, (T, TA,) [or by the women of the desert, as a charm,] for captivating, or fascinating, men; (K, TA;) or for bringing back after flight; (T, K;) or for procuring affection after hatred: (T, TA:) Az mentions it as a quadrilateral-radical word. (TA.) The Arab women used to say,

* أَخَذْتُهُ بِالْيَنْجَلِبِ * فَلَا يَرُومُ وَلَا يَغِبُ *
* وَلَا يَزُولُ عِنْدَ الطَّنْبِ *

[I have fascinated him with the yenzelib, and he shall not seek another, nor absent himself, nor cease to remain at the tent-ropes]. (Lh, TA.)

جلب

1. جَلِبَ, aor. جَلِبُ, inf. n. جَلِبُ, He (a man, S, L, &c.) was, or became, bald in the two sides of his head: (S, K:) or in the two sides of the fore part of his head: (Msb:) or in the fore part of his head: or a little more bald than he who is termed أَنْزَعُ. (L.) [See also جَلِبَ and أَجْلَبَ.] — جَلِبَتِ الْأَرْضُ, inf. n. as above, The herbage of the land was eaten; as also جَلِبَتِ. (TA.) And جَلِبَتِ الشَّجَرَةُ The branches of the tree were eaten, and it became reduced to its stem, or root. (AHn, TA.) — جَلِبَ الْمَالُ الشَّجَرُ, aor. جَلِبُ, (S, K,) inf. n. جَلِبُ; (S;) and جَلِبَهُ, inf. n. جَلِبُ; (TA;) The cattle ate the trees: or ate the upper parts thereof: (TA:) or fed upon the upper parts thereof, and peeled them. (S, K.) — See also 3.

2: see 1. — تَجَلِبُ [the inf. n.] signifies also The acting, or advancing, boldly, (K,) or very boldly: (S:) or being bold to do evil or mischief; and showing open enmity or hostility: (A:) and

acting with penetrating energy, vigour, or effectiveness, (S, K, TA,) in an affair: (TA:) and going, or journeying, vehemently: (TA:) and the assaulting, or attacking, (AZ, K, TA,) of a man, (AZ, TA,) and of an animal of prey. (K.) See also 3. You say, لَا تَجَلِبْ عَلَيْنَا يَا فَلَانُ [Be not bold to do evil or mischief, or to show open enmity or hostility, to us, O such a one]. (A.) And جَلِبْ فِي وَجْهِهِ تَجَلِبُ In his face is [apparent] boldness to do evil or mischief, and a show of open enmity or hostility. (A.) And جَلِبْ عَلَى الْقَوْمِ He charged, or made an assault or attack, upon the people or party. (AZ, TA.) And جَلِبْ تَجَلِبُ الذِّئْبِ [He assaulted with the assaulting of the wolf]. (A.) And جَلِبْ عَلَيْنَا He came upon us; or came down upon us and overcame us; or destroyed us; syn. أَتَى عَلَيْنَا. (Ish, TA.) And جَلِبْ فِي الْأَمْرِ He went at random, heedlessly, without any certain aim or object, or without consideration, in the affair; or pursued a headlong, or rash, course therein. (TA.)

3. مَجَالِحَةٌ [the inf. n.] signifies The acting openly with another in an affair: (As, K:) and the showing open enmity or hostility with another. (S, K.) You say, جَالِحْتُ الرَّجُلَ بِالْأَمْرِ I acted openly with the man in the affair. (S.) And جَالِحَنِي فَلَانٌ Such a one showed open enmity or hostility with me; as also جَلِبْ عَلَيَّ. (A.) — Also The contending with another for superiority in strength; syn. مُسَادَّةٌ (S) and مُكَالِحَةٌ. (S, K.) You say, جَالِحَنِي فَلَانٌ وَجَلِحَنِي [app. meaning Such a one contended with me for superiority in strength, and overcame me therein]. (TA.) — And i. q. مَكَابِرَةٌ [The contending with another for superiority in greatness; &c.]. (K.)

Q. Q. 1. جَلِمَحَ He shaved his head: (Fr, S, K:) the م is augmentative. (S.)

جَلِبَ Baldness in the two sides of the head: (S, K:) or in the two sides of the fore part of the head: (Msb:) it is more than أَنْزَعُ, and less than صَلَعُ, (S, Msb,) which is less than جَلَهُ: (Msb:) or baldness in the fore part of the head: or baldness that is a little more than what is termed أَنْزَعُ. (L.)

جَلِحَةٌ A part, or place, in which is baldness such as is termed جَلِبَ. (S, Msb.)

أَرْضٌ جَلِحَاءَةٌ Land that produces no herbage. (K.)

جَلَابٌ A torrent that carries away everything in its course. (S, K.)

جَلَوَانٌ Wide (K, TA) and bare, or open, (TA,) land. (K, TA.)

أَجْلَبَ: see جَلِبَ.

جَوَالِحٌ (TA) and جَوَالِحُ (S, K) [the latter being pl. of the former] What flies about in successive portions from the heads of reeds and papyrus-plants (S, K, TA) and other plants, in the wind, (TA,) resembling cotton; (S, TA;) and spiders'

webs so flying about. (TA.) And the latter, Flakes of snow falling quickly and continuously. (TA.)

أَجْلَبَ A man bald in the two sides of his head: (S:) or in the two sides of the fore part of his head: (Msb:) or in the fore part of his head: (Mgh, L:) or a little more bald than he who is termed أَنْزَعُ: (L:) it signifies more than أَنْزَعُ, and less than أَجْلَى and أَجْلَهُ: (Mgh:) when a man is bald in the sides of his forehead, he is termed أَنْزَعُ; when the baldness is a little more, and when it extends to the half, or the like, أَجْلَبَ; and then, أَجْلَهُ: (A'Obeid, TA:) the fem. is جَلِحَاءَةٌ: and the pl. جَلِبَ (L, Msb) and جَلِحَانٌ. (L.) — † Having no horn; applied to a bull and a he-goat: (A:) and in this sense the fem. is applied to a ewe (T, M, Msb) or she-goat, (T, M, A, Msb,) and to a cow: (T, M, A:) and in like manner [the pl.] جَلِبَ is applied to cows or bulls having no horns; (S, TA;) erroneously said in the K to be جَلِبَ, like سَكْرٌ. (TA.) —

+ A [woman's camel-vehicle of the kind called] هَوْدَجٌ that has not a high head or top: (Ibn-Kulthoom, IJ, S, K:) or without a top: (T:) or one that is of a square form: (As, IJ:) pl. أَجْلَابُ, (S, IJ,) like as أَعْرَالٌ is pl. of أَعْرَلٌ; a very rare form of pl. of a sing. of the measure أَفْعَلٌ. (IJ.) — † A flat roof not surrounded by a wall or anything else to prevent persons' falling from it. (IAth, K.) — قَرْيَةٌ جَلِحَاءَةٌ † A town having no fortress: (A, TA:) pl. قُرَى جَلِبَ: the fortresses being likened to horns. (TA.) — أَكْثَةٌ جَلِحَاءَةٌ + [A hill] not having a pointed summit. (TA.) And هَضْبَةٌ جَلِحَاءَةٌ + [A] smooth [hill]. (A.) — أَضْحَةٌ جَلِحَاءَةٌ + A land in which are no trees. (TA.) — يَوْمٌ أَجْلَبُ † A hard, distressing, or calamitous, day; as also أَضْلَعُ. (A, TA.)

أَجْلَبَ: see أَجْلَبَ.

أَجْلَبُ A plant of which the upper parts have been eaten. (TA.)

مُجَلَّبٌ Eaten: (S, K:) eaten until nothing of it is left: (S:) herbage so eaten. (TA.)

مُجَلَّبٌ A man (S) who eats much; a great eater; voracious. (S, K.) — See also مَجْلَابٌ. — سَنَةٌ مُجَلَّبَةٌ A year of drought, barrenness, or dearth. (TA.) = Insolent and audacious. (L.) You say, فَلَانٌ وَقِحٌ مُجَلَّبٌ [Such a one is impudent, insolent, and audacious]. (A, TA.) — A bold wolf. (TA.)

مَجْلَابٌ A she-camel (S) that bears with hardness a severe year, preserving her milk; (S, K;) as also مُجَلَّبَةٌ. (L.) — See also مَجْلَابٌ.

مَجْلُوعٌ A tree having the head, or upper part, eaten. (L.) — A plant, or tree, that has been eaten and has grown again. (TA.)

مُكَابِرٌ i. q. مَكَابِرٌ [Contending with another for superiority in greatness; &c.: see its verb, 3]. (S.) — The lion. (K.) — A she-camel that yields