

some moisture: (S, K:) if it has dried entirely, you say of it, قَدْ قَفَّ: (S:) the verb is originally جَفَّ; the medial ف being changed into ج: it is like تَبَشَّش, originally تَبَشَّس. (Lth, S.)

جَفَّ: see جَفَّة.

جَفَّ The spathe of the palm-tree; the envelope of the طَلْع; (AA, A'Obeyd, S, K;) as also جَبَّ; (AA, TA;) or [in other words] the قَيْعَاء of the طلع; (K;) i. e., the envelope that is with the وبيع; (Lth, K:) or, as some say, the envelope of the طلع when it has become dry: (TA:) pl. جَفُوف. (A'Obeyd, TA.) [See جَبَّ.] — A receptacle such as is termed وَعَاء that is not to be tied round at its mouth. (K, TA.) — An old, worn-out water-skin or milk-skin, of which half is cut off and made into a bucket: (S, K:) and sometimes it is made of the lower part of a palm-tree hollowed out: (Lth, S, K:*) or a thing that is hollowed out in (في [probably a mistranscription for من, i. e. of]) the trunks of palm-trees: (A'Obeyd, TA:) or a worn-out milk-skin or butter-skin: (IAqr, TA:) or a water-skin, or milk-skin, of which part is cut off at the fore legs, and in which the beverage called نَيْبَد is prepared: (Kt, TA:) or the lower half of a water-skin or milk-skin, made into a bucket: (IDrd, TA:) or a thing of camel's skin, like a vessel, or like a bucket, in which the rain-water is taken, holding half the quantity of a water-skin or the like. (TA.) — † An old man; (K;) as being likened to an old, worn-out water-skin or milk-skin: mentioned in the L from El-Hejeree, and by Sgh from Ibn-'Abbád. (TA.) — Anything hollow, such as has something within it, like the nut, and the مَعْدَةَ [or fruit of the تَنْضَب, &c.: in the CK, the مَعْدَةَ]. (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA.) — The body, or substance, (شَخْص,) of a thing. (TA.) — An obstruction that one sees between him and the kiblah. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.) — He is a good manager of cattle, (K,) acquainted with the art of pasturing them, and of collecting them at their proper time in the place of pasture. (TA.) — See also what next follows.

جَفَّة (S, K) and جَفَّة (Sgh, K,) but the latter is rare, (Sgh,) and جَفَّ (S, K) and جَفَّ (K,) A company of men or people; a collective body thereof: (Ks, S, K:) or a great number (K) thereof. (TA.) You say, دُعِيتُ فِي جَفَّةِ النَّاسِ [I was summoned, or invited, among the collective body of people]. (S.) And جَاؤُوا جَفَّةً وَاحِدَةً (S, K) They came in one collective body. (K.) لَا نَفْلَ (K.) فِي غَنِيمَةٍ حَتَّى تُقَسَّرَ جَفَّةً (K,) means [There shall be no gift of spoil] until it is divided altogether: (S, Mgh, K:) a saying of Ibn-'Abbás: (S, Mgh:) accord. to one reading, عَلَى جَفَّتِهِ, i. e., [until it is divided] among the collective body of the army first. (K. [Golius (here copied by Freytag) appears to have read, وَلَا تَقْلُ فِي غَنِيمَةٍ; and hence to have said, of جَفَّةً, erroneously, "de pecore non dicitur nisi totus grex sit."])

جَفَّة: see what next precedes, in three places. — Also A great دَلْو [or bucket]. (K.)

جَفَّأ What is dry of a thing that one has dried. (K.) You say, اَعْرَضَ جَفَّأَهُ مِنْ رَطْبِهِ [Put thou apart what is dry thereof from what is fresh and moist thereof]. (TA.)

جَفَّيْفٌ Dry herbs or herbage: (S, K:) or dry leguminous plants or herbs, of the kind that are eaten without being cooked: (TA:) or of this kind and of such as are thick and inclining to bitterness; as also قَفِيفٌ: (TA in art. قف:) or, as some say, مَا ضَمِنَتْ مِنَ الرِّيحِ. (TA in the present art. [But what this means I know not; the verb being evidently mistranscribed.]

جَفَّافَةٌ What has become scattered, or strewed, of dry herbage (حَشِيش) and of [the kind of trefoil called] قَتَّ (S, K, TA,) and the like. (TA.)

تَجَفَّأ A thing, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) i. e. a kind of armour, (IAth, K,) [a cataphract,] with which a horse is clad, (S, IAth, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) in war, in the manner of a coat of mail, (Mgh, Mṣb,) to defend him from being wounded; (IAth;) and sometimes worn by a man, to defend him in war: (K:) of the measure تَفْعَالٌ (Mgh, Mṣb,) the ت being augmentative, (Aboo-'Alee the Grammarian, S, IJ,) to render the word quasi-coordinate to the class of قَرطاس; (IJ;) from جَفَّ, because of its hardness and toughness: (Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. تَجَفَّيفٌ. (S, Mgh, Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., اَعَدَّ لِلْفَقْرِ تَجَفَّافًا; and one says, اَلَيْسَ لِلْفَقْرِ تَجَفَّافًا; [both] meaning, † Make thou preparation for poverty. (TA.)

مُتَجَفَّفٌ Having a تَجَفَّاف upon his horse. (Mgh.)

جَفَا

جَفَا (S, K,) aor. جَفَا, (K,) inf. n. جَفَف, (S,) It (a valley [flowing with water]) cast forth froth, or foam, (S, K,) and particles of rubbish or refuse; (S;) as also اجفأ (K;) but this latter is said in the O to be of weak authority. (TA.) And جَفَّاتِ الْقَدْرُ, and اجفأت, The cooking-pot cast forth its froth, or foam, (S, K,) in boiling: (S:) or جَفَّاتِ بِزَبَدِهَا it cast forth its froth, or foam: (Ham p. 132:) originally جَفَّت and اجفأت, without ة. (Er-Rághib, TA in art. جفو.) جَفَا الْغُثَاءَ عَنِ الْوَادِي (K,) or جَفَا الْوَادِي (IAqr, O,) He (a man, IAqr, O) swept off the scum and rubbish of the valley [after it had flowed, or while it was flowing, with water]. (IAqr, O, K.) And جَفَا الْقَدْرَ He cleared off the froth, or foam, of the cooking-pot. (K, TA.) — Also جَفَا الْقَدْرَ (S, Z in the Fáik, TA,) inf. n. as above; (S, TA;) and اجفأها; (Z ubi suprâ, TA;) but the former is that which is commonly known; (ISd, TA;) the latter is rare; (IAth, TA;) or the latter should not be said, though it occurs in a trad., (S, TA,*) accord. to one relation; (TA;) He turned the cooking-pot upside-down, or inclined it, (S, Z ubi suprâ, TA,) and poured out what was in it: (S:) or he emptied

the cooking-pot, and turned it upside-down: (TA:) and جَفَا الْبُرْمَةَ فِي الْقَصَّةِ He turned the cooking-pot upside-down upon the bowl. (K.) — جَفَّأَهُ (S, K,) [like حَفَّأَهُ,] and جَفَّأَهُ بِه الْأَرْضَ (TA,) He threw him down, or prostrated him, on the ground; (S, K, TA;) namely, a man: (S:) and به اجفأ [signifies the same; or] he threw him, or it, (K, TA,) on the ground. (TA.) — See also 8.

4: see 1, in four places.

8. اجتفأ He pulled, or plucked, up, or out, or he uprooted, (S, K,) and threw down, or away, a thing, (S,) or plants, or herbs, such as are termed بَقْل (K,) and trees; (TA;) [but see اجتفى;] as also جَفَّأ (K,) aor. and inf. n. as above: (TA:) [or] both signify he cut a plant, or herb. (IAqr, Nh.)

جَفَّأ What is cast forth [of froth, or foam, and particles of rubbish or refuse, (see 1,)] by a torrent: (ISk, S:) the froth, or foam, cast forth by a valley [flowing with water]; and by a cooking-pot, (K, TA,) in boiling. (TA.) — Hence, as being likened to the froth, or foam, of the cooking-pot, of which no use is made, (Fr, TA,) i. q. بَاطِلٌ [meaning † A thing that is worthless, useless, or unprofitable]. (Fr, K, TA.) It is said in the Kur [xiii. 18], فَأَمَّا الزَّبَدُ فَيَذْهَبُ جَفَّأً, meaning بَاطِلًا [i. e. † Now as to the froth, or scum, it passeth away as a thing that is worthless, or useless, or unprofitable], (Fr, S, Jel, TA,) and thrown away. (Jel.) You say also, ذَهَبَ الزَّبَدُ جَفَّأً, meaning [The froth, or scum, passed away] driven from its water. (TA.) — جَفَّأٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ, occurring in a trad., is explained by IAth as meaning † The first, or foremost, of the men or people (سَرْعَانُهُ): but Bkh and Muslim read (instead of جَفَّأً) أَخْفَاءُ, pl. of خَفِيفٌ. (TA.) — Also, [like جَفَّأِيَّة,] An empty ship. (O, K.)

جَفَر

1. جَفَرَ He, or it, became wide: (K:) or became inflated, or swollen. (A.) And جَفَرَ جَنْبَاهُ His (a kid's, S and Mṣb, or lamb's, Mṣb) sides became widened, or distended: (S, Mṣb:) and جَفَرَ جَنْبَاهُ [and اجفرو (K in art. هضر) his (a horse's) sides became inflated, or swollen. (A.) — He (a lamb, K, and a kid, TA) became what is termed جَفَر; as also تجفرو and استجفرو: (K:) and جَفَرَتْ and استجفرت she (a kid) became a جَفْرَة. (ISh, TA.) And † He (a boy) became what is termed جَفَر; as also تجفرو (TA) and استجفرو: (A:) and this last verb, he became large in the sides. (L.) — جَفَرَ (S, A) عَنِ الصَّرَابِ, (S,) or عَنِ الْإِبِلِ (A,) aor. جَفَرَ, (S,) inf. n. جَفُورٌ; (S, K;) and اجفرو; and اجفرو, inf. n. اجفار; and جَفَرَ, inf. n. تجفير; (K;) He (a stallion-camel) ceased, (S, K,) or abstained, (A,) from covering, (S, A, K,) and avoided it; having indulged in it so much that he was wearied; (S;) and his seminal fluid became little: (TA:) you say of a ram, رَوَّضَ (S, A,) not جَفَرَ. (S.) And