

جَرَبٌ (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and جَرَبٌ (A, Mgh, K) and جَرَبَانٌ or جَرَبَانٌ (K accord. to different copies) [Mangy, or scabby;] affected with what is termed جَرَبٌ: (S, A, Mṣb, K:) applied to a camel, (A, Mṣb,) and to a man: (S, A:) fem. (of the first, Mṣb) جَرَبَةٌ (A, Mṣb) and [of the second] جَرِبَةٌ: (A:) pl. (of the first, S, Mṣb) جَرَبٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K) and (of the first, S, Mgh, TA, or of the second, Mgh, or of the third agreeably with analogy, TA) جَرَبِيٌّ (S, Mgh, K) and [of the first] أَجْرَابٌ, which is like certain pls. of substantives, as أَجَادِلٌ and أَتَامِلٌ, (TA,) and (of the first contrary to rule, like عَجَافٌ and بَطَاحٌ and أَبْطَحٌ which are pls. of أَعْجَفٌ and أَبْطَحٌ and أَعْصَلٌ, Mṣb, or of the second, IB, K, or of جَرَبٌ, which is pl. of the first, S) جَرَابٌ: (S, IB, Mṣb, K:) this last occurs in the following verse [of 'Amr, or 'Omeyr, Ibn-El-Hobáb, or El-Khabbáb; these variations being in different copies of the K; but in the TA art. نَشْرٌ, and in a copy of the S in that art. and in the present one, 'Omeyr Ibn-El-Khabbáb]:

\* وَفِينَا وَإِنْ قِيلَ أَصْطَلَحْنَا تَصَاغُنْ \*  
\* كَمَا طَرَّ أَوْبَارُ الْجَرَابِ عَلَى النَّشْرِ \*

(S, K\*) Within us, though it be said that we have made peace, one with another, and we are on good terms outwardly, is mutual rancour: as the soft wool of the mangy camels (while disease lurks beneath, within them, TA) grows by reason of [eating] the نَشْرٌ [or herbage] that becomes green at the end of summer (in consequence of rain falling upon it, TA) and is injurious to animals that pasture upon it: (K, TA:) and it is said by IB, and in the K, that جَرَابٌ, here, is pl. of جَرَبٌ, not, as J says, of جَرَبٌ: but MF observes that فَعَالٌ is the pl. measure of several words of the measure فَعْلٌ, as دُهْنٌ and رُمَحٌ, and is even said by IHsh and Ibn-Málik and AḤei to be regularly applicable to sings. of this latter measure; whereas no grammarian nor Arabic scholar asserts that a word of the measure فَعْلٌ assumes فَعَالٌ as the measure of its pl. (TA.)—[Hence,] فَعَالٌ † A sword reddened by much rust, which cannot be removed from it unless with a file. (A.)—And أَرْضٌ جَرِبَةٌ † Land affected with drought: (S, A, Mṣb, K:\*) or salt land, affected with drought, and containing nothing. (ISd, TA.)—And الجَرِبَةُ † The sky; (S, M, A, K;) so called because of the stars (S, TA) and the milky way, (TA,) as though it were scabbed with stars; (S, IF, ISd;) its stars being likened to the marks of جَرَبٌ; (A;) like as the sea is called أَجْرَدٌ, and like as the sky is also called رَقِيعٌ because [as it were] patched with stars: (AAF, ISd:) or that tract of the sky in which the sun and moon revolve: (M, K:) or the lowest heaven: (AHeyth, TA:) and accord. to the M, جَرِبَةٌ [so in the TA, app. جَرِبَةٌ,] is applied as a determinate [proper] name to the sky. (TA.)—And جَرِبَةٌ † A beautiful girl; (IAqr, K;) so called because the women separate themselves from her,

seeing that their goodly qualities are rendered foul by comparison with hers. (IAqr, TA.)

جَرِبَةٌ is a subst. from جَرَبٌ: (Mṣb:) or it is an inf. n. of that verb, (M, A, K,) and is one of the inf. ns. from which pls. are formed: (M, TA:) its pl. is تَجَارِبٌ (M, Mṣb, TA) and تَجَارِيْبٌ. (M, TA.) En-Nábigah says,

\* إِلَى الْيَوْمِ قَدْ جَرِبْنَ كُلَّ التَّجَارِبِ \*

[To this day, they (referring to females) have been tried with every kind of tryings]: and El-Aqshá says,

\* كَمْ جَرَبُوهُ فَمَا زَادَتْ تَجَارِبُهُمْ \*  
\* أَمَا قُدَامَةٌ إِلَّا الْمَجْدُ وَالْقَنَعَا \*

[How often have they tried him, and their tryings of Aboo-Kudámeh have not increased aught save his glory and contentment!]; تَجَارِبٌ being here a pluralized inf. n. made to govern an objective complement; which is a strange fact. (M, TA.) [But in this latter instance, we may consider زَادَتْ, understood before الَّا, as a second objective complement of the same verb.]

مُجْرَبٌ A man who has his camels affected with what is termed جَرَبٌ [i. e. the mange, or scab]: whence the prov., لَا إِلَهَ لِمُجْرَبٍ [There is no god to one who has his camels affected with the mange]; as though he renounced his god by frequently swearing falsely by him that he had no pitch when it was demanded of him [for the purpose of curing other camels]: (A:) or لَا إِلَهَ لِمُجْرَبٍ [There is no oath to one who has his camels affected with the mange; for the reason above mentioned, or because he is likely to deny that he has mangy camels lest his camels should be prevented from coming to water: and hence also,] أَكْذَبُ مِنْ مُجْرَبٍ [More lying than one who has his camels affected with the mange]; another prov. (Meyd. [See Freytag's Arab. Prov., ii. 382.])

مُجْرَبٌ One who has been tried, or proved, in affairs, and whose qualities have become known: (T, TA:) or one who has been tried, or proved, and strengthened by experience in affairs: (S:) [experienced, or expert, in affairs:] or one whose qualities have been tried, or proved. (K, TA.) And مُجْرَبٌ One having experience in affairs. (K, TA.) In general, but not always, (MF,) the Arabs used the former of these two epithets [which are virtually synonymous]. (S, MF.)—المُجْرَبُ دَرَاهِمٌ مُجْرَبَةٌ Weighed money. (Kr, K.)—المُجْرَبُ The lion. (Sgh, K.)—[It is also employed as an inf. n. of 2, in accordance with a usage of which there are many other instances; as in the saying,] أَنْتَ عَلَى الْمُجْرَبِ [Thou art about to have the proof, or experience]: a prov., mentioned by AZ: said to him who asks respecting a thing which he is about to know of himself: originally said by a woman to a man who asked her an indecent question which he was himself about to resolve. (TA.)

مُجْرَبٌ: see مُجْرَبٌ.

## جرب

جَرِبْتُ A kind of fish, (S, Mgh, K,) well known, (TA,) also called جَرِيٌّ and صَلَوُزٌ, (Mgh, TA,) resembling a serpent, called in Persian مَارٌ مَاهِي [snake-fish, or eel]; forbidden to be eaten by the Jews: whether it be lawful to the Muslims is disputed: (TA:) جَرِبْتُ is a dial. var. (S in art. قَرْتُ.)

## جرثم

Q. 2. تَجَرَّثُمُ: see 3, in two places. — تَجَرَّثُمُ He took the greater, main, or chief, part of the thing. (K.)

Q. 3. اجْرَثُمُ He, or it, drew himself, or itself, together; contracted; or shrank: (TA, Har p. 297:) from جَرَثُومَةٌ signifying the "earth collected around a tree." (Har ib.) Also, and تَجَرَّثُمُ, It (a thing, S) collected itself together, or became collected, (S, K,) and kept to a place. (K.) Hence, in a trad., وَعَادَ لَهَا التَّقَادُ مُجْرَثُمًا, And the lambs, by reason of it, namely, the vehement drought, became collected, or drawn, together [in one place, and kept to it]. (TA.) — He (a man, TA) fell from a high, or higher, to a low, or lower, place; as also تَجَرَّثُمُ. (K, TA.)

جَرَثُومَةٌ: see what next follows.

جَرَثُومَةٌ [and accord. to Golius, as on the authority of the S, جَرَثُومٌ, but this I have not found in any Lexicon but his and that of Freytag,] The root, lowest part, base, stock, or source, syn. أَصْلٌ, of a thing; (S, Mgh, K;) whatever the thing be; (Mgh;) as also جَرَثُومَةٌ: (TA:) and the place of collection thereof: (Mgh, TA:) or the earth that is collected at the roots, or lower parts, of trees: (K:) or the earth collected around a tree: (Har p. 297:) or the root of a tree to which the earth is collected: (Lth, TA:) pl. جَرَاثِيمٌ. (Mgh.) One is related to have said, [El-Asd are those, of the Arabs, to whom most others congregate; therefore whoever loses his genealogy, let him come to them]: meaning الأَزْدُ. (TA.) And جَرَاثِيمٌ جَبَّهٌ means The greater, main, or chief, degrees of the punishment of Hell. (Mgh.)—The base (أَصْلٌ) of a sandhill overlooking what surrounds it. (Har p. 99.) And the pl. (جَرَاثِيمٌ), Places elevated above the ground, composed of clay and earth collected together. (TA.)—The earth collected by ants; (TA;) an ant-hill: (K:) or جَرَثُومَةُ التَّمَلِ signifies the ant-hill. (S.)—The earth, or dust, that the wind raises, or sweeps up and scatters. (K.)—The غَلْصِمَةُ [or epiglottis]. (K.)

رَكَبٌ مُجْرَثُمٌ: see 3. — رَكَبٌ مُجْرَثُمٌ [in the CK, erroneously, رَكَبٌ مُجْرَثُمٌ,] i. q. مُسْتَهْدَفٌ, (K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, مُسْتَهْدَفٌ,]) i. e., A wide, elevated pubes. (TA in art. هَدَف.)

## جرح

1. جَرَحَهُ (S, A, K, &c.,) aor. ʿ, (K, Mṣb, &c.,) inf. n. جَرَحٌ, (S, Mṣb, &c.,) He wounded him;