

so that he cannot be turned back. (S, K.) And **جَمَاحٌ** [is pl. of **جَمَاحٌ**, accord. to analogy, and] signifies † Men routed, defeated, or put to flight, in war. (IAar, K.) — **مَفَاذَةُ جَمُوحٍ** † [A desert that leads one far away, by reason of its great extent: see 1, last sentence but one: likened to a horse that is termed **جَمُوحٌ**: occurring in a poem of Dhu-r-Rummeh. (TA in art. **نَحَب**.)

جَمَاحٌ An arrow, (S, K,) or a small arrow, (L,) without an iron point, having a round head, with which the art of shooting is learned (S, L, K) by a boy: (S, L:) or one with which boys play, putting upon its head a date or some clay, in order that it may not wound: (L:) or it signifies also a date put upon the head of a piece of wood, with which boys play: (K:) birds are shot at with it, and knocked down, without being killed, so that the shooter takes them: and it is also called **جَمَاحٌ**: (T, TA:) or a boy's arrow, upon the end of which he puts a lump of chewed dates of the size of the **عَفَاصُ** [here meaning stopper] of a bottle, in order that it (the end) may go more directly, and be smooth; without feathers, and sometimes without a notch. (AHn, L.) = Also That [kind of plant] at the extremities of which come forth what resemble ears of wheat, soft, (L, K,) like foxes' tails, or (L) resembling the heads of the **حَلِيٌّ** and the **صَلِيَانُ** and the like: (L, K:) a coll. gen. n.: n. un. with ة: (L:) pl. **جَمَامِيحٌ**; and in poetry **جَمَامِيحٌ**; (L, K:) the latter allowable only in cases of necessity. (L.) = See also **جَمُوحٌ**.

جَمَاحٌ: see **جَمُوحٌ**, in two places.

جمد

1. **جَمَدٌ**, aor. 2, inf. n. **جَمَدٌ** and **جَمُودٌ**, said of water, (S, M, L, Mṣb, K,) &c., (Mṣb,) [i. e.,] of anything fluid, or liquid, (K,) It congealed; concreted; became solid, or contr. of fluid or liquid; froze; syn. **قَامَرٌ**; (S, M;) contr. of **ذَابٌ**; (Mṣb, K;) as also **جَمَدٌ**. (L, K.) And said of blood, &c., (S, M,) It congealed, or concreted; syn. **قَامَرٌ**: (M:) or became dry; dried. (S.) See also 2. — Also, inf. n. **جَمُودٌ**, † He, or it, remained fixed, or stationary. (KL.) You say, **مَا زَلْتُ أَضْرِبُهُ حَتَّى جَمَدَ** † [I ceased not to beat him until he became motionless]. (A.) — † [He, or it, was, or became, incapable of growth or increase; lifeless, or dead: see **جَامِدٌ**. — † He was, or became, stupid, dull, wanting in intelligence; inert; not sharp, penetrating, vigorous, or effective, in the performing of affairs; or soft, without strength or sturdiness, and without endurance: see, again, **جَامِدٌ**.] — Also, inf. n. **جَمُودٌ**, † said of a man's state or condition [as meaning, It was, or became, stagnant, or unimproving]. (A.) — Also **جَمَدَتْ**, aor. 2, inf. n. **جَمُودٌ**, † She [a camel, &c.,] had little milk. (T, TA.) And **جَمَدَتْ عَيْنُهُ**; His eye shed few tears: a phrase alluding to hardness of the heart. (Mṣb.) — Also **جَمَدٌ**, (L, K,) aor. 2, (L,) [inf. n. **جَمُودٌ**;] and **جَمَدٌ**; (A, TA; [in a copy of the A, **انجمد**,

but this is doubtless a mistranscription; see **جَمَدٌ**]; † He was, or became, niggardly, penurious, or avaricious; (L, A, K;) as also **جَمَدٌ** **كُفَّهُ** [or **جَمَدَتْ**]; (Mṣb;) or **جَمَدَتْ يَدُهُ**: (A:) and **جَمُودٌ** he possessed little good: (A, TA:) or **جَمُودٌ** signifies the refraining, or holding back, from beneficence. (Har p. 149.) — **جَمَدْتُ لِي عَلَيْهِ حَقِّي** † My right, or due, was, or became, incumbent, or obligatory, on him; or established against him: (A, K, *TA;) as also **ذَابٌ**. (A, TA.) = **جَمَدَهُ** He cut it, or cut it off. (K.)

2. **جَمَدٌ**, inf. n. **تَجْمِيدٌ**; (K;) or **جَمَدٌ**; (so in the L;) It (water, and expressed juice, L) was about to congeal, concrete, become solid, or freeze; was at the point of congealing, &c.; expl. by **حَاوَلَ أَنْ يَجْمَدَ**. (L, K.) = [And the former, It caused water &c. to congeal.]

4. **اجمَد**: see 1, in two places. — Also, inf. n. **اجْمَادٌ**, He was entrusted with the management of affairs among a people or party [in the game called **الميسر**: see **مُجْمَدٌ**]. (T, TA.) = **اجْمَدْتُ** **حَقِّي** † I made my right, or due, incumbent, or obligatory, on him; or established against him. (A, K, *TA.)

جَمَدٌ: see **جَامِدٌ**, in two places.

جَمَدٌ: see **جَمَدٌ**.

جَمَدٌ pl. [or rather quasi-pl. n.] of **جَامِدٌ**, q. v. (S, Mṣb, K.) — Also **جمد**, or frozen, water; ice: [see also **جَمَدٌ**, mentioned with **جَامِدٌ**:] and snow. (K.) — See also what next follows.

جَمَدٌ and **جَمَدٌ** Elevated ground; as also **جَمَدٌ**: (M, K:) or a hard, elevated place: (S, TA:) or an elevated, rugged place: (Aṣ, TA:) or a small isolated mountain, not high, sometimes rugged and sometimes soft, and producing trees, only found in rugged land; so called because of its dryness; it is the smallest kind of **أَكْمَةٌ**, round and small, not extending along the ground, rugged at the top, and producing herbs, or leguminous plants, as well as trees; differing from **جَمُودٌ** [q. v.]: (Ish, L, TA:) pl. [of mult.] **جَمَادٌ** (Ish, S, M, K) and [of pauc.] **أَجْمَادٌ**. (S, M, K.) — Also, the first, A stone: pl. **جَمَادٌ**. (Fr, TA.)

جَمَادٌ † [A thing that does not grow, or increase; that is incapable of growth, or increase; an inorganic thing; as a mineral and the like:] an inanimate thing; a thing that has no soul: [an epithet used as a subst.; or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant:] pl. **جَمَادَاتٌ**. (Har p. 13.) [See also **جَامِدٌ**.] — † Land (أَرْضٌ) upon which rain has not fallen: (T, S, K:) or dry land, upon which no rain has fallen, and in which is nothing: (T, TA:) or land in which is no produce: (A:) or, as some say, rugged land: (L:) or sterile, barren, or unfruitful, land, in which is nothing; as also **جَمَادٌ**: pl. **جَمَدٌ**. (AA, L in art. **جهد**.) — † A year (سَنَةٌ) in which is no rain: (S, K:) or in which is no produce of the earth: (A:) and, in

like manner, **جَامِدَةٌ** a year in which is no herbage, or pasture, no plenty, or fruitfulness, and no rain. (T, TA.) — † A she-camel having no milk; (S, M, K;) and so a ewe or a she-goat: (L:) or having little milk: (T, TA:) and [accord. to some,] a slow she-camel; syn. **بَطِيئَةٌ**; (L, K;) but [this is app. a mistranscription for **بَكِيئَةٌ** "having little milk," and] ISd says that the explanation **بطيئة** does not please him. (TA.) — See also **جَامِدٌ**, in two places. = A kind of cloth or garment; as also **جَمَادٌ**. (K.)

جَمَادٌ, like **قَطَامِرٌ**, (K,) or **جَمَادٌ لَهُ**, (S, A, L,) said with reference to a niggard, (S, A, L, K,) in dispraise, (K,) as an imprecation, meaning † May a stagnant, or an unimproving, state or condition (**جَمُودُ الْحَالِ**) be his lot [or his constant lot]: (A:) or may he not cease to be in a stagnant, or an unimproving, state or condition (**لَا زَالَ جَامِدٌ**) (S, L.) **جَمَادٌ** is [a proper name,] indecl., with kesr for its termination, because it is transformed from the inf. n., namely, **الْجَمُودُ**, like **فَجَارٌ**, which means **الفجرة**: (S:) and the contr. of **جَمَادٌ لَهُ** is **جَمَادٌ لَهُ**, (S, *A,) which denotes praise. (S.) El-Mutalemmis says,

جَمَادٍ لَهَا جَمَادٍ وَلَا تَقُولِي

لَهَا أَبَدًا إِذَا ذُكِرَتْ جَمَادٍ

i. e., Say thou **جَمُودًا** to her, [**جَمُودًا**,] and say not to her [ever, when she is mentioned,] **جَمَادًا** and **شُكْرًا**. (S.)

جَمَادٌ: see **جَمَادٌ**, last meaning.

جَمُودٌ: see **جَامِدٌ**.

جَمُودٌ [app. Elevated tracts,] softer, or more plain, than what is termed **جَمَدٌ**, and more intermixed with soft, or plain, tracts, sometimes in, or by, that [kind of high ground] which is termed **قُفٌّ**, and sometimes in, or by, soft, or plain, tracts. (Ish, L, TA.)

جَمِيدُ الْعَيْنِ: see **جَامِدٌ**.

جَمَادِيٌّ One of the names of the months, (Mṣb, K,) applied to two of the Arabian months, together called **جَمَادِيَّانِ**, (TA,) and distinguished by the appellations of **جَمَادِيُّ الْأُولَى** and **جَمَادِيُّ الْآخِرَةِ** [the fifth and sixth months of the Arabian year]: (S, K:) it is of the measure **فُعَالِيٌّ**, from **الْجَمَدُ**; (S;) the two months to which it is applied being [said to be] so called because, when the months were named, these two fell in the season of the freezing of water: (ISd, L, Mṣb:) [but this derivation seems to have been invented when the two months thus named had fallen back, into, or beyond, the winter; for when they received this appellation, the former of them evidently commenced in March, and the latter ended in May; therefore I hold the opinion of M. Caussin de Perceval, that they were thus called because falling in a period when the earth had become dry and hard by reason of paucity of rain, from **جَمَادٌ**, an epithet applied to land upon which rain has not fallen, or from **جَمَادِيٌّ**, an