

اجفرت عنها (IAqr, TA,) and جفرت عن المرأة (IAqr, K,) and اجفرت, and جفرت, (IAqr, TA,) He (a man) abstained from the woman; (K;) he abstained from sexual intercourse with her. (IAqr, TA.) — جفرت من المرض He recovered from the disease. (K, TA.)

2: see 1, in two places. — جفرت الامر عنه The thing, or affair, cut him off from him, or it. (IAqr, L.)

4: see 1, in three places. — جفرت also signifies He cut, abandoned, or forsook, (S, K,) another, (S,) or his companion, or friend, (K,) and left off visiting him. (S, K.) And اجفرت ما كنت فيه I left, or relinquished, that in which I was occupied. (S.) — Also It (a thing, TA) was, or became, absent, or hidden, or concealed, (K, TA,) from one. (TA.)

5: see 1, in three places.

7: see 1.

8: see 1, in two places.

10: see 1, in three places.

جفرت A lamb, or kid, whose sides have become widened, or distended: (Msb:) or a lamb, (IAmb, Msb, K,) and a kid, (K, TA,) that has become large, and begun to pasture, (K, TA,) and whose sides have become widened, or distended: (TA:) or a lamb, (K,) or a kid, (S, Mgh, Msb, K, TA,) that is four months old, (S, Mgh, Msb, K,) and whose sides have become widened, and that is weaned, (A'Obeyd, S,) and has taken to pasture: (A'Obeyd, TA:) or this is sometimes four months, and sometimes five months, after the birth: or a young lamb, and a kid, after it has been weaned, when six months old: (IAqr, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] اجفارت (K) and [of mult.] جفارت (Msb, K) and جفرة: (K:) fem. with ة: (S, A, Mgh, Msb, K:) or جفرة signifies a female kid that has become satiated with leguminous herbs and with shrubs, and is independent of its mother: (ISh, TA:) IAmb applies it to a female lamb and a female kid; and this is correct, though some say that it is applied to the latter only. (TA.) — A boy when his belly has become widened, (A,) or when his flesh has become swollen out, (K,) and he has begun to eat: (A, K:) fem. with ة. (K.) [See شادخ; and see also مطبخ.] — A well, (Msb, K,) or a wide well, (S, A,) not cased, or walled round, within; (S, A, Msb, K;) as also جفرة: (R, TA:) or, of which a portion is cased, or walled round, within, (K, TA,) and a portion is not: (TA:) the former of the masc. gender: pl. جفارت. (Msb.) — [Hence,] فلان منهدم الجفر (A, K*) [Such a one's well is in a state of demolition; meaning,] † such a one has no judgment: (A:) or has no intelligence. (K.) And ان جفرك على لباري [Verily thy well is falling in upon me; meaning] † thy mischief is coming quickly upon me. (A, TA.) — [The pl.] جفارت also signifies [simply] Wells. (K.) — And hence, (TA,) † She-camels abounding with milk. (K, TA.)

جفرة: see جفر.

جفرة A round space in the ground: (S, K:) or a round and wide cavity in the ground: (L:) pl. جفارت. (S.) — Hence, (S,) The belly, or inte-

rior of the body: (S:) or the cavity of the chest: or what comprises the belly [in the TA the chest] and the two sides: (K:) or the place where the ribs curve; and so in a horse &c.: (TA:) the middle of a horse, (S, Msb, K,) and of a camel: and, as some say, the middle, and main part, of anything: and thus, the main part of the sea: (TA:) pl. جفارت and جفارت, accord. to the K; but the latter is pl. of جفرة in the sense of "a round cavity." (TA.) — Also [the pl.] جفرت signifies The holes that are dug in the ground for props. (TA.)

جفيرة A kind of quiver like the كنانة, but wider, (Lth, S, TA,) in which are put many arrows: (Lth, TA:) or a [quiver of the kind called] جعبة [q. v.], of skins, in which is no wood: or of wood, in which are no skins; (K;) or in which is no skin; as in some good lexicons: (TA:) or of skins, and slit in its side, that the wind may enter it, and the feathers in consequence may not be eaten: (TA: [see also جشير:]) or the same as the جعبة and the كنانة: (El-Ahmar, TA:) or a quiver for نبل, wide, of wood. (Ham p. 358.) Hence, ليس في جفيره غير زندين [There is not in his quiver aught save two pieces of wood for producing fire]: a prov. applied to him in whom is no good. (Meyd.)

مجفرة: see مجفرة.

مجفرت, applied to a horse, (S, Msb, K,) and with ة applied to a she-camel, (S,) Large in the middle: (S, Msb, K:) and مجفرت الجنين a horse inflated, or swollen, in the sides. (A.)

مجفرة (S, A, K) and مجفرت (Lh, K) An impediment to venery; (Lh, A'Obeyd, S, A, K;) and a cause of diminishing the seminal fluid: (A'Obeyd, TA:) applied to food: (Lh, K:) and such is fasting said to be; (A'Obeyd, S, K;) and the sun, (A, TA,) i. e., sitting in the sun; and such, also, the sleeping between daybreak and sunrise, or in the first part of the day. (TA.)

جفل

1. جفل (S, Msb, K) aor. 1 and 2, inf. n. جفل (Msb) and جفل (Msb, K) He (a camel) took fright, or shied, and fled, or ran away at random; or became refractory, and went away at random; or ran away, or broke loose, and went hither and thither by reason of his sprightliness: and اجفل he (a bird) took fright, and flew away; or became scared away: (Msb:) or the former, he (an ostrich, K) hastened, or sped, (S, K,) in his pace, (TA,) and went away in the land, or country; as also اجفل; (IDrd, K;) both, said of an ostrich, mean he spread his wings, running; (Ham p. 555;) or spread his wings, and ran quickly, or went away at random and swiftly: (TA:) or جفلت العامة means the ostrich fled: (Msb:) and اجفل عنه, said of anything, he fled from it: (TA, Ham p. 555:) and جفلوا, aor. 2, inf. n. جفل; (Msb;) and جفلوا (S, Msb) and اجفلوا and جفلوا; (Msb;) they (a company of men) fled quickly; (S, Msb;) or the second (K) and third (S, K)

signify they became displaced, (S, K, TA,) and quickly defeated, (TA,) and went away; (S, K, TA;) or these two and the fourth, (TA,) or all the four, (Har p. 373,) they hastened in defeat and flight: (TA, and Har ubi suprà:) and جفلت الريح (K,) and اجفلت (S, K,) the wind was swift (S, K, TA) in blowing. (TA.) — جفل, inf. n. جفل, † It (hair) became shaggy, or dishevelled, and frouzy, or altered in smell, in consequence of its being seldom dressed; or dusty and matted, by reason of its being seldom anointed; (K, TA;) and became raised and spread. (TA.) — جفل is also trans., signifying He made a bird to take fright, and fly away; or he scared it away: its quasi-pass. is اجفل [explained above]; the reverse of the rule commonly obtaining: (Msb:) or the former verb, as in the O; not the latter, as in the K; he made a male ostrich to hasten, or speed, in his pace, and to go away in the land, or country; or made him to spread his wings, and run quickly, or go away at random and swiftly: (TA:) and جفل he, or it, made an animal, or animals, to take fright, and flee, or run away at random; or scared away it, or them: (TA:) [and, app., he frightened; تجفيل being also said in the TA to be syn. with تفرغ, which, I think, is evidently a mistranscription for تفرغ.] You say, جفل القنص الوحش [The sportsman scared away the wild animals]. (TA.) And أتوهم فجفلوهم عن مراكزهم [They came to them, and scared them, or frightened them, or made them to flee, away from their stations]. (TA.) And جفلت الريح الظليم The wind put in motion the male ostrich, and drove him away, or along: (K:) and [in like manner] السفينة [† the ship]. (TA.) And جفلت الريح السحاب † The wind smote the clouds, and put them into a state of commotion, (K, TA,) and made them to speed along. (TA.) And جفل الجبار † The wind carries away the rainless clouds. (Mgh. [See also 4.]) Whence, app., (Mgh,) جفل البحر سمكا † The sea cast fish upon the shore; (Lth, Mgh, K;) a verb like ضرب; occurring in a trad., in which it is erroneously said to be اجفل. (Mgh.) — Also, (K,) aor. 1, inf. n. جفل (TA,) He prostrated a man; threw him down upon the ground. (K.) You say, طعنه فجفله, meaning He thrust him, or pierced him, [with a spear or the like,] and displaced and prostrated him. (Mgh.) — He threw goods one upon another. (IDrd, Msb, TA.) — He, or it, overturned, or turned upside-down. (TA.) — Also, aor. 1, (K,) inf. n. جفل (TA,) He peeled, pared, stripped, or scraped off, a thing; (AZ, K, TA;) as, for instance, flesh from the bone, and fat from the skin; (AZ, TA;) and so جفل (K,) inf. n. تجفيل: (TA:) he removed flesh from the bone: (K:) app. formed by transposition from جلف. (TA.) — Also, (Msb, K,) aor. 2, (Msb,) or 1, (K,) He swept away mud (Msb, K, TA) from the ground; (TA;) and so جفل. (K.) [It seems that Golius found, in a copy of the K, التبن erroneously put for الطين;