

the *Kur-án*, is said of him who has neglected the reading or reciting of it for two months. (L from a trad.) = جَشَرَ الْمَالُ عَنْ أَهْلِهِ *The cattle went forth to the places of pasturage from their owners.* (A.) — جَشَرَ الرَّجُلُ عَنْ أَهْلِهِ † *The man journeyed away from his family, or wife.* (A.) — جَشَرَ الصُّبْحُ, (aor. 2, S,) inf. n. جُشُورٌ, (S, A, K,) † *The dawn broke, (S,) or rose, (K,) or came forth.* (A.)

2: see 1, in two places.

جَشَرٌ: see جَشَرٌ, in three places.

جَشَرٌ Camels or sheep or goats *pasturing in their place, not returning to their owners* (A₈, S, K) at night: (K:) or [simply] *not returning to their owners.* (A₈, TA.) [See also مُجَشَّرٌ.] — † *A people who pass the night with the camels, (A₈, S, K,) in their place, not returning to their tents or houses: (A₈, S:) who go forth with their beasts to the place of pasturage, and remain in their place, not returning to the tents or houses: the doing this is not considered as travelling, and therefore is not a legal reason for shortening the ordinary prayers: (A'Obeyd, TA:) and جَشَرٌ signifies the same. (TA, as on the authority of A'Obeyd. [But perhaps this latter is a mistranscription for جَشَرٌ: see what follows.]) † *A man who is away (عَزَبَ, K, TA) from his family, or wife, with his camels; (TA;) as also جَشِيرٌ: (K, TA:) and in like manner the former is applied to a company of men; and so جَشَرٌ [a pl. of جَشِيرٌ, q. v.]: you say قَوْمٌ جَشَرٌ and جَشَرٌ. (L, TA.) = The herbs, or leguminous plants, of [the season, or rain, called] the رَبِيعِ; (L, K;) as also جَشَرٌ. (L.) And جَشَرٌ [app. جَشَرٌ or جَشَرٌ] also signifies *A pasture-land in which horses feed.* (TA.)**

جَشِيرٌ: see جَشَرٌ. = Also *A [quiver of the kind called] وَفْصَةٌ; (S, K;) i. e., a كِنَانَةٌ; and so جَشِيرٌ; accord. to ISd, a [quiver of the kind called] جَشِيرَةٌ, of skins, slit in the side in order that the wind may enter it and the feathers may therefore not be eaten: (TA:) or, accord. to Z, i. q. جَرَابٌ. (IAth, TA.) — And *A large جَوَالِقِ [or sack]: (S, K:) pl. [of pauc.] أَجْشِرَةٌ and [of mult.] جَشَرٌ. (TA.)**

جَشَارٌ *The owner (صَاحِبٌ) of a pasture-land in which horses feed. (K.)* You say, "He is the جَشَارُ of our camels." (A, TA. [But it seems to be implied in the A that it signifies the same as جَشِيرٌ as explained below.])

جَشِيرٌ *One who takes forth horses and camels to the pasture-land, and remains there: [see also جَشَارٌ:] pl. جَشَارٌ: (TA:) [and جَشَرٌ is another pl. of the same:] see جَشَرٌ. — Also [the pl.] جَشَرٌ Camels, and asses, going whithersoever they will. (TA.)*

جَشِيرَةٌ † *A drink that is taken at daybreak: (S, A, K:) you say, اصْطَبَحْنَا الْجَشِيرَةَ We drank the morning-draught that is taken at daybreak: (S, A:) and it has no verb: (S:) or it is only of*

camels' milk: (K:) or it is correctly of general application: or is properly of wine; for this is what is most frequently mentioned: and it is also used as an epithet: thus you say شُرْبَةٌ جَشِيرَةٌ. (TA.) — † A certain kind of food: (K, TA:) or a kind of food eaten at daybreak. (TA.) — † The [last part of the night, called the] سَحَرُ: (K:) because near to daybreak. (TA.) — † Midday: (K:) because of the appearance and spreading of its light. (TA.)

مُجَشَّرٌ [A beast] *made to pass the night in the pasture, away from its owner, not brought back in the evening: (K, TA: [see also جَشَرٌ:] or not pastured near the water: (IAar, TA:) or that is pastured near to the water. (El-Mundhirce, TA.)* And *خَيْلٌ مُجَشَّرَةٌ Horses pastured (S, K) بِالْحِمَى [in the place of pasturage that is prohibited to the public]. (S.)*

جشع

1. جَشَعٌ, aor. 2, inf. n. جَشَعٌ, *He was, or became, affected with the most vehement desire, eagerness, avidity, cupidity, or hankering, (S, O, K,) and, (O, K,) as explained by an Arab of the desert to A₈, (IDrd,) with the worst kind thereof, (IDrd, O, K,) for eating &c.: (TA:) or, as explained by another Arab of the desert to A₈, (IDrd,) he took his own share, and coveted the share of another: (IDrd, K:) and جَشَعٌ signifies the like; (S;) or i. q. تَحَرَّصَ, q. v. (K.) — Also signifies *The being impatient on account of separation from an associate. (TA.) — And The being frightened, terrified, or afraid. (TA.)**

5: see 1.

6. تَجَاشَعَا الْمَاءَ *They straitened each other in pressing to the water, and [so I render تَعَاظَمَا] vied, each with the other, in endeavouring to satisfy their thirst; (K;) on the authority of an Arab of the desert. (TA.)*

جَشَعٌ part. n. of جَشَعٌ, *Affected with the most vehement desire, &c.: pl. جَشَعُونَ, (S, K,) and جَشَاعِي and جَشَاعَةٌ and جَشَاعٌ are also pls. [of the same]. (TA.) — الجَشِيعُ *The lion. (TA.) — رَجُلٌ جَشِيعٌ A man in whom are combined impatience and fright and a heavy, or a heaving, state of the soul. (TA.)**

جَشِيعٌ *One who assumes a false disposition, and that which is not in him. (TA.)*

أَجْشَعٌ [comparative and superlative of جَشَعٌ; *More, and most, affected with most vehement desire, &c.]. (TA.)*

جشم

1. جَشَمَ الْأَمْرَ, aor. 2, inf. n. جَشْمٌ (S, M₈b, K) and جَشَامَةٌ, (M₈b, K,) *He took, or imposed, upon himself the affair, or he undertook it, as a task, or in spite of difficulty or trouble or inconvenience; (S, M₈b, K;) as also جَشَمَهُ, (S, M₈b, K,) and جَشَمَهُ: (Aboo-Turáb, TA:) or † the second and*

third signify *he constrained himself to do it, or perform it: (Aboo-Mihjen, Aboo-Turáb, TA in art. جشم:) and كَذَا وَكَذَا † جَشَمَ He did such and such things against his will, and in spite of difficulty or trouble or inconvenience. (TA.)* [See also an ex. of † جَشَمَ in art. جشم; conj. 5, last sentence.] *جَشَمْتُ إِلَيْكَ عَرَقَ الْقَرْبَةِ is said to mean [I have imposed upon myself difficulty or trouble or inconvenience, in coming to thee,] so that I have journeyed, and become in want of the water of the water-skin in the journey: or the meaning is, I have suffered, and imposed upon myself, difficulty or trouble or inconvenience, so that I have sweated like the water-skin: or by the عَرَقُ of the قَرْبَةِ is meant its عَلَقُ, i. e., its مَعْلَقُ, by which it is carried; and the phrase means إِلَيْكَ † جَشَمْتُ إِيَّاكَ [I have imposed upon myself, in spite of difficulty &c., in coming to thee, the carrying of the water-skin]; alluding to journeying and its difficulties: (Har p. 511:) [and in like manner,] one says, تَجَشَّمْتُ † لَكَ عَرَقَ الْقَرْبَةِ. (S in art. عرق.)* The sportsman, when he has not taken any game, and has returned disappointed, says, مَا جَشَمْتُ مَا جَشَمْتُ إِيَّاكَ ظُلْفًا [app. meaning *I have not had the trouble of bringing to thee so much as a hoof of a gazelle or the like]. (AZ, TA.)* And مَا جَشَمْتُ مَا جَشَمْتُ الْيَوْمَ طَعَامًا, i. e., *I have not eaten, to-day, food, is said on the occasion of the disappointment of any one seeking a thing. (AZ, TA.)*

2. تَجَشَّمَهُ الْأَمْرَ, (S, M₈b, K,) inf. n. تَجَشِيمٌ; (S;) and اجشمه; (S, M₈b, K;) *He imposed upon him, or made him to undertake, the affair, as a task, or in spite of difficulty or trouble or inconvenience; or he ordered, required, or constrained, him to do the thing, it being difficult or troublesome or inconvenient. (S, M₈b, K.)* Hence, (S, TA,) in a trad. of Zeyd Ibn-'Amr Ibn-Nufeyl, (TA,)

* مَهْمَا تَجَشَّمَنِي فَإِنِّي جَشِيرٌ *
[Whatever thou impose upon me, in spite of difficulty &c., I undertake it, in spite of difficulty &c.]. (S, TA.)

4: see 2.

5: see 1, in six places. — تَجَشَّمْتُ الرَّمْلَ *I mounted, or ascended, the greater part of the sand: some say thus; and some say تَجَشَّمْتُ. (TA.) — تَجَشَّمْتُ فَلَانًا مِنْ بَيْنِ الْقَوْمِ, I directed my course, or aim, towards such a one, [and chose him, (like تَجَشَّمْتَهُ, q. v.,)] from among the people, or party. (Abu-n-Nadr, TA.)*

جَشْمٌ *A state of destruction, perdition, or death. (AA, TA.) — See also جَشْمٌ.*

جَشْمٌ: see جَشْمٌ. = Also *Bad money: pl. جَشْمُورٌ. (IKh, TA.)*

جَشْمٌ: see جَشْمٌ, in two places. — Also *Fatness. (AA, K.)*

جَشْمٌ: see جَشِيمٌ.

جَشْمٌ *Weight, or heaviness; (S, K;) as also جَشْمٌ, (K,) and جَشْمٌ accord. to the K, but correctly جَشْمٌ, as in the A and L: (TA:) [and*