

the *Kur-án*, is said of him who has neglected the reading or reciting of it for two months. (L from a trad.) — جَشَرَ الْهَالُ 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, §,) inf. n. جُشُورٌ, (§, A, K,) † *The dawn broke, (§,) or rose, (K,) or came forth.* (A.)

2: see 1, in two places.

جَشَرَ: see جَشَرَ, in three places.

جَشَرَ Camels or sheep or goats pasturing in their place, not returning to their owners (A, §, K) at night: (K:) or [simply] not returning to their owners. (A, TA.) [See also مُجَشَّرٌ.] — †A people who pass the night with the camels, (A, §, K,) in their place, not returning to their tents or houses: (A, §:) 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 جَشَرَ signifies the same. (TA, as on the authority of A'Obeyd. [But perhaps this latter is a mistranscription for جَشَرَ: 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 جَشَرَ [a pl. of جَشِيرٌ, q. v.]: you say قَوْمٌ جَشَرَ and جَشَرَ. (L, TA.) — The herbs, or leguminous plants, of [the season, or rain, called] the رَيْبِيع; (L, K;) as also جَشَرَ. (L.) And جَشَرَ [app. جَشَرَ or جَشَرَ] also signifies A pasture-land in which horses feed. (TA.)

جَشِيرٌ: see جَشَرَ. — Also A [quiver of the kind called] وَقْفَةُ; (§, K;) i. e., a كِنَانَةٌ; and so جَشِيرٌ; accord. to ISd, a [quiver of the kind called] جَعْبَةٌ, 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 جَوَالِقُ [or sack]: (§, K:) pl. [of pauc.] أَجْشِرَةٌ and [of mult.] جَشَرَ. (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 جَشَرَ as explained below.])

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

جَشَارِيَّةٌ † A drink that is taken at daybreak: (§, A, K:) you say, اصْطَبَحْنَا الْجَشَارِيَّةَ *We drank the morning-draught that is taken at daybreak:* (§, A:) and it has no verb: (§:) 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 جَشَارِيَّةٌ. (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 جَشَرَ:];) or not pastured near the water: (IAar, TA:) or that is pastured near to the water. (El-Mundhree, TA.) And حَيْلٌ مُجَشَّرَةٌ Horses pastured (§, K) بِالْحَيْلِ [in the place of pasturage that is prohibited to the public]. (§.)

جَشَعَ

1. جَشَعَ, aor. 2, inf. n. جَشَعٌ, He was, or became, affected with the most vehement desire, eagerness, avidity, cupidity, or hankering, (§, O, K,) and, (O, K,) as explained by an Arab of the desert to A, (IDrd,) with the worst kind thereof, (IDrd, O, K,) for eating &c.: (TA:) or, as explained by another Arab of the desert to A, (IDrd,) he took his own share, and coveted the share of another: (IDrd, K,) and جَشَعٌ signifies the like; (§;) or i. q. تَحَرَّصَ, q. v. (K.) — جَشَعٌ 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 الْهَاءُ They straitened each other in pressing to the water, and [so I render تَعَاطَشَا] 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 جَشَعَ, Affected with the most vehement desire, &c.: pl. جَشَعُونَ, (§, K,) and جَشَاعٌ and جَشَاعَةٌ and جَشَاعِي are also pls. [of the same]. (TA.) — الجَشَعُ The lion. (TA.) — رَجُلٌ جَشَعٌ بَشَعٌ 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.)

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

جَشَرَ

1. جَشَرَ الْأَمْرَ, aor. 2, inf. n. جَشَرَ (§, M, §b, K) and جَشَامَةٌ, (M, §b, 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; (§, M, §b, K;) as also تَجَشَّرَهُ, (§, M, §b, K,) and تَجَشَّرَهُ: (Abou-Turáb, TA:) or †the second and

third signify he constrained himself to do it, or perform it: (Abou-Mihjen, Abou-Turáb, TA in art. جَسَرَ:) and تَجَشَّرَ كَذَا وَكَذَا *He did such and such things against his will, and in spite of difficulty or trouble or inconvenience.* (TA.) [See also an ex. of †تَجَشَّرَ in art. جَسَرَ; conj. 5, last sentence.] جَشِمْتُ 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 تَجَشِمْتُ [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, تَجَشِمْتُ لَكَ عَرَقَ الْقَرْبَةِ. (§ in art. عَرَق.) The sportsman, when he has not taken any game, and has returned disappointed, says, مَا جَشِمْتُ إِلَيْكَ ظَلْفًا [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 جَشِمْتُ 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. تَجَشِيرٌ, (§, M, §b, K,) inf. n. جَشِيرٌ; (§;) and اجشيره; (§, M, §b, 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. (§, M, §b, K.) Hence, (§, TA,) in a trad. of Zeyd Ibn-'Amr Ibn-Nufeyl, (TA.)

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

4: see 2.

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

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

جَشُورٌ: see جَشَرَ. — Also Bad money: pl. جَشُورٌ. (IKh, TA.)

جَشَرٌ: see جَشَرَ, in two places. — Also Fatness. (AA, K.)

جَشِيرٌ: see جَشِيرٌ.

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