

with teshdeed to the ث [i. e. عَشْرِي], though not in the sense here following. (TA.) — Also † A man who does not occupy himself in seeking the things of the present world nor those of the world to come: (O, K, TA:) occurring in a trad., in which such is said to be the most hateful of mankind to God: (O, TA:) in this sense, sometimes written with teshdeed to the ث, (K, TA,) and thus it is accord. to Sh (O, TA) and IAr; (TA;) but correctly without teshdeed: (Th, K, TA:) and said by some to be from عَشْرِي applied to palm-trees. (O,* TA.) One says also, جَاءَ فُلَانٌ عَشْرِيًا, meaning † Such a one came unoccupied. (O, TA.)

عَشْرٌ or عَشَارٌ: see عَاثُورٌ, in six places: — and for عَشَارٌ see also عَشِيرٌ.

عَشُورٌ [Having a habit of stumbling or tripping, or of falling:] that stumbles, or trips, and falls, much or often. (Har p. 296.)

عَشِيرٌ, (S, O, K,) not عَشِيرٌ, for there is not in the language any word of the measure فَعِيلٌ, with fet-h to the ف, except ضَهِيدٌ, meaning “hardy, strong, or robust,” and this is [said to be] forged, (S, O, [but see ضَهِيدٌ,]) Dust, (MA, O, K,) syn. غَبَارٌ, (O,) or عَجَاجٌ, and تَرَابٌ, (K,) and thus عَشِيرَاتٌ is expl. by Sb; (TA;) or dust rising or spreading; (S, MA;*) as also عَشِيرَةٌ; (TA;) and عَشَارٌ signifies the same. (MA.) — And Clay, or earth, (K, TA,) or dust, or bits of clay or compact earth, (TA,) which one turns over (K, TA) with the extremities of the feet (K) or of the toes, in walking, or going along, no other mark of the foot being seen: (TA:) and an obscure trace or mark, (K, TA,) said to be more obscure than such as is termed أَثْرٌ: (TA:) and so عَشِيرٌ, with the ع put before [the ث] and with fet-h to the ع in both [of these senses: misunderstood by SM as meaning “and with fet-h to the ع in both words,” i. e. in عَشِيرٌ and عَشِيرٌ]: (K:) or عَشِيرٌ signifies an obscure trace or mark: (S:) and Yaʿqoob mentions the saying مَا رَأَيْتُ وَلَا رَأَيْتُ وَلَا عَشِيرًا [app. meaning I saw not any trace of him nor any obscure trace]: (S, O:) or وَلَا عَشِيرًا means, nor clay, or earth, &c., turned over by the extremities of his feet: (TA:) and it is said that وَلَا عَشِيرًا means, nor bodily form. (O.) And [it is said that] مَا لَهُ أَثْرٌ وَلَا عَشِيرٌ and وَلَا عَشِيرٌ means He is not known to be a pedestrian by the appearing of his foot-mark, nor to be a horseman by his horse's raising the dust. (TA.) [See also Har p. 488.]

عَشِيرَةٌ, and its pl. عَشِيرَاتٌ: see عَشِيرٌ. — One says also أَرْضٌ عَشِيرَةٌ, meaning A land in which is much dust. (TA.)

عَاثُورٌ [Stumbling, or tripping; &c. — And] † A liar. (TA.) — And one says also جَدُّ عَاثُورٌ † [Fortune, or good fortune, in a falling state: (see 1, near the end:)] pl. عَوَاثِيرٌ: (TA:) — or this may be pl of عَاثِرٌ signifying The snare of a

sportsman: — or it may be pl. of عَاثِرَةٌ signifying † An accident that destroys, or causes to be overcome, him whom it befalls: (O:) — or it may be pl. of عَاثُورٌ [q. v.], the ع being suppressed, (O, TA,) by poetic license, in a verse in which it occurs. (TA.)

عَاثِرٌ The substance of a thing; its bodily, or corporeal, form; syn. عَيْنٌ and شَخْصٌ. (T, O, L, K, TA. [In this sense, it is said in the TA to be erroneously written in all the copies of the K عَشِيرٌ, with the ث before the ع; but I find it written عَاثِرٌ in my MS. copy of the K and also in the CK.] See also عَشِيرٌ, in five places.

عَاثِرَةٌ: see عَاثِرٌ.

عَاثُورٌ A pit dug for a lion or other [animal], (S, A, O,) that he may fall into it, (A,) in order that he may be taken: (S, O:) this is the primary signification: (A:) or a thing that is prepared for one to fall into it: (K:) or, as also عَاثِرٌ [i. e. عَاثِرٌ or عَشَارٌ (see what follows)], a thing by which one is made to stumble and fall; expl. by مَا عَشِرٌ بِهِ: (TA:) the pl. is عَوَاثِيرٌ; whence, perhaps, عَوَاثِيرٌ, by suppression of the ع.

(O, TA. [See عَاثِرٌ.]) — [Hence,] † A place of perdition: (TA voce حَاجُورٌ:) or † a cause, or place, of perdition or of death: (A, K:) applied to a land. (K.) You say, وَقَعَ فِي عَاثُورٍ † He fell into a cause, or place, of perdition or of death. (A, TA.) And فَلَانٌ يَبْقَى صَاحِبَهُ الْعَوَاثِيرَ † [Such a one preserves his companion from the causes, or places, of perdition or of death]. (A.) And it is said in a trad., إِنَّ قُرَيْشًا أَهْلَ أَمَانَةٍ مَنِ، † [Verily the tribe of Kureysh are people of fidelity: whoso seeks for them the causes, or places, of perdition or of death, may God lay him prostrate upon his nostrils]: or, accord. to one relation, عَوَاثِيرٌ. (O, TA.) — And [hence,] † Difficulty, or distress; as also عَاثُورٌ شَرٌّ: (S, O:) and evil; (K, TA;) like عَاذُورٌ, which is a dial. var. thereof, or an instance of mispronunciation; (S and O in art. عذر;) as also عَشَارٌ, (accord. to some copies of the K,) or عَشَارٌ: (thus in other copies of the K and in the TA [in the latter of which it is said to be with kear; and this I think to be the more probably correct; originally an inf. n.]:) and عَشَارٌ شَرٌّ is said by Fr to signify the same as عَاثُورٌ شَرٌّ. (TA.) You say, وَقَعْتُ مِنْهُ عَاثُورًا, (Aṣ, S, O, TA,) and عَشَارًا, (TA,) † I experienced from him, or it, difficulty, or distress. (Aṣ, S, O, TA.) And وَقَعُوا فِي عَاثُورٍ شَرٍّ, (Aṣ, S, O, TA,) and عَاثُورٍ شَرٍّ, (S, O,) † They fell into difficulty, or distress: (Aṣ, S, O:) or into a confusion of evil and difficulty or distress. (TA.) It is the opinion of Yaʿqoob that the ف in عَاثُورٌ is a substitute for the ث in عَاثُورٌ: but Az observes that this is not necessarily the case, as the meaning of difficulty is implied in the root عفر. (TA.) — It is said to signify also A kind of snare (مَصِيدَةٌ) made of bark. (O.) — And A

channel that is dug for the purpose of irrigating thereby a palm-tree such as is termed بَعْلٌ. (O.) — And A well. (K.) — And it may also be used as an epithet [app. meaning Perilous, or destructive]. (ISd, TA.)

عشك

Q. 1. عَشَكَلُ الْهُودِجِ (K, TA,) inf. n. عَشَكَلَةٌ, (TK,) He adorned the هودج [or women's camel-vehicle] with the kind of pendant termed عَشَكَلَةٌ. (K,* TA.) And عَشَكَلُ الْهُودِجِ The هودج was [so] adorned. (S.) — And [the inf. n.] عَشَكَلَةٌ signifies A heavy kind of running. (K.) One says, هُوَ يُعَشَكِلُ He runs heavily. (TK.)

Q. 2. تَعَشَكَلُ الْعِدْقُ The عِدْق [or raceme of a palm-tree or of dates] had many شَمَارِيخَ [or fruit-stalks, also called عَشَاكِيْلَ, whence the verb]. (S, TA.)

عَشَكَلٌ and عَشَكُولٌ (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K) and عَشَكُونَةٌ (K) i. q. شِمْرَانٌ (S, O, Mṣb, K) and شَمْرُوعٌ, (Mṣb,) i. e. [A fruit-stalk of the raceme of a palm-tree; or] a stalk, of a كِبَاسَةٌ, upon which are the ripening dates: (S, O:) or [so in some copies of the K and in the TA, but in other copies of the K “and,”] i. q. عِدْقٌ [i. e. a raceme of a palm-tree or of dates]; (K;) [i. e.] an عَشَقُودٌ of a palm-tree, of which the شِمْرَانٌ is a single branching stalk: (Mgh:) [agreeably with this last explanation and the latter of the two here given from the K, it is said,] and it is, in relation to the palm-tree, like the عَشَقُودٌ in relation to the grape-vine: (S, O:) and in one dial., the ع is changed into ء, so that one says إِشَكَالٌ [and ائشَكُولٌ]: the pl. is عَشَاكِيْلَ. (Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., خَذُوا عَشَكَلًا فِيهِ مِائَةٌ شِمْرَانٍ فَاصْرَبُوهُ بِهَا ضَرْبَةً [i. e. Take ye a raceme of a palm-tree in which are a hundred fruit-stalks, and strike him therewith a single stroke]. (O.)

عَشَكُولٌ: see the next preceding paragraph: — and that here following.

عَشَكُونَةٌ: see عَشَكَالٌ. — Also, (K,) and عَشَكُولٌ, (TA,) † A kind of pendant, of عَيْنٌ [i. e. wool, or dyed wool], or some [other] ornament, (K, TA,) suspended to a هودج [or women's camel-vehicle], (TA,) so as to dangle in the air: (K, TA:) pl. عَشَاكِيْلَ occurring in a verse [by poetic license for عَشَاكِيْلَ]. (TA.)

عِدْقٌ مَعَشَكَلٌ [A raceme of a palm-tree or of dates] having many شَمَارِيخَ [or fruit-stalks]. (TA.) [See also the following paragraph.] — And, by way of comparison [thereto], هودجٌ مَعَشَكَلٌ † A هودج [or women's camel-vehicle] having much wool [in the form of pendants, suspended to it]. (TA.)

مَعَشَكَلٌ وَعِدْقٌ مَعَشَكَلٌ [A raceme of a palm-