

camel) had difficulty in bringing forth, her young one sticking fast at the time of the birth. (O, TA.) — And She (a camel) did not conceive during her year [after she had been covered]; (K, TA;) as also عَسِرَتْ in the pass. form. (TA.) — اعسر الغريم: see عَسِر.

5. تَعَسَّرَ: see 1, in two places. — It (spun thread, غَزَلٌ, in the K قول [speech], but this is a mistake, TA) became entangled, so that it could not be unravelled; as also تَعَسَّرَ, with the pointed غ: so accord. to Lth, as related by Az, who confirms it as of the language of the Arabs: but Sgh, in the TŞ [and O], says, You say of a thing, when it has become difficult, استعسر and تعسر; but of spun thread, when it has become entangled, so that it cannot be unravelled, تَعَسَّرَ, with the pointed غ; not with the unpointed ع, unless using a forced, or constrained, mode of speech. (TA.)

6. تَعَاَسَرَا [They were difficult, or hard, each with the other; they treated, or behaved towards, each other with hardness, harshness, or illnature;] they disagreed, each with the other; said of a buyer and seller, and of a husband and wife; (TA;) تَعَاَسَرٌ is the contr. of تَيَاسَرٌ (S, O:); see KUR lxxv. 6. (TA.) — See also 1, in two places.

8. اعْتَسَرَهُ in the sense of اِقْتَسَرَهُ: see عَسَرَهُ. — اعْتَسَرَ النَّاقَةَ He rode the she-camel before she was trained, (S, A, O,) while she was difficult to manage: (A:) or he took her in the first stage of her training, while yet difficult to manage, and attached her rein to her nose, and rode her. (K.) — Hence, اعْتَسَرَ الْكَلَامَ; He uttered the speech without premeditation; without measuring and preparing it in his mind. (Az, A.) — اعْتَسَرَ مِنْ مَالِ وَلَدِهِ He took of the property of his son, or child, or children, against the wish of the latter: (S, O, K:) so occurring in a trad., with مَس; from الاعتسار signifying “the act of forcing, or compelling:” but accord. to one relation of that trad., it is with ص. (TA.)

10: see 1, in two places. — استعسره He sought, or desired, or demanded, that in which he experienced, or would experience, difficulty. (O, K.)

عَسِرَ, or العَسِرُ: see عَسِرَ, in two places.

عَسِرٌ and عَسِيرٌ (S, A, O, K) and عَسْرٌ (S, A, K) and مَعْسُورٌ [respecting which, as well as some other words here mentioned, see below, in this paragraph, and see what is said of its contr. مَيَسُورٌ, voce يَسُرُ, and مَعْسَرَةٌ and مَعْسَرَةٌ and عَسْرِيٌّ [all of which are app. inf. ns., of 1, q. v.,] (K) Difficulty; hardness; straitness; intricacy; contr. of يَسُرُ. (S, A, O, K.) — 'Esa Ibn-'Omar observes that every noun of three letters of which the first is with dāmm and the second quiescent is pronounced by some of the Arabs with the second movent like the first; as عَسْرٌ and عَسْرٌ, and زَحْمٌ and زَحْمٌ, and حَلْمٌ and حَلْمٌ. (S, O.) — It is said in the KUR [lxv. 7], سَيَجْعَلُ اللَّهُ بَعْدَ عَسْرٍ يُسْرًا [God will give,

after difficulty, ease]. (O, TA.) And again, فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا [And verily with difficulty shall be ease: verily with difficulty shall be ease]: on reciting which, Ibn-Mes'ood said, لَنْ يَغْلِبَ عُسْرُ يُسْرَيْنِ [A difficulty will not predominate over twofold ease], which, says Abu-l-'Abbās, is meant as an explanation of the words of the KUR immediately preceding it, agreeably with a rule mentioned by Fr [and applying to most cases, but not to all]: for العسر being mentioned, and then repeated with ال, the latter is known to be the same as the former; and يسرا being mentioned, and repeated without ال, the latter is known to be different from the former. (O, TA.) — It is also said, لَوْ دَخَلَ الْعَسْرُ جُحْرًا لَدَخَلَ الْيُسْرَ عَلَيْهِ [If difficulty were to enter a burrow in the ground, ease would enter upon it]. (TA.) — As to مَعْسُورٌ, it is the contr. of مَيَسُورٌ, and both are inf. ns.: (S, O:) or they are put in the places of عَسْرٌ and يَسْرٌ: (TA:) or accord. to Sb, they both are epithets; for he holds that there is no inf. n. of the measure مَفْعُولٌ; and the saying دَعُهُ إِلَى مَيَسُورِهِ وَإِلَى مَعْسُورِهِ is expl. as signifying Leave thou him to a thing in which he experiences ease, and to a thing in which he experiences difficulty: and مَعْفُورٌ is also expl. in like manner. (S, O.) [In like manner also,] بَلَّغْتُمْ مَعْسُورًا فَلَانَ [may be expl. as signifying I effected a thing in which such a one experienced difficulty; meaning I treated such a one with hardness, harshness, or illnature; being] said when thou hast not treated the person of whom thou speakest with gentleness, graciousness, courtesy, or civility. (O, TA.) You also say, [using مَعْسُورٌ and its contr. مَيَسُورٌ as epithets,] خُذْ مَيَسُورَهُ وَدَعْ مَعْسُورَهُ [Take thou what is easy thereof, and leave thou what is difficult thereof]. (A.) — عَسْرٌ also signifies Poverty: (Msb:) and عَسْرَةٌ, [the same: or] littleness of possessions, of property, of wealth, or of power: (S, TA:) and مَعْسَرَةٌ and مَعْسَرَةٌ, [the same: or] difficulty, and poverty; contr. of مَيَسَرَةٌ: (O, TA:) both inf. ns.: (O:) and عَسْرِيٌّ, [the same: or] difficult things, affairs, or circumstances; (TA;) contr. of يَسْرِيٌّ: (S, O, TA:) and fem. of عَسْرٌ, applied to a thing, or an affair, or a circumstance. (TA.) — جَيْشُ الْعُسْرَةِ [The army of difficulty] is an appellation given to the army of Tabook; because they were summoned to go thither during the intense heat of summer, (O, K,) and in the season of the ripening of the fruit, (O, TA,) so that it was hard to them; (O, K;) and because the Prophet never warred before with so numerous an army, amounting to thirty thousand. (O, TA.) — فَسَنَيَسِّرُهُ لِّلْعُسْرَى, in the KUR [xcii. 10], signifies, as some say, [We will smooth his way] to punishment, and a difficult case. (O, TA.)

عَسْرٌ (S,) or العَسْرُ (O, K,) A certain tribe of the Jinn, or Genii; (S, O, K;) as also عَسْرٌ (S,) or العَسْرُ: (O, K:) or the first, (S, O,) or second and last, (K,) a land inhabited by Jinn. (S, O, K.)

عَسِرَ: see عَسِرَ.

عَسِيرٌ Difficult, hard, hard to be done or accomplished, hard to be borne or endured, distressing, strait, or intricate; (S, O, Msb, K;) applied to an affair, or a thing; (S, O, Msb;) as also عَسِيرٌ. (S, A, O, Msb, K.) — حَاجَةٌ عَسِيرٌ, and عَسِيرٌ, (K,) or عَسِيرٌ and عَسِيرَةٌ (L,) A want difficult of attainment. (L, K.) — يَوْمٌ عَسِيرٌ (K,) and عَسِيرٌ (S, K,) and أُعْسِرُ (K,) A difficult day; a day of difficulty; (S;) a hard, distressful, or calamitous, day: or an unfortunate, or unlucky, day. (K.) — رَجُلٌ عَسِيرٌ A man having little gentleness in [the execution of] affairs: (Msb:) or hard in disposition; or illnature. (K.) [See 1.] — نَاقَةٌ عَسِيرٌ (S, A, O,) or عَسِيرَةٌ (as in one copy of the S,) A she-camel not trained: (S, A, O:) or نَاقَةٌ عَسِيرٌ and عَوَسْرَانَةٌ and عَيْسْرَانَةٌ [and app. عَيْسْرَانَةٌ] (K) or عَوَسْرَانِيَّةٌ (Lth, Az, S, O, L) and عَيْسْرَانِيَّةٌ (Lth, Az, TŞ, O, L) and عَيْسْرَانِيَّةٌ (Lth, Az, TŞ, O,) but what Lth says is not agreeable with the usage of the Arabs, (Az, TŞ, O,) a she-camel that is ridden, (Lth, Az, S, O, TA,) or laden, (TA,) before she has been trained: (Lth, Az, S, O, TA:) or that has been taken in the first stage of her training, while yet difficult to manage, and had her nose-rein attached, and been ridden: (K:) and the epithet applied to a he-camel is عَسِيرٌ (K, TA,) or عَسِرٌ (CK,) and عَيْسْرَانٌ (Lth, Az, and so in some copies of the K,) and عَيْسْرَانٌ (Lth, Az, TA, and so, in the place of the form immediately preceding, in some copies of the K,) and عَيْسْرَانِيٌّ (TA) and عَيْسْرَانِيٌّ (K, TA) and عَوَسْرَانِيٌّ. (S, O.) — Also نَاقَةٌ عَسِيرٌ A she-camel that raises her tail in her running; as also عَاسِرٌ (K:) or the latter, raising her tail after conception: (TA:) [see 1:] and [its pl.] عَوَاسِرٌ, applied to wolves, that are agitated in their running, and shake the head, and contort (تَكْسِرُ) their tails, (S, TA,) by reason of briskness. (TA.) And نَاقَةٌ عَوَسْرَانِيَّةٌ A she-camel that is wont to raise her tail when she runs, (TŞ, O, K,) by reason of sprightliness. (O, TA.) In the L, instead of تَعَسِيرٌ, preceding نَاقَةٌ عَسِيرٌ, we find تَكْسِيرٌ. (TA.) — Also, نَاقَةٌ عَسِيرٌ (Lth, O, K,) or عَسِيرَةٌ (S,) accord. to Lth, (TA,) A she-camel not conceiving during her year [after having been covered]: (Lth, S, O, K:) but Az says that this explanation by Lth is not correct, and that نَاقَةٌ عَسِيرٌ signifies, as expl. above, “a she-camel that is ridden before she has been trained;” and so As explains it; and ISk says the same. (TA.)

عَسِرَ: see عَسِرَ.

عَسْرَةٌ: see عَسْرٌ, in three places.

عَسْرَةٌ: see أُعْسِرُ, last sentence.

عَسْرِيٌّ: see عَسِرَ, in three places: and see also أُعْسِرُ.

عَسِيرٌ and عَسِيرَةٌ: see عَسِرَ, throughout.