

غشمر

1. **غَشِمَرٌ** signifies The acting, or treating, wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically: (S, K;) or the taking another's property wrongfully, &c., or by force: and the taking a course, in journeying [&c.], at random, without direction and without knowledge. (JK.) One says of a governor, **غَشِمَرُ الرَّعِيَّةِ**, aor. -, [accord. to the TK, the aor. of the verb in the sense here following is **غَشِمَرٌ**, but this I think a mistake,] inf. n. **غَشِمَرٌ**, He struck, or beat, with vehemence, the people under his government, wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically, and took [from them] what he could. (TA.) And **غَشِمَرُ النَّاسِ** He asked whom he could of the people. (Z, TA.) And **غَشِمَرُ الْأُمُورِ** He performed affairs, or the affairs, [in a random manner,] confusedly, without discrimination. (Ham p. 37: by implication.) — And **غَشَمَهُ**, aor. -, He smeared him [i. e. a camel] with tar so that he left nothing [or no part of him] without tar, pouring it upon what was sound thereof and what was diseased thereof: and **غَشِمَرٌ** [perhaps as an inf. n., but accord. to the TK it is a simple subst., and the inf. n. is **غَشِمَرٌ**,] signifies the act of so smearing. (K.) — And **غَشِمَرٌ** † He collected firewood by night, cutting whatever he could get, without consideration, (K, TA,) or, as in the A, without discrimination. (TA.)

غَشِمَرٌ: see the preceding paragraph. — Also Blackness [of night: app. a dial. var. of **غَشِمَرٌ**; or, perhaps, a mistranscription]. (Ham p. 163.)

غَشُومٌ A man who strikes, or beats, people vehemently, [and wrongfully, (see 1,)] and takes [from them] everything that he can get; as also **غَشَامٌ** and **غَشَامِرٌ** [except that the first and second are app. intensive epithets and the last is a simple part. n.]: and it is likewise applied to a fem., as, for ex., to a hand (**يَدٌ**): and to a striking, or beating, (**ضَرْبٌ**) [app. as meaning *wrongful*,] as is also **غَشِمَشِمَرٌ**. (TA.) [One says,] **الْحَرْبُ غَشُومٌ** [War is wrongful], because it reaches other than the committer of a crime, or an offence deserving punishment. (S.) — Also A she-camel that will not be turned back from her course, or way. (R, TA.)

غَشِيمِرٌ, meaning [Ignorant of affairs,] not knowing anything, is a word of the vulgar. (TA.)

غَشُومِيَّةٌ, meaning Ignorance of affairs, is a word of the vulgar, like that next preceding. (TA.)

غَشَامٌ }
غَشَامِرٌ } see **غَشُومٌ**.

غَشِمَشِمَرٌ: see **غَشِمَشِمَرٌ**. Accord. to some, it signifies One who acts with much wrongfulness, injustice, injuriously, or tyranny. (Ham p. 104.) — **نَاقَةٌ غَشِمَشِمَةٌ** A she-camel strong, resisting, or indomitable, in spirit. (IJ, TA.) And **غَشِمَشِمَرٌ** is applied to a he-camel as meaning **هَائِجٌ** [i. e. Excited by lust]. (Meyd in explanation of the Bk. I.)

prov. here following.) **غَشِمَشِمَرٌ يَغْشِي الشَّجَرَ** — **غَشِمَشِمَرٌ**, i. e. This, or it or he, is a torrent [wild in its course,] that overwhelms the trees, so that it crushes them and uproots them, **سَيْلٌ** preceded by **غَشِمَشِمَرٌ** or **هُوَ** being meant to be supplied, is a prov. applied to a man who cares not what wrong he does. (Meyd.) — See also **غَشُومٌ**.

غَشِمَشِمَةٌ and **إِنَّهُ لَدُوٌّ غَشِمَشِمَةٌ** Verily he is one who possesses boldness, or daringness, and penetrative energy. (K.)

أَغَشِمَرٌ [More, and most, wrongful, unjust, injurious, or tyrannical: &c.: see 1.] **أَغَشِمَرٌ مِنَ السَّيْلِ** [More wild in course than the torrent] is a proverb. (Meyd.) — I Aqr cites a verse in which it is applied to a plant as meaning *Dry and old*; but accord. to one relation of that verse, the word is **أَغَشِمَرٌ**. (TA.)

مَغَشِمَرٌ One who goes at random, heedlessly, or in a headlong manner, without consideration, whom nothing will turn from that which he desires, (S, K,) by reason of his courage; (S;) as also **غَشِمَشِمَرٌ**: (S, K;) or, accord. to Aboo-Biyāsh, one who performs affairs [in a random manner,] confusedly, without discrimination: or, as some say, one who, when the road is unapparent to him, goes at random, without direction and without knowledge. (Ham p. 37.)

غشى and غشو

1. **غَشِيَهُ**, aor. **يَغْشِي**, inf. n. **غَشَاوَةٌ**, It covered, or concealed, him, or it; (TA;) as also **تَغَشَاهُ**. (MA.) And one says, **غَشَانِي اللَّيْلُ**, i. e. **غَشِيَنِي** [The night covered me, or concealed me: or the meaning may be that which next follows]. (JK.) — **غَشِيَهُ**, (K, TA,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) is said of an event (**أَمْرٌ**), [and of heat, (S and K in art. **دَغَمَرٌ**), and of cold, (K in that art.,) and of an affection of the mind or body, and of various things, sometimes in like manner of a man, and of a company of men,] in a similar sense; and so **تَغَشَاهُ**; (K, TA;) both signifying *It came upon, [or invaded, so as to surprise, and so as to overwhelm, properly meaning] as a thing that covered, him, or it. (K, TA.) Hence, in the Kur [liii. 16], **إِذْ يَغْشِي السِّدْرَةَ مَا يَغْشِي** [When there was coming upon the lote-tree so as to cover it, or overspread it, what was so coming]. (TA.) And in the same [xx. 81], **فَغَشِيَهُمُ مِنَ الْيَمِّ مَا غَشِيَهُمُ** [And there came upon them so as to overwhelm them, of the sea, what so came upon them]. (TA.) And in the same [viii. 11], **إِذْ يَغْشَاكُمْ** [followed by **النَّعَاسُ**, i. e. *When it (drowsiness) was coming upon you, or overcoming you*]; accord. to one reading; other readings being **يَغْشِيكُمْ** and **يَغْشِيكُمْ** [followed by **النَّعَاسُ**]. (TA.) See also **غَشِيَهُ**, in three places. — [A somewhat similar signification of **غَشِيَهُ** will be found below.] — One says of the night, **يَغْشِي بِظُلْمَتِهِ كُلَّ مَا بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ** [It covers, or conceals, with its*

darkness, everything that is between the heaven and the earth]. (Jel in xcii. 1.) And [hence it is said that] **غَشِيَ اللَّيْلُ** means *The night was, or became, dark*; as also **أَغَشَى**. (Msb, TA.) — [And **غَشِيَهُ**, and **غَشِيَ بَصْرَهُ** and **غَشَاهُ**, signify *It, i. e. light (ضَوْءٌ), came upon him, and upon his eye, with an overpowering effect, so as to obscure, or dazzle, his sight.*] — **غَشِيَهُ** also signifies **جَاءَهُ** (S) or **أَتَاهُ** (Mgh, Msb, K) [which have two meanings, i. e. *He came to him, and he did it*; both, perhaps, here meant, for both are well-known meanings of **غَشِيَهُ**]; and, thus used, the aor. is as above, (TA,) and the inf. n. is **غَشِيَانٌ**, (S, TA,) or **غَشِيَانٌ**, (so in one of my copies of the S,) or the subst. is **غَشِيَانٌ**, (Msb,) with kesr, (Mgh, Msb,) *syn. with* **إِتْيَانٌ**. (Mgh.) You say, **غَشِيَ فُلَانًا** He came to such a one; *syn. with* **أَتَاهُ**; as also **غَشَاهُ**, aor. **يَغْشُوهُ**. (K.) — [Hence,] **غَشِيَهَا**, (S, MA, Msb, K,) inf. n. **غَشِيَانٌ** or **غَشِيَانٌ**, (accord. to different copies of the S,) or the latter and **غَشَى**, (MA,) or **غَشِيَانٌ** is the subst. in this case also, (Msb,) and *syn. with* **إِتْيَانٌ**, metonymically used in the sense of **جَمَاعٌ**, (Mgh, Msb,) † *He compressed her*; (S, MA, Msb, K;) namely, a woman; (MA, K;) as also **تَغَشَاهَا**. (MA, Msb, TA.) — And **غَشَى** **إِلَيْهِ مَحْجَرًا** He did to him (**أَتَى إِلَيْهِ**) a forbidden action. (TA in art. **حَجَرٌ**) [Hence,] **غَشِيَانُ الْمَحَارِمِ** [The doing of forbidden things]. (Mgh and Msb and K in art. **رَهَقٌ**) And **غَشَى الشَّيْءَ** He occupied himself with the thing, engaged in it, or personally managed or conducted it; *syn. with* **لَبَسَهُ** and **بَاسَرَهُ**. (JM.) [And **تَغَشَى** has a similar meaning; for it is said that] **الغَشَى** and **التَّغَشَى** and they primarily signify **الإِتْيَانُ** and **المَلَابَسَةُ**: and they took an extended range in using the former, so that one said, **بِالْجَوْرِ** or **تَغَشَاهُمْ بِالْعَدْلِ** [app. meaning *He ruled them with equity or with justice*]. (Ham p. 27.) [And one says, **يَغْشِي الحُرُوبَ** (see Ham p. 27), meaning *He plunges into wars, or battles*: see **مَغَامَسٌ**, and its verb.] — One says also, **غَشِيَهُ بِالسُّوطِ**, (K, in which it is said to be like **رَضِيَهُ**, and so accord. to some copies of the S, the phrase in these being **غَشِيَتْ بِالسُّوطِ الرَّجُلَ**), or **غَشَاهُ بِهِ**, (accord. to other copies of the S, the verb in these being written **غَشِيَتْ**, and thus accord. to an explanation of **قَتَعَ** **رَأْسَهُ بِالسُّوطِ** in art. **قَنَعٌ** in the K,) *He struck him (i. e. a man, S) with the whip; he flogged him.* (S, K.) — **غَشَى عَلَيْهِ**, (S, MA, Mgh, Msb, K,) inf. n. **غَشَى**, (S, Mgh, K,) or **غَشَى**, (MA,) or both, (Msb,) and **غَشِيَانٌ**, (K, TA, and so in some copies of the S,) or **غَشِيَانٌ**, (so in other copies of the S,) and **غَشِيَةً**, (S, Mgh,) or this last is an inf. n. of un., (Msb,) or it is the subst., (K,) *He swooned, i. e. became senseless*: (MA, PŞ:) or i. q. **الغَشَى**, or **الغَشَى**, or **أُغْمِيَ عَلَيْهِ** [q. v.]: (K, TA:) or **الغَشَى**, or **الغَشَى**,