

term is applied;] *the sound thus called being from the head, (Kh), issuing from the خياشيم [or air-passages in the nose], having in it a roughness and hoarseness, (Kh, K,) and followed by a gradual fall (تَحَدَّر) [of the voice] modulated in accordance to that same sound, and then followed by a sound [in my original بوشى, but I think it probable that this is a mistranscription for وشى, or بوشى, or the like, for, though وشى might perhaps, by straining a metaphor, be applied to denote a varied sound, its being understood in this sense seems to be forbidden by its being here added] like the first. (Kh, TA.) [This explanation is perhaps illustrated by the fact that the bass in the music of the Arabs is often formed of one prolonged note, falling and rising.] — Also جَشَاءُ, [أَرْضُ] being understood,] *A pebbly plain, fit for palm-trees. (K, TA.)**

مَجَشٌّ, (S,) or مَجَشَّةٌ, (A,) or both, (K,) *A mill (S, K) with which جَشِيشٌ is ground: (S:) or a small mill with which one grinds coarsely. (A.)*

مَجَشَّةٌ: see what next precedes.

مَجَشُوشٌ: see جَشِيشٌ.

### جشأ

1. جَشَأَتْ نَفْسُهُ, (S, K,) aor. ʔ, (K,) inf. n. جَشُوءٌ, (S, K, KL,) like قَعُودٌ, (TA,) and جَشَاءٌ, (KL, [or جَشَأُ, so Golius on the authority of the KL,]) [like جَأَشَتْ نَفْسُهُ, and جَأَشَتْ,] *His soul [or stomach] heaved, by reason of grief or fright: (S, K; and so in the O; but in one copy of the K, by reason of grief or joy: TA:) or [simply] heaved, or rose: (T in art. ثور:) and heaved, or became agitated by a tendency to vomit; (K;) i. q. خَبِثَتْ and لَقِستْ (Sh, TA:) and جَشَأَتْ My soul [or stomach] heaved, or became agitated by a tendency to vomit, or became heavy, (خَبِثَتْ,) in consequence of pain from something that it disliked. (Ish, TA.) — جَشَأَ عَنِ الطَّعَامِ He nauseated food, in consequence of indigestion. (TA.) — جَشَأَتْ الْغَنَمُ The sheep emitted a sound from their throats. (Lth, K.) — جَشَأَتْ الْأَرْضُ † The earth put forth all its plants, or herbage: like as they say, قَاءَتْ الْأَرْضُ أَكْلَهَا [lit. “the earth vomited her victuals”]. (TA.) — جَشَأَتْ الرِّيَاضُ † [The meadows, or gardens,] put forth [their good things]. (TA.) — جَشَأَتْ الْبِلَادُ بِأَهْلِهَا † [The countries, or towns, &c.] cast forth [their inhabitants]. (TA.) — جَشَأَتْ الْبَحَارُ بِأَمْوِجِهَا † [The seas] cast forth [their waves]. (TA.) — Also جَشَأُ said of the sea, † It rushed on, (TA,) grew dark, (K, TA,) and was tumultuous with its waves; (TA;) and [in the CK “or”] impended over one. (K, TA.) And in like manner said of the night, † It came on suddenly, (TA,) grew dark; (K, TA;) and [in the CK “or”] impended over one. (K, TA.) — جَشَأَتْ الْوَحْشُ † The wild animals made a single leap, or spring. (TA.) — جَشَأَ الْقَوْمُ † The people, or company of*

men, went forth from one country, or town, to another. (S, K, TA.) It is said in a trad., جَشَأَتْ الرُّومُ عَلَى عَهْدِ عُمَرَ † The Greeks rose, and advanced from their country [in the time of 'Omar]. (TA.)

2: see 5.

5. جَشَأَ, (S,) inf. n. تَجَشُّوْهُ; (S, Mgh, K; [in the CK, التَّجَشُّوْهُ is erroneously put for تَجَشُّوْهُ;]) or تَجَشَّى, inf. n. تَجَشَّى; (Mghb;) and جَشَأَ, (S,) inf. n. تَجَشَّئَهُ; (S, K;) both signify alike; (S;) *He eructed, or belched; i. e., emitted a sound accompanied with wind, from his mouth, on an occasion of satiation of the stomach, (Mgh, Mghb,) intentionally: (Mgh:) or it (the stomach) emitted wind (K, TA) on an occasion of its impletion with food or drink. (TA.)*

8. اجْتَشَأَتْهُ الْبِلَادُ, and اجْتَشَأَتْهُ الْبِلَادُ, † [He found the country to disagree with him, and] the country disagreed with him. (S, K.)

جَشْءٌ *A light bow: (S, K:) or a bow that makes a ringing sound: (Lth, TA:) or a light rod of the tree called نَبْعٌ: (As, S:) pl. أُجَشَاءٌ, (K,) anomalous, and asserted by IHsh to be rare, (TA,) and جَشَأَتْ. (K: in the CK, جَشَأَتْ. — سَمْرٌ جَشْءٌ *A light arrow. (Yaḳoob, TA.) = A large number (IAar, K, TA) of men, and of cattle. (IAar, TA.)**

جَشَاءَةٌ: see جَشَاءٌ. — Also † Daybreak: [or,] accord. to 'Alee Ibn-Hamzch, the blowing of the wind at daybreak. (TA.)

جَشَاءَةٌ: see جَشَاءٌ, in two places.

قَوْسٌ جَشَائِيٌّ *A ringing bow. (TA. [See also جَشَاءَةٌ, voce أُجَشَأَ, in art. جش.]*

جَشَاءَةٌ *A belch; i. e., a sound accompanied with wind, from the mouth, on an occasion of satiation of the stomach; (Mgh, Mghb;) a subst. from 5; (As, S, Mghb, K;) as also جَشَاءَةٌ (S, K) and جَشَاءَةٌ (K: but the first and last of these three words are omitted in some copies of the K:) or † the second of these three words, accord. to some, is a superlative epithet, signifying a great, or frequent, belcher. (MF.) — Also † An invasion of the night, and of the sea. (K, TA.) The torrent and the night (السَّيْلُ وَاللَّيْلُ) are called الْأَعْمِيَانِ [the two blind things] because their invasion is vehement. (TA.)*

### جشب

1. جَشَبَ, aor. ʔ; and جَشِبَ, aor. ʔ; (K;) and جَشَبَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. جَشَابَةٌ; (TA;) said of wheat, or food, (طَعَامٌ,) *It was gross, or coarse: (K, TA:) it was badly and coarsely ground: (TA:) or it was without seasoning, or condiment, or anything to render it savoury. (K.) — And the first, It (a thing) was thick, gross, big, coarse, or rough. (TA.) — And جَشِبَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. جَشُوبَةٌ, He (a man, TA) was a foul, or bad, eater. (K, TA.) = جَشَبَهُ He ground it coarsely; namely, wheat. (K, TA.) — جَشَبَ اللَّهُ شَبَابَهُ God caused his youth, or youthful vigour, to pass*

away: or rendered him vile and despicable (رَدَّاهُ وَأَقَمَّاهُ): or may God cause &c. (K.)

12. اجْشُوبُوا, accord. to some, or اجْشُوبُوا accord. to others, occurs in a trad. of 'Omar; (TA in art. خَشَب;) [and J says, and so Az accord. to the TA,] the former, if used like the latter, is not improbably correct; but I have not heard it. (S.) [See art. خَشَب.]

جَشِبَ: see جَشِبَ.

جَشِبٌ *The rinds of pomegranates: (K:) of the dial. of El-Yemen. (TA.)*

جَشِبٌ (S, K) and جَشِبٌ and جَشِيبٌ and جَشِيبٌ (K) and مَجْشُوبٌ (S, K,) applied to wheat, or food, *Gross, or coarse: (S, K, TA:) badly and coarsely ground: (TA:) or without seasoning, or condiment, or anything to render it savoury: (K, TA:) جَشِبٌ [probably جَشِبٌ] signifies also anything disagreeable in taste, and choking: (TA:) and gross, or coarse, and dry, or tough: (IAth, TA:) and what is dry, or tough, of herbage. (TA.) — Also, the first, A bulky and strong camel: (ISk, TA:) a thick-boned horse. (Ham p. 207.)*

جَشُوبٌ *A rough, or coarse, (or, as some say, TA,) short woman. (K, TA.)*

جَشِيبٌ: see جَشِبَ. — Also Anything rough, gross or coarse, disagreeable to the taste, and choking. (K.) — A thick, rough, or coarse, garment, or piece of cloth. (S.) — A rough, or coarse, and old, worn-out, skin for water or milk. (TA.) — Rude, uncivil, unkind, rough, speech or language. (TA.) — And (applied to a man, TA) A foul, or bad, eater. (K, TA.)

مَجْشُوبٌ *Big, or bulky, and courageous, brave, or bold. (IAar, K.) = [Also, accord. to Golius, as on the authority of Ibn-Maḳroof, but in this case probably a mistranscription for مَجْشُوبٌ, A wooden thing upon which clothes are put.]*

مَجْشَبٌ *A man (Sh) coarse in his means of subsistence. (Sh, K.)*

مَجْشَابٌ: see جَشِبَ. — Thick, gross, big, coarse, or rough, (S, and Ham p. 207,) and short. (Ham ib.) — مَجْشَابُ الْبَدَنِ Thick, gross, or big, in body. (T, TA.)

مَجْشُوبٌ: see جَشِبَ.

### جشر

1. جَشَرَ, aor. ʔ, (As, S, A, Mgh,) inf. n. جَشْرٌ; (As, S, K;) and جَشِرٌ, (A,) inf. n. تَجَشِيرٌ; (K;) *He took, or sent, forth his beasts to pasture, (As, S, Mgh, K,) not to return in the evening: (As, S, Mgh:) [or] he pastured his beast near to the tents or houses: (A:) [or] جَشَرَ signifies also one's pasturing his horses before his tent or house, after their covering: (K:) or a people's taking forth their horses and pasturing them before their tents or houses. (L.) — And جَشَرَ and تَجَشِيرٌ also signify The leaving or neglecting [a thing]: (K, TA:) and dismissing [it]. (TA.) — جَشَرَ الْقُرْآنُ, meaning He estranged himself from*