

in pieces لَسْبَاع [for the beasts or birds of prey]. (K.) And صَارُوا جَزْرًا لِلْعَدُوِّ [They became a prey to the enemy, cut in pieces]. (Mgh.) = See also جَزِيرَةٌ. = Also, and جَزْرٌ, (Fr, S, Mṣb, K,) the latter with kesr to the ج, (Mṣb, K,) arabicized, (K,) from the Persian [كُزْر], (AḤn,) [coll. gen. ns., meaning Carrots, or the carrot;] a certain root, (أُرُومَةٌ) which is eaten, (S, K,) well known: (TA:) n. un. with ḍ; (K;) or جَزْرَةٌ: (Aṣ, S, Mṣb:) the best kind is the red and sweet, which grows in winter: it is hot in the extreme of the second degree; moist in the first degree; (TA;) diuretic; (K, TA;) lenitive; emollient; (TA;) strengthening to the venereal faculty; emmenagogue: the putting of its pounded leaves upon festering ulcers is advantageous: (K, TA:) it is difficult of digestion; and engenders bad blood; but is made wholesome with vinegar and mustard. (TA.) — [See also جَنْزَابٌ, in art. حَنْب.]

جَزْرٌ: see جَزْرٌ, in three places.

جَزَارٌ The time of the cutting off of the fruit of palm-trees. (Yz, TA.) [See also I.]

جَزُورٌ A camel [that is slaughtered, or to be slaughtered]; (K;) applied to the male and the female: (S, Mṣb:) or (as some say, Sgh, Mṣb) properly a she-camel that is slaughtered: (Sgh, Mṣb, K:) but the former is the correct assertion; (TA;) though the word is fem., (IAmb, S, Mṣb, TA,) on the authority of hearsay; (TA;) therefore you say, رَعَتِ الْجَزُورُ [the camel for slaughter pastured]: (IAmb, Mṣb:) or when used alone, it is fem., because what are slaughtered are mostly she-camels: (TA:) and when used as a common term, it implies the like of predominance [of the fem. gender]: (Ḥāshiyeh of Esh-Shihāb, TA:) [the shares into which the جزور is divided in the game called الميسر are described voce بَدَأُ:] pl. جَزْرٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and جَزَارَاتٌ and جَزَارَاتٌ (Mṣb, K,) the last of which is pl. of جَزْرٌ, like as طُرُقَاتٌ is of طُرُقٌ. (TA.) — See also جَزْرٌ.

جَزَارَةٌ, of a camel, The extremities; (S, A;) namely, (S,) the fore and hind legs, (الْيَدَانِ) and the head, (S,) or neck: (A, K:) because the slaughterer receives them; (S;) they being his hire, (S, K,) or right, (A,) not being included among the shares in the game called الميسر. (TA.) But when a horse is said to be جَزَارَةٌ, (S,) or جَزَارَةٌ, (M,) what is meant is thickness of the fore and hind legs, and abundance of sinews; and the head is not included, because largeness of the head, in a horse, is a fault. (S, M.)

جَزَارَةٌ The trade of him who slaughters camels (Mgh, Mṣb, K,* TA) and other animals. (Mṣb.)

جَزِيرَةٌ † An island; land in the sea [or in a river], from which the water has flowed away, so that it appears; (Az, Mgh;) and in like manner, land which a torrent does not overflow, but which it surrounds; (Az, TA;) land from which the tide retires; as also جَزْرٌ: (K:) so called

because cut off from the main land: (S:) or because of the retiring of the water from it: (Mṣb:) pl. جَزَائِرٌ: (S, Mgh:) [also, a peninsula:] and a piece of ground or land. (Kr, TA.)

جَزِيرٌ (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and جَزِيرٌ (K) and جَزَارٌ (A) One who slaughters camels (A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and other animals. (Mṣb.)

جَزِيرٌ: } see what next precedes.
جَزَارٌ: }

مَجْزَرٌ, (Mṣb, K,) or مَجْزَرٌ, with kesr to the ج, (S, Ibn-Mālik,) contr. to rule, as the aor. of the verb is with ḍamm, (Ibn-Mālik, TA,) and sometimes مَجْزَرَةٌ [or مَجْزَرَةٌ], (Mṣb,) A place where camels are slaughtered, (S, Mṣb, K,) and other animals, (Mṣb,) namely, bulls and cows and sheep and goats, and where their flesh is sold: pl. مَجَارِزٌ. (TA.) In a trad. of 'Omar, persons are enjoined to avoid مَجَارِزٌ, (S, TA,) meaning as above; because of their uncleanness; (TA;) or because the witnessing of the slaughter of animals hardens the heart and dispels mercy: (IAth, TA:) or the meaning is, places of assembly; because a camel is slaughtered only where people are collected together: (S, TA:) the مَجْزَرَةٌ is one of the places in which it is forbidden to perform the usual prayers. (Mgh.)

مَجْزَرَةٌ or مَجْزَرَةٌ: see مَجْزَرٌ, in two places.

جزع

1. جَزَعٌ [inf. n. of جَزَعٌ] signifies The act of cutting; or cutting off. (TA.) [See also 8.] — [Hence,] جَزَعَهُ لَهْ جِزْعَةً مِنَ الْمَالِ He cut off for him a portion of the property. (S.) — And جَزَعُ الْوَادِي, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. جَزَعٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) He passed the valley to the other side: (Mṣb:) or he passed the valley [in any manner]: (K:) or he passed across it; i. e., crossed it: (S, K:) and in like manner, الْأَرْضُ the land: (K:) and الْمَغَازَةُ the desert: and الْمَوْضِعُ the place. (TA.) = جَزَعٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. جَزَعٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and جَزُوعٌ, (K,) He was, or became, impatient, (S, K,) مِنْ عَلَى فُلَانٍ [of the thing]; (S;) and عَلَى فُلَانٍ [on account of such a one]; (S and K in art. اله, &c.;) جَزَعٌ being the contr. of صَبْرٌ: (S, K:) or he had not sufficient strength to bear what befell him, (O, Mṣb,) and found not patience: (Mṣb:) or he manifested grief and agitation: (TK:) or he was, or became, affected with grief: or he was, or became, affected with most violent grief, such as prevented him and turned him from that to which he was directing himself, or from his object, and cut him off therefrom: this meaning of cutting off being said by 'Abd-el-Kādir El-Bagh-dādee to be the primary signification. (TA.)

2. جَزَعٌ, inf. n. تَجْزِيعٌ, It (a full-grown unripe date) became ripe to the extent of two thirds of it: (S:) or to the extent of half of it; (K, TA;) from the bottom: (TA:) or became partly ripe: and in like manner one says of a grape. (TA.)

— It (a watering-trough, or tank,) had but little remaining in it. (K,* TA.) — He put a little water into a skin. (TA.) = جَزَعٌ فُلَانًا, (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) He caused the impatience (جَزَعٌ) of such a one to cease: (K:) he said to him that which comforted him, or consoled him, and which caused his grief and fear to cease. (IAth.)

4. اجْزَعَهُ جَزْعَةً, and جَزَعَهُ, He left, or caused to remain, a remainder: (O, K:) or less than half. (TA.) = اجْزَعَهُ He caused him to be impatient: (S, K:) or he caused him to want sufficient strength to bear what befell him, and to be impatient. (Mṣb.)

5: see 7, in two places. = تَجَزَعُوا الْغَنِيمَةَ They divided among themselves the spoil. (TA.)

7. انْجَزَعُ It (a rope) broke, (K, TA,) in any manner: (TA:) or broke in halves; (K, TA;) but if it have broken at its extremity, one does not say انْجَزَعُ. (TA.) And انْجَزَعَتِ الْعَصَا, and تَجَزَعَتِ, The staff, or stick, broke (K, TA) in halves. (TA.) † تَجَزَعُ is also said of a spear, and of an arrow, &c., meaning It broke in pieces. (TA.)

8. اجْتَزَعَهُ He broke it, and cut it off: (K:) or he broke it off, and cut it off, for himself; namely, a branch, rod, or piece of wood, from a tree. (S.)

جَزَعٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and جَزَعٌ (Kr, K,) but IDrd ascribes the latter to the vulgar, (TA,) [The onyx; so called in the present day;] certain beads, or gems, (خَزْرٌ,) (Mṣb,) the beads, or gems, (خَزْرٌ, [here rendered by Golius "Muræna seu concha Veneris," though he also gives what I regard as the only correct signification, namely "onyx,"] of El-Yemen (S, K) [and] of China, (K,) in which are whiteness and blackness, (S, Mṣb, K,) and to which eyes are likened, (S, K,) and in particular, by Imra-el-Kays, the eyes of wild animals, because their eyes, while they are alive, are black, but when they die, their whiteness appears; (TA;) a kind of stone having many colours, brought from El-Yemen and China; (Kzw;) so called because interrupted by various colours; its blackness being interrupted by its whiteness and its yellowness: (IB:) 'Aisheh's necklace [which she lost on the occasion that subjected her to the accusation of adultery] was of جَزَعٌ of Dhafāri: (TA:) the wearing it in a signet induces anxiety, or disquietude of mind, and grief, and terrifying dreams, and altercation with men; and if the hair of one who experiences difficulty in bringing forth be wound upon it, she brings forth at once: (K: [and Kzw says the like, and more of a similar kind:]) n. un. جَزْعَةٌ (Mṣb, K,* TA) and جَزْعَةٌ. (K,* TA.) = See also what next follows.

جَزَعٌ (S, O, L, Mṣb, K,) but AO says that it should be with fet-h, [جَزَعٌ] (K,) The place of bending, or turning, (مَنْعَطٌ, S, Mṣb, K, or مَنْحِيٌّ, Aṣ, K,) of a valley: (Aṣ, S, Mṣb, K:) or the middle thereof: or the place where it ends: (IDrd, K:) or its side: (Mṣb:) or the place of