

females. (K. [But see جَزْرٌ, from which it is derived.]) = اجزأ He furnished an awl (مُخَصَّفٌ, S, K, or اِشْفَى, S), (S, K,) or a knife, (Mṣb,) with a جَزَاة, i. e. handle; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also اجزى. (Mṣb.) — اجزأ الخاتم في إصبعه He put the ring upon his finger. (K.)

5. اجزأ It became divided into parts, or portions. (Mṣb, KL.) = See also 1.

8: see 1, in three places.

جَزْرٌ: see جَزْرٌ. — It is said by El-Khattābee to be a name for رُطْبٌ [app. meaning رُطْبٌ, i. e. Green, or fresh, pasture or herbage, (see 1 and 4,)], with the people of El-Medeenah; and occurs in a trad.; but the reading commonly known is جَرَو. (TA.)

جَزْرٌ A part, or portion, (Mṣb, K, TA,) or division, (TA,) of a thing; (Mṣb, TA;) properly and conventionally; (TA;) as also جَزْرٌ; (K;) a constituent part of a thing, as of a ship, and of a house or tent, and of a sum in reckoning; (B, TA;) [an ingredient of any compound or mixture;] a share, or lot: (TA:) pl. أَجْرَاءُ: (S, Mṣb, K, &c. :) it has no other pl. (Sb, TA.) — [A volume of a book.] — A foot of a verse. (TA.) — In the KUR [xl. 14], where it is said, وَجَعَلُوا لَهُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ جَزْرًا (K, TA,) or, as some read, جَزْرًا, (Bd,) it means Females; (K, TA;) i. e., they asserted the angels to be the daughters of God: so says Th: and Aboo-Is-hāk says that it means, they asserted God's share of offspring to be the females; but that he had not found this in old poetry, nor had persons worthy of confidence related it on the authority of the Arabs [of the classical times]: Z disallows it, asserting it to be a lie against the Arabs; and Bd follows him: El-Khafījee says that the word may be used figuratively; for, as Eve was created of a part (جزء) of Adam, the word جزء may be applied to denote the female. (MF, TA.)

جَزَاة The handle of the [kind of awl called] مُخَصَّفٌ (S, K,) and of the اِشْفَى: (S:) AZ says that it is not [the handle, or hilt,] of the sword, nor of the dagger; but is the handle of the مِشْرَةَ with which camels' feet are branded. (TA.) [See also ضَبَّة.] — A vine-prop; (K, TA;) a piece of wood with which a vine is raised from the ground. (TA.) — In the dial. of the tribe of Sheybān, The hinder, or hindermost, شَقَّة [or oblong piece of cloth] of a tent. (TA.)

جَزْرِيٌّ Relating to a part or portion or division; partial; particular; contr. of كَاتِبِيٌّ. — And, as a subst., A particular: pl. جَزْرِيَّاتٌ.]

جَزْرِيَّةٌ The quality of relating to a part or portion or division; relation to a part &c.; particularity.]

جَزْرِيٌّ Satisfying food; as also مُجَزْرِيٌّ; (Fr, K;) like مُشْبِعٌ and مُشْبِعٌ. (Fr, TA.)

هَذَا رَجُلٌ جَزْرِيٌّ [act. part. n. of 1]. — هَذَا رَجُلٌ جَزْرِيٌّ This is a man sufficing thee as a man. (K, TA.) — ظَبْيَةٌ جَزْرِيَّةٌ A doe-gazelle that is

satisfied with green, or fresh, pasture or herbage [so as to be in no need of water]: pl. جَوَازِيٌّ. (S.) The pl. is explained by IKt as meaning Gazelles: (TA:) [or] it signifies [or signifies also] Wild bulls or cows; (K, TA;) because they are satisfied with green, or fresh, pasture or herbage so as to be in no need of water. (TA.) Also, the pl., Palm-trees; as not needing irrigation. (TA.)

أَجْرًا More [and most] satisfying or sufficing or satisfactory: hence, الْفَارِسُ أَجْرًا مِنَ الرَّجُلِ [The horseman is more satisfactory than the footman]. (Mgh.)

مُجَزَّرٌ and مُجَزَّرَةٌ are used as inf. ns. of 4 [q. v.]. (TA.)

مُجَزَّرِيٌّ: see جَزْرِيٌّ. — Also A strong, fat, camel; because sufficing for the wants of the rider and carrier. (TA.) = Also, and مُجَزَّرَةٌ, A woman who brings forth females. (TA. [But see جَزْرٌ, from which the verb is derived.])

مُجَزَّرَةٌ and مُجَزَّرَةٌ are used as inf. ns. of 4 [q. v.]. (TA.)

مُجَزَّرَةٌ Divided into parts, or portions. (TA.) — [Having a part, or portion, taken from it: see 1.] — A verse curtailed of two [of the original] feet: [like the هَزَجٌ and مُضَارِعٌ &c., which were originally of six feet each, but of which every known example is of four only:] or a verse consisting of two feet only: [as a kind of the هَزَجٌ, and two kinds of the مُنْسَجِحٌ: to each of which, or, accord. to some, to the former of which only, when thus consisting of only two feet, the term مَهْبُوكٌ is also applied:] the former is said to be عَلَى السَّلْبِ; and the latter, عَلَى الْوَجُوبِ. (TA.)

### جزر

جَزَرَ, aor. - and sometimes ٢, (K,) inf. n. جَزْرٌ. (Mgh, K,) He cut, or cut off, (Mgh, K,) a thing. (TA.) — جَزَرَ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. ٢, (S, Mṣb,) [inf. n. as above,] He slaughtered a camel (S, Mgh, Mṣb) or other animal, (Mṣb,) and skinned it; (S;) as also اجتزرو. (S, TA.) You say also, جَزَرَ لَهُمْ, meaning He slaughtered for them a camel. (A.) And اجتزرو القوم جزورا He slaughtered and skinned for the people a camel. (TA.) — جَزَرَ الشَّخْلَ, aor. - (S, K) and ٢, (K,) inf. n. جَزْرٌ (S, K) and جَزَارٌ and جَزَارٌ, (Lh, K,) He cut off the fruit of the palm-trees: (Lh, S, K;) or, as some say, he spoiled the palm-trees in fecundating them. (TA.) — And جَزَرَ, (TA,) inf. n. جَزْرٌ, (K,) He gathered honey from the hive. (K, TA.) = جَزَرَ, aor. - and ٢, inf. n. جَزْرٌ, (S, Mṣb, K, &c.,) † It (water) sank, and disappeared; became low; or became remote; (S, K;) decreased; went away; (TA;) flowed away, or retired, (A, Mgh, \*Mṣb,) from the earth, or land: (A, Mgh:) it (the sea, and a river, Lth, ISd) ebbed; contr. of مَدَّ; (S, ISd, K;) [but in this last sense, only - is authorized by the K, and app. by ISd also, as the aor. ;] i. e., retreated, or went back; (S,

Mṣb;\*) as also اجتزرو; (ISd, TA;) or ceased to increase. (Lth, Mgh.)

4. اجزره, (K,) or اجزر القوم, (ISk, S,) He gave to him, or to the people, a sheep or a goat, for him, or for them, to slaughter; (ISk, S, K;) meaning a ewe or a ram or a she-goat; (ISk, S;) or a sheep, or goat, fit for slaughter: (TA:) and اجزرتة I gave to him a ewe or a ram or a she-goat, and he slaughtered it: (ISk, TA:) and اجزرتك بعيرا, or شاة, I gave to thee a camel, or a sheep or goat, that thou mightest slaughter it: (A:) [but] accord. to ISk, one does not say اجزرتهم ناقة, because a she-camel is fit for other purposes than that of slaughter: (S:) and accord. to some, one should not say اجزروه جزورا, but اجزره جزرة. (TA.) = اجزر He (a camel) attained to the fit time for his being slaughtered. (S, K.) — اجزر النخل The palm-trees attained to the fit time for the cutting off of the fruit. (S, K.) — [And hence,] اجزر الشيخ † The old man attained to the fit time for his dying; (K, TA;) being aged, and near to his perishing; like as the palm-tree attains to the fit time for having its fruit cut off. (TA.) Youths used to say to an old man اجزرت يا شيخ, meaning, Thou hast attained to the fit time for thy dying, O old man: and he would say, ائى بنى وتحتضرون, i. e., "[O my sons, and] ye shall die youths:" but accord. to one way of relation, it is اجزرت; from اجز البر "the wheat attained to the proper time for being cut." (S.) — اجزر القوم The people attained to the fit time for the cutting off of the fruit of the palm-trees. (Yz, TA.)

5: see 8.

6. تجازرا † They reviled each other (K, TA) vehemently, or excessively. (TA.)

7: see 1.

8. اجتزروا في: see 1, in two places. — اجتزروا القتال and تجزروا (K, TA) They fought one another [app. so that they cut one another in pieces]. (TA.) [In the K, this is immediately followed, as though for the purpose of explanation, by the words تَرَكَوْهُمْ جَزْرًا لِلسَّبَاعِ ائى قَطَعًا: but there is evidently an omission in this place, at least of the conjunction و.] — And اجتزروا They had a camel slaughtered for them. (A.)

جَزْرٌ inf. n. of 1. (S, K, &c.) = And also † The sea (K, TA) itself. (TA.)

جَزْرٌ (not جَزْرٌ, Fr, S, [but see what follows,]) [a coll. gen. n.,] Fat sheep or goats: (S, K, TA:) n. un. جَزْرَةٌ: (S, K:) or sheep, or goats, that are slaughtered; (M;) as also جَزْرٌ: (K:) n. un. as above: (M: in the K جَزْرَةٌ:) or جَزْرَةٌ signifies a sheep, or goat, fit for slaughter: or a sheep, or goat, to which the owners betake themselves and which they slaughter: and anything that is lawful to be slaughtered; n. un. of جَزْرٌ, which is sometimes [written جَزْرٌ,] with fet-ḥ to the z. (TA.) — جَزْرُ السَّبَاعِ The flesh which beasts or birds of prey eat. (S, Mgh.) One says, تَرَكَوْهُمْ جَزْرًا (S, K) They slew them: (S:) or they left them cut