A portion of a limb: or *a complete limb:* (Ḳ:) or *a limb by itself, which is not mixed with another:* (TA:) or *half of a bone, with the flesh that is upon it:* (Ḳ:) or *a bone upon which there is not much flesh,* (Ṣ, Ḳ,) *and which is broken;* otherwise it is not thus called: (Ṣ) or *any bone:* (AHeyth:) or *a limb* of a camel: (TA:) or of a human being or other: (ISd, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَكْسَارٌ (TA) and [of mult.] كُسُورٌ. (Ṣ, TA.) — كِسْرُ قَبِيحٍ, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) and ▼ كَسْرُ قَبِيحٍ, (Ṣ,) *The bone of the* سَاعِد [here meaning the *upper half of the arm, from the part next the middle to the elbow.* (El-Umawee, Ṣ, Ḳ.) [See also قَبِيحٌ. And كسر حَسَنٍ signifies *The upper part of that bone.*] — Also كِسْرٌ and ▼ كَسْرٌ The *side of a* بَيْت [or *tent*]: (Ḳ:) or the *part of* [*each of*] *the two sides thereof that descends from the* طَرِيقَتَانِ [app. meaning the two outer poles of the middle row]; every tent having two such, on the right and left: (TA:) or the *lowest* شُقَّة [or *oblong piece of cloth*] *of a* [*tent of the kind called*] خِبَآء: (A, Ḳ:) or the *part of that* شقّة *which is folded* or *creased* (تَكَسَّرَ وَتَثَنَّى) *upon the ground:* (Ḳ:) or the *lowest* شقّة *of a* بَيْت [or *tent*], *that is next the ground, from where its* (the tent's) *two sides are folded* (مِنْ حَيْثُ يُكْسَرُ جَانِبَاهُ), *on thy right hand, and thy left.* (ISk, Ṣ.) — Also, (Ḳ,) or ▼ كَسْرٌ [only], (TA,) [but for this limitation there appears no reason,] *A side* (Ḳ, TA) of anything; as, [for instance,] of a desert: (TA:) pl. أَكْسَارٌ and كُسُورٌ [app. in all the senses: see above]. (Ḳ.) — قِدْرٌ كِسْرٌ, and أَكْسَارٌ, (TA,) and إِنَآءٌ أَكْسَارٌ, (IAạr,) and جَفْنَةٌ أَكْسَارٌ, (Ḳ,) A cooking-pot, (TA,) and a vessel, (IAạr,) and a bowl, (Ḳ,) *large, and* [*composed of several pieces*] *joined together:* (IAạr, Ḳ:) because of its greatness or its oldness: as though, in the second and following phrases, the term كسر applied to every distinct part of it. (TA.) — See also كُسُورٌ, below.

كَسْرَةٌ † *A defeat.* You say, وَقَعَ عَلَيْهِمُ الكَسْرَةُ *Defeat befell them.* (Mṣb.) — See also كَسْرٌ.

كِسْرَةٌ (in some copies of the Ḳ كِسْرٌ, but this is a mistake, TA,) *A piece of a broken thing:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or rather *a piece broken from a thing:* (TA:) or *a fragment,* or *broken piece, of a thing:* (Mṣb:) pl. كِسَرٌ. (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ.) You say, كِسْرَةٌ مِنَ الخُبْزِ *A broken piece of bread.* (Mṣb.) See also كُسَارٌ.

كِسْرَى and كَسْرَى, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ,) the former of which is the more chaste, accord. to Th and others, and it alone is allowed by Aboo-'Amr Ibn-El-'Alà, (Mṣb,) *A name* (TA) *applied to the king of the Persians,* (Mṣb, Ḳ, TA,) or *a surname of the kings of the Persians,* (Ṣ,) like النَّجَاشِىّ, a name of the king of Abyssinia, (TA), arabicized from خُسْرُو, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) which means "possessing ample dominion," (Ḳ,) in the Persian language: so they say: but خُسْرُو is itself arabicized from خُوشْ رُو, which means, in that language, "goodly in countenance": (TA:) [but that خسرو is an arabicized word may reasonably be doubted:] accord. to IDrst, it is changed into كسرى because there is no word in Arabic having the first letter with ḍamm and ending with و; and the خ is changed into ك to shew that it is Arabicized: (MF:) the pl. is أَكَاسِرَةٌ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ,) contr. to analogy, (Ṣ,) and كَسَاسِرَةٌ and أَكَاسِرُ and كُسُورٌ, (Ḳ,) [all of which are also] contr. to analogy: (TA:) by rule it should be كِسْرَوْنَ, like عِيسَوْنَ (Ṣ, Ḳ) and مُوسَوْنَ. (Ṣ.)

كِسْرِىٌّ: see كِسْرَوِىٌّ.

كِسْرَوِىٌّ and ▼ كِسْرِىٌّ *Of,* or *relating to,* كِسْرَى; rel. ns. from كِسْرَى: (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ:) and كَسْرَوِىٌّ alone is the rel. n. from كَسْرَى. (Mṣb.) [In the TA, it is said that one should not say كَسْرَوِىٌّ; but it seems that what is not allowable is كَسْرِىٌّ.]

كُسَارٌ and كُسَارَةٌ [*Fragments,* or *broken pieces* or *particles, that fall from a thing:*] *what breaks from a thing:* (Ṣgh:) or *what breaks in pieces from a thing,* (Ḳ, TA,) *and falls:* (TA:) *fragments,* or *broken pieces* or *particles,* (دُقَاق, ISk, Ṣ, and حُطَام, Ṣ,) of fire-wood. (ISk, Ṣ.) You speak of the كُسَار of glass, and of a mug, and of aloes-wood. (A.)

كُسُورٌ † The *turnings, bendings,* or *windings,* (مَعَاطِف, Ḳ, TA,) *and parts eaten away by torrents,* (جِرَفَة, TA,) *and ravines,* (شِعَاب, Ḳ, TA,) of valleys, (Ḳ, TA,) and of mountains: (TA:) a pl. without a sing.: (Ḳ:) you do not say كُسْرُ الوَادِى nor كِسْرُ الوادى. (TA.) — أَرْضٌ ذَاتُ كُسُورٍ ‡ *A land having* [*places of*] *ascent and descent.* (Ṣ, A.) — See also كَسْرٌ and كِسْرٌ.

كَسِيرٌ *i.q.* ▼ مَكْسُورٌ, [*Broken,*] (Ṣ, Ḳ,) applied to a thing: (Ṣ:) and so the fem., without ة: (TA:) pl. كَسْرَى, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) like as مَرْضَى is pl. of مَرِيضٌ, (Ṣ,) and كَسَارَى: (Ḳ:) [and مَكَاسِيرُ is pl. of مَكْسُورٌ:] Abu-l-Ḥasan says, that Sb mentions the pl. مَكَاسِيرُ because it is of a kind proper to substs. (TA.) — ناقة كَسِيرٌ (Ṣ, Ḳ) *i.q.* مَكْسُورَةٌ [lit., *A broken she-camel,*] (Ḳ,) is like the phrase كَفٌّ خَضِيبٌ, (Ṣ, TA,) meaning مَخْضُوبَةٌ: (TA:) or *a she-camel having one of its legs broken:* (Mgh:) and شَاةٌ كَسِيرٌ *a sheep,* or *goat, having one of its legs broken:* كسير being of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ: (Mgh, Mṣb:) and كَسِيرَةٌ also, [app. as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant,] like نَطِيحَةٌ: (Mṣb:) كَسِيرٌ, occurring in a trad. is explained as signifying *a sheep,* or *goat, having a broken leg, that cannot walk;* (IAth,* Mgh;) but this requires consideration. (Mgh.)

كَاسِرٌ [*Breaking*]; fem. with ة: pl. masc. and fem. كُسَّرٌ; and pl. fem. كَوَاسِرُ also. (Ḳ.) — ‡ *Folding* or *doubling, and leaning* or *reclining upon,* a pillow or cushion. Hence the following, in a trad. of 'Omar, لَا يَزَالُ أَحَدُهُمْ كَاسِرًا وِسَادَهُ عِنْدَ امْرَأَةٍ مُغْزِيَةٍ, meaning, ‡ *Not one of them ceases to fold* or *double his pillow* or *cushion at the abode of a woman whose husband is absent in war, and to lean* or *recline upon it, and enter upon discourse with her.* (IAth, TA.) — ‡ An eagle, (A, Ḳ,) and a hawk or falcon, (A,) *contracting his wings,* (A, Ḳ,) or *contracting them somewhat, so that he may descend in his flight,* (TA,) or *in order to alight.* (A, Ḳ.) — ▼ الكَاسِرُ *The eagle.* (Ṣ, M, Ḳ.)

الإِكْسِيرُ *i. q.* الكِيمِيَآء q. v. (Ṣgh, Ḳ.)

جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ † [*The broken plural;*] *the plural in which the composition of the singular is changed;* (Ḳ;) *the change being either apparent,* as in رِجَالٌ, pl. of رَجُلٌ, or *understood,* as in فُلْكٌ, which is both sing. and pl., for the ḍammeh in the sing. in this case is like the ḍammeh of قُفْلٌ, and that in the pl. is like that of أُسْدٌ. (Ibn-'Aḳeel: see Dieterici's "Alfijjah" &c., pp. 329 and 330.) — Also تَكْسِيرٌ † [The *area* of a circle]: in the circle are three things: دَوْرٌ [or circumference] and قُطْرٌ [or diameter] and تَكْسِيرٌ [or area], which [last] is the *product of the multiplication of the half of the* قطر *by the half of the* دور: and it is sometimes called مَسَاحَةٌ. You say, مَا تَكْسِيرُ دَائِرَةٍ قُطْرُهَا سَبْعَةٌ وَدَوْرُهَا اثْنَانِ وَعِشْرُونَ [*What is the area of a circle of which the diameter is seven and its circumference two-and-twenty?*]: and the answer is ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَثَلَاثُونَ وَنِصْفٌ [*Eight-and-thirty and a half*]. (TA.) [It is scarcely necessary to add that this is not perfectly exact.]

مَكْسِرٌ *A place of breaking,* (Ḳ, TA,) of anything. (TA.) You say, عُودُ صُلْبُ المَكْسِرِ [*Wood,* or *a piece of wood,* or *a branch,* or *twig, hard in the place of breaking,*] when you know its goodness by its breaking: (Ṣ, A:) and عُودٌ طَيِّبُ المَكْسِرِ [*Wood,* &c., *good in the place of breaking,*] i. e. *approved.* (Ḳ.) — Hence, رَجُلٌ صُلْبُ المَكْسِرِ (A, L) ‡ *A man who bears up*