

meaning ذَاتُ جَرَزٍ, i. e., of which the herbage has been eaten: also أَرْضٌ مَجْرُوزَةٌ is explained as signifying land of which the herbage has been consumed by the locusts or the sheep or goats or the camels or the like: (TA:) and مَفَاةٌ مَجْرَاةٌ a barren desert: (A, *K:) [see also جَارِزٌ:] the pl. of جَرَزٌ is جَرَزَةٌ, like as جَحْرَةٌ is pl. of جَحْرٌ; and that of جَرَزٌ is أَجْرَاةٌ, like as أَشْيَابٌ is pl. of سَبَبٌ: (S:) and one says also أَجْرَاةٌ, (K, TA,) as well as أَرْضُونَ أَجْرَاةٌ. (TA.)

جَرَزَةٌ (S, A,) or جَرَزَةٌ, with fet-h to the ر, (K, TA,) Extirpation: (S, A:) or destruction. (K, TA.) Hence the saying, لَنْ تَرْضَى شَانِيَةً إِلَّا بِجَرَزَةٍ A female that hates, by reason of the vehemence of her hatred, will not be content save with extirpation [of the object of her hatred]: (S:) or تَرْضَى شَانِيَةً إِلَّا بِجَرَزَةٍ (A,) or بِجَرَزَةٍ (TA,) His hater was not content save with extirpation of him whom he hated. (A, TA.) You say also, بِشَرَزَةٍ وَجَرَزَةٍ, [or بِشَرَزَةٍ وَجَرَزَةٍ], thus, only, the former word is written in the K and TA in art. شَرَزٌ, and I think that the latter is correctly written in like manner, as in the S and A,] God smote him with destruction [and extirpation]. (TA.)

جَرَزَةٌ A bundle of [the kind of trefoil called] قَتٌ (A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) or the like: (Mgh, Mṣb, K:) or a handful thereof: (Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. جَرَزٌ. (A, *Mgh, Mṣb.)

جَرَزَةٌ: see جَرَزَةٌ, in three places.

جَرَاةٌ, applied to a sword, (S, K,) Cutting, or sharp: (K:) or cutting much, or very sharp: (S:) or penetrating: or that cuts off utterly, or entirely. (TA.) — Hence you say of a she-camel, likening her to such a sword, إِنَّهَا لَجَرَاةٌ لِلشَّجَرِ, † Verily she is one that eats and breaks the trees. (TA.) See also جَرُوزٌ.

جَرُوزٌ † That eats much; (A, K;) [when applied to a man,] that leaves nothing upon the table when he eats: (S, A:) or that eats quickly: (K:) applied to a man, and to a camel; (TA;) and to a woman; and to a she-camel, as also جَرَاةٌ; (S;) or [any] female: (TA:) or, applied to a she-camel, that eats everything. (Aṣ, TA.)

جَارِزٌ, applied [to land, and hence,] to † a woman, Barren: (S, A, K:) the woman is likened to land that produces no herbage. (TA.) [See also جَرُوزٌ.] — أَرْضٌ جَارِزَةٌ Dry and rugged land encompassed by sands or by a [level tract such as is called] قَاعٌ (S, K:) pl. جَوَارِزٌ (S, TA:) mostly applied to islands of the sea. (TA.)

مَجْرُوزَةٌ, applied to a she-camel, Lean, or emaciated. (K.)

مَجْرَاةٌ: } see جَرُوزٌ; the latter, in two places.
مَجْرُوزَةٌ: }

جوس

1. جَرَسٌ, [aor., app., † and †, as seems to be implied in the K, inf. n. جَرَسٌ, which see below,] Bk. I.

He, or it, made a sound; (TA;) as also اجرس: (Mgh, TA:) [or both signify he, or it, made a low, gentle, slight, or soft, sound; as appears from what follows.] You say, جَرَسٌ بِالكَلامِ, (A,) or جَرَسٌ الْكَلَامَ, (Mṣb,) He spoke in a low, gentle, or soft, voice or tone; or with modulation, or melody; syn. نَغَمَ فِيهِ, (A,) or نَغَمَ بِهِ. (Mṣb.) And جَرَسٌ, (S,) inf. n. جَرَسٌ; (K;) and † جَرَسٌ; (S, K;) He spoke: (K:) or he said a thing, and spoke in a low, gentle, or soft, voice or tone, or with modulation or melody; expl. by تَكَلَّمَ نَغَمًا. (Lth, S.) And † اجرس is also used in the senses here following. It (a bird) caused the sound of its passing to be heard: (S, A, *K:) and in like manner it is said of a man. (K, accord. to the TA; but not found by me in any copy of the K.) † And † It (an ornament, حَلِيٌّ,) made a sound (S, A, *K) like that of a جَرَسٌ [or bell]; (TA;) as also † اجرس. (A, TA.) † And It (a tribe, حَيٌّ,) made its sound (جَرَسٌ) to be heard: or, accord. to the T, made the sound of the جَرَسٌ of a thing to be heard. (TA.) † And He (a camel-driver) sang to camels for the purpose of urging or exciting: (S, K:) or raised his voice in doing so. (A.) — [Hence, app.,] جَرَسٌ, aor. † (Lth, AO, S, K) and †, (K,) inf. n. جَرَسٌ, (Lth, AO, K,) He ate [a thing: because a slight sound is made in doing so]: (AO, TA:) or he licked [a thing] with his tongue. (K.) You say, جَرَسَتِ النَّحْلُ العَرُوقُ The bees ate the [trees called] العَرُوقُ (S:) and جَرَسَتِ النَّوْرُ, (Lth, A,) and العَرُوقُ [put tropically for النَّوْرُ because honey is made from flowers or blossoms], (Lth, TA,) the bees ate the flowers, or blossoms, making a sound in so doing: (A:) or licked the flowers, or blossoms, and thence made honey. (Lth, TA.) And جَرَسَتِ العُشْبُ, and الماشية الشجر, The beasts licked the trees, and the herbage. (TA.) And جَرَسَتِ البقرة ولدها The cow licked her young one. (TA.)

2. جَرَسٌ بِالْقَوْمِ, inf. n. تَجْرِيسٌ, He rendered the persons notorious, or infamous; [as, for instance, by parading them, and making public proclamation before them; accord. to the usage of the verb in the present day;] syn. سَمِعَ بِهِمْ, (K,) and نَدَدَ, (Ibn-'Abbád, TA,) and صَوَّتَ. (A.) — الدُّهُورُ, (S,) and جَرَسَتُهُ الأُمُورُ, (TA,) inf. n. as above, (K,) † [Events, and misfortunes,] rendered him experienced, or expert, and sound, or firm, in judgment &c. (S, K, *TA)

4. اجرس: see 1, in six places. — اجرس بالحليّ † [He made a sound with the ornament]: said of the owner [or wearer] of the ornament. (A.) — اجرس الجرس He struck [or sounded] the bell. (TA.) — أجرسني السبع The animal of prey heard my sound (جَرَسِي): (ISk, S, A, K:) or heard it from afar. (TA.)

5: see 1.

7: see 1.

جَرَسٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K) and † جَرَسٌ (S, A, K) and † جَرَسٌ (K, ISd) A sound: (ISk, A, K:) or a low, faint, gentle, slight, or soft, sound:

(IDrd, S, A, K:) such, for instance, as the sound of the beaks of birds, (S, A, Mṣb,) pecking, (A,) upon a thing which they are eating: (S:) and that of bees eating flowers or blossoms: (A:) and of a tribe [or crowd of men, more particularly as heard from some distance; i. e., a hum]: (TA:) and of a camel-driver singing to his beasts to urge or excite them: (A:) and the slight sound of a letter of the alphabet: (TA:) and low, gentle, or soft, speech: (Mṣb:) or when the word is used alone, [i. e., not coupled with another noun as it is in the second of the two examples here following,] it is with fet-h: thus one says, مَا سَمِعْتُ لَهُ جَرَسًا; (A, K;) i. e., I heard not any sound of him, or it: (TA:) but you say, مَا سَمِعْتُ لَهُ حَسًا وَلَا جَرَسًا, with kesr; (A, K;) i. e., I heard not any motion, nor any sound, of him, or it: (TA in art. حس:) pl. [app. of the third] أَجْرَاسٌ. (Ḥam p. 200.) [See also جَرَسٌ.]

جَرَسٌ: see what next precedes, in two places.

جَرَسٌ [A bell;] a thing well known; (Mṣb;) the thing that is hung to the neck of the camel (S, Mgh, K) &c., and that makes a sound: (Mgh:) or, accord. to some, the [little round bell called] جَلْجَلٌ: (TA:) and also that which is struck [to make it sound]: (Lth, S, K:) the thing that is struck by the Christians at the times of prayers: (Ḥar p. 616:) pl. أَجْرَاسٌ. (Mgh, Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., لَا تَصْحَبُ الملائكة رَفَقَةً فِيهَا جَرَسٌ [The angels will not accompany an assemblage of persons journeying together among whom is a bell]: (S, TA:) the reason is said to be, because it guides others to them; for Mo-hammad liked not to let the enemy know of his approach until he came upon them suddenly. (TA.) = See also جَرَسٌ.

جَرَسَةٌ The act of rendering [a person or persons] notorious, or infamous. (TA.) [See 2.]

جَارُوسٌ Voracious. (IAṣr, K.)

جَوَارِسٌ [as though pl. of جَارِسَةٌ] Bees: (S:) or bees eating flowers, or blossoms, and making a sound in doing so: (A:) or جَوَارِسُ النَّحْلِ signifies the males of bees. (TA.)

جَاوِرِسٌ [A species of millet;] a kind of grain, (Mṣb, K,) well known, (K,) resembling ذَرَّةٌ, but smaller: (Mṣb:) or, accord. to some, a species of دُخْنٌ: (Mṣb:) or i. q. دُخْنٌ: (S in art. دُخْن, and TA in art. دخل:) or a well-known grain, which is eaten, like دُخْنٌ, of which there are three species, the best whereof is the yellow [الاصغر, or the word may be الاصغر, the smallest,] and weighty: it is likened to rice in its power, or virtue, is more astringent than دُخْنٌ, promotes the flow of urine, and constricts: the word is arabicized, from [the Persian] گَاوِرِسٌ. (TA.)

مَجْرَسٌ (S) and مَجْرَسٌ (TA) † A man (TA) experienced, or expert, in affairs, (S, TA,) and rendered sound, or firm, in judgment &c. (TA.) And with ة, † A she-camel tried and proved by use, or practice, in pace and riding. (TA.)