

of a sort that goes the pace termed **عَسَج**, with a quick running, are struck with the feet on their sides, but she outstrips]: he means, the camels go swiftly, struck with the feet in their course, but do not overtake my she-camel. (S, O.)

عَوْسَج [The lycium, or box-thorn; of several species; but now particularly applied to the lycium *Europæum* of Linn.: accord. to Sprengel (Hist. rei herb. p. 252, as stated by Freytag), applied to the *zizyphus spina Christi*, which is the *rhamnus spina Christi* of Linn.; but this is the **بَدْر**:] a species of thorn: (S, O, K:*) certain trees of the thorny-kind, (L,) having a round red fruit [or berry] like the carnelian-bead, (O, L,) which is sweet, and is eaten: (O:) or a species of thorn-trees having a bitter red fruit in which is acidity, called **مُضَع**: (Msb:) or certain trees having many thorns, and of several species, whereof is one that produces a red fruit, called **مُضَع**, in which is acidity: (T:) when it grows large, it is called **غَرَقْد**: (O, Msb:) and because of the softness of its wood, the women of the Arabs of the desert make of it spindles for spinning wool: (O:) the n. un. is with **ة**: (S, O, Msb: [in the **ك**, **عَوْسَج** is termed the pl. of **عَوْسَجَة**:]) and it is said that the pl. of the n. un. is **عَوَاسِج**: (TA:) ISd says, the genuine **عَوْسَج** is short between the knots, hard in the wood, small in the leaves, and does not grow large, and this is the best sort: thus says AHn: (L:) some say that it is the **عَلِيق** [i. e. **عَلِيق**, q. v.]: Dioscorides says, it is a tree that grows in tracts that exude water and produce salt, having erect thorny branches, and leaves somewhat long, overspread with a moist viscous substance: and there is another species, whiter than this: and another species, of which the leaves are blacker than those of the former, and wider, inclining a little to redness, and its branches are long, their length being about five cubits, and having more numerous thorns, and weaker, and less sharp, and its fruit is wide and thin, as though it were in sheaths: and the **عَوْسَج** has a fruit like the **تَوْت** [or mulberry], which is eaten: it grows mostly in cold, or cool, countries. (Avicenna [Ibn-Seenà], book ii. p. 232. [In this extract from Dioscorides, in the original, are some unimportant words which I have passed over, including two imperfectly printed, and unintelligible: and what is said in it respecting the fruit I think doubtful, as being inapplicable to the fruit of the box-thorn.]])

عَسَاج an epithet applied to a camel [app. meaning *That stretches out his neck much in going along*: or *that goes the pace termed عَسَج much or well*]. (S, O, K.)

عَسَجَد

عَسَجَد, an instance of a quadrilateral-radical word without any letter of the kind termed **ذَوْلَقِي**: (S, O, TA:) the letters of this kind being six; three pronounced with the tip of the tongue, namely, **ر** and **ل** and **ن**; and three labial,

namely, **ب** and **ف** and **م**; (TA;) Gold: (S, O, K:) and (as some say, O, TA) any gems, such as pearls and **يَاقُوت** [or sapphires]. (O, K.) = Also A large, or bulky, camel: (O, K:) a small one is called **نَطِير**. (TA.) — And, accord. to AZ, A certain stallion-camel. (O.) See also the following paragraph.

عَسَجَدِيَّة Large weaned camels: (O, K:) small ones are called **نَطِيمَة**. (TA.) — And, (O, K,) accord. to El-Mufaddal, (TA.) Camels on which kings ride; [and particularly] certain camels which were decked, or adorned, for *En-Noamán* (S, O, K, TA) *Ibn-El-Mundhir*; or, accord. to AO, camels on which kings ride, which bear [fine housings or the like, of the kind of stuff called] **دِق** [q. v. voce **دَقِيق**] of great price: (TA:) and, (O, K, TA,) by El-Mázineh, (TA,) it is said to signify (O, TA) camels that carry gold; (O, K, TA;) but IAqr rejected this assertion: (O:) it is said (O, TA) by Naqr, on the authority of Aqr, (TA,) to be a [fem.] rel. n. from the name of a certain market in which is **عَسَجَد**, i. e. gold: (O, TA:) IAqr relates, on the authority of El-Mufaddal, that it is a rel. n. from the name of a certain stallion of generous race, called **عَسَجَدِي**; and he is said to have been called **العَسَجَدِي** also: (TA:) in the T, (TA,) or by AO, (O,) it is said that **العَسَجَدِي**, (O, TA,) or **العَسَجَدِيَّة**, (O,) was a horse or mare (**فَرَس**) of the offspring of Ed-Deenáree (O, TA) Abu-l-Humeys Ibn-Zád-er-Rákib: (TA:) in the **ك**, **العَسَجَدِيَّة** is said to have been [the name of] a mare (**فَرَس**) of the offspring of Ed-Deenáree. (TA.)

عَسَر

1. **عَسَر**, aor. **عَسَرَ**, inf. n. **عَسِر** (S, A, O, Msb, K) and **عَسَرَ** (S, A, K) and **عَسَارَة** (Msb, K) [and **عَسِرِي** and **مَعَسِرَة** and **مَعَسِرَة** and **مَعَسِرَة** and **مَعَسِرَة** (see **عَسَر** below)]; and **عَسِر**, aor. **عَسَرَ**, inf. n. **عَسِر**; (S, O, Msb, K;) and **تَعَسَرَ**, (A, O, Msb, K,) and **تَعَسَر**, (K,) and **استعسر**; (A, O, Msb, K;) It (an affair, or a thing, S, A, O, Msb) was, or became, difficult, hard, strait, or intricate. (S, A, O, Msb, K, TA.) You say, **عَسَرَ عَلَيْهِ**, (TA,) and **عَسِر**, (S, O,) and **تَعَسَرَ**, and **تَعَسَر**, and **استعسر**, (K.) It was, or became, difficult, hard, strait, or intricate, to him. (S, O, K.) — **عَسَرَ مَا فِي الْبَطْنِ**, (as in the CK and a MS. copy of the K,) or **عَسِر**, (accord. to the TA,) What was in the belly would not come forth. (K.) You say **عَسَرَ عَلَيْهِ مَا فِي الْبَطْنِ** What was in his belly would not come forth. (TA.) — See also 4. **عَسَرَ**, (Msb,) or **عَسَرَ**, (IKtt, TA,) or **عَسِر**, (TK,) inf. n. **عَسِر** and **عَسَارَة** (Msb, IKtt, TA) and **عَسَرَ**, (IKtt, K,) He (a man) had little gentleness, (Msb, IKtt,) [in the execution of affairs]; (Msb;) and was narrow, or niggardly, in disposition: (IKtt:) or he was hard in disposition; or ill-natured. (K, TK.) — **عَسَرَ عَلَيْهِ**, (A, and so in the CK and a MS. copy of the K,) or **عَسِر**, (as in the TA,) inf. n. **عَسِر**, (TA,)

He acted contrarily, or adversely, to him; opposed him; (A, K;) as also **عَسَرَ**, (K,) inf. n. **عَسِر**: (TA:) and **عَسَرَ عَلَيْهِ** also signifies he straitened him. (Sb, O, TA.) — **عَسَرَ الزَّمَانُ**, (so in the CK and in a MS. copy of the K,) or **عَسِر**, (so in the TA,) Time, or fortune, became severe, rigorous, afflictive, or adverse, (K,) **عَسِرْنَا** to us. (TA.) — **عَسَرَتِ النَّاقَة** and **عَسَرَتِ** The she-camel was untrained. (O.) — And **عَسَرَتِ**, (K, TA,) and **عَسَرَتْ بِذَنْبِهَا**, (S, O, TA,) aor. **عَسَرَتْ**, inf. n. **عَسَرَتْ** (S, O, K, TA) and **عَسَرَتْ**, (O, K, TA,) She (a camel) raised her tail, after conception, to show the stallion that she was pregnant: (S, O, TA:) and [as also, app., **عَسَرَتْ** or **دَنَبَهَا**, inf. n. **عَسَرَتْ**, (see **عَسِر** نَاقَة, voce **عَسِر**),] she (a camel) raised her tail in her running. (K, TA.) [In the former case, the action denotes repugnance to the stallion: in the latter, a degree of refractoriness: in both, difficulty.] = **عَسَرَ الْغَرِيرَ**, aor. **عَسَرَ** and **عَسَر**, (S, O, Msb, K,) inf. n. **عَسِر**; (S, O;) and **أَعَسَرَهُ**; (O, Msb, K;) He demanded the debt of the debtor, it being difficult to him to pay it: (S, O, Msb, K:*) and he took it of him, it being difficult to him to pay it, and was not lenient towards him until he was in easy circumstances. (TA.) — **عَسَرَهُ**, (Aq, TA,) and **أَعَسَرَهُ**, (S, TA,) He forced, or compelled, him, against his wish; [i. q. **قَسَرَهُ**, (Aq, TA,) and **أَقَسَرَهُ**, (S, O, TA.) = **عَسِرَتْ** and **عَسَرَتْ**, (TK,) or **عَسَرَتْ**, (K, TA,) aor. **عَسَرَتْ**, (TK,) inf. n. **عَسَرَتْ**, (S, Mgh, O, Msb, K,) He, (a man, TK,) and she, (a woman, TK,) was left-handed. (S, Mgh, O, Msb, K.) — **عَسَرَنِي**, (O, L, and K,) and so in a copy of the S,) aor. **عَسَرَنِي**, (L, TA,) or **عَسَرَنِي**, (K,) or **عَسَرَنِي**, (L and TA, and so in a copy of the S,) aor. **عَسَرَنِي**; (TA;) He came on my right side. (S, O, L, K, TA.)

2: see 1, in four places: and see 4.

3. **عَسَرَهُ**, (K,) inf. n. **مُعَاسِرَة**, (S, O,) He treated him, or behaved towards him, with hardness, harshness, or ill-nature; (S, O, K:*) **مُعَاسِرَة** is the contr. of **مِيَاسِرَة**. (S, O.)

4. **اعسر**, (S, K, &c.) inf. n. **إِعْسَار**, (Kr, Mgh, &c.) and, accord. to Kr, **عَسِر**; but correctly, the former is an inf. n., and **عَسِرَة** is a simple subst.; [as is also **عَسِر**]; (TA;) He was, or became, in a state of difficulty; possessing little power or wealth: (TA:) he became poor: (Mgh, Msb, K:) he lost his property. (S, O.) **عَسَار** in the sense of **إِعْسَار** is a pure mistake. (Mgh.) — **اعسوت** She (a woman) had, or experienced, difficulty in bringing forth; (Lth, S, O, K;) as also **عَسَرَتْ**. (O, TA.) You say, in praying for a woman in labour, **أَيْسَرَتْ وَأَذْكَرَتْ** (Lth, A) May she have an easy birth, and may she bring forth a male child: (Lth, O;) and in the contr. case you say, **أَعَسَرَتْ وَأَتَتْ** [May she have a difficult birth, and may she bring forth a female child]. (Lth, A, O, TA.) — And in like manner, She (a