

meaning *جَرَز* ذَاتَ جَرَز, i. e., of which the herbage has been eaten: also *جَرَز* أَضْ 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 *مَفَازَةٌ مَجْرَازٌ* (A, *K:) [see also *جَارِزٌ*:] the pl. of *جَرَز* is *جَرَزَةٌ*, like as *جَحْرَةٌ* is pl. of *جَحْرٌ*; and that of *جَرَز* is *أَجْرَازٌ*, like as *أَنْبَابٌ* is pl. of *سَبَبٌ*: (S:) and one says also *أَجْرَازٌ*, *أَرْضٌ أَجْرَازٌ* (TA,) as well as *أَرْضُونَ أَجْرَازٌ* (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 شَانَهُ 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 *بِجَرَزَةٍ*, *لَمْ يَرْضَ شَانَهُ 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*, *رَمَاهُ اللَّهُ بِشَرَزَةٍ وَجَرَزَةٍ*, thus, only, the former word is written in the K and TA in art. شَرَز, 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] *جَرَزٌ* (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.

جَرَزٌ, 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 لَجَرَزٌ 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 *جَرَزٌ*; (S:) or [any] female: (TA:) or, applied to a she-camel, that eats everything. (Aḡ, 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 *جَرَزٌ*.] *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.)

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

مَجْرَازٌ: } see *جَرَزٌ*; the latter, in two places.
مَجْرُوزَةٌ: }

جرس

1. *جَرَسٌ*, [aor., app., ʔ and ʔ, as seems to be implied in the K, inf. n. *جَرَسَ*, 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, *جَرَسَ بِالْكَلامِ*, (A,) or *جَرَسَ 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 *جَرَسَ*, (S,) inf. n. *جَرَسَ*; (K;) and *تَجَرَسَ*; (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*. (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, حُلِيٌّ), made a sound (S, A, *K) like that of a جَرَس [or bell]*; (TA;) as also *انجرس*. (A, TA.) † And *It (a tribe, حَيٌّ), made its sound (جَرَس) to be heard: or, accord. to the T, made the sound of the جَرَس of a thing to be heard*. (TA.) † And *He (a man) raised his voice*. (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.,] *جَرَسَ*, aor. ʔ (Lth, AO, S, K) and ʔ, (K,) inf. n. *جَرَسَ*, (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 العَرَقُ* The bees ate the [trees called] *العَرَقُ* (S:) and *جَرَسَتِ التَّوْرُ* (Lth, A,) and *العَلَلُ* [put tropically for *التَّوْرُ* 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 الشَّجَرُ*, *والنَّاشِئَةُ الشَّجَرُ*, *والعُشْبُ*, *The beasts licked the trees, and the herbage*. (TA.) And *جَرَسَتِ البَقَرَةُ* *جَرَسَتِ البَقَرَةُ* *The cow licked her young one*. (TA.)

2. *تَجَرَسَ*, inf. n. *جَرَسَ*, *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-'Abbād, TA,) and *صَوَّتَ*, (TA,) *الدُّهُورُ*, and *جَرَسَتِ الأُمُورُ* (A.) = *as above*, (K,) † [Events, and misfortunes,] rendered him experienced, or expert, and sound, or firm, in judgment &c. (S, K, *TA)

4. *اجرس بالحلي*: see 1, in six places. — *اجرس بالحلي* [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.) — *أَجْرَسَنِي السَّبُعُ* *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* (Kr, 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. حَس:) pl. [app. of the third] *أَجْرَاسٌ*. (Ham 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] *جَنْجَلٌ*: (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: (Har p. 616:) pl. *أَجْرَاسٌ*. (Mgh, Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., *لَا تَصْحَبُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ 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 Mohammed 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. (IAḡr, 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.)

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

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