

A portion of a limb: or a complete limb: (K:) or a limb by itself, which is not mixed with another: (TA:) or half of a bone, with the flesh that is upon it: (K:) or a bone upon which there is not much flesh, (S, K,) and which is broken; otherwise it is not thus called: (S) or any bone: (AHeyth:) or a limb of a camel: (TA:) or of a human being or other: (ISd, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَكْزَارُ (TA) and [of mult.] كُزُرُ. (S, TA.) — كُزْرُ قَبِيحٌ (S, K,) and كُزْرُ قَبِيحٌ (S,) The bone of the سَاعِد [here meaning the upper half of the arm, from the part next the middle to the elbow. (El-Umawee, S, K.)] [See also قَبِيحٌ. And كَرَحَنٌ signifies The upper part of that bone.] — Also كُزْرُ and كُزْرُ The side of a بَيْت [or tent]: (K:) 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 شَقَّة [or oblong piece of cloth] of a [tent of the kind called] خَيْبَةٌ: (A, K:) or the part of that شَقَّة which is folded or creased (تَكَرَّرَتْ) upon the ground: (K:) or the lowest شَقَّة of a بَيْت [or tent], that is next the ground, from where its (the tent's) two sides are folded (مِنْ حَيْثُ يَكْرُ جَانِبَاهُ), on thy right hand, and thy left. (ISk, S.) — Also, (K,) or كُزْرُ [only], (TA,) [but for this limitation there appears no reason.] A side (K, TA) of anything; as, [for instance,] of a desert: (TA:) pl. أَكْزَارُ and كُزُرُ [app. in all the senses: see above]. (K.) — أَكْزَارُ, قِدْرُ كُزْرُ, and أَكْزَارُ (TA,) and جَفَنَةُ أَكْزَارُ (IAqr,) and أَكْزَارُ (IAqr,) A cooking-pot, (TA,) and a vessel, (IAqr,) and a bowl, (K,) large, and [composed of several pieces] joined together: (IAqr, K:) 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 كُزُرُ, below.

كُزْرَةٌ + A defeat. You say, وَقَعَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْكُزْرَةُ, Defeat befell them. (Msb.) — See also كُزْرُ.

كُزْرَةٌ (in some copies of the كُزْرُ, but this is a mistake, TA,) A piece of a broken thing: (S, K:) or rather a piece broken from a thing: (TA:) or a fragment, or broken piece, of a thing: (Msb:) pl. كُزْرُ. (S, Msb, K.) You say, كُزْرَةٌ مِنَ الْخُبْزِ, A broken piece of bread. (Msb.) See also كُزْرُ.

كُزْرِي and كُزْرِي (S, Msb, K,) the former of which is the more chaste, accord. to Th and others, and it alone is allowed by Abou-Amr Ibn-El-'Alā, (Msb,) A name (TA) applied to the king of the Persians, (Msb, K, TA,) or a

surname of the kings of the Persians, (S,) like التَّجَاشِي, a name of the king of Abyssinia, (TA), arabicized from خُشْرُو (S, K,) which means "possessing ample dominion," (K,) in the Persian language: so they say: but خُشْرُو is itself arabicized from خُوش رُو, which means, in that language, "goodly in countenance": (TA:) [but that خُشْرُو is an arabicized word may reasonably be doubted:] accord. to IDrst, it is changed into كُزْرِي because there is no word in Arabic having the first letter with damm and ending with و; and the خ is changed into ك to shew that it is Arabicized: (MF:) the pl. is أَكْزَارَةٌ (S, Msb, K,) contr. to analogy, (S,) and أَكْزَارَةٌ and أَكْزَارُ and كُزُرُ (K,) [all of which are also] contr. to analogy: (TA:) by rule it should be كُزْرُونَ, like عَيْسُونَ (S, K) and مُوسُونَ. (S.)

كُزْرِي: see كُزْرِي.

كُزْرِي and كُزْرِي Of, or relating to, كُزْرِي; rel. ns. from كُزْرِي: (S, Msb, K:) and كُزْرِي alone is the rel. n. from كُزْرِي. (Msb.) [In the TA, it is said that one should not say كُزْرِي; but it seems that what is not allowable is كُزْرِي.]

كُزَارٌ and كُزَارَةٌ [Fragments, or broken pieces or particles, that fall from a thing:] what breaks from a thing: (Sgh:) or what breaks in pieces from a thing, (K, TA,) and falls: (TA:) fragments, or broken pieces or particles, (دَقَاقٌ, ISk, S, and حُطَامٌ, S,) of fire-wood. (ISk, S.) You speak of the كُزَار of glass, and of a mug, and of aloes-wood. (A.)

كُزُورُ + The turnings, bendings, or windings, (مَعَاظِفُ, K, TA,) and parts eaten away by torrents, (جَرَفَةٌ, TA,) and ravines, (شُعَابُ, K, TA,) of valleys, (K, TA,) and of mountains: (TA:) a pl. without a sing.: (K:) you do not say كُزْرُ الْوَادِي nor كُزْرُ الْوَادِي. (TA.) — كُزْرُ أَرْضٍ ذَاتُ كُزُورٍ ascent and descent. (S, A.) — See also كُزْرُ and كُزْرُ.

كُزِيرٌ i.q. مَكْشُورٌ, [Broken,] (S, K,) applied to a thing: (S:) and so the fem., without ة: (TA:) pl. كُزْرِي (S, K,) like as مَرْضِي is pl. of مَرِيضٌ, (S,) and كُزَارِي: (K:) [and مَكْشِيرٌ is pl. of مَكْشُورٌ:] Abu-l-Hasan says, that Sb mentions the pl. مَكْشِيرٌ because it is of a kind proper to subst. (TA.) — نَاقَةٌ كُزِيرٌ (S, K) i.q. مَكْشُورَةٌ [lit., A broken she-camel,] (K,) is like the phrase كُفٌّ خَضِيبٌ (S, TA,) meaning مَخْضُوبَةٌ: (TA:) or a she-camel having one of

its legs broken: (Mgh:) and شَاةٌ كُزِيرٌ a sheep, or goat, having one of its legs broken: كُزِيرٌ being of the measure نَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ: (Mgh, Msb:) and كُزِيرَةٌ also, [app. as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant,] like نَطِيحَةٌ: (Msb:) كُزِيرٌ, 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.)

كُاسِرٌ [Breaking]; fem. with ة: pl. masc. and fem. كُاسِرٌ; and pl. fem. كُؤَاسِرٌ also. (K.) — † Folding or doubling, and leaning or reclining upon, a pillow or cushion. Hence the following, in a trad. of 'Omar, لَا يَزَالُ أَحَدُهُمْ كَاسِرًا وَسَادَهُ, 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, K,) and a hawk or falcon, (A,) contracting his wings, (A, K,) or contracting them somewhat, so that he may descend in his flight, (TA,) or in order to alight. (A, K.) — الْكَاسِرُ † The eagle. (S, M, K.)

الْإِكْشِيرُ i. q. الْكَيْمِيَّةُ q. v. (Sgh, K.)

جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ + [The broken plural:] the plural in which the composition of the singular is changed; (K;) the change being either apparent, as in رَجَالٌ, pl. of رَجُلٌ, or understood, as in نُلُوكٌ, which is both sing. and pl., for the dammeh in the sing. in this case is like the dammeh of أَفْعُلُ, and that in the pl. is like that of أَفْعُلُ. (Ibn-'Akeel: 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 قَطْرٌ [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, 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.]

مُكْسِرٌ A place of breaking, (K, TA,) of anything. (TA.) You say, عَوْدٌ صُنْبُ الْمُكْسِرِ [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: (S, A:) and عَوْدٌ صُنْبُ الْمُكْسِرِ [Wood, &c., good in the place of breaking,] i. e. approved. (K.) — Hence, رَجُلٌ صُنْبُ الْمُكْسِرِ (A, L) † A man who bears up