

we should read وَالْخَلْقُ, agreeably with other lexicons, as is implied in the TA: see 1.] You say, *فَلَانٌ شَدِيدٌ أَسْرَ الْخَلْقِ*; Such a one is of strong, firm, or compact, make, or form. (TA.) — *شَدَدْنَا أَسْرَهُمْ*, in the Kur [lxxvi. 28], means *† We have strengthened their make, or form*: (S, A, Msh:) or, *their joints*: or, *their two sphincters which serve as repressers of the urine and feces (مَصْرَتِي الْبَوْلِ وَالْعَائِلِ)*, which contract when the excrement has passed forth; or the meaning is, that these two things do not become relaxed before one desires. (IAqr, K.)

*أُسْرُ*, (S, M, IKtt, A,) a subst., (M, IKtt,) as also *أُسْرٌ*, (M, Lb,) meaning *Suppression of the urine*: (S, M, &c.): *suppression of the feces* is termed *حُضْر*: (S:) or a *dribbling of the urine, with a cutting pain in the bladder, and pangs like those of a female in the time of parturition*. (IAqr.) You say, *أَخَذَهُ الْأُسْرُ* [*Suppression of urine, &c., took him, or affected him*]. (A.) And *أَنَالَ اللَّهُ أُسْرًا* [*May God give him a suppression of urine, &c.*]: a form of imprecation. (A.) — Hence, (M,) *عُودُ أُسْرٍ* (IAqr, S, M, A, K) and *عُودُ الْأُسْرِ* and *عُودُ أُسْرٍ* (Expositions of the Fq) and *عُودُ يُسْرٍ*, (IAqr, K,) or this is a corruption, (K,) or a vulgar mistake, (A,) and should not be said, (Fr, S, A,) unless meant to be used as ominous of good, (A,) *A stick, or piece of wood, which is put upon the belly of a man affected by a suppression of his urine, (S, A, K, &c.), and which cures him*. (A.)

*أُسْرُ*: see *أُسْرُ*.

*أُسْرَةٌ* † A man's kinsmen that are more, or most, nearly related to him; his near kinsmen: (S, M, A, Msh, K:) or a man's nearer, or nearest, relations on his father's side: (Aboo-Ja'far En-Nahhas:) so called because he is strengthened by them. (S, A.)

*إِسَارٌ* A thing with which one binds; (M, K:) a thong of untanned hide, (S, A, Msh,) with which one binds a camel's saddle, (Aq, S,) [as also *إِسَارٌ*], and a captive; and so *أُسْرٌ*, q. v.: (S:) and a rope, or cord, with which a captive is bound: and a pair of shackles: (TA:) pl. *أُسَرٌ*. (M, K.) [See also 1.] You say, *حَلَّ إِسَارَهُ* *He untied his thong of untanned hide wherewith he was bound, and released him*. (A.) — See also *أُسِيرٌ*.

*أُسِيرٌ* i. q. *مَأْسُورٌ*; (S, TA;) Bound with an *إِسَار*: (M, TA:) shackled: (K:) imprisoned: (Mujahid, M, K:) captived, or a captive; (S, M, K:) absolutely, (TA,) although not bound with an *إِسَار*: (S:) and *إِسَارٌ* is sometimes used in the same sense. (Msh.) *أسير* is also applied as an epithet to a woman, (Mgh, Msh,) when the woman is mentioned; but otherwise *أُسِيرَةٌ* is used as the fem.: you say, *قَتَلْتُ الْأُسِيرَةَ* [*I slew the female captive*], like as you say, *رَأَيْتُ الْقَيْلَةَ*. (Msh.) The pl. is *أُسَرَى* (S, M, Msh, K) and *أُسَرَاءُ* (M, K) and (accord. to several authors, pls. *أُسَارَى*, TA) *أُسَارَى* (S, M, Msh, K) and *أُسَارَى*:

(M, K:) the first of these forms of pl. is proper to epithets applied to those who are hurt or afflicted in their bodies or their intellects: (Aboo-Is-hak:) it is used in this instance because a captive is like one wounded or stung. (Th, M.)

*تَأْسِيرُ السَّرَجِ* [in the CK, erroneously, *تَأْسِيرُ*] The thongs of the horse's saddle, whereby it is bound: (K:) accord. to the more correct opinion, a pl. without a sing. (MF.)

*مَأْسُورٌ*: see *أُسِيرٌ*. A camel's saddle bound with an *إِسَار*: pl. *مَأْسِيرٌ*. (TA.) — † A man, and a beast, having strongly-knit joints. (M.) — A man suffering suppression of his urine. (S.)

### اسطرلاب

*أُسْطُرْلَابٌ* or *أُسْطُرْلَابٌ*, [accord. to different copies of the K,] and with *ص* in the place of *س*, [from the Greek *ἀστρολάβον*, *An astrolabe*: a word of which F gives the following fanciful derivation:] *لَاب* was a man who traced some lines, and founded upon them calculations; whence *أُسْطُرْلَابٌ* [the lines of *Lāb*], from which was formed the compound word *اسطرلاب*, and *اصطرلاب*, the *س* being changed into *ص* because of the *ط* following. (K in art. *لُوب*.) It is either an arabicized or a post-classical word: accord. to the Nihāyet el-Adab, the names of all the instruments by which time is known, whether by means of calculation or water or sand, are foreign to the Arabic language. (MF.)

### اسف

1. *أُسْفٌ*, aor. *أَسَفَ*, inf. n. *أُسْفٌ*, (M, Msh, K,) *He grieved, lamented, or regretted*: and *he was angry*: (Msh:) or *he grieved exceedingly*: and *he was exceedingly angry*: (M:) or *he grieved most intensely*: (K:) some say that *أُسْفٌ* signifies the grieving for a thing that has escaped; not in an absolute sense: (MF:) or it properly signifies the rising, or swelling, or mantling, of the blood of the heart, from desire of vengeance; and when this is against an inferior, it is *anger*; but when against a superior, it is *grief*. (Er-Rāghib.) Mo-hammad, being asked respecting sudden death, answered, saying, *رَاحَةُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ وَأَخْذَةُ أُسْفٍ لِلْكَافِرِ*, or accord. to one recital, *أُسْفٌ*, i. e. [*Rest, or ease, to the believer, and an act of punishment*] of *anger* [to the unbeliever], or of one who is angry. (K.) You say, *أُسْفٌ عَلَى مَا فَاتَهُ*, inf. n. as above; (S;) and *تَأْسَفُ*; (S, M, K, &c.) *He grieved, or lamented, for, or at, or regretted, most intensely, what had escaped him*: (S, M, K:) and *أُسْفٌ عَلَيْهِ*, (S, K,) inf. n. as above, (S,) *he was angry with him, or at it*: (S, K:) or *كَذَا* and *وَكَذَا*, and *تَأْسَفُ*, signify, accord. to some, such a one grieved, or lamented, for, or at, such and such things which had escaped him: or, accord. to others, grieved, or lamented, most intensely. (IAmb.) *أُسْفًا* in the Kur xviii. 5 means, accord. to Eḏ-Dahhāk, *جَزَعًا* [i. e. *In grief, or in most violent grief, &c.*]: or, accord. to Katādeh, in *anger*. (TA.) And *يَا أُسْفًا عَلَى يَوْسُفَ*, in the

Kur [xii. 84], means *يَا جَزَعًا* [*O my grief for Joseph: or O my most violent grief*]. (TA.)

4. *أُسْفُهُ* (in [some of] the copies of the K, erroneously, *أُسْفُهُ*, TA) *He angered him; made him angry*: (S, M, O, L, Msh, K:) and *he grieved him; made him to grieve, or lament*. (M, TA.)

5: see 1, in two places. — *تَأْسَفَتْ يَدُهُ* i. q. *تَشَعَّتْ* [app. meaning *His hand became bruised, or mangled; or became cracked, or chapped*]. (M, TA.)

*أُسْفٌ* inf. n. of 1, which see throughout. [Used as a subst., i. q. *أُسْفَةٌ*.]

*أُسْفٌ* (M, Mgh, Msh) and *أُسْفٌ* and *أُسْفَانٌ* and *أُسْفٌ* (M, TA) and *أُسُوفٌ* (M) *Angry*: (Mgh, Msh, TA:) or *exceedingly angry*. (M.) For an ex. of the first, see 1. See also *أُسْفٌ*, in two places.

*أُسْفٌ*: see *أُسْفٌ*: and *أُسْفٌ*.

*إِسَافٌ* (S, M, Sgh, &c.) and *أَسَافٌ* (IAth, K) A certain idol, (S, M, K,) belonging to Kureysh, (S, M,) as was also *نَائِلَةٌ*; (S;) the former of which was placed, by 'Amr Ibn-Lohci, upon *Es-Safā*, and the latter upon *El-Marweh*; and he used to sacrifice to them, in front of the Ka'bah: (S, K:) or, (S, M, K,) as some assert, (S,) these two were two persons of Jurhum, (S, K,) a man and a woman, (M,) *إِسَافُ* the son of 'Amr, and *نَائِلَةُ* the daughter of Sahl, (S, K,) who committed fornication in the Ka'bah, and were therefore changed into two stones, (S, M, K,) which Kureysh afterwards worshipped. (S, K.) [Other accounts of them are also given, slightly differing from the latter above.]

*أُسُوفٌ*: see *أُسْفٌ*, in two places: and see *أُسْفٌ*.

*أُسْفٌ* Grieving, lamenting, or regretting, (K, TA,) most intensely, on account of a thing that has escaped: (M, TA:) and quickly affected with grief, (S, Mgh, K,) and tender-hearted; as also *أُسُوفٌ*: (S, K:) or, as also *أُسُوفٌ* (M) and *أُسْفَانٌ* and *أُسْفٌ* (M, TA) and *أُسْفٌ* (M,) *grieving exceedingly*: (M:) or *grieved*: (TA:) and sometimes the first signifies *angry*, and at the same time *grieving, or lamenting*: (S:) pl. *أُسَفَاءٌ*. (M.) See also *أُسْفٌ*. — A slave: (ISk, S, M, K:) and a hired man: (ISk, M, K:) because of their state of abasement and subjection: fem. with *ة*: (M:) and pl. as above. (S, M.) — A captive. (TA.) — A very old man: (K:) pl. as above: so in a trad., in which the slaying of such is forbidden. (TA.) — One who scarcely, or never, becomes fat. (K.) — † A region, or country, that does not give growth to anything, or produce any vegetation; as also *أُسْفَةٌ* and *أُسْفَةٌ* and *أُسْفَةٌ*: (M:) and *أُسْفَةٌ* also signifies † thin, or shallow, earth: (AHn, M:) and *أُسْفَةٌ*, † thin, or shallow, earth, which scarcely, or never, gives growth to anything, or produces any vegetation: (S:) or which is not commended for its vegetation: (A, TA:) or, as also *أُسْفَةٌ* and *أُسْفَةٌ*, † thin, or shallow, earth: or such as does