

بَسُوْهُ A she-camel that offers no opposition to her milker, (S, K,) being of a good disposition, and accustomed to him. (TA.)

بَسْت accord. to some : بَسْتَان accord. to others.

بَسْتَان [accord. to its etymology (which will be explained below) and to general modern usage, A garden of sweet-scented flowers and trees: but accord. to the Arabic Lexicons,] a [garden such as is termed] جَنَّة (Mgh, Mṣb:) or a [garden, or walled garden, such as is termed] حَدِيْقَة (M, K, TA,) of palm-trees; as in a poem of El-Aqshā: (TA:) said by Fr to be an Arabic word; (Mṣb, TA;) but this is denied by IDrd: (TA:) and said by some to be رُومِيّ [or Greek]: (Mṣb:) [but correctly] it is an arabicized word, from [the Persian] بُوستان [bóstān], (K, [in which the ن is regarded as a radical letter,] Shifā el-Ghaleel, MF,) meaning "taking odour, or fragrance," or, as some say, "a place where odour, or fragrance, collects, or is collected:" (Shifā el-Ghaleel, MF:) its composition from بُو and ستَان requires the former meaning to be assigned to it: (TA:) [or rather it signifies "a place of odour, or fragrance:"] afterwards applied to trees: (TA:) pl. بَسَاتِيْن (Mṣb, K) and بَسَاتُون (K,) like شَيْطَانِيْن and شَيْطَانُون (TA.)

بَسْتَانِيْن [an arabicized word from the Persian بَسْتَانِيْن, i. q. بَسْتَانِي, which is the more common; A gardener, or] a keeper of a بَسْتَان (TA.)

بَسْتَانِي: see what next precedes.

بَسَد

بَسَد an arabicized word, [because س and د do not occur in any one Arabic word, (Mṣb, voce اُسْتَدَ)] Coral; syn. مَرْجَان (K.)

بَسَر

1. بَسَر He took anything when it was fresh, juicy, moist, or not flaccid; (TA;) as also اَبَسَر [which is more commonly used]. (M, K, TA.) [Hence,] بَسَرْتُ النَّبَاتَ, aor. ١, inf. n. بَسَرْتُ, I pastured [beasts] upon the herbage when it was fresh and juicy, I being the first to do so. (TA.) — Also, (K,) aor. as above, (TA,) and so the inf. n., (M,) i. q. اَعْجَلَ [as meaning + He was quick, or beforehand, or before the proper time, with a person or thing, or in doing, or seeking, a thing]. (M, K.) [Hence,] بَسَرْتُ النَّاقَةَ, (Ag, S, M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above; (M;) and اَبَسَرَهَا, (S, A,) and تَبَسَرَهَا; (T;) + He (the stallion) covered the she-camel without her desiring it: (Ag, S, A:) or before she desired it. (M, K.) And in like manner, بَسَرْتُ and تَبَسَرْتُ + He (a stallion) covered a mare when she had only begun to feel the excitement of desire. (TA.) And اَبَسَرْتُ + He deflowered the girl before she had attained to puberty. (A, and Mṣb in art. قَض.) And بَسَرْتُ and اَبَسَرْتُ + He fecundated a palm-tree before the proper time for doing so. (M, K.) And بَسَرْتُ النَّقَاءَ, (K,) inf. n. as above, (S,) + He drank the milk of the skin, (K,) or gave it to

be drunk, (S,) before it had become thick, and fit for churning. (S, K.) And بَسَرْتُ, (M, K,) aor. as above, (M, A,) and so the inf. n., (S, M,) + He broke a pustule: (A:) or he squeezed a pustule, or a boil, before it was ripe: (TA:) or he laid it open by peeling off its crust, or scab, before it was ripe; (S, M, K;) as also اَبَسَرْتُ. (K.) And, inf. n. as above, + He dug rivers when water was scarce: or sought for, or after, water [when it was scarce]: and so, accord. to Az, تَبَسَرْتُ. (L. [But for طابه او طابه, I read إِذَا عَزَّ الْمَاءُ أَوْ طَابَهُ, as part of the explanation, I read إِذَا عَزَّ الْمَاءُ أَوْ طَابَهُ.]) And بَسَرْتُ النَّهْرَ + He dug a well in [the bed of] the river, it being dry. (L. [But here, for وَهُوَ صَافٍ, I read وَهُوَ جَائِفٌ.]) Also بَسَرْتُ, (S, M, K,) aor. as above, (M,) and inf. n. as above (S, M) and بَسَرْتُ; (M;) and اَبَسَرْتُ (M, A, K) and اَبَسَرْتُ and تَبَسَرْتُ; (M, K;) + He sought, sought for or after, demanded, or desired, a thing that he wanted, or needed, in an improper time: (M, K:) or in an improper place: (S, M:) or in an improper manner: (Jm:) or before its time. (A.) And the first of these verbs, + He required a debt to be paid before the time when it was due. (K, TA.) And + He required his debtor to pay a debt before the time when it was due: from بَسَرْتُ النَّاقَةَ, explained above. (Sh, TA.) — Also, inf. n. بَسَرْتُ, + He began a thing; and so اَبَسَرْتُ. (K.) And بَسَرْتُ بِهِ (TK) and اَبَسَرْتُ بِهِ (TA, TK) + He began with it. (TA, TK.) = Also, aor. ٢, inf. n. بَسَرْتُ, He mixed بَسَرْتُ [or full-grown unripe dates] with others, in beverage of the kind called نَبِيذ: the doing of which is forbidden in a trad.: (S:) or he mixed بَسَرْتُ with fresh ripe dates, or with dry dates, and made with them both together that kind of beverage. (TA.) And بَسَرْتُ تَمْرًا, (M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above; and اَبَسَرْتُ (M) and اَبَسَرْتُ; (K;) He made, of dry dates, that kind of beverage, and mixed بَسَرْتُ with it. (M, K.) = Also, (M, K,) aor. ٢, inf. n. بَسَرْتُ and بَسَرْتُ, (M,) He frowned; contracted his face; or grinned, or displayed his teeth, frowning, or contracting his face, or looking sternly, austerely, or morosely; (M, K;) as also بَسَرْتُ وَجْهَهُ, inf. n. بَسَرْتُ: (S:) or he did so excessively: (Jel in lxxiv. 22:) or he looked with intense dislike or hatred. (TA.)

2: see 1; last sentence but one.

3. بَسَرْتُ, inf. n. مَبَاسَرَةٌ, + She (a mare) desired the stallion when she had only begun to feel the excitement of lust. (AO.)

4. اَبَسَرْتُ: see 1, in three places. — Also + He dug in ground that had not been dug before. (K.) = اَبَسَرْتُ النَّخْلَ The palm-trees had dates in the state in which they are called بَسَرْتُ: (S, M:) or produced dates that did not ripen. (TA.)

5. تَبَسَرْتُ: see 1, in four places. It signifies also + He sought for, or after, fresh water recently produced by rain. (S. [See بَسَرْتُ.]) And + He dug for plants before they came forth: (M, TA:) [or] تَبَسَرْتُ النَّبَاتَ has this meaning. (TA.) And + He (a [wild] bull) came to the roots of dry plants, and ate them. (K.)

8. اَبَسَرْتُ لَوْنَهُ: see 1, in seven places. = اَبَسَرْتُ لَوْنَهُ

+ His colour changed, (K, TA,) and became like that of بَسَرْتُ [or full-grown unripe dates]. (TA.)

بَسَرْتُ: see بَسَرْتُ = and see also بَسَرْتُ.

بَسَرْتُ Anything fresh, juicy, moist, not flaccid. (IF, M, Mṣb, K.) You say نَبَاتٌ بَسَرْتُ A fresh plant: (Mṣb:) or a plant that has risen from the surface of the ground, but not grown tall; because it is then fresh and juicy: (TA:) or such is called بَسَرْتُ [fem. of بَسَرْتُ]; as also what is fresh, juicy, moist, or not flaccid, of the plant called بَسَرْتُ. (M.) A plant, or herbage, when it first appears in the ground is termed بَسَرْتُ; then, جَمِيْمٌ; then, بَسَرْتُ; then, صَمْعَةٌ; and then, [when it is dry,] جَشِيْمٌ. (S.) — Fresh water, (S, M, K,) recently produced by rain; (S, M;) as also بَسَرْتُ: (M:) or this latter signifies cold, or cool, water: (K:) pl. of the former بَسَرْتُ; (S, K;) like as رَمَاحٌ is pl. of رَمَحٌ. (S.) — + A young, or youthful, man, and woman: (K, TA:) or young, or youthful, and fresh; fem. with ة: (M, A:) applied, respectively, to a man and a woman; (M;) or to a boy and a girl. (A.) — And, with ة, + The sun when it has just risen, (S, K, TA,) and is red, and not yet clear. (A, TA.) [Accord. to the A, this meaning seems to be derived from that next following.] — بَسَرْتُ and بَسَرْتُ (S, M, K) [the former, only, mentioned in the A and Mṣb &c., as the latter is rare; coll. gen. ns., signifying Full-grown] unripe dates; dates before they have become رَطْبٌ; (M, K;) dates that have become coloured, but have not become ripe; (TA;) dates that have begun to colour, i. e., to become red or yellow; (Mṣb in art. بَلَح;) dates beginning to ripen: (IAth, TA in art. بَلَح;) so called because fresh and juicy, and not flaccid: (M:) n. un. بَسَرْتُ and بَسَرْتُ: (S, M, K:) pl. بَسَرَاتٌ (S) [or بَسَرَاتٌ and بَسَرَاتٌ: (M:) Sb says that بَسَرْتُ [or بَسَرْتُ or each of these] has no broken pl.; but he allows بَسَرَاتٌ and بَسَرَاتٌ, as meaning two sorts of بَسَرْتُ and بَسَرْتُ. (M.) [J says,] بَسَرْتُ in their first stage are termed طَلْعٌ; then, خَلَالٌ; then, بَلَحٌ; then, بَسَرْتُ; then, رَطْبٌ; then, تَمْرٌ: (S:) but this saying of J is not good: the original thereof is termed طَلْعٌ; and when they have become organized and compact (إِذَا انْعَقَدَ), they are termed سَيَابٌ or سَيَابٌ [accord. to different copies of the K]; and when they have become green and round, خَلَالٌ and سَرَادٌ and جَدَالٌ; and when they have become somewhat large, بَغُوْ; and when they have become large, [or full-grown,] بَسَرْتُ; then, جَمِيْمَةٌ; then, مَوْكِيَّتٌ; then, تَذَنُوبٌ; then, جَمِيْمَةٌ [in the CK جَمِيْمَةٌ]; then, نَعْدَةٌ and خَالِغٌ and مَعُوْ; and when completely ripe, رَطْبٌ and مَعُوْ; then, تَمْرٌ. (K.) — [Hence,] بَسَرْتُ signifies also + The head, or extremity, of the penis of a dog. (K, TA.) — And + A kind of bead; syn. حُرْزَةٌ. (K.)

بَسَرْتُ: see بَسَرْتُ.

بَسَرْتُ fem. of بَسَرْتُ as an epithet, and n. un. of the same as a subst.: explained with the latter.

بَسَرْتُ n. un. of بَسَرْتُ, a dial. var. of بَسَرْتُ, q. v.