

probably in an intensive sense]. (K.) One says to him who is sent to seek for herbage, **أَعَشَبْتُ** [Thou hast found fresh herbage: alight]. (O.) — See also 5. = **سَأَلْتُهُ فَأَعْشَبَنِي** [I asked him and] he gave me an old she-camel, (S, O, K, TA,) i. e. what is termed **عَشْبَةٌ**. (TA.)

5. **تَعَشَّبَتِ الْإِبِلُ** The camels fed upon [herbs, or herbage, of the kind termed] **عُشْبٌ**; and [accord. to the TA as a distinct meaning] became fat (K, TA) therefrom; (TA;) as also **أَعَشَبْتُ** accord. to the K, but this latter is wrong, being correctly **أَعَشَبْتُ**, as in the parent-lexicons. (TA.)

8: see what next precedes.

12. **اعْتَوَشَبَتِ الْأَرْضُ** The land produced abundance, or much, of [herbs, or herbage, of the kind termed] **عُشْبٌ**; this verb having an intensive signification, like **اخْشَوْتُ** [q. v.]. (S, O, TA.) [It is erroneously mentioned in the K as syn. with **أَعَشَبْتُ**.] — See also 4.

**عُشْبٌ** [a coll. gen. n.], n. un. with **ة**; (TA;) Fresh, green, juicy, soft, or tender, herbs or herbage, (S, A, O, Mṣb, K,) in the first part of the [season called] **رَبِيعٌ** [i. e. **الرَّيْبَعُ الْكَلْبِيُّ**, which begins in January and ends in March, O.S.]: (Mṣb:) not termed **حَشِيشٌ** until drying up: (S, O:) or, in the opinion of the generality of the lexicologists, **عُشْبٌ** is applied to such as is fresh and to such as is dry: (ISd, TA voce **حَشِيشٌ**;) or the first, or earliest, of herbage, (**سَرْعَانُ الْكَلْبِ**), in the **رَبِيعِ**, that [afterwards] dries up, and does not remain; the term **كَلْبٌ** being applied by the Arabs to **عُشْبٌ** and to other kinds: and **عُشْبٌ** is applied to fresh, green, juicy, soft, or tender, herbs or leguminous plants, of the desert, that come forth in the **رَبِيعِ**: and under this term are included those that are hard and thick, which are termed the **ذُكُورُ** thereof; as well as to those that are slender and soft, which are termed the **أَحْرَارُ** thereof: or, accord. to AHn, whatever is destroyed by winter, and grows again from the stocks, or roots, thereof, or the seed: he says also that it is applied to such [herbage] as is uninterrupted; as opposed to **تَعَاشِبٌ**: or, accord. to Th, it is applied to the mature; as so opposed. (TA.) — **عُشْبَةُ الدَّارِ** [The green herb of the dwelling] means that which grows in the **دِمْنَةُ** [or patch of ground which people have blackened by their cooking and where their cattle have staled and dunged] of the dwelling, surrounded by fresh, or green, herbs, in a white [or clean] part of the ground, and good soil: and hence, **هَجِينَةُ** [or woman whose father is a free man, or an Arab, and her mother a slave]; an appellation like **خَضْرَاءُ الْوَصْرِ** [app. lit. meaning "The green herb that grows in the place where the water with which skins have been washed, or the like, is poured out:"] but IbnD thinks that it may be a mistranscription for **الدَّمْنِ**. (TA.) — **عُشْبُ الذَّبِّ** is *Egyptian toad-flax*; *antirrhinum Aegyptiacum*; the name of which is written by Forskål (Flora Aegypt. Arab., pp. lxviii. and 112,)

**عُشْبُ الدِّيبِ** and *Asjib ed dīb* and *Aeschib ed dīb*.]

**عَيْالٌ عَشْبٌ** A family, or household, among whom is none little, or young. (S, O, K.) — See also **عَشْبَةٌ**.

**عَاشِبٌ**; fem. with **ة**: for the latter see **عَاشِبٌ**.

**عَشْبَةٌ** An old she-camel (**نَابٌ كَبِيرَةٌ**) [mistranslated by Golius and Freytag "dens exertus magnus"]; (S, O, K; [see 4;]) as also **عَشْمَةٌ**. (S, O.) And An old ewe, advanced in age. (K.) Also An old man bent with age. (K.) A man, and an old woman, bent, and slender, and advanced in age: (Lh, L, TA:) or a decrepit old man and old woman. (S, O.) A short man; (O, K;) as also **عَشِيبٌ**. (K.) And A woman short, and ugly, or despicable; (O, K, TA;) and so applied to a man; (TA;) or so **عَشِبٌ** applied to a man. (O.) And A man dry, or tough, by reason of leanness. (Yaṣṣkoob, TA.)

**عَشِيبٌ**; and its fem., with **ة**: see **عَاشِبٌ**, in three places. — And see also **عَشْبَةٌ**.

**عَاشِبَةٌ** The state of having, or producing, [herbs, or herbage, of the kind termed] **عُشْبٌ**, (S, O,) or much thereof. (K.)

**بَلَدٌ عَاشِبٌ** (S, A, O) and **مُعْشَبٌ**, (A,) and **مَوْضِعٌ عَاشِبٌ** (Mṣb) and **مَكَانٌ عَشِيبٌ**, (S, O,) and **رَوْضٌ عَاشِبٌ** and **مُعْشَبٌ**, (TA,) and **أَرْضٌ عَاشِبَةٌ** (Mṣb, K) and **عَشِيبَةٌ** (S, O, Mṣb, K) and **عَشْبَةٌ** (Mṣb, K) and **مُعْشَبَةٌ**, (S, Mṣb,) but some do not say **عَشِيبٌ**, (Mṣb,) [A country, and a place, and meadows, and land,] having, or producing, [herbs, or herbage, of the kind termed] **عُشْبٌ**, (S, A, O, Mṣb,) or much thereof. (K. [See also **مُعْشَابٌ**.]) — And **بَعِيرٌ عَاشِبٌ** A camel feeding upon **عُشْبٌ**. (S, O.)

**تَعَاشِبٌ** Scanty, and scattered, or disunited, [herbs, or herbage, of the kind termed] **عُشْبٌ**: a word [of an extr. form (see **تَبَاشِيرٌ**) and] having no sing.: (S, O:) or scattered, or disunited, portions thereof: (AHn, K, TA:) or different kinds of herbage: in the saying of a seeker of herbage, **عُشْبٌ وَتَعَاشِبٌ وَكَمَاءٌ شَيْبٌ تُشِيرُهَا بِأَخْفَافِهَا التَّيْبُ**, it means scattered, or disunited, **عُشْبٌ**: (AHn, TA:) or **عُشْبٌ** not yet mature. (Th, TA.) [See **عُشْبٌ** as opposed thereto.]

**مُعْشَبٌ** and its fem.: see **عَاشِبٌ**, in three places.

**أَرْضٌ مُعْشَابٌ**, and **أَرْضُونَ مُعَاشِبٌ**, [Land, and lands,] having, or producing, much herbage [of the kind termed **عُشْبٌ**]: (K, TA:) **مُعَاشِبٌ** is pl. of **مُعْشَابٌ**, or it has no proper sing. (TA.) [See also **عَاشِبٌ**.]

## عشر

1. **عَشَرَ**, (K,) aor. **عَشَرَ**, as is expressly stated by the expositors of the Fṣ and by others, but F,

confounding two usages of the verb, says **عَشَرَ**, (TA,) inf. n. **عَشْرٌ**, (TA,) *He took one from ten.* (K.) — And **عَشَرَهُمْ** *He took one from among them, they being ten.* (Mṣb.) — And **عَشَرَهُمْ**, (S, K,) aor. **عَشَرَ**, (S, O, TA,) accord. to the K, but this is at variance with other authorities, as mentioned above, (TA,) inf. n. **عَشْرٌ**, (K,) or **عَشَرٌ**, with damm, (S, O,) the former correct, but the latter is preferred by MF, who quotes it from the Expositions of the Fṣ, (TA,) and **عَشْرٌ**; (K;) and **عَشَرَهُمْ**, (O, K,) inf. n. **تَعَشِيرٌ**; (TA;) *He took from them the tenth, or, by extension of the term in the Muslim law, the half of the tenth, or the quarter of the tenth, of their several kinds of property.* (S, O, K.) And in like manner you say, (TA,) **عَشَرَ الْمَالِ**, (Mṣb, TA,) aor. **عَشَرَ**, inf. n. **عَشْرٌ** and **عَشْرٌ**; (Mṣb;) and **عَشَرَهُ**; (TA;) *He took the tenth of the property.* (Mṣb, TA.) It is said in a trad., respecting women, **لَا يُعْشَرْنَ**, meaning, *They shall not have the tenth of the value of their ornaments taken.* (TA.) — **عَشَرَ**, aor. **عَشَرَ**, *He added one to nine.* (L, K.) [In the TA and CK, this signification is connected with the first mentioned above, at the commencement of this art., by **أَوْ**, instead of **و**, which latter is evidently the right reading.] — And **عَشَرَهُمْ**, aor. **عَشَرَ**, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **عَشْرٌ**, (S, O, Mṣb,) *He became the tenth of them:* (S, O, Mṣb, K;) or he made them ten by [adding to their number] himself. (TA.) [See also 2: and see Q. Q. 1.]

2: see 1, in two places. — **عَشَرَهُمْ**, (O, Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **تَعَشِيرٌ**, (TA,) also signifies *He made them ten, by adding one to nine.* (O, Mṣb, TA. [See **وَحْدَةٌ**.]) And **عَشَرَ الْعَدَدِ** *He made the number ten.* (TA.) — **عَشَرَ الْمُصْحَفِ**, inf. n. **تَعَشِيرٌ**, *He put, in the copy of the Kur-ān, [the marks called] the عَوَاشِرُ [pl. of **عَاشِرَةٌ**].* (S, O, K.) — **اَللّٰهُمَّ عَشَرَ خُطَايَ** *O God, write down ten good deeds for every one of my steps.* (Lh, TA.) — **عَشَرَ لَمَرَاتِهِ**, or **عِنْدَهَا**, *He remained ten nights with his wife:* and in like manner the verb is used in relation to any saying or action. (TA voce **سَبَعَ**.) — **عَشَرْتُ**, (S, Mṣb, K, [in the CK **عَشَرْتُ**]) inf. n. **تَعَشِيرٌ**; (S;) and **عَشَرْتُ**; (K;) *She (a camel) became what is termed عَشْرَاءٌ*; (S, K;) *she completed the tenth month of her pregnancy.* (Mṣb.) — And **عَشَرُوا** *Their camels became such as are termed عَشْرَاءُ [pl. of **عَشْرَاءٌ**].* (O.)

— See also 4. — **عَشَرَ الْقَدَحِ** *He broke the قدح [or drinking-bowl] into ten pieces.* (O, TA.) — And [hence, app.,] **عَشَرَ الْحُبِّ قَلْبَهُ** + *Love emaciated him [as though it broke his heart into ten pieces].* (TA.) — And **عَشَرَ**, (A, K,) inf. n. **تَعَشِيرٌ**, (S, O, K,) *He (an ass) brayed with ten uninterrupted reciprocations of the sound.* (S, A, O, K.) They assert that, when a man arrived at a country of pestilence, he put his hand behind his ear, and brayed in this manner, like an ass, and then entered it, and was secure from the pestilence: (S, O, TA:) or he so brayed at the gate of a city where he feared pestilence, and conse-