H: [Uttered with a sound: or with a low, gentle, slight, or soft, sound]. Every letter of the alphabet is مُبْروسُ, TA,) namely, 1, , and $ى$. (TA.)

## جرش

 (K,) inf. n. بَرشٌ, (A, TA,) He bruised, brayed, or pounded, $i t,(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}$, ) and he ground it, namely, salt, and grain, (A,) coarsely, not finely. (S, A, K.) ـHe stripped off, scraped off, rubbed off, abraded, or otherwise removed, its superficial part; syn. تَشَرْه. (К.) — He scratched, scraped, rubbed, grated, chafed, or fretted, it ; syn. (K, TA;) like as the viper does its fangs; when its folds rub, or grate, together, causing a sound to be heard. (TA.) _ He scratched it ('~َ, namely, his head,) with a comb, (S, A, K, so as
 -He rubbed and pressed it (namely, the skin,) with the hand, in order that it might become smooth (K, TA) and soft. (TA.)

2: see 1, last signification but one.
بقرش The sound of a viper's coming forth from the skin [or slough] when the former rubs, or grates, one part against another. (K.) - And The sound of a viper's fangs, when they rub, or grate [together]. (TA.)_And The sound arising from eating a rough thing: or this is with س. (TA.)

بَرْفِ A thing, (S, K, such as salt, (A,) bruised, brayed, or pounded, (S, A, K,) and ground, ( $\mathbf{A}$, ) coarsely, not finely : (S, A, K:) or, applied to salt, it signifies بَا تَهْ يُطَيَّبْ [app. meaning such as has not been purified], (S, K, TA,) that crumbles; as though one part thereof were rubbed against another. (TA.) _ Also Coarse flour, such as is fit for [making the kind of food called] تُبْيص مُرمَّل. (TA.)
 coarsely bruised or brayed or pounded, when what is bruised \&c. thereof is taken. (S.) -
 when it is combed: (A,TA:) and what falls and becomes scattcred from rood: (A:) or cuttings, chips, parings, and the like. (TA.)
[from the Persian كُوَارِشُ [رِشُ , A digestive stomachic;] a thing that causes food to digest; as also هَاضُومُ. (S in art. هضمر.)

A thing having its superficial part stripped off, scraped off, rubbed off, abraded, or othervise removed. (TA.) _Skin rubbed and pressed with the hand in order that it may become smooth and soft. (TA.)

## جرض

1. ; (IDrd, K ;) or ( but IKtt! says that the former is the right; (IB;) His throat, or fauces, became choked by his spittle; he was choked with his spittle: (1Drd, A:) or, accord. to some, he suffered the cholkings
(غُصصص) of death: (TA:) or the verb is sometimes used in a general manner, in the former of the senses explained above, and in the place of
 (MF in art. غصر, q. v.:) and the above-mentioned phrase also signifies (A) he swalloved his spittle with difficulty, or trouble, or labour, contending against anxiety, or grief. (S, A, K.) You say
 TA, ) inf. n. as above, (TA,) He is near to dying; accord. to As: (S, TA :) or his soul reaches his fauces: (TA:) or he is at the point of death, his soul having reached his fauces. (A.) And يَبْرِضَ بَرِضَتِ الشَّاتَةُ بِبْرَتِّهَا He dies. (TA.) And عَلَى نَفْسِه [app. meaning The she-camel wras choked with her cud: or swalloned her cud with difficulty]. (TA.)

 Such a one swallows his choler against thee]. (A.) - He strangled him. (K.) You say, He escaped from them when they had strangled him [so as almost to kill him]. (TA.)
2. إجرضهُ بِرِيقه He caused his throat, or fauces, to be choked by his spittle. (S, K.)

بَرٍْ Spittle: (A, K:) or spittle by which one is choked. (S.) — [The choking, or strangulation, or rattles, immediately preceding death. See 1: and see also Difficulty, trouble, or labour ; syn.
[A man having his throat, or fauces, choked by his spittle. _ And hence,] Having his soul reaching his fauces: or near to dying: (TA:) or at the point of death, his soul having reached his fauces, so that he is choked by it: (A, TA :) or dying: (TA :) or made, or suffered, to escape, after evil: (Lth:) or oppressed by grief or
 (ADk, K:) or affected by intense anxiety or grief: ('TA :) [see also بَرضْى ; (A, K;) like as مَرْضى is pl. of مْرَّيضِ (A, TA.)
 escaped, or was made to escape, being near to death; (TA;) or being at the point of death, his soul having reached his fauces, so thet he nas choked by it. (A, TA.) And كَاتَ فُلَانْ هُرِيضًا Such a one died oppressed by grief, or sorrow.
 erريض The interposed as an obstacle in the ray of the الجريض ,قريض signifies the thing choking the throat or fauces; (S, A ;) and التريض signifies the cud: the meaning being, the thing choking the throat or fauces hindered from chewing the cud: (A:) or the former signifies the choking, or having the throat, or fauces, obstructed; and the latter, the poetry: (TA:) or the former, the swallowing of spittle in dying; and the latter, the sound, or voice, of a man in dying: ( Er -Riyáshee :) or the former, spittle snalloned: (Har p. 150, q. v.:) and also, the chokings (غُضَص) of death: [see also بَرضّ :] and the moving to and fro of the two javes at death: (TA:) the prov. relates to an affair which is
hindered by some obstacle: ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$ :) or it is said on the occasion of any affair which was possible and which has been hindered by the intervention of some obstacle : and the first who said it was 'Obeyd Ibn-El-Abras, when El-Mundhir [on one of the days when it was bis custom to slay whomsoever he met] desired him to recito some of his verses : (Zeyd Ibn-Kuthweh:) or the first who said it was Jowshan [in some copies of the K, Showshan, which, as is said in the TA, is a mistake,] El-Kilábee, when his father, having forbidden him to poetize, and seeing him sick of grief thereat, and at the point of death, gave him permission to do so: (K,TA:) whereupon, after saying these words, he recited some verses, and died. (TA.)

جَرَّاضُ A sirangler. (TA.) $=$ Suffering intense, or violent, grief. (TA.) [See also جَرِيضر.]
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## جرع


 inf. n. بَرع ; (S. Msb, K;) but the latter is disallowed by $\mathrm{As} ;(\mathrm{S} ;$ ) He snallowed the rater;
 latter signifies he sroalloned it at once. (\$gh, K.) _See also 5.
 water.] تَبْرِيغُ is The pouring beverage into the throat against one's will: but sometimes it is used of that which is not against one's will. (Har p. 115.) And drink gulp after gulp, or sup after sup, or sip after sip. (Har p. 350.)_ [And hence,] برَّهُ ,الغُصَصْرُ, (K, (K, ) or inf. n.
 strain, chohing wrath, or rage. (S,TA.)
4. ابجرعهُ He made it (a rope or a bow-string) to have one or more of its strands thick [or rather thicher than the others]. (TA.)
5. تتهرّع He snallowed in consecutive portions, one time after another, like him who acts against his own will: or, as IAth says, he drank in haste: or, accord. to some, he drank by little and little. (TA.) - تـبرع الغْصصص [And hence,] (S, Mẹb, $\left.\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{*}^{*}\right) \ddagger$ He repressed, or restrained, chohing wrath, or rage; (S;) as though be swallowed it: (Msb:) and [in like manner] you say also, ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ الغَيْظَ $\ddagger$ he repressed, or restrained, wrath, or rage. (TA.)
8 : see 1.
ㅌ.. A twisting in one of the strands of a rope, (S, K,) or of a bow-string, (K,) so that it appears above the other strands. (S, K.) [It is app. an inf. n., of which the verb, if it have one, is بَرعَةٌ

بَرِغ A rope, (K,) or a bow-string, (TA,)


