ة: (Mşb :) and the pl. is حَشَاحَشُ [app. a mistake for أَفْيُونُ (TA.) [See also].

مَخْشُوشٌ A camel having a مَخْشُوشٌ put in his nose; as also * مَخْشُرُ (Ibn-'Abbád, K.)

1. جَشَبٌ, (Ṣ, Ķ,) aor. -, (Ķ,) inf. n. جُشُبٌ (TA,) He mixed a thing (S, K) with () another thing. (S.) - And He picked out, chose out, or selected, a thing : the verb thus having two contr. significations. (K, TA.) = Also, (S, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (S,) He polished a sword, (S, K,) by laying on it a broad and smooth spearhead and rubbing it therewith : so accord. to El-Ahmar, who relates that an Arab of the desert said to him, I said to a sword-polisher, "Hast thou finished my sword ?" and he answered, Yes, except that I have not إلَّا أَنَّى لَمْ أَحْشَبْهُ polished it]. (S.) And [or, as in the TA, "or"] He sharpened it. (K, TA.) ___ And He forged a sword: (K:) or fashioned it with the file, without polishing it: (TA:) or he made it imperfectly, not thoroughly, or not well: (A:) thus, again, the verb has two contr. significations : (K:) also he thus made an arrow: (A:) or he shaped out a bow, (AHn, K,) and an arrow, (TA,) [in a rough manner, or] by the first operation, (AHn, K, TA,) without perfecting it, or making it smooth, or even. (TA.) You say of a sword, before it has been filed, مَا أَحْسَنَ مَا خُشْبَ (How well has it been forged !]: and in like manner one says of an arrow, when it has been filed, before the سَفَن [with which it is smoothed] has been applied to it. (Skr, on a verse of Sakhr, cited below, voce (ISk, Ṣ, Á, Ķ,) مُخَشَبَ الْشِّعْرَ [Hence,] ـــُ (. خَشِيبَةْ aor. and inf. n. as above, (A,) # He said, spoke, or uttered, the poetry (ISk, S, A, K) as it came (ISk, S,) [unpolished, and unstudied,] without affecting nicety, or refinement, therein, (ISk, S, A, K,) and without study, or labour : (A, K :) Jereer did thus, and Farezdak trimmed his verses; but the verses of Jereer thus produced are better than the trimmed verses of Farezdak: (A, TA:) and isignifies the same. (A, K.) You say اختشبه ♥ also, العَمَل وَالعَمَل الكَلَامَ وَالعَمَل also, العَمَل وَالعَمَل الكَلَامَ وَالعَمَل (They say, speak, or utter, words, and do work, without affecting nicety, or refinement, and without study, or labour]: (A :)or imperfectly, or not thoroughly; inelegantly, or not well. (TA.) And . see 8 : اتَّخَذَ السَّيْفَ خَشِبًا

5. تخشّبت الإبلُ see 8. عن The camels ate thick branches: (K:) or ate dry herbage.
(Ṣ.) And تَتَخَشَّبُ عيدَانَ الشَّجَر They take with the mouth, and eat, the branches of the trees.
(TA.)

He [a man or a camel (see bones are uncovered by flesh, and whose sinews اخشوشب .12 was, or became, tall, and gross, rude, or are apparent; (JK, TA;) hard, or hardy, and (خُشَبْ

coarse, with bones uncovered by flesh, and hard, or hardy. (K.) He (an ostrich) was, or became, rough, or coarse. (S.) — + He (a man) became hard, or hardy, and rough, or coarse, in his religion, clothing, food, and in all respects. (TA.) + He employed himself in work, and in walking barefoot, in order that his body might become thick, gross, or coarse. (S, TA.) And اخشوشب He endured with patience a life of في عَيشه hardship, or difficulty : or he subjected himself to a life of hardship, or difficulty, in order to render himself the more able to bear it. (K, TA.) is thus used in a trad. of 'Omar : (Ş, TA:) or, as some relate it, the word is [ابشوشبوا] خ with ; or, accord. to some, اخشوشنوا , with and ... (TA.)

رَجُلٌ قَشْبٌ حَشْبٌ عَشْبٌ مَعْشَبٌ مَعْشَبٌ مَعْشَبٌ مَعْشَبٌ مَعْشَبٌ مَعْشَبٌ مَعْشَبٌ مَعْشَبٌ مَعْشَبٌ (S, K:) or with whom is no good: (TA:) [in some copies of the K, وَقَشْبٌ وَقَشْبٌ but this, as is said in the TA, is incorrect:] مُعْشَبٌ being an imitative sequent to مُعْشَبٌ (S, TA.)

Wood, such as is used in carpentry and غَشَبُ the like; timber;] thick wood: (A, K:) [a coll. gen. n. :] n. un. غَشْبَة [signifying a piece of wood or timber]: (Msb:) the pl. of the latter, (S, Mşb,*) or of the former, (K,) is رَحْشُبُ, (S, K [i. e., accord. to the K, the pl. is the same as the sing., but properly speaking, as said above, this is a coll. gen. n.,]) and خُشُبُ and ذُ Mşb, K) and مُسْبَان, (Ş, K,) [which last is agreeable with analogy as pl. of خُشَبًان or أَخُشَبًان is pl. of مُشْبَه and مُشْبَه is pl. of مُشْبَ (JK.) The hypocrites are described in a trad. as خُشُبٌ باللَّيْل Like timbers, or pieces of wood, in صُحَبٌ بالنَّهَار the night; [clamorous in the day;] meaning that they pass the night in sleep, without prayer. (TA.) مَالْ خَشَبْ (TA.) مَالْ خَشَبْ emaciated, syn. هَزْلَى (K,) in consequence of their feeding upon dry herbage. (TA.) [And it seems that * خشب signifies the same : for I find in the TA, and in a copy of the A which I believe to have been used by the author of the TA, mentioned as tropical, مَالْ خَشَبْ وَحَطْبْ جَزْلْ, app. meaning that مَالْ خَشِبُ and جَطَبٌ signify but جُزْلٌ, I think, is here evidently a mistran-scription for خطب as ; as خطب is explained in the S and K as signifying "very lean or meagre."]

Rough, or coarse; as also * مُشَبُ: (K:) the former applied in this sense to a male ostrich: (S:) and both signify anything gross, or big, and rough, or coarse; (A'Obeyd, S;) as also * مُشَبُ: (TA:) and the first, (K,) applied to a man and to a camel, (TA,) tall, and gross, rude, or coarse, with bones uncovered by flesh, and hard, or hardy, and strong; (K, TA;) as also * مُشَبُنُ and * مُشَبُنُ: (K:) or these three signify, or signify also, dry, or rigid, or tough : (Kr, ISd:) and مُشَبُنُ, a man hard, or hardy, strong, and vigorous, in body: (A, TA:) and the same, (JK,) or * مُشَبُنُ, (TA,) a man whose bones are uncovered by flesh, and whose sinews are apparent; (JK, TA;) hard, or hardy, and

strong: (JK:) and the last, a gross, big, or coarse, camel: (S, TA:) a camel gross, coarse, or rude, in make, and ugly: (TA:) and a horse thick, or big, in the bones. (Ham p. 207.) See also فَشَبُ And see أَخْسَبُ in two places. Also + Life in which one is not dainty, nice, or scrupulous. (K.)

نَشْبَة The first filing of a sword, before the polishing. (TA.)

خُشَابٌ, from the Persian خُشَابٌ, [The beverage properly called in Arabic] .نبيذ. (TA.)

and ____ And مَخْشُوبُ * and خَشَيبٌ the former, (K,) or both, (TA,) Picked out, chosen, or selected : (K, TA :) both words thus having two contr. significations. (TA.) = Also the former (S, K) and latter, (K,) A sword polished: (S, K :*) this is [said to be] the prevailing signification : (TA :) or both signify a sharpened sword. (JK, TA.) ____ And the former, (As, S, K,) or both, (JK, A,) A sword of which the forging is commenced; thus [again] having two contr. significations : (S:) or forged, (K,* TA,) or fashioned with the file, but not yet polishéd : (Aş, TA :) or newly made : (TA :) or imperfectly, not thoroughly, or not well, wrought; (JK, A;) and thus both words applied to an arrow: (A:) or the former, (S,K,) or both, (TA,) applied to an arrow, (S, K,) and to a bow, (K,) shaped out (S,K) [in a rough manner,] by the first operation, (S, TA,) not yet perfected, or made smooth, or even: (TA:) pl. of the former (accord. to the TA as applied to a bow [but I see no reason for this restriction]) مَحْسُبُ and لَعُمْ يُنَعَّبُ [Rough henn, not yet trimmed,] is a prov., mentioned by Meyd and Z. مَخْشُوبٌ * MF, TA.) [Hence,] مَخْشَيْبٌ (MF, TA.) Poetry said, spoken, or uttered, as it has come to the speaker, [unpolished, and unstudied,] without his affecting nicety, or refinement, therein, and without study, or labour. (A,* TA.) And in He said, or uttered, that which‡ بالهَخْشُوبِ came to him, as it came, unpolished, and unstudied]. (A, TA.)_See also خَشيبُ voce in three places. ___ It also signifies Bad, corrupt, or vile. (K.)

The natural quality [of the metal] of a sword, (Skr on the verse here following, S, TA,) before the making thereof is completed: (Skr:) or its blade, or iron: (A:) or its edge: or its polish. (JK.) Şakhr says,

And a sharp sword of which the natural quality [of the metal] before the completion of the making thereof has been refined, [white, or a sword,] thin in the two edges or sides, having [in its broad side] diversified marks. (Skr.)

