

A portion of a limb: or a complete limb: (K:) or a limb by itself, which is not mixed with another: (TA:) or half of a bone, with the flesh that is upon it: (K:) or a bone upon which there is not much flesh, (S, K,) and which is broken; otherwise it is not thus called: (S) or any bone: (AHeyth:) or a limb of a camel: (TA:) or of a human being or other: (ISd, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَكْسَارُ (TA) and [of mult.] كُسُورٌ. (S, TA.) — كَسْرٌ قَبِيحٌ, (S, K,) and كَسْرٌ قَبِيحٌ, (S,) The bone of the سَاعِدُ [here meaning the upper half of the arm, from the part next the middle to the elbow. (El-Umawee, S, K.)] [See also قَبِيحٌ. And كَسْرٌ حَسَنٌ signifies The upper part of that bone.] — Also كَسْرٌ and كَسْرٌ The side of a بَيْتٌ [or tent]: (K:) or the part of [each of] the two sides thereof that descends from the طَرِيقَتَانِ [app. meaning the two outer poles of the middle row]; every tent having two such, on the right and left: (TA:) or the lowest شَقَّةٌ [or oblong piece of cloth] of a [tent of the kind called] خَيْبَةٌ: (A, K:) or the part of that شَقَّةٌ which is folded or creased (تَكَسَّرَتْ وَتَثَنَتْ) upon the ground: (K:) or the lowest شَقَّةٌ of a بَيْتٌ [or tent], that is next the ground, from where its (the tent's) two sides are folded (مِنْ حَيْثُ يَكْسُرُ جَانِبَاهُ), on thy right hand, and thy left. (ISk, S.) — Also, (K,) or كَسْرٌ [only], (TA,) [but for this limitation there appears no reason,] A side (K, TA) of anything; as, [for instance,] of a desert: (TA:) pl. أَكْسَارٌ and كُسُورٌ [app. in all the senses: see above]. (K.) — أَكْسَارٌ, (TA,) and أَكْسَارٌ, (IAqr,) and أَكْسَارٌ, (K,) A cooking-pot, (TA,) and a vessel, (IAqr,) and a bowl, (K,) large, and [composed of several pieces] joined together: (IAqr, K:) because of its greatness or its oldness: as though, in the second and following phrases, the term كسر applied to every distinct part of it. (TA.) — See also كُسُورٌ, below.

كُسْرَةٌ † A defeat. You say, وَقَعَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْكُسْرَةُ, Defeat befell them. (Mḡb.) — See also كَسْرٌ.

كُسْرَةٌ (in some copies of the كَسْرٌ, but this is a mistake, TA,) A piece of a broken thing: (S, K:) or rather a piece broken from a thing: (TA:) or a fragment, or broken piece, of a thing: (Mḡb:) pl. كَسْرٌ. (S, Mḡb, K.) You say, كُسْرَةٌ مِنَ الْخُبْزِ, A broken piece of bread. (Mḡb.) See also كَسْرٌ.

كَسْرِيٌّ and كَسْرِيٌّ, (S, Mḡb, K,) the former of which is the more chaste, accord. to Th and others, and it alone is allowed by Aboo-Amr Ibn-El-'Alà, (Mḡb,) A name (TA) applied to the king of the Persians, (Mḡb, K, TA,) or a

surname of the kings of the Persians, (S,) like النَّجَاشِيُّ, a name of the king of Abyssinia, (TA), arabicized from خُسْرُو, (S, K,) which means "possessing ample dominion," (K,) in the Persian language: so they say: but خُسْرُو is itself arabicized from خَوْشِ رُو, which means, in that language, "goodly in countenance": (TA:) [but that خُسْرُو is an arabicized word may reasonably be doubted:] accord. to IDrst, it is changed into كَسْرِيٌّ because there is no word in Arabic having the first letter with damm and ending with و; and the خ is changed into ك to shew that it is Arabized: (MF:) the pl. is أَكْسَارَةٌ, (S, Mḡb, K,) contr. to analogy, (S,) and كَسَائِرَةٌ and أَكْسَارٌ and كُسُورٌ, (K,) [all of which are also] contr. to analogy: (TA:) by rule it should be كَسْرُونَ, like عَيْسُونَ (S, K) and مُوسُونَ. (S.)

كَسْرِيٌّ: see كَسْرِيٌّ.

كَسْرِيٌّ and كَسْرِيٌّ Of, or relating to, كَسْرِيٌّ; rel. ns. from كَسْرِيٌّ: (S, Mḡb, K:) and كَسْرِيٌّ alone is the rel. n. from كَسْرِيٌّ. (Mḡb.) [In the TA, it is said that one should not say كَسْرِيٌّ; but it seems that what is not allowable is كَسْرِيٌّ.]

كَسْرَةٌ and كَسْرَةٌ [Fragments, or broken pieces or particles, that fall from a thing:] what breaks from a thing: (Sgh:) or what breaks in pieces from a thing, (K, TA,) and falls: (TA:) fragments, or broken pieces or particles, (دُقَاقٌ, ISk, S, and حَطَايِمٌ, S,) of fire-wood. (ISk, S.) You speak of the كَسْرُ of glass, and of a mug, and of aloes-wood. (A.)

كُسُورٌ † The turnings, bendings, or windings, (مَعَاطِفٌ, K, TA,) and parts eaten away by torrents, (جِرْفَةٌ, TA,) and ravines, (شَعَابٌ, K, TA,) of valleys, (K, TA,) and of mountains: (TA:) a pl. without a sing.: (K:) you do not say كَسْرُ الْوَادِي nor كَسْرُ الْوَادِي. (TA.) — كَسْرٌ أَرْضٌ † A land having [places of] ascent and descent. (S, A.) — See also كَسْرٌ and كَسْرٌ.

كَسِيرٌ i.q. مَكْسُورٌ, [Broken,] (S, K,) applied to a thing: (S:) and so the fem., without ة: (TA:) pl. كَسْرِيٌّ, (S, K,) like as مَرِيضٌ is pl. of مَرِيضٌ, (S,) and كَسَارِيٌّ: (K:) [and مَكْسِيرٌ is pl. of مَكْسِيرٌ:] Abu-l-Ḥasan says, that Sb mentions the pl. مَكْسِيرٌ because it is of a kind proper to subst. (TA.) — نَاقَةٌ كَسِيرَةٌ (S, K) i.q. مَكْسُورَةٌ [lit. A broken she-camel,] (K,) is like the phrase كَفٌّ خَضِيبٌ, (S, TA,) meaning مَخْضُوبَةٌ: (TA:) or a she-camel having one of

its legs broken: (Mgh:) and شَاةٌ كَسِيرٌ a sheep, or goat, having one of its legs broken: كَسِيرٌ being of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ: (Mgh, Mḡb:) and كَسِيرَةٌ also, [app. as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant,] like نَطِيحَةٌ: (Mḡb:) كَسِيرٌ, occurring in a trad. is explained as signifying a sheep, or goat, having a broken leg, that cannot walk; (IAth, Mgh;) but this requires consideration. (Mgh.)

كَسِيرٌ [Breaking]; fem. with ة: pl. masc. and fem. كَسْرٌ; and pl. fem. كَوَائِرٌ also. (K.) — † Folding or doubling, and leaning or reclining upon, a pillow or cushion. Hence the following, in a trad. of 'Omar, أَحَدُهُمْ كَاسِرًا وَوَادَهُ, عِنْدَ أَمْرَةٍ مُغْرِبَةٍ, meaning, † Not one of them ceases to fold or double his pillow or cushion at the abode of a woman whose husband is absent in war, and to lean or recline upon it, and enter upon discourse with her. (IAth, TA.) — † An eagle, (A, K,) and a hawk or falcon, (A,) contracting his wings, (A, K,) or contracting them somewhat, so that he may descend in his flight, (TA,) or in order to alight. (A, K.) — † الكَاسِرُ † The eagle. (S, M, K.)

الإكْسِيرُ i. q. الكَيْمِيَاءُ q. v. (Sgh, K.)

جَمْعُ التَّكْسِيرِ † [The broken plural;] the plural in which the composition of the singular is changed; (K;) the change being either apparent, as in رَجَالٌ, pl. of رَجُلٌ, or understood, as in مُلْكٌ, which is both sing. and pl., for the dammeh in the sing. in this case is like the dammeh of قُفْلٌ, and that in the pl. is like that of أُسْدٌ. (Ibn-'Akeel: see Dieterici's "Alfijjah" &c., pp. 329 and 330.) — Also تَكْسِيرٌ † [The area of a circle]: in the circle are three things: دَوْرٌ [or circumference] and قَطْرٌ [or diameter] and تَكْسِيرٌ [or area], which [last] is the product of the multiplication of the half of the قطر by the half of the دور: and it is sometimes called مَسَاحَةٌ. You say, مَا تَكْسِيرُ دَائِرَةٍ, [What is the area of a circle of which the diameter is seven and its circumference two-and-twenty?]: and the answer is ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَثَلَاثُونَ وَنِصْفٌ [Eight-and-thirty and a half]. (TA.) [It is scarcely necessary to add that this is not perfectly exact.]

مَكْسِرٌ A place of breaking, (K, TA,) of anything. (TA.) You say, عُوْدٌ صُنِبَ الْمَكْسِرِ, [Wood, or a piece of wood, or a branch, or twig, hard in the place of breaking.] when you know its goodness by its breaking: (S, A:) and عُوْدٌ صُنِبَ الْمَكْسِرِ [Wood, &c., good in the place of breaking,] i. e. approved. (K.) — Hence, رَجُلٌ صُنِبَ الْمَكْسِرِ (A, L) † A man who bears up