

clothes: in this sense also fem.: and a place of collection of anything. (TA.) = And † A man's family, or household: and his young children: (A, K:) or his family, or household, consisting of his young children. (S, Mṣb.) You say, جَاءَ يَجْرُ كَرِشَهُ † He came dragging along his family, or household. (A, TA.) And عَلَيْهِ عِيَالٌ † Upon him is dependent a large family. (A,* TA, in art. بقر.) And هُمُ (S,) or لَهُ (A,) كَرِشٌ مَنْشُورَةٌ (S, A,) † They are, (S,) or he has, (A,) scattered young children. (S, A.) And تَزَوَّجَ فُلَانَةٌ كَرِشَهَا (S, A,*) and بَطْنَهَا (S,); † He married, or took to wife, such a woman, and she bore to him many children. (S, A.) [See also art. نثر.] — Also, † A company, or congregated body, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) of men: (S, A, Mṣb:) pl. أَكْرَاشٌ. (A.) Hence the saying of Moḥammad, الْأَنْصَارُ كَرِشِي وَعَيْبِي (S, TA) † The Anṣār are my company, and my companions, whom I acquaint with my secrets, and in whom I trust, and upon whom I rely: (TA:) or the meaning is, they are my auxiliaries, from whom I derive aid; because the camel and the beast with a divided hoof draw the cud from the stomach: (TA:) or the depositories of my secrets and trusts, like as the كرش is the place of the food of the beast: (A:) or the objects of my love and compassion like young children. (Mṣb.) [And hence, app.,] الْكِرْشَانُ is an appellation applied to [the tribes of] El-Azd and 'Abd-el-Keys. (S.) — Also, † The main part, or body of a people or company of men: (A, TA:) pl. أَكْرَاشٌ and كُرُوشٌ: or, as some say, these are pls. having no sing. [in this sense.] (TA.) = ثَوْبٌ أَكْرَاشِي [app. from some peculiarity in its colours or texture,] † A kind of garment, or cloth, of the description termed بُرُودٌ of [the fabric of] El-Yemen. (Az, TA.)

أَكْرَشٌ † A man large in the belly: or, as some say, having large property: (TA:) and [the fem.] كَرِشَاءٌ a woman large in the belly (ISk, S, K*) and wide. (TA.) Also the latter, † A she-ass bulky in the flanks: (S, K:) or bulky in the belly and flanks. (A.) And the same applied to a foot (قَدَمٌ), † Having much flesh, and even in the part of the sole which is generally hollow, (S, K,) and short in the toes. (S.) And the same applied to a leathern bucket (دَلْوٌ), † Having swollen sides: (A:) or large and with swollen sides. (TA.) — Also the fem., † Distant relationship. (K.) You say, بَيْنَهُمْ رَحِمٌ كَرِشَاءٌ † Between them is a distant relationship. (TA.)

تَكْرِيشَةٌ What is cooked in the stomachs of ruminants. (AA, K.) See also what next follows.

مَكْرِشَةٌ [A sort of haggess; or maw stuffed with flesh-meat, or flesh-meat and fat, and cooked;] a piece of the stomach of a ruminant, stuffed with

flesh-meat, and fastened together with a shewer, and cooked: (A:) or a sort of food, made of flesh-meat and fat, in a piece cut out from the stomach of a camel; (K;) a sort of food of the people of the desert, made by taking flesh-meat marbled with fat (نَحْمٌ أَشْمَطٌ), well cut up into small pieces, and putting with it fat cut up in like manner, then putting it into a piece cut out from the stomach of a camel, after it has been washed, and its smooth side which is without any villous substance or feces has been cleansed, and fastening its edges together with a shewer, and digging for it a hole for fire, of the size thereof, and throwing into it heated stones, and lighting a fire over them, so that they become of a red heat, like fire, when the coals are put aside from them, and the مَكْرِشَةُ is buried therein, and hot ashes are put over it; then some thick and tough firewood is kindled over it, and it is left until it is thoroughly well cooked, whereupon it is taken out, having become like one piece, the fat having melted with the flesh, and it is eaten with dates, being sweet. (Az, TA.)

كربش

كِرْشَبٌ i.q. قِرْشَبٌ (K:) or the former signifies Advanced in years, and hard, gross, or coarse: and the latter, a great eater, or voracious. (T.) The ك is said to be substituted for ق, or viciously pronounced for the latter letter. (MF.)

[كرس]

كرض

كرط

كرع

كرف

See Supplement.]

كرفا

Q. 1. كُرْفَاتُ الْقَدْرِ The pot frothed, or raised a scum, when about to boil. (S, K.) = كُرْفَاءٌ, inf. n. كُرْفَاءَةٌ; and تَكْرَفَاءٌ; (like كُرْفَأٌ and تَكْرَفَأٌ, K, which are said to be changed from the former; TA;) It (a collection of clouds) became large in quantity, and confused, and heaped up. (K.) — كُرْفُووا They became mixed together. (K.)

Q. 2: see 1.

كِرْفِيٌّ i.q. كِرْفِيٌّ (K;) Clouds high and piled up, one upon another. (S) And كِرْفِيَّةٌ A portion of such clouds. (S.) — كِرْفِيٌّ An egg-shell. (A'Obeyd, S.) It occurs again in art. كرف. (TA.)

سَفْلَعٌ A ceratin tree, also called كِرْفِيَّةٌ (K.)

كرفس

كُرْفُسٌ (S, Mṣb, K,) so written in the Bāri' and the T, but in some copies of the S, كُرْفُسٌ, [which is wrong,] (Mṣb,) [The herb smallage; apium graveolens of Linnaeus.] a well known herb, or leguminous plant, (S, Mṣb, K,) of the hottest of leguminous plants (مِنْ أَحْرَارِ الْبُقُولِ TA, [but this is probably a mistake for مِنْ أَحْرَارِ الْبُقُولِ of the leguminous plants that are eaten without being cooked, or that are slender and succulent or soft or sweet,]) the utilities of which are great; diuretic; a disperser of winds and flatulence; a cleanser of the kidneys and liver and bladder, opening obstructions thereof; a strengthener of the venereal faculty, especially its seeds pounded with sugar and clarified butter, wonderful when drunk three days, (K,) upon an empty stomach, with avoidance of hurtful things, (TA,) but injurious to the young in the womb, and to the pregnant, and to those affected with epilepsy: (K:) said by Lth to be a foreign word introduced into the Arabic language, (TA.) and thought to be so by Az: (Mṣb:) in the O said to be arabicized; and, in the language of the people of Ghazneh, called كرفج [or كرفج?] (TA.)

كُرْفُسٌ Cotton: (K:) [like كُرْفُسٌ, from which it appears to be formed by transposition: see also كِرْبَانَس.]

كركب

كُرْكَبٌ, like كُرْكَبٌ, A certain plant of sweet odour. (K.) The former word is a syn. of the latter. (TA.)

[كرم]

See Supplement.]

كرمج

Q. 1. كُرْمَجٌ, inf. n. كُرْمَجَةٌ, i. q. كُرْتَجٌ (S, art. كرمج, and CK, and a MS copy of the K,) He (a short man) ran with short steps, and quickly: (S, ubi supra:) or i. q. كُرْتَجٌ, the ب being changed into م, (TA,) he ran at a slower pace than that termed كُرْدَمَةٌ. (L, TA.) — كُرْمَجًا فِي آثَارِ الْقَوْمِ We ran heavily in the footsteps of, or after, the people, (AA, S, ubi supra, L.)

كربن

Q. 1. كَرْبَنٌ, inf. n. كَرْبَنَةٌ, He fed a guest with كَرْبَنِيٌّ. (K.) Ex. كَرْبِنُوا لِيُضِيفَكُمُ فَإِنَّهُ كَرْبِنٌ Feed your guest with كَرْبِنٌ, for he is hungry. (TA.) — Also, He ate [كَرْبِنٌ, or] dates with milk. (K.) — AHei and others assert the ن to be augmentative; but in the T, L, and K it is implied that it is radical. (MF.)

كَرْبَنٌ, with ḍamm; [so in the copies of the K in my hands, and in the O, and so accord. to