

كسج; as also **اكتسبه** (S.) This is the original signification. (S.) — [Hence,] *He gained, acquired, or earned, wealth or the like; as also اكتسب*. (Msb.) **كسبت شيئا** and **اكتسبته** are syn., [signifying *I gained a thing*]. (S.) — Hence [also], **كسب** and **اكتسب** (S, K, Msb) and **تكتسب** (K) *He sought, sought after, or sought to gain, sustenance, or the like, (S, K.)* for his family: (Msb:) or **كسب** signifies *he got, or obtained, or gained, acquired, or earned, [sustenance, &c.]*; and **اكتسب**, *he applied himself with art and diligence [to get, or obtain, or gain, acquire, or earn, sustenance &c.; he laboured to earn, or gain, sustenance]*: (Sb, K:) [so] also **تكتسب** is explained by **تكتف الكسب** *he applied himself, as to a task, to gain, &c.* (S.) — **كسب** is also said to signify, and originally, both *he sought, or sought after, [sustenance]*; and *he laboured in seeking, or seeking after, sustenance.* (TA.) — **اكتسب** has a more intensive signification than **كسب**; and hence, in the last verse of the second chap. of the Kur [To it shall be given what reward it hath earned, and upon it shall be executed what punishment it hath drawn upon itself], the latter is used with reference to what is good; and the former, with reference to what is evil. (IJ.) You say, **كسب خيرا**, [*He gained, or earned, or did, good*]: and **اكتسب شرًا**, [*He gained, or earned, or did, evil*]. (A.) — [This distinction, however, is not always observed: for] **كسب** signifies, *He did either a good or an evil deed: [because he who does so earns, or draws upon himself, reward or punishment.]* (Jel in ii. 281; and iii. 24; &c.) And **اكتسب** *He committed an act of which he was accusable.* (Jel in xxxiii. 58.) **كسب إثمًا** and **اكتسبه** signify *He [committed, or] burdened himself with (تحمّل), a sin, or crime.* (Msb.) — **كسبه**, (S, K,) and **كسبه** (IAar, IAth, K,) but the former is the more approved: the latter is by Fr and some others rejected: (TA:) *He caused him to gain, acquire, or earn, wealth: (IAth, Msb:) or he assisted him to gain, acquire, or earn, wealth.* (IAth.) **كسبه** *He caused him to gain, or acquire, knowledge.* (Msb.) [In like manner,] **استكسبت العبد** *I caused the slave to gain, or make gain; the verb having here the sense of the measure أفعلته; like as أخرجته signifies أخرجته.* (Msb.) [See an ex. voce الإماء — **نهى عن كسب الإماء** [*He (Mohammad) forbade the making female slaves to earn money, or the like, (by prostitution)*]. (TA, from a trad.) — **ما كسب** in the Kur cxi, 2, is said to signify *His children.* A man's children are among the things termed his **كسب**. (TA.) — **كسبه عجبًا** *It occasioned, or caused, him to wonder.* (TA, voce أعجب.)

4: see 1.
5: see 1.
8: see 1 throughout.
فَلَانٌ طَيِّبُ الْكَسْبِ inf. n. of 1. q.v. — **كسب** (S, K,) and **المكسب**, and **المكسب**, (K,) and **الكسبية**, and **الكسبية**, (S, K,) and **الكسبية**, (IM,) [*Such a one makes good gain: كسب &c. signifying gain, acquisition, or earning: and also a deed, whether good or evil.*]

كسب i.q. **كسج** [or **كسجارة**], a Persian word, called by some of the people of Es-Sawád **كسج** [or **كسبه**; i.e., *The dregs of sesame-grain, or the like, from which the oil has been expressed*]; (TA;) *dregs remaining after the expression of oil*: (S, K:) [as also **كسب**:] from the Persian **كسب**, (AM,) [or rather **كسبه**, or **كسج**]. See also **كسج**.

كسب: see **كسب**.
كسب: see **كسب**.
كسب: see **كسب**.

كسب The wolf. (L, K.) — *A name of a bitch: (S:) one of the names of the bitch: (ISd:) as also كسبة: (K:) as كسب is a name of the dog; i.e., of the male: (K:) names thus used as ominous of gain, [or of capturing game]: (IM:) كسب, as a name of a hunting bitch, means كسبة.* (TA, art. برح.)

كسب [so in the copies of the K in my hands; but by the place in which it is mentioned in the TA, it is implied that it is **كسب**: see also **كسب**] *A thing; anything.* **كسب** *ما له كسب* *He has not anything.* (K.) = **كسب** *رجل كسب*, and **كسب**, *A man who makes much gain.* (K.)

كسب: see **كسب**. — **كسب** *Bastard.* (K.)

كسب: see **كسب**.
كسب *A certain plant.* (K.) = See also **كسب**.

كسب i.q. **الجوارح**, (S, K,) here meaning *The members (either of a man or of a bird) by means of which is gained, acquired, or earned, sustenance, or the like.* (MF.) [The explanation in the TA, **الجوارح من الإنسان والطير**, seems, at first sight, to signify *preyers*, whether men or birds: but this meaning I do not think to be the one intended.]

كسب *The wolf.* (K.)

اكتسابي [*Acquired knowledge, such as is acquired by study: as also كسبي*:] opp. to **كسبي** as meaning [natural or instinctive, or] such as the creature has by [Divine] appointment. (Kull p. 232.)

كسب, and **كسبة** see **كسب**.

كسب
كسب and **كسبة** *The plant of the جُلجُلان; (K;) [i.e., the plant of which the fruit, or produce, is called الجُلجُلان;] dial. forms of كسبارة and كسبارة, q.v. (TA.)*

كسب
كسب i.q. **كسب** (K) and **كسب**, [i.e. *Costus*,] with which one fumigates. (Kr.)

كسج
1. **كسج**, [app. **كسج**, aor. كسج] inf. n. **كسج**, [app. **كسج**,] *He had no beard grown; [was naturally beardless].* From this it would seem that **كسج** is an Arabic word. (IKoot, Msb.)

Q. Q. 1. **كسج** *He was, or become, what is termed كسج; (K;) from which latter word the verb is derived.* (Shifa el-Ghaleel.)

Q. Q. 2. **كسج** *He whose beard becometh long, his intellect becometh small.* (TA.)

كسج (Th, S, K, &c.) and **كسج**, (Fr, K,) thus pronounced by some of the Arabs agreeably with its Persian original, (Fr,) but this latter form is disapproved by Yaakooob and ISk, and IDrst, (TA,) and AHei says that **كسج** and **كسج** are the only words of the measure **كسج**, (MF,) and **كسج**, (Ibn-Hishám El-Lakhmee,) a more strange form than that immediately preceding, (MF,) a word of well-known meaning, (K,) *A man having no hair upon the side of his face [but only upon his chin]; (M;) i.q. كسج; (M, S;) whose cheeks are clear of hair; (Expositions of the F) [used in the present day to signify having a scanty, or small, beard, and that only on the chin:] an arabicized word, (S, &c.) originally كسج, (Msb,) [or rather كسج, which is Persian]. — Also, *Deficient in the teeth: (As, K:) from the Persian كسج, (Sb,) [or rather كسج]: [pl. كسج, occurring in the TA in art. كسج.] A woman said to her husband Thou art كسج: to which he replied, If I be كسج, thou art divorced. And the matter being referred to the Imám Abou-Haneefeh, he said, Let his teeth be numbered; and if they be twenty-eight, he is كسج, and his wife is**