(S, A, Mgh, Msb, K,) for sale, and in which they run. (Mgh, Msb.) Hence the saying, Avoid thou 1 إِيَّاكَ وَالخُطُبُ فَإِنَّهَا مِشْوَارٌ كَثِيرُ العِثَارِ orations, for they are means of display in which one often stumbles]. (S, A, K.) \_ And The pace, or manner of going, of a horse: one says فرس [ A horse good in respect of pace, or manner of going]. (A.) = See also مُورَةُ, latter part, in three places. \_ One says of camels, (K,) or of a beast, (دُابَةً), TA,) مَشُوَارُهَا They, or it, became fat and goodly (K, TA) in appearance. (TA.) = [It occurs in the O and K, in art. خوق, as signifying The penis of a horse: perhaps a mistranscription for شوار, q. v.: I find it expl. in this sense in Johnson's Pers., Arab., and Engl. Dict.; but he may have taken it from the K.] = [It is said to signify] also A portion that a beast has left remaining of its fodder: (O, K, TA:) but Kh says, "I asked ADk, Is it نَشُوَارُ or مَشُوَارُ and he said مِشُوَارُ and asserted it to be Pers. :" (O, TA :) it is an arabicized word, (K,) originally : (O, K: or, as in the CK, نَشْخُواْرُ [correctly] : نُشْخُوارْ or (: نُشْخُوارْ :]) one says (: نُشْخُوارْ :])

مَّوْارَةٌ A place in which bees deposit their honey; as also مُورَةٌ (K;) or, as written by Sgh, the latter word is [أَثُورَةٌ أَنَّ ,] with fet-h. (TA.) [See also مُثَارً .]

مُشْتَارٌ A gatherer of honey. (Ş, TA.) \_ See also مُشْتَارٌ.

رَّفُورَةٌ Fat; (AA, Ṣ;) as also أَمُورَةٌ , with damm, applied to a she-camel: (K:) or the latter signifies of generous race; or excellent. (TA.) [See also مُعَبِّرُ ] — And A stallion-camel (El-Umawee, T, Ṣ) that knows the female which has not conceived, and distinguishes her from others. (El-Umawee, T, Ṣ, Ķ.)

## شوس

1. شُوسٌ , (K,) aor. يَشُوسُ , (TA,) inf. n. شُوسٌ ; (Ş, A, K, TA ;) and شَاسٌ, aor. يَشَاسٌ, (Lth, K, TA,) or يَشُوسُ; (Ḥam p. 68;) He looked from the outer angle of his eye, by reason of pride, or of anger, or rage: (S, A, K:) or, as in the M, he looked with one of his eyes, inclining his face towards the side of that eye; doing so naturally, or by reason of pride and self-conceit and anger: or he raised his head in pride: (TA:) or he made the eye small, contracting the lids, to look: and has the first of the meanings above mentioned; (A, K;) or the last: (A:) or one says, تشاوس في نَظَرِه, meaning he looked with the look of the haughty, or proud: (TA:) or he looked at him from the outer angle of his eye, inclining his face towards the side of the eye with which he looked : (AA, S, TA : [see also 3:]) or تشاوس signifies he looked towards the shy with one of his eyes: or it means he showed, or manifested, pride and self-conceit, and haughtiness; agreeably with the general analogy of verbs of this measure: and شُوسٌ is in the natural disposition. (TA.) \_ Also He was such

as is termed أَشُوسُ meaning bold, or daring, to engage in fight, and strong. (TA.) شُوسُ [inf. n. of سَوُكُ or lor toothstick] is a dial. var. of شَوْسُ: (IAar, K, TA:) one says, شَاسَ فَاهُ بِالسِّوَاكِ (Ir. v.]. (Fr, TA.)

3. شَاوَسَهُ [He looked at him in the manner of him who is termed أَشُوسَ ; like أَشُوسَ see وَمُشَاوِسُ ].

6: see the first paragraph.

أَوْوَسُ , applied to a man, (Ṣ, A,) Who looks in the manner expl. above, in the first sentence of this art.: (Ṣ, A, Ķ.) or in whose look is known anger; or rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite; and pride: (TA:) or raising his head by reason of pride: (A, TA:) fem. الْمُوسُّ: (A, TA:) and pl. مُوسُّ: (Ṣ, A, Ķ.) [Hence the saying,] بُلِي إِلَى الْخُطُوبِ الْخُلُوبِ الْخُطُوبِ الْخُلُوبُ الْخُطُوبِ الْخُطُوبِ الْخُطُوبِ الْخُطُوبِ الْخُطُوبِ الْخُطُوبُ الْخُطُوبُ الْخُطُوبُ الْخُطُوبُ الْخُطُوبُ الْخُطُوبُ الْخُطُوبُ الْخُطُوبُ الْخُلُوبُ الْخُلِقُلِلْمِلْعُلِلْمِلْعُلِلْمِلْعُلِيْلِيْلِيْلِلْعُلِيْلِيْلِيْل

t Water hardly to be seen, by reason of its paucity, and the depth to which it has sunk; (A, K;) as though it looked at him who came to it in the manner of him who is termed أَشُوسَ (A, TA.)

## شوش

2. رَسُّوسُ عَلَيْهِ الأَمْرُ, inf. n. رَسُوسُ عَلَيْهِ الأَمْرُ, He rendered the affair, or state, or case, confused, disordered, or perplexed, to him: (El-Fárábee, Ṣ, Mṣb: the inf. n., and that only, mentioned in the Ṣ in art. شَهْ:) or, accord to certain of those skilled in the abstrusities and niceties of science, will be a post-classical word, and the chaste word is شَوْسُ : accord to IAmb, the leading lexicologists hold that one should only say and Az and others say the same: (Mṣb:) [F also says,] تَهُوسُ is a mistake for تَسُوسُ . (K.) See also شَوْسُ.

5. تشوّش عَلَيْه الأُمْرُ The affair, or state, or case, became confused, or perplexed, to him: (El-Fárábec, Ṣ, Mṣb: mentioned in the Ṣ in art. تَشُوشُ or this is post-classical: (Mṣb:) or تَشُوشُ is a mistake for تَسُوشُ (K̩.)

6. تشاوش القَوْمُ The people, or company of men, became mixed, or confounded, together; syn. (Şgh, K.\*)

أَبْطَالٌ شُوشٌ in the phrase ثُوثُ i. q. أَبْطَالٌ شُوثُ j. q. (pl. of أَثُوسُ j. q. v.]. (O, Ķ.)

and مُوْشَاةٌ and مُوْشَاةٌ (Lth, O, K,) or the former is a mistake, (TA,) the latter said by Az to be that which he heard from the Arabs, (O, TA,) applied to a she-camel, Light, or agile: (Lth, O, K:) or, so applied, swift: (A'Obeyd, O:) and applied to a woman as an epithet of discommendation. (O.) A poet, cited by AA, applies the epithet ,

with hemz, by poetic license, to a نَاضِع [properly meaning a camel upon which water is drawn from a well]; originally from مَوْشَاةٌ, (O,) or مُوْشَاةٌ, (TA,) meaning "Light," or "agile," applied to a she-camel: so says AA. (O, TA.)

بَيْتَهُمْ شُوَاشِ, (O, and so in the TA as from the K,) or شُوَاشْ, (so in the CK and in my MS. copy of the K,) Between them is disagreement, dissension, discord, or difference: (O, K:) the vulgar say أَتُشُوشُ \* (O, TA.)

. شُوْشًا ، sec : شَوَاشِئ

مُشُوشٌ, (so accord. to my copy of the KL,) or مَشُوشٌ, (so accord. to Golius from the KL,) A small turban (دَسْتَارْچَهُ). (KL. [Comp. أَيْدَارُجَهُ).

water not to be seen, (K,) or hardly to be seen, (TA,) by reason of its remoteness [from the surface of the ground] or its paucity: (K:) a dial. var. of مُشَاوِسٌ [q. v.]. (TA.)

## شوص

1. شَاصَ , aor. يَشُوصُ (Ṣ, A, Mgh, Mṣh, K) and بَشُوْص . in all its senses, (O, K,) inf. n. يَشَاصُ , (Ş, Mgh, Msb, K,) He set up a thing with his hand: (Msh, K:) or he put it into a state of commotion : (Msh:) or it signifies also he moved it violently from its place. (IDrd, K.) \_ He rubbed a thing with his hand. (IAar, K.) \_\_ He washed (A'Obeyd, S, Mgh, Msb, K) a thing, (Msb,) or anything: (A'Obeyd:) he cleansed (AO, S, K) a thing: (AO:) as, for instance, his mouth, with the well [or tooth-stick]: (S:) he rubbed and cleansed the teeth and the side of the mouth. (IAar.) You say شَاصَ فَاهُ IIe cleansed and washed his teeth, (Mgh,) بالسواك [with the tooth-stick]. (Mab.) And شَانَهُ (A,) or فَاهُ (TA,) [or app., شاص alone, accord. to the K,] He cleansed his teeth with the . (AA, K, TA:) or he did so by passing it across his teeth: (A, TA:) or from below upwards: (K, TA:) or by thrusting it into them, or between them: (TA:) and in like manner you say, اشاص لا فاه , (TA,) inf. n. (TA,) ,شوّص ♦ فاه Fr, K, TA;) and ,ثوّص ♦ inf. n. تَشُويص. (K, TA.) \_ Also He cherred a [app. to separate the fibres at the end and so make it like a brush, to prepare it for cleaning his teeth with it]. (K, TA.)

2: } see 1, near the end of the paragraph.

The washings (غُسَالَة) of the toothstick: or what remains from the tooth-stick when one cleans his teeth with it: each of these meanings is assigned to it in explanations of a trad.: اسْتَغْنُوا عَنِ النَّاسِ وَلَوْ بِشُوْصِ السَّوَاكِ [Be ye independent of other men, if it be only by means of possessing the washings, &c., of the tooth-stick: i. e., as long ye possess anything]. (TA.)

## شوط

1. أَشُوطُ , inf. n. شُوطُ , He ran a heat,