

croaked;] said of a mule, (S, O, K, &c.,) and of an ass, (ISd, O,) and of a raven, or crow; (S, O, K, &c.,) and sometimes, † of a man: (L:) or شَحَج is used in relation to a mule; and شَحْجَان, in relation to a raven, or crow: (T, TA:) or the former of these two signifies the reiterating of the voice or cry of the raven, or crow; and when it stretches forth its head [and croaks], you say نَعَبَ: and accord. to the L, the first and second inf. ns., used in relation to an ass, signify the uttering certain of his voices or cries: Th is thought by ISd to have mentioned also شَحَج; but the latter doubts its correctness: and شَحْج is also expl. as signifying the raising of the voice; but as used more especially in relation to the mule and the ass. (TA.) شَحَج is also said of a raven, or crow, meaning He, being advanced in age, had a rough, or harsh, voice or cry: (O, K:) [he croaked roughly, or harshly, by reason of age:] it is said in the M that شَحِج and شَحْج signify the crying of a raven, or crow, when advanced in age. (TA.)

5: see the preceding paragraph.

10. اَشَحَج [He desired a raven, or crow, to croak]. One says of ravens, or crows, اَشَحَجْن [They were desired to croak, and they croaked]. (O, K.) — See also 1.

شَحْج, applied to a mule, an ass, and a raven or crow, that brays, or croaks, or raises its voice, much: and by Er-Rá'ee it is applied to † اَشَحَجْن. (TA.) — بَنَاتُ شَحْج (S, A, O, K,) and مَوْدَن (I,) Mules: (S, A, O, K:) and asses. (A, TA.) — And مَشَحْج and مَشَحْج The wild ass: (S, O, K:) in the L said to be the wild pigeon: [but حمام is evidently there a mistranscription for حِمَار:] each an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates. (TA.)

شَوَاحِج [pl. of شَوَاحِج: see شَوَاحِج. Ravens, or crows: which are also called مُشَحَّجَات and مُشَحَّجَات, meaning desired to croak and croaking. (O, K.) Dhu-r-Rummeh uses the phrase بِالْفَرَاقِ مُشَحَّجَات [Ravens croaking by reason of separation]. (O, TA.)

شَحْج: see مَشَحْج.

مَشَحَّجَات: see the next but one of the preceding paragraphs, in three places.

شحذ

1. شَحَذَ (S, A, Mgb, K,) aor. ʿ, (S, Mgb, K,) inf. n. شَحَذَ (S,) He sharpened (S, A, Mgb, K) a knife, (S, A, L, K,) and a sword, and the like, (L,) or an iron implement, (Mgb,) with a whetstone or other similar thing; (TA;) as also شَحَذَ; (K;) and شَحَذَ, inf. n. شَحِذَ. (KL.) — [Hence,] شَحَذْتُ عَلَيْكَ لِسَانَكَ [Thou hast sharpened against us thy tongue]. (A and TA in art. رَهَف.) And شَحَذَ لَهْ غَرَبَ ذَهْنَكَ [Sharpen thou for it the edge of thine intellect]. (A.) And شَحَذَهُ بِعَيْنِهِ (K,) or بِبَصَرِهِ (A,) † He

looked sharply at him. (K, TA.) And شَحَذَ الْجُوعُ مَعْدَتَهُ + Hunger made his stomach keen, and strengthened it, (L,) and inflamed it. (L, K.) — Hence also, i. e. from شَحَذَ in the sense first expl. above, (Har p. 377,) فَلَانَ يَشَحَذُ النَّاسَ (inf. n. شَحَذَ, K,) † Such a one begs importunately of men: (A, K, and Har ubi suprà:) and شَحَذْتُهُ I begged importunately of him. (Mgb.) — And شَحَذَهُ + He drove him away; namely, a man; (K;) as also شَحَذَهُ, (CK,) and so accord. to the O,) or شَحَذَهُ, (K accord. to the TA,) inf. n. شَحِذَ. (TA.) [See also 5 below.] And شَحَذْتُهُ (O, TA,) inf. n. as above, (K,) † I drove him vehemently. (O, K, TA.) — شَحَذَ also signifies † The being angry. (K.) You say, شَحَذَ عَلَيْهِ + He was angry with him. (TK.) — And i. q. قَشَرَ [The act of paring, or peeling, &c.]. (O, K.) You say, شَحَذَهُ, i. e. قَشَرَهُ [He pared it, peeled it, &c.]. (TK.)

2: see above, in two places.

3. شَحَذَنِي, inf. n. شَحَذَ, He assisted me, by alternating with me, (رَأْسَنِي,) and did like as I did, in sharpening a sword and the like. (Ham p. 533.) = شَحَذَتْ التَّاقَةَ The she-camel raised her tail, and then twisted it vehemently, when in labour, being near to bringing forth. (O, K.)

4: see 1, first sentence.

5. رَأَيْتُهُ يَشَحَذُ † [I saw him applying himself to importunate begging]. (A, TA.) [In both this meaning is indicated by the context.] = تَشَحَذَنِي فَلَانَ + Such a one drove me away, and subjected me to trouble, or difficulty. (TA.) See also 1.

شَحَذَانَ + [Having a keen appetite:] hungry. (S, M, L, K.) — And † A vehement driver. (K, TA.) [See also مَشَحَذَ.] — And † Light, or active, in his work (فِي سَعْيِهِ). (O, K.)

شَحَذُوْهُ, applied to a man, i. q. نَزَقَ + [Light, and unsteady, or lightminded; &c.]. (TA.)

شَحِذَ, applied to a knife [&c.], Sharpened; (Lth, A, TA;) as also مَشَحُودَ. (Lth, TA.)

شَحَاذَ † An importunate beggar: (A, K:) one should not say شَحَاتَ: (K:) the latter is said by IB to be a vulgar corruption; but several authors assert it to be correct, because ʾ is changed into ʾ without any error in speech, as is asserted by El-Khafajee and others; and accord. to the A, both these words signify as above: (TA in art. شَحَتْ, and partly repeated in the present art.): [it is said, however, that] شَحَاذَ meaning a beggar does not occur in the language of the Arabs. (Har p. 377.)

مَشَحَذَ A whetstone; or thing with which, or upon which, one sharpens. (S, K.) — And [hence,] A rough, severe, or violent, driver: (O, K:) [see also شَحَذَانَ:] and applied also as an epithet to a driving. (O.)

مَشَحَذَةٌ [A cause, or means, of sharpening: a word of the class of مَجْبُتَةٌ &c.]. One says, هَذَا

كَلَامٌ مَشَحَذَةٌ لِلْفَهْمِ † [This is discourse that is a cause, or means, of sharpening of the understanding]. (A.)

مَشَحَاذَ An [elevation such as is termed] أَكْمَةٌ, wide within, (O, K, TA,) not rough in the stones [thereof], but extending long upon the earth, not having in it trees nor soft ground: (O, TA:) or, accord. to ISh, (O, TA,) level ground, (O, K, TA,) in which are pebbles like those [that are strewn in the court] of the mosque, and in which is no mountain; but he says that ADK disapproves the word: (O, TA:) accord. to Fr, (O,) the head of a mountain, (O, K, TA,) when sharp, or pointed: pl. مَشَاحِذَ. (O.)

فُلَانٌ مَشَحُودٌ عَلَيْهِ. شَحِذَ. see مَشَحُودَ: Such a one is an object of anger. (O, TA.)

شطح

1. شَطَطَ, aor. ʿ, inf. n. شَطَطَ (S, K) and شَطَطَ (K) and مَشَطَطَ (S, K) and مَشَطَطَ (K); (K;) and شَطَطَ, aor. ʿ, (K,) inf. n. شَطَطَ; (TA;) It was, or became, distant, or remote: (S, K:) or شَطَطَ and شَطَطَ signify the being distant, or remote, in all states or circumstances. (TA.) You say, شَطَطَ الْمَزَارَ The place of visiting was, or became, distant, or remote. (S.) And شَطَطَ عَلَى الدَّارِ I will not forget thee notwithstanding the distance of the dwelling. (TA.) And El-'Ajjāj says,

وَالشَّطَطُ قَطَاعٌ رَجَاءٍ مِّنْ رَّجَاءٍ

[And distance is the severer of the hope of him who hopeth]. (TA.) — شَطَطَ فِي السُّؤْمِ He went far, or far from what was right, and exceeded the due limit, in the demanding of a price. (TA.) — Hence, (TA,) شَطَطَ الْبَعِيرُ فِي السُّؤْمِ (K, TA, [in the CK, and in a MS. copy of the K, aor. ʿ, inf. n. شَطَطَ, (TA,) He went to the utmost of the value of the camel in the demanding of a price: (K, TA:) or he went far from what was right, and exceeded the due limit: (K:) and شَطَطَ signifies the same; (K;) or is thought to do so by ISd. (TA.) Hence, also, what is said in a trad., by Rabee'ah, respecting a man emancipating a portion of a slave: يَكُونُ عَلَى الْمُعْتَقِ قِيمَةُ أَنْصَبَاءِ شُرَكَائِهِ يَشَطُّ الَّتَمَنُ ثُمَّ يُعْتَقُ كُلُّهُ [The value of the portions of his copartners shall be imposed upon the emancipator;] the price of the slave shall be carried to the utmost; [then he shall emancipate the whole of him:] or the meaning is, the price of the slave shall be collected; from الشَّطَطُ الْإِنَاءَ, which see below. (TA.) — شَطَطَ فَلَانًا He preceded, outwent, got before, or passed beyond, such a one, and became far from him: (K, TA:) and in like manner, شَطَطَ الْخَيْلَ [the horses, or horsemen]. (T, TA.) One says also, شَطَطَتْ بَنُو هَاشِمٍ الْعَرَبَ The sons of Hāshim surpassed, and outstripped, the Arabs [in general] in excellence. (TA.) = شَطَطَ الْإِنَاءَ He filled the vessel. (Fr, K.) — See also 5.

2. شَطَطَهُ, inf. n. شَطِطَ (S, K,) He made him (a slain man) to struggle, or flounder, بِدَمِهِ