

choice, or best, part thereof: (S, O:) also the superfluous portions of the straggling extremities of the sprigs of sweet-smelling plants, which are pruned, or cut off (Mgh.)—Anything in a scattered, or dispersed, state. (Kt, TA.) — † Somewhat remaining of herbage [&c.]: (S, A, O, K:) [in the first and third of which is added وَهُوَ الْمَأْكُولُ, app. referring to the herbage of which the remainder is thus called, meaning, "it being what has been eaten:"] pl. as above, i. e. أَشْدَابُ. (S, O, K.) One says, فِي الْأَرْضِ شَذْبٌ † In the land is somewhat remaining of herbage. (A, TA.) And one says also, بَقِيَ عِنْدَهُ شَذْبٌ † [There remained in his possession a remnant of property]. (A, TA.) And مَا بَقِيَ مَالٌ † [There remained not to him save a relic of the army]. (A, TA.) — Also † Household goods, or furniture and utensils, consisting of what are termed قُفَاش [q. v., perhaps here meaning the meaner sorts thereof,] &c.: (A'Obeyd, O, K:) pl. as above. (K, TA.) — And A dam; or thing constructed, or raised, to keep back the water of a torrent. (S, O, K.)

رَجُلٌ شَذِبَ الْعُرُوقُ † A man whose veins are apparent. (S, K.) — And شَذِبَ [app. شَذِبَ] is syn. with عَطِبَ, meaning A man alighting, or abiding, in places of dried-up herbage, and in a waterless desert. (TA in art. عَطِبَ.)

شَاذِبٌ † Going, or being, away from his home, or place of settled abode. (S, K, TA.) — † Solitary, or alone, and whose prosperity is despaired of; (K, TA;) as though stripped of good. (TA.)

شَوَذِبٌ: see مُشَذَّبٌ, in three places.

مُشَذَّبٌ A pruning-hook. (O, K, TA.)

مُشَذَّبٌ A palm-trunk pared (S, O, TA) of its prickles (TA) [or of the stumps of its branches or of its lower branches: see the verb of which it is the pass. part. n.]. — † Tall; (S, A;) as also † شَوَذِبٌ; (S;) the former as an epithet applied to a horse, (S, A,) from the same epithet as applied to a palm-trunk: (A:) and † tall, and goodly in make; (A, K;) and so † شَوَذِبٌ; (Mgh, K;) as though pruned: (Mgh:) and † the latter, applied to anything [meaning any animal], † tall, and excellent or of high breed or strong and light and swift: A'Obeyd says that the former signifies † excessively tall, and is applied in this sense to anything [i. e. a man and any animal]: Kt says, after explaining شَذِبْتُ الْهَيْالَ as it has been expl. above, that he who is excessively tall is as though his frame were disconnected, and not compact; and therefore he is thus termed: but I Amb says that Kt has made a mistake in asserting that this epithet signifies † tall, conspicuous for tallness, and that it is from the palm-tree from which the branches have been lopped off, (in consequence of which, as is said in the Fāik, it becomes taller, MF, TA,) and that he who is † conspicuous for tallness is not thus called unless somewhat deficient in flesh: it is applied to a horse as meaning † tall, and not very fleshy. (TA.)

شذر

شَذَرَ، inf. n. تَشَذِيرٌ، He divided the

strung beads with other beads. (O. [See شَذَرَ, below.]) — Hence, by way of comparison, (TA,) شَذَرَ كَلَامَهُ بِشَعْرِ [He interspersed his language with poetry]: but this is post-classical. (O, TA.) — He rendered him notorious, or infamous: or made him to hear what was bad, evil, abominable, or foul: (O, TA:) and in like manner شَتَرَهُ. (TA.)

تَشَذَرَ It (a people, or party, TA, or a collected body, K, and a flock of sheep or a herd of goats, TA) dispersed, or became dispersed, (A, K, TA,) and went in every direction. (TA.) — He turned back the extremity of the garment between his legs, and stuck it in the part where it was bound round his waist, behind. (S, K.) And تَشَذَرَ بِالذَّنْبِ He put the tail between his thighs, making it to cleave to his belly. (S, TA.) — Hence, (TA,) تَشَذَرَ فَرَسَهُ He mounted his horse from behind. (S, K.) — Also, تَشَذَرَ, He prepared himself for fight, (S, K, TA,) and for a charge, or an assault; he equipped, or accoutred, himself for it. (TA.) — He threatened; (S, A, K;) and became angered: (K:) A'Obeyd says, I doubt not its being with ذ; but some, he adds, say تَشَذَرَ, with ز. (S.) [See a verse of Lebeed cited among the exs. of the preposition ب.] — He was, or became, brisk, lively, or sprightly. (K.) — He hastened to do a thing; (TS, K, TA;) or in a thing, or an affair. (So in some copies of the K.) — تَشَذَرُوا فِي الْحَرْبِ i. q. تَكَوَلُّوا [app. as meaning They behaved overbearingly in war]: (S, K;) or تَشَذَرٌ signifies the protracting of war. (KL.) — تَشَذَرَتِ النَّاقَةُ The she-camel pastured upon herbage (K, TA) that rejoiced her, (TA,) and she shook her head by reason of joy thereat. (K, TA.) And The she-camel drew together her two sides, and raised her tail. (TA.) — And تَشَذَرَ السُّوطُ The whip inclined, and became in motion. (K.)

شَذَرُ Pieces of gold that are picked up from the mine (S, A, K) without the melting, or smelting, (S, K,) of the ore: (S:) n. un. with ذ: (S, K:) and pl. شَذَرٌ. (A.) And Beads made of gold to form divisions between pearls and jewels: (TA:) or beads by means of which other beads of a string are divided: (K:) or small pearls: (S, K:) or small things of gold, like the heads of ants, which are affixed to a [ring of the kind called] خَوْقُ (Sh:) or, as some say, green beads: (Har p. 600:) n. un. with ذ. (K.) — شَذَرَ [app. شَذَرَ] signifies [also, like تَشَذَرُ,] Briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness: and quickness in an affair. (Ham. p. 54.)

شَذَرُوا مَذَرَ، and تَشَذَرُوا مَذَرَ، They [dispersed, or became dispersed, or] went, or went away, in every direction: (S, L, K:) it is not said of a people coming: (L:) the م in مَذَرَ is sometimes changed into ب; or, accord. to some, مَذَرَ is the original, being from التَّجْدِيرِ; but MF thinks that مَذَرَ is the original, as it is only an imitative sequent, in which no regard is had to the meaning of "dispersion." (TA.)

مِلْحَقَةٌ A [garment of the kind called] شَوَذِرٌ: an arabicized word; (S, K;) from the Pers. جَادِرٌ

[or جَادِرٌ or جَادِرٌ]. (S.) And i. q. أَثَبَ (A, K, TA;) i. e. A [garment of the kind called] بُرْدٌ, which is slit [in the middle], and worn by a woman, who throws it upon her neck, [putting her head through the slit;] having neither sleeves nor an opening at the bosom: (TA:) or [a garment] like the صَدَارُ, [which is said by some to be the same as the أَثَبَ,] worn by a young woman: (Har p. 55:) a garment which a woman wears beneath her ثَوْبُ: (Fr:) a certain garment which a woman and a girl wear, extending to the extremity of the upper half of the arm. (Lth.) [The modern جَادِر of Persia and El-'Irāk seems to be generally what is commonly called in Egypt a "milāyeh," correctly "mulāäh" (مُلَاءَة), figured and described in my work on the Modern Egyptians: or, in some instances, a similar covering of plain white, or dark blue, cotton; the former of which is now called in Egypt an "izār." (See Dozy's "Dict. des Noms des Vêtements chez les Arabes," pp. 216-219.)]

شِذَارَةٌ A very jealous man; (K;) as also شِذَارَةٌ and شِذَارَةٌ. (TA.)

الشَّيْطَانُ The lion: (K:) because of his briskness, or quickness to act, or readiness to leap. (TA.)

شدو

شَدَا، aor. ذ: see 4. — Also He perfumed himself (تَطَيَّبَ) with musk, (K, TA,) which is termed شَدُو، or, as in copies of the M, شَدُو. (TA.) — And شَدَا بِالْخَبَرِ (K, TA,) inf. n. شَدُو; or, accord. to the Tekmileh, بِالْخَبَرِ † شَدَى، there written with teshdeed; (TA;) † He knew the information, or story, and made it known, or understood. (K, TA.)

2: see the preceding paragraph.

4. اَشْدَى He annoyed, molested, harmed, or hurt: or he did what annoyed, molested, harmed, or hurt: syn. اَذَى: (S, Mgh, TA:) and (TA) so † شَدَا (K,) aor. ذ, inf. n. شَدَا (TA,) or شَدُو. (TK [accord. to which the latter verb is trans.]) — And اَشْدَاهُ عَنْهُ (K,) inf. n. اَشْدَاءُ (TA,) He put aside, or away, and removed far off, him, or it, from him, or it. (K, TA.)

شَدَا Annoyance, molestation, harm, or hurt; or a thing that annoys, molests, &c.: (S, Mgh, K:) and evil, or mischief; (S, Mgh;) as also † شَدَا; as in the saying إِنِّي لَأَخْشَى شَدَاةَ فَلَانٍ [Verily I fear, or dread,] the evil, or mischief, of such a one. (TA.) — Dog-flies; (S, K;) which also sometimes light upon the camel: (S:) or flies in general: (K:) or large blue flies that light upon beasts, and annoy, or molest, or hurt, them: (TA:) n. un. † شَدَاةٌ. (S.) [It is said in the Mgh that شَدَا, of which the n. un. is شَدَاةٌ, is also with kesr (i. e. † شَدَا); but in what sense is not specified.] One says of him who is vehemently hungry, ضَرِمَ شَدَاهُ [lit. His flies have become vehemently hungry, or burning with hunger]. (S.) — And [app. because of the annoyance that it occasions,] Mange, or scab: (ISd, K:) and so شَدَا. (K in art. شدو.) — And [app.