

مُشَوَّر Food, and bread, into which fat has been put; (TA;) [and so مُشَحَّر, for] one says خُبْزَةٌ مُشَحَّةٌ [a cake of bread, &c., into which fat has been put]. (K in art. رُبِقَ.)

شحن

1. شَحَنَ, (S, L, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʿ, inf. n. شَحْنٌ, (L, Mṣb,) He filled (S, L, Mṣb, K) a ship, (S, L, K,) or a house, or chamber, &c.: (Mṣb:) he filled, [or laded,] and completely equipped or furnished, a ship. (L.) And in like manner, It (i. e. what was in it) filled a ship. (L.) And, (S, L, K,) as also شَحِنَ, (K,) He filled a town or city (S, L, K) بِالْحَمِيلِ [with horsemen or the horsemen]. (S, L.) = Also, (L, Mṣb, K,) aor. as above, (L,) and so the inf. n., (L, Mṣb,) He drove away (L, Mṣb, K) a people, or party, (L,) or him. (Mṣb.) And (L) one says, مَرَّ بِشَحْنِهِ, (S, L,) inf. n. as above, (S,) He passed along driving them away, and pursuing them. (S, L.) AZ heard an Arab of the desert say, اشْحَن عَنْكَ, meaning Remove thou, and put far away, from thee such a one. (L.) And one says of a thing that is intensely acid, اِنَّهُ يَشْحَنُ الدُّبَابَ i. e. Verily it drives away the flies. (TA.) = شَحْنٌ also signifies The running vehemently. (L.) And شَحَنَ, He went far, or far away. (K.) And one says, شَحَنَتِ الْكِلَابُ, (L,) [and شَحِنَتْ, as appears from what follows,] aor. شَحْنٌ and تَشْحَنُ, (L, K,) like تَغْلَمُ and تَغْلَمُ, (K,) inf. n. شَحُونٌ, (L,) The dogs went far in pursuit without catching any prey, or game. (L, K.) = شَحْنٌ, aor. ʿ, (L, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. شَحْنٌ; (L, Mṣb;) and شَحَنَ, aor. ʿ, inf. n. شَحْنٌ; (Mṣb;) He bore rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite, against him; (Mṣb, K;) and (Mṣb) bore, (L,) or showed, (Mṣb,) enmity towards him. (L, Mṣb.)

[2. شَحَنَهُ He made him, or appointed him to the office of, a شَحْنَةٌ, q. v.; occurring in post-classical works.]

3. شَاَحَنَهُ, (L, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. مُشَاَحَنَةٌ, (L, Mṣb, KL,) He regarded him, or treated him, with rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite; (Mṣb;) or with enmity; being so regarded, or treated, by him: (L, Mṣb, K, KL:) or, as some say, مُشَاَحَنَةٌ is such reviling, and blaming, upbraiding, or reproaching, reciprocally, as does not amount to fighting one another; from شَحْنَاءُ meaning "enmity." (L.)

4. اشْحَنَ: see 1. — Also, (K,) inf. n. اشْحَانٌ, (L,) He sheathed the sword: (L, K:) and he drew the sword: thus having two contr. significations. (K.) = Also, (S, L, K,) inf. n. as above, (S, L,) He (a boy, or child, S, L, and, as some say, a man, L) was ready, or about, to weep: (S, L, K:) or his eyes watered at the approach of weeping. (L.) — And اشْحَنَ لَهُ بِسَهْمٍ He prepared himself to shoot him, or to shoot at him, with an arrow. (K.)

6. تَشَاَحَنَ The regarding, or treating, one another [with rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite; (see 1, last sentence; and 3;) or] with enmity. (L.)

شَحْنَةٌ [thus written, with fet-h to the ش, but I incline to think that it is correctly شَحْنَةٌ.] The contents of a ship, that fill it. (L.)

شَحْنَةٌ: see what next precedes. — [Also] A body of men sufficing for the guarding, controlling, or firm holding, of a province, or city, on the part of the Sultán. (Az, L, K.) And (K) A troop of horsemen keeping post (S, L, K) in a country or town. (S, L.) IB says that the vulgar usage of this word as syn. with أَمِيرٌ [i. e. A commander or commandant, &c., being used app. only in post-classical times, from the Pers. شَحْنَه, meaning in Pers., and hence in Arabic also, a viceroy, prefect, chief of the police, or the like,] is a mistake. (L.) — And The quantity of fodder appointed to beasts as sufficing them for a day and a night. (Az, L, K.) = See also what next follows.

شَحْنَاءُ Rancour, malevolence, malice, or spite: (L:) or vehement hatred: (Mṣb:) and enmity; (S, L, Mṣb, K;) as also شَحْنَةٌ. (S, L, K.) Hence the saying, كَانَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ أَخِيهِ شَحْنَاءُ i. e. [There was between him and his brother] enmity. (L.)

شَحُونٌ in the following verse, cited by ISd,

• تَأْطَرْنَ فِي الْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ تَرْكُنَهُ
• وَقَدْ لَجَّ مِنْ أَهْمَالَيْنِ شَحُونٌ

may be, accord. to him, an inf. n. of شَحَنَ, or an extr. pl. of شَحْنَةٌ: (L:) [but I rather think that it is a pl. of شَاَحَنَ, like as شُؤْدٌ is of شَاَهَدَ; and accordingly I would render the verse (which evidently relates to ships) thus: They kept close in the port, then they left it, and laders had persisted in contention by reason of their burdens, i. e. the burdens of the ships, because of the labour that they occasioned.]

شَاَحَنَ [act. part. n. of شَحَنَ]: see the next preceding paragraph. — See also مَشْحُونٌ. = Also A dog going far in pursuit without catching any prey, or game: pl. شَوَاَحِنُ. (L.) = And Bearing enmity [or rancour &c. (see 1, last sentence,)] towards another: one says, هُوَ شَاَحِنٌ لَكَ [He is bearing enmity &c. towards thee]. (L.)

مَشْحُونٌ A ship (فُلٌ), so in the Kur [xxvi. 119 &c.], S, L, or مَرْكَبٌ, K [in the L, erroneously, رَكْبٌ,] Filled [or laded, and completely equipped or furnished: see 1, first sentence]; (S, L, K;) as also شَاَحِنٌ, like كَاتِرٌ in the sense of مَشْحُونٌ, (L, K,) mentioned by Kr. (L.)

مُشْحِنٌ Becoming angered; or made angry. (K.)

عَنُوْ مُشَاَحِنٌ [An enemy who regards, or treats, another with rancour, &c., being so regarded, or treated by him: see 3]. (S, L.) الْمُشَاَحِنُ as used in a trad. means The schismatic innovator in religion: (L, K:) so says El-Owzá'ee: or the transgressor: (L:) or it means he who has in his heart rancour &c. (شَحْنَاءُ) towards the Com-

panions of the Apostle of God: or he who forsakes the institutes, or rule and usage, of his prophet; who speaks against his people; who sheds their blood. (TA.)

شحو

1. شَحَا, (K,) or شَحَا فَاهُ, (Ks, S,) aor. ʿ, (Ks, TA,) or ʿ, (S,) inf. n. شَحْوٌ, (Ks, S, TA,) said of a man, (TA,) He opened his mouth; (S, K, TA;) as also اشْحَى فَاهُ [or app., اشْحَى فَاهُ], (K,) and شَحَى فَاهُ, inf. n. تَشْحِيَةٌ. (TA.) شَحَا فَاهُ [meaning as above] is also said of the ass when about to bray. (TA.) And one says of the bit, شَحَا فَمَ الدَّابَّةِ [It opened the mouth of the beast]. (TA.) [See also art. شَحَى.] = And شَحَا فَوْهَ, (S, K,) aor. ʿ, (S,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) His mouth opened; (S, K;) as also شَحَى فَوْهَ; (TA;) but one should not say اشْحَى فَوْهَ. (IAar, TA.) — And شَحَا, inf. n. as above, He stepped, paced, or walked. (TA.) Hence it is related in a trad. of 'Alee, that, having mentioned sedition, or conflict and faction, or the like, he said to 'Ammár, تَشْحُونٌ فِيهَا شَحْوًا لَا يَذْرُكُكَ الرَّجُلُ الرَّبِيعَ, meaning Thou shalt assuredly go [or step or pace] quickly, and advance, therein [so that the swift man shall not overtake thee]. (TA.) And it is said that شَحَا فِيهِ signifies He went far; and took a wide, or an ample, range; in it. (TA.) [See also 5.]

2: see the preceding paragraph, in two places.

4: see 1, first sentence.

5. تَشْحَى, accord. to Aboo-Sa'ced, primarily signifies He took a wide, or an ample, range in anything. (TA.) [See also 1, last explanation.] — [Hence,] تَشْحَى عَلَيْهِ He spread out, or stretched out, his tongue, [or he gave wide range to his tongue,] respecting him [or against him]. (K.)

شَحَا, (K,) thus with the short ʾ, (TA,) Wide; applied to anything: and شَحْوًا, applied to a well, signifies the same: (K:) or the latter, thus applied, wide in the head [or upper part]. (TA.)

شَحْوَةٌ A step, pace, or single act of stepping or pacing. (S, K.) One says, فَرَسٌ بَعِيدُ الشَّحْوَةِ A horse having a far extent of step: (S, TA:) and رَغِبُ الشَّحْوَةِ (S in art. رَغِبَ) a horse wide of step; that takes a large space of ground with his legs. (TA: but there, الشَّحْوُ [which is the inf. n.].) — [Hence,] مَقَاوِدُهُ فِي الشَّحْوَةِ فِي مَقَاوِدِهِ [A man who strides along in his pursuits]. (TA.) — And وَابِعُ الشَّحْوَةِ i. e. [A vessel wide] in the interior. (TA.)

شَحَا: see the next paragraph.

شَحْوًا: see شَحَا. — Also A she-camel wide of step: and it is said in a trad. that the Prophet had a horse named الشَّحَا, thus related, with medd, [app. الشَّحَا, like الوَسَاعُ,] expl. as meaning the wide of step: so says IATH. (TA.)

شَاَحَ [act. part. n. of 1: fem. شَاَحِيَّةٌ; pl. of the latter شَوَاَحٍ and شَاَحِيَّاتٌ]. One says, جَاءَتِ الْغَيْلُ