

angry look, from the outer angle of the eye: see 1). (S, K,*) — شَزْرٌ signifies [also] Disquietude. (Mgh.)

أَتَاهُ الدَّهْرُ بِشَزْرَةٍ لَا يَنْحَلُّ مِنْهَا [Time, or fortune, brought him a calamity from which he was not to be extricated;] meaning, destroyed him. (TA.)

شَزْرَةٌ † Redness in the eye, and, or with, (so in the K accord. to the TA, but in the CK "or,") what is termed شَزْرٌ in the glance thereof. (K.)

عَيْنٌ شَزْرَاءُ † Red milk. (TS, K.) — عَيْنٌ شَزْرَاءُ † An eye that is red, and (so in the K accord. to the TA, but in the CK "or,") with what is termed شَزْرٌ in the glance thereof. (K.)

حَبْلٌ مَشْرُورٌ A rope, or cord, twisted from the left; (Lth, A, Mṣb, TA;) which is the stronger way: (Lth, A:) or upwards: (Aṣ, T, S:) [see 1:] and † مُشْتَرَزَاتٌ (S, TA,) and † مُشْتَرَزَاتٌ (TA,) [Pendent locks of hair] so twisted. (S, TA.)

مُشْتَرَزٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

شع

1. شَعَّ التَّغْلُ (S, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʿ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. شَعَّ (O, K,) He put a شَعَّ [q. v.] to the sandal; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also † شَعَّبَا, and † أَشَعَّبَا. (S, O, K.) = شَعَّتِ التَّغْلُ, aor. ʿ, The sandal had its شَعَّ broken. (Ibn-Buzurj, O, K.) — شَعَّ الفَرَسُ, aor. as above, inf. n. شَعَّ, The horse had a gap, or space, between his central incisor and the tooth next to it. (Abu-Málik, IDrī, O, K.) = شَعَّ, aor. as above, inf. n. شَعَّ and شَوَّعَ, It was, or became, distant, or remote; said of a place of alighting, or abode. (K.) And, said of anything, i. q. تَنَاقَى [It was or became, far from another thing]: and شَخَّصَ [it rose, &c.]. (TA.) — He put, or sent, or removed, him, or it, away, or far away; as also † أَشَعَّهُ. (TA.)

2: see the preceding paragraph.

4: see 1, first and last sentences.

شَعَّ (S, O, Mṣb, K, &c.) and شَعَّ (K) and † شَعَّنَ, so in some of the copies of the K, (TA,) [thus in my MS. copy of the K, and also in the O,] with an augmentative ن, (O, TA,) The قَبَالُ of the sandal; (K;) [i. e.] the appertenance of the sandal that is attached, or tied, to its زِمَامٌ; (S;) [meaning] one of the thongs, or straps, or strips of leather, of the sandal, being that which passes between two toes, of which the [lower] end enters the hole, or perforation, that is in the fore part of the sandal, and which is attached [at its upper end] to the زِمَامٌ [or, as it is also called, the شَرَاك, a thong, or strap, or strip of leather, extending towards the ankle, and having two arms, (its عُضْدَانِ,) which are attached to the أُذُنَانِ (q. v.), or pass through these and unite behind the foot]: (IAth, TA:) a poet says, referring to camels,

أَحْدُو بِهَا مُنْقَطِعًا شَعْتِي

[I urge them on by singing to them, with the interdigital thong of my sandal broken]: (Lth, O, TA:) the pl. of شَعَّ is شَوَّعَ (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA) and أَشَاعَ: (O, K, TA:) ISd and Z affirm that it has only the former pl.; but AḤei contradicts this: (TA:) the latter pl. [a pl. of pauc.] occurs in the saying of 'Obeyd Ibn-Eiyoub El-'Ambereee,

يَدِيرُ نَعْلَيْهِ لِئَلَّا تُعْرِفَا

يَجْعَلُ أَشَاعَهَا نَحْوَ الْقَفَا

[He turns round his sandals, in order that they may not be known by their prints upon the ground; putting the interdigital thongs thereof in the direction of the back of the neck]. (O, TA.) — [Hence,] قَبَالُ الشَّعِّ signifies † The serpent; mentioned by IAqr with قَبَالُ الشَّعْرِ. (TA.) — And شَعَّ also signifies † The extremity of a place. (O, K.) One says, حَلَلْنَا شَعَّ الدَّهْنَاءِ, † [We alighted in the extremity of the sandy desert, or of the desert called Ed-Dahnā]. (O.) — And † A narrow tract of land. (O, K.) — And † Somewhat remaining of property or cattle. (IAqr, O, K, TA.) And (K) † A small quantity or number of property or cattle. (Moḥarib, O, K, TA.) One says, لَهُ شَعَّ مَالٍ † He has a small quantity of property, or a small number of cattle; (Moḥarib, O, K, TA;) or a small collection of camels and of sheep or goats: (K, TA:) and Fr adds مَالٍ شَعِّ [app. in the same sense: but see another explanation of مَالٍ شَعِّ in what follows]. (O.) — And † The greater portion or number of property or cattle. (El-Mufaḍḍal, O, K, TA.) Thus it has two contr. [?] significations. (K.) One says, ذَهَبَ شَعَّ مَالِهِ † The greater portion of his property, or the greater number of his cattle, went, or passed, away. (El-Mufaḍḍal, O, TA.) — And فَلَانٌ شَعَّ مَالٍ † Such a one is a good manager of cattle or camels &c.; (S, O, K, TA;) one who keeps assiduously to the tending, or pasturing, thereof: (A, TA:) and Fr says, هُوَ شَعِّ مَالٍ, as syn. with مَالٍ شَعِّ. (TA: [but see above.])

شَعَّنَ: see شَعَّ, in two places.

شَوَّعَ: see شَعَّ.

شَعِّعَ مَالٍ: see شَعَّ, in two places.

شَاعَ A man having his شَعَّ broken. (O, K.)

— Also Distant, or remote; and so † شَوَّعَ: (S, O, K:) both applied to a place of alighting, or abode: (O, K:) pl. [of either, irreg.] شَعَّ. (K.) One says, بِلَادٌ شَاعَتْ [Distant countries or towns]. (Mṣb.) And رَجُلٌ شَاعَ الدَّارِ A man whose house, or abode, or country, is distant. (TA.) And سَفَرٌ شَاعَ A far journey. (TA.)

شِب

شَوَّبَ, mentioned in the K under this head and in art. شَب: see the latter art.

شعر

1. شَعَرَ (A'Obeyd, O,) aor. ʿ, (O,) inf. n. شَعَرَ (A'Obeyd, S, O, K,) He sewed (a garment, or piece of cloth, A'Obeyd) with wide stitches, or with stitches far apart, (S, O, K,) as in the manner termed بَشْكٌ. (A'Obeyd.) — شَعَرَ عَيْنَ الْبَازِي (S, O,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (S,) He sewed up the eye of the hawk. (S, O.) — شَعَرَ النَّاقَةَ (M, O, K,) aor. ʿ and ʿ, (O, K,) inf. n. as above, (S, M, O, K,) He transfixed the sides of the she-camel's vulva with small sharp-pointed pieces of wood, or prickles, (M, O, K,*) and twisted round behind them sinews, (M,) or a string made of hairs from her tail, (M, O, K,*) on account of the protruding of her womb on the occasion of her bringing forth; (M, O, K;) syn. of the inf. n. تَرَبَّدَ. (S.) See also شَصَارٌ, below. — And شَعَرَ النَّاقَةَ (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) signifies also He inserted the piece of wood called شَصَارٌ between the nostrils of the she-camel; and so † شَصَرَهَا (K,) inf. n. تَشَصِيرٌ. (TA.) — شَوَّكَ (O, K,) inf. n. as above, (K,) A thorn pricked, or pierced, him. (O, K.) — شَصَرَهُ بِالرُّمَحِ (O,) inf. n. as above, He pierced him (O, K,*) with the spear. (O.) — شَعَرَ also signifies A bull's, (O, K,) and a gazelle's, (TA,) smiting (O, K, TA) a man (O, TA) with his horn. (O, K, TA.) — And شَعَرَ (IAqr, O,) inf. n. as above, (K,) He leaped, or leaped upwards; syn. طَفَّرَ. (IAqr O, K,*) — شَعَرَ بَصْرَهُ, aor. ʿ, (O, K, in the L ʿ,) inf. n. شَعُورٌ, His eye, or eyes, became fixedly open, or raised, or stretched and raised, or his eyelids became raised and he looked intently and became disquieted or disturbed, (syn. شَخَّصَ,) and the eye became inverted; at the time of death: (O, K:) thus, nearly in the same words, expl. by Lth and IF and Ibn-'Abbād: (O:) or the correct word is شَصَا, or شَطَّرَ; (so accord. to different copies of the K, the latter being the reading in the TA;) or both; for Az says that this explanation of شعر بصره is in his opinion a mistake, and that it is correctly شَصَا بَصْرَهُ and شَطَّرَ, meaning that he was as though he looked at thee and at another. (O, TA,*)

2: see the preceding paragraph.

شَصَارٌ, and its dual: see شَصَارٌ.

شَاعَرَ (A'Obeyd, S, K) and شَاعَرَ (Lth, S, K) and † شَوَّعَرَ (K) The young one of the gazelle, when he has become strong and active: (A'Obeyd, S, L, &c. :) in the K, when he has become strong, but not active; but this is a mistake: (TA:) or that has become old enough to smite with his horn: or that has become a month old: or that has not yet cropped the herbage [but only sucked his mother]; expl. by لَمْ يَحْتَنِكْ (K:) A'Obeyd states that it is said by more than one of the Arabs of the desert that the young one of the gazelle is called طَلَا; then, خَشَفَ; and when his horns come forth, شَادِنَ; and when he has become strong and active, شَعَرَ, of which the fem. [as is also said in the K] is شَعْرَةٌ; then, جَدَّعَ; and