first sentence of this art.: (Mgh, Msb:) or a subst. therefrom: (S:) and is syn. with * شركة, [signifying A sharing, participating or participation, partaking, or copartnership, and mentioned before as an inf. n.,] (K,) as also are and مُركَةٌ * likewise mentioned before as inf. ns.,] and * مُرْكُةُ * and * مُرْكُ * (MF, TA,) and so is مُرْكُةُ , with damm, (K,) this last said by MF to be unknown, but it is common in Syria, almost to the exclusion of the other dial. vars. mentioned above. (TA.) An ex. of the first occurs in a trad, of Mo'adh, اليَمْنِ أَهْلِ اليَمْنِ أَهْلِ اليَمْنِ , meaning [He allowed, among the people of El-Ycmen,] the sharing, one with another, (الإشتراك,) in land [and app. its produce], by its owner giving it to another for the half [app. of its produce], or the third, or the like thereof: and a similar ex. of the same word occurs in another trad. (TA.) See also an ex. in a verse cited above, conj. 3. And one says, رغبنا في شرككم meaning We are desirous of sharing with you in affinity, or relationship by marriage. (K, TA.) _ And A share: (Mgh, O, Msb, TA:) as in the saying, بيع شرك من داره [A share of his house was sold]: (Mgh:) and as in the saying, He emancipated a share belonging to him in a slave]: (Msb:) pl. أَشُواكُ. (O, Msb, TA.) [See a verse of Lebeed cited voce أَشْرُكَ بَأَلله It is also a subst. from إَزْعَامَةُ (Mgh, Msh, K, TA;) thus in the Kur xxxi. 12; (Mgh, TA;) meaning The attribution of a شُريك i. e. copartners &c., (see 4,)] to God: (Mgh:) [so that it may be rendered belief in a plurality of gods:] and [in a wider sense,] unbelief [or misbelief]; syn. ڪُفر. (S, Msb, K, TA.) And it is also expl. as meaning Hypocrisy: (Mgh, TA:) so in the saying of the Prophet, إِنَّ أَخُوفَ مَا أَخَافُ عَلَى أُمَّتِى الشَّرْكُ [Verily the most fearful of what I fear for my people is hypocrisy]: (Mgh:) and so in the trad., الشَّرْكُ أَخْفَى فِى أُمَّتِى مِنْ دَبِيبِ النَّمْلِ [Hypo-crisy is more latent in my people than the creeping of ants]. (IAth, TA.) _ See also شُريكُ, in two places.

The جَالَة [properly a sing., meaning snare, but here app. used as a gen. n., meaning snares, as will be seen from what follows,] of the i. e. sportsman, or catcher of game, or wild animals, or birds]; one of which is called of the شَوَك of the شَرَكَة ♦ : (Ş, O:) the meaning of the is well known; and the pl. is صَائد is the pl. شَرَكُ and سَبَتُ: or, as some say, شَرَكُ is the pl. of † مُرَكَةً , [or rather is a coll. gen. n. of which : قَصَبُهُ is the n. un.,] like مُرَكَة الله and مُركَة ا (Mşb :) [i. e.,] مُبَائِل signifies the مُرَكُ [or snares, or by this may perhaps be meant the cords composing a snare, for is an anomalous pl. of أحبل,] for catching wild animals or the like; and what is, or are, set up for [catching] birds: شَرَكَة † (K, TA:) one whereof is said to be called [a term used in the K, in art. شبك, as the expla-

nation of a, which means a net]: (TA:) and the pl. of شُرُكُ is شُرُكُ, with two dammehs, which is extr. [with respect to analogy, like فُلُكُ pl. of عُودُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ ,[K.] Hence the trad. [فَلَكُ i. e. حَبَائِلِهِ وَمَصَايِدِهِ meaning ,الشَّيْطَانِ وَشَرَكَه I seek protection by Thee from the mischief of شُرُكُ الطّرِيقِ __ (TA.) بشرك الطّرِيقِ __ means The main and middle parts of the road; (S, K;) syn. جواده: or the tracks that are [conspicuous and distinct,] not obscure to one nor blended together: (K:) pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] of the road; (As, TA;) i. e. the furrows of the road, made by the beasts with their legs [or feet] in its surface, a here and another by the side of it : (TA:) or أَشُواكُ [is its pl., and] signifies the small tracks that branch off from the main road and then stop, or terminate. (Sh, TA.) [See الس

شُوكَة: see مُرُفَّة, first sentence. — Also A piece of flesh-meat; of the dial. of El-Yemen; originally, of a slaughtered camel, in which people share, one with another. (TA.)

غُرَكُ see مُرَكُ , in six places. شُركُةُ : see شُركُةُ , first sentence.

A quick, or swift, pace: (K:) so says ISd. (TA.) And مُرْحَى A quick and consecutive slapping, (S, O, K,) like the camel's slapping when a thorn has entered his foot and he beats the ground with it with a consecutive beating. (S, O.) Ows Ibn-Hajar says.

[And I am none other than one who is ready, as thou seest; one in the habit of quick and consecutive coming to water; not one who is dilatory]: i. e., one coming to water time after time, consecutively: he means, I will do to thee what thou dislikest, not delaying to do that. (S.)

The thong, or strap, of the sandal, (Mgh, Msb, K, TA,) that is on the face thereof, (TA,) upon the back [meaning upper side] of the foot, (Mgh, Msb,) [extending from the thong, or strap, that passes between two of the toes, towards the ankle, and having two arms (its عَصْدَانِ), which are attached to the الزّان (q. v.), or pass through these and unite behind the foot: see also عَرَامُهُ, and عَرَامُهُ, whence it appears to mean also each arm, and the two arms, of the شَرَاكُ properly so called: and see سَرَاكُ where it appears to be used as meaning a thong or strap, absolutely:] the شَرَاكُ of the sandal is well known: (O:) pl. شَرَاكُ also, but this is a mistake. (TA.) To this is likened, in a

trad., the shadow at the base of a wall, on the eastern side thereof, when very small [or narrow], showing that the sun has begun to decline from the meridian. (Mgh, Meb,) _ [Hence,] † A streak of herbage: (Ş, O, K:) pl. شُوك , (Ş, O, TA,) expl. by AHn as meaning herbage in streaks; not continuous. (TA.) One says, الكلر The herbage among the sons فِي بَنِي فُلَانِ شُرُكُ of such a one is composed of streaks. (Aboo-Naṣr, Ṣ, O.) _ [In the K voce بَنَقَ it is used as meaning + A row of shoots, or offsets, cut from palm-trees and planted, such as are termed, when planted, مُبَنَّقُ and __ [Hence,] one says, أَحْدُواْ عَلَى شَرَاكَ وَاحِدُ [They went away in one uniform line or manner]. (TA.) And اجْعُلِ الأَمْرُ شِرَاكًا وَاحِدًا + Make thou the affair, or case, [uniform, or] one uniform thing. (Fr, TA in art. بأج.)

act. part. n. of شُرِكُهُ; (Mgh;) i. q. A sharer, participator, partaker, or partner, with another; a copartner, an associate, or a colleague, of another]; (K;) and مرف الم signifies the same: (Az, K, TA:) a sharer in what is not divided: (K and TK in art. :) or a sharer in the rights of a thing that is sold: (Mgh in that art.:) pl. شُرَكَاء and مُرْدَانًا (S, O, Msb, K, TA,) like شُرُفًا and أَشْرَافُ pls. of : شُرِكُ * Ş, O, TA;) or the latter is pl. of ; شُرِيفُ (Az, TA:) a woman is termed شُرِيكُة ; (Ṣ, O, Ķ;) which is applied to a man's جَارَة [i. e. wife, or object of love] ; (TA ;) and the pl. of this is شُرَائكُ. (S, O, K.) Az mentions his having heard one of the Arabs say, فُلَانْ شَرِيكُ فُلَانِ meaning Such a one is married to the daughter, or to the sister, of such a one; what people call the _____ [of such a one]. (TA.)

says مُشْرِكُ and مُشْرِكُ وَقَى (Ṣ, O,)

One who attributes to God a شركا [or copartner &c., or شركا i. e. copartners &c. (see 4)]: (O:)

[i. e. a believer in a duality, or a plurality, of gods:] and [in a wider sense,] a disbeliever [or misbeliever] in God. (Ṣ, O, K.) Abu-l-'Abbâs explains [the pl.] مُشْرَكُونُ in the Kur xvi. 102 as meaning Those who are مُشْرِكُونُ by their obeying the Devil; by their worshipping God and worshipping with Him the Devil. (TA.)

[In one place, in the CK, the former word is erroneously put for مُشْتَرُكُ q. v., last sentence.]

see the next preceding paragraph.

الْهَسُرُّكُ الْهَسُرُّكُ الْهَسُرُكُ الْهُسُرُكُ الْهُسُرِكُ الْهُسُرِكُ الْهُسُرُكُ الْهُسُرُكُ الْهُسُرِكُ اللّهُ اللّ