

3. **شَاكَهُ** *He treated him, or behaved towards him, with hardness, harshness, or illnature.* (O, K.)

6. **تَشَاكَوْا** *They treated, or behaved towards, one another with hardness, harshness, or illnature; or disagreed, one with another; in buying or selling: (IDrd, O, TA:) or they treated, or behaved towards, one another with contrariety, or opposition. (K, TA.) [Hence,] اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ يَتَشَاكَبَانِ † The night and the day are opposed to each other: (TA:) or alternate. (Az, A, O, TA.)*

شَكْنُ see **شَكِنَ**. — **مَحَلَّةُ شَكْنٍ** + **A** strait place of alighting or abode. (TA.) = **الشَّكْنُ** *A day, or two days, before the new moon; i. q. الْهَاقِ.* (AA, O, K.)

شَكْنُ } see the next following paragraph.
شَكْنُ }

شَكْنُ (Fr, S, Mgh, K,) or **شَكْنُ** (S,) and **شَكْنُ** (K,) the first agreeable with analogy, (S,) *A man (S) refractory, untractable, perverse, stubborn, or obstinate, in disposition: (S, K:) or hard in disposition, or illnature: (TA:) or evil in disposition, or illnature, and very perverse or cross or repugnant and averse; syn. شَرِسٌ: (Mgh:) and شَكْنُ and شَكْنُ are likewise epithets applied [in the same sense, but the latter having an intensive signification,] to a man: (IAqr, TA:) pl. شَكْنُ; (S, K;) a pl. of the first or third; (K;) or of the second, like as **صَدَقٌ** is pl. of **صَدَقَ**. (S.) — Also the first, † *Niggardly; tenacious; avaricious.* (K.)*

مَشَكْنُ see the next preceding paragraph.

مُتَشَاكُونَ (Kur xxxix. 30) *Disagreeing, one with another; (A, K, TA:) and behaving with hardness, harshness, or illnature: (A:) or disputing, or contending, together. (TA.) [See the verb, 6.]*

شكل

1. **شَكَلَ**, as an intrans. verb: see 4, in three places. — And see 5. = **شَكَلَ الْفَرَسَ بِالشَّكَالِ** (S,) or **شَكَلَ الدَّابَّةَ** (Mgh, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. **شَكَلٌ** (Mgh,) *He bound [the horse or] the beast, with the شَكَال; (Mgh;) [i. e.] he bound the legs of [the horse or] the beast with the rope called شَكَال; as also شَكَلَهُ (K,) inf. n. شَكَلٌ. (TA.) And شَكَلْتُ الطَّائِرَ [app. I bound the legs of the bird in like manner]. (S.) And شَكَلْتُ عَنِ الْبَعِيرِ I bound the camel's شَكَال between the fore girth and the hind girth; (S;) [i. e.] I put [or extended], between the hind girth and the fore girth of the camel, a cord, or string, called شَكَال, and then bound it, in order that the hind girth might not become [too] near to the sheath of the penis. (TA in art. حَقَب.) — And [hence, i. e.] from the شَكَال of the beast, (TA,) **شَكَلَ الْكِتَابَ** (AHát, S, Mgh, K, TA,) inf. n. as above, (Mgh, TA,) † *He restricted [the meaning or pronunciation of]**

the writing, (AHát, S, TA,) or he marked the writing, (أَعْلَمَهُ, Mgh,) with the signs of the desinential syntax (AHát, S, Mgh, TA) [and the other syllabical signs and the diacritical points]: or i. q. أَعْجَمَهُ: (K:) but AHát says that شَكَلَ الْكِتَابَ has the former meaning; and أَعْجَمَهُ signifies he dotted, or pointed, it [with the diacritical points]: (TA:) and **شَكَلَ الْكِتَابَ** signifies the same as **شَكَلَهُ**; (S, Mgh, K, TA;) as though [meaning] he removed from it dubiousness and confusion; (S, K, TA;) so that the **أ** in this case is to denote privation: (TA:) this [J says (TA)] I have transcribed from a book, without having heard it. (S.) — And **شَكَلْتُ شَعْرَهَا** (O, TA,) aor. 2; thus correctly, as pointed by IKt; accord. to the K **شَكَلْتُ**; (TA;) † *She (a woman) plaited two locks of her hair, of the fore part of her head, on the right and left, (O, K, TA,) and then bound with them her other ذَوَائِبُ [or pendent locks or plaits]. (TA.) — And شَكَلَ [thus in the TA, so that it may be either شَكَلَ or شَكَلُ,] † He (the lion) compressed the lioness: on the authority of IKt. (TA.) = شَكَلْتُ, aor. 2, (K, TA,) inf. n. شَكَلٌ, (TA,) *She (a woman) used amorous gesture or behaviour; or such gesture, or behaviour, with coquettish boldness, and feigned coyness or opposition; displayed what is termed شَكَل, i. e. غَنَجٌ and دَلٌ and غَزَلٌ; (K, TA;) and شَكَلْتُ [signifies the same], i. e. تَدَلَلْتُ [and in like manner شَكَلٌ is said of a man]. (TA.) — See also شَكَلٌ below, in two places. — And رَكَنْتُ إِلَى كَذَا, with kesr [to the ك], i. q. رَكَنْتُ [i. e. I inclined to such a thing; or trusted to, or relied upon, it, so as to be, or become, easy, or quiet, in mind]. (O.)***

2. **شَكَلَ**, as an intrans. verb: see 4: — and see also 5. = **شَكَلَهُ**, inf. n. شَكَلٌ, *He formed, fashioned, figured, shaped, sculptured, or pictured, it; syn. صَوَّرَهُ; (K, TA;) namely, a thing. (TA.) — See also 1, in three places.*

3. **مُشَاكَلَةٌ** signifies *The being conformable, suitable, agreeable, similar, homogeneous, or congenial; syn. مُوَافَقَةٌ; (S, K;) as also مُتَشَاكِلٌ: (IDrd, S, K:) Er-Rághib [strangely] says that مُشَاكَلَةٌ is from الشَّكَلُ signifying “the binding,” or “shackling,” a beast [with the شَكَال]. (TA.) You say, هُوَ يُشَاكِلُهُ [He, or it, is conformable, &c., with him, or it; or resembles him, or it]. (Mgh.) And هَذَا الْأَمْرُ لَا يُشَاكِلُكَ i. e. لَا يُوَافِقُكَ [This affair will not be suitable to thee]. (TA.) And † تَشَاكَلَا They resembled each other. (MA.)*

4. **اشْكَلَ** [primarily] signifies **شَكَلَ** *شَكَرَ [meaning It, or he, was, or became, such as had a likeness or resemblance, or a like, or match, &c.]. (TA.) — [And hence, app.,] said of a thing, or case, or an affair; (S, Mgh, O, Mgh, K;) as also † **شَكَلَ** (O, K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, شَكَلَ, evidently not meant by the author of the K, as it is his rule, after mentioning a verb of this form, to add كَفَرَحَ or the like,]) inf. n. شَكَلٌ; (TA;) and † **شَكَلَ** (K,) inf. n. شَكَلٌ; (TA;) † *It was,**

*or became, dubious, or confused; syn. اِتَّبَسَ, (S, O, Mgh, K,) and اِخْتَلَطَ, (O, TA,) or اِشْتَبَهَ: (Mgh:) [and † اشْكَلَ is mentioned in this sense by Golius as on the authority of J (whom I do not find to have mentioned it either in this art. or elsewhere), and by Freytag as on the authority of Abu-l-'Alà: accord. to Sh, اشْكَلَ in this sense is from شَكَلَةٌ signifying “redness mixed with whiteness:” (see مُشْكَلٌ) but] accord. to Er-Rághib, اشْكَالٌ in a thing, or case, or an affair, is metaphorical, [and] like اِشْتَبَاهَ from اِشْتَبَهَ. (TA.) One says, اشْكَلَ الْأَمْرُ عَلَى الرَّجُلِ † [The thing, or case, or affair, was, or became, dubious, or confused, to the man]; and † شَكَلَ means the same. (Zj, O.) And أَشْكَلْتُ عَلَى الْأَخْبَارِ † [The tidings were dubious, or confused, to me], and أَشْكَلْتُ; both meaning the same. (TA.) And one says also, عَلَيْهِ اِشْكَالَاتٌ and عَلَيْهِ اِشْكَالٌ [meaning There is doubt, or uncertainty, and there are doubts, or uncertainties, respecting it: thus using the inf. n. as a simple subst., and therefore pluralizing it]. (Mz, 3rd نوع; &c.) — It is also said of a disease; [app. as meaning † It became nearly cured; because still in a somewhat doubtful state;] like as you say تَمَازَلٌ; and so † شَكَلَ. (TA.) — **اشْكَلَ النَّخْلُ** *The palm-trees became in that state in which their dates were sweet (Ks, S, A, O, K) and ripe, (Ks, S, O, Mgh,) or nearly ripe; (A, TA;) and † شَكَلَ signifies the same. (O.) — And اشْكَلَتِ الْعَيْنُ The eye had in it what is termed شَكَلَةٌ [q. v.: see also شَكَلٌ]. (K.) = اشْكَلَ الْكِتَابَ: see 1.**

5. **تَشَكَّلَ** *It (a thing, TA) was, or became, formed, fashioned, figured, shaped, sculptured, or pictured; syn. نَصَوَّرَ. (K, TA.) — And He became goodly in shape, form, or aspect. (TK in art. طَرَزَ.) — تَشَكَّلَ الْعَنْبُ (S, K,) and † شَكَلَ, and † شَكَلَ (K,) *The grapes became in that state in which some of them were ripe: (S, K:) or became black, and beginning to be ripe: (K:) thus in the M. (TA.) — See also 4, near the end. — And see 1, also near the end.**

6: see 3, in two places.

8: see 4.

[10. **اسْتَشْكَلَهُ** is often used by the learned in the present day as meaning *He deemed it* (i. e. a word or phrase or sentence) *dubious, or confused.*]

شَكَلٌ i. q. شَبَهٌ [as meaning *A likeness, resemblance, or semblance; a well-known signification of the latter word, but one which I do not find unequivocally assigned to it in its proper art. in any of the lexicons.* (AA, K, TA. [In the CK, and in my MS. copy of the K, in the place of الشَّبَه as the first explanation of الشَّكَل in the K accord. to the TA, we find الشَّبَه; but that the explanation which I have given is correct, is shown by what here follows.]) One says, فِي فَلَانٍ شَكَلٌ مِنْ أَبِيهِ, meaning شَبَهٌ [i. e. In such a one is a likeness, or resemblance, of his father]: (AA, TA:) and شَكَلَةٌ (AA, O, K, TA) and فِيهِ أَشْكَلَةٌ and † فِيهِ أَشْكَلَةٌ (AA, O, K, TA)