

being what conjoins the طَلْفَتَانِ [in the fore part of the saddle and in like manner in the hinder part]: the part between the كُرَابِ is also called the شُجْر. (TA in the present art. [It is there said that this part is also called the شُرُج as well as the شُجْر: but this is a mistake.]) — And The chin: (Aq, O, K:) or (TA, in the K "and,") the place of opening (مَفْرَج, [as in the K voce مَفْرَج,] in the K here erroneously written مَفْرَج, the meaning being مَفْتَح, of the mouth: (K, TA:) or the part between the two lower jaws: (AA, S, K:) or the hinder part of the mouth: or the side of the mouth, where the upper and lower lips unite: or what has opened of the part where the mouth closes [when medicine or the like is put into it]; expl. by مَا أَنْفَحَ مِنْ مَنْطَبِي الْفَرِّ [q. v., a word variously explained]: (K:) or the part where the two sides of the lower jaw unite, beneath the hair that grows between the lower lip and the chin: and, in a horse, the part between the upper, main, portions of the two sides of the lower jaw: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَشْجَارُ and [of mult.] شُجُورٌ and شِجَارٌ. (K.)

شَجَرٌ (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K, &c.) and شَجَرٌ and شِيرٌ (K,) in which last the ج is changed into ي, like as the ي is changed into ج, as in غَنَجٌ, originally غَنِيٌّ, or, accord. to IJ, the ي in شِيرٌ is not changed from ج because it remains ي in the dim., in which, where it so changed, it should be changed back into ج, whereas the dim. of شِيرَةٌ is said to be شِيرَةٌ and شِيرَةٌ, and because it has kesr instead of fet-h to the ش, [whence it appears that IJ knew not شَجَرٌ.] (TA,) [as coll. gen. n., Trees; and shrubs, or bushes; which latter are also called, for distinction, دِقُّ الشَّجَرِ; and sometimes applied to plants in general; and, as a gen. n., sometimes meaning the tree, &c.]; the kind of plant that has a trunk, or stem: (S, A, K:) or the kind that has a hard trunk, or stem, (Mgh, Mṣb,) like the نَخْلٌ &c.: (Mṣb:) or such as produces seed, and does not come to an end in its year: (Mgh:) or such as rises, or rises high, of itself, whether slender or large, and whether it withstand the winter or lack strength to do so: (K:) called شَجَرٌ from شَجَرَ, because of the intermixing, or confusion, of the branches: (Bd in iv. 68, and TA:\*) n. un. with ة, (Mṣb, K,) i. e. شِيرَةٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, TA) and شِيرَةٌ and شِيرَةٌ: (TA:) the pl. [of شَجَرٌ] is أَشْجَارٌ (S, Mṣb) and [of شِيرَةٌ] شِيرَاتٌ (Mṣb, TA) and [of شِيرَةٌ] شِيرَاتٌ: (TA:) شَجَرًا also signifies the same as شَجَرٌ: (K:) or it is a pl. [or rather a quasi-pl. n.] of شَجَرَةٌ; a pl. [or quasi-pl. n.] of which there are few other instances; قَصَبًا of قَصَبَةٌ, and طُرْفًا of طُرْفَةٌ, and حَلْفَاءَ of حَلْفَاءَةٌ; or, accord. to Aq, the sing. [or n. un.] of حَلْفَاءَ is حَلْفَةٌ: and accord. to Sb, شَجَرًا is sing. and pl., and so are قَصَبًا and طُرْفًا: (S:) or شَجَرًا signifies tangled, or luxuriant, or abundant and dense, شَجَرٌ: (A:) or a collection of شَجَرٌ. (TA.) — see شَجَرَةٌ &c.:

see in arts. بَقِي &c. — In the saying in a trad., that the شَجَرَةٌ and the صَخْرَةٌ are of, or from, Paradise, by the former is said to be meant The grape-vine: or the tree beneath which allegiance was sworn to the Prophet; and which, it is said, was a شَمْرَةٌ [or gum-acacia-tree]: (TA:) and by the latter, the صَخْرَةٌ [or rock] of Jerusalem. (TA in art. صَخْر, q. v.) — By الشَّجَرَةُ الطَّيْبَةُ, mentioned in the Kṛ in xiv. 29, is said to be meant The palm-tree: or a certain tree in Paradise: and by الشَّجَرَةُ الْحَيَّةُ, in the next verse but one, the colocynth, and the كَثُوثُ: [see art. حَبْت:] or each may have a more general application. (Bd in xiv. 31.) And الشَّجَرَةُ الْمَلْعُونَةُ, mentioned in the Kṛ xvii. 62, means The tree called الزُّقُومُ: and some explain it as meaning the Devil: and Abou-Jahl: and El-Hakam Ibn-Abi-l-'As. (Bd.) — شَجَرَةٌ also signifies † The stock, or origin, of a man: (O, TA:) [hence,] one says, هُوَ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ † [He is of a good stock or origin]; and مِنْ شَجَرَةِ النَّبِيِّ † [of the prophetic stock, meaning of the stock of the Prophet]. (A.) [And † A genealogical tree; a pedigree.] — Also, (CK,) or شَجَرَةٌ, (O, and K accord. to the TA, [but probably thus in the TA only because found to be so in the O,]) † A small speck, or speckle, on the chin of a boy: (O, K:) on the authority of IAqr. (TA.) — And one says, مَا أَحْسَنَ شَجَرَةَ ضَرْعِهَا, (so in my copy of the A, and accord. to the CK,) or شَجَرَةٌ ضَرْعِهَا, (O, and so accord. to the text of the K as given in the TA, [but Z has, in the A, distinguished the phrase as tropical, and hence it seems that he held the former reading to be the right,]) † How goodly are the shape, (A,) or the size, (O, K,) and the appearance, of her udder! (A, O, K:) or the veins and skin and flesh thereof! referring to a she-camel. (O, K.)

شَجَرٌ: see 1, last sentence: — and its fem., with ة, see voce شَجِيرٌ.

شَجَرٌ; and its n. un., with ة: see شَجَرٌ.

شَجَرَةٌ: see شَجَرٌ, last two sentences.

شَجَرًا, as a quasi-pl. n.: see شَجَرٌ. — Also fem. of أَشْجَارٌ as syn. with شَجِيرٌ.

شَجَرِ الحُرُوفِ الشَّجَرِيَّةِ [The letters of which the شَجَرِ is the place of utterance; (in the CK, الشَّجَرِيَّةِ,)] the letters ج and ش and ض. (K.)

شَجَارٌ: see مَشَجَرٌ, in two places.

شَجَارٌ: see مَشَجَرٌ, in four places. — Also The wood of a well, (S, K, KL,) by means of which the bucket is drawn out therefrom: (KL:) pl. شَجَرٌ: (S:) this pl. occurs in a verse, accord. to J; but the right reading in that instance is نَجَلٌ, as is shown by the rhyme of the poem. (Sgh, TA.) — Also [A wooden bar of a door;] a piece of wood which is put behind a door; called in Pers. مَتْرُسٌ, (S, K, TA,) written by Az مَتْرُسٌ. (TA.) — And A piece of wood with which a couch-frame (سَوِيرٌ) is repaired, by its being affixed as a ضَبَّةٌ [q. v.], (S, K,) beneath it. (S.) — And A piece of wood which is put in the

mouth of a kid, to prevent its sucking. (TS, K.) — And A certain brand, or mark made with a hot iron, upon camels. (S, K.)

وَادٍ شَجِيرٍ, and أَشْجَرٌ, (K,) or the former, (S, A,) but not the latter, (S,) and مَشَجَرٌ; (K;) and أَشْجَرَةٌ, (S, TA,) and شَجَرَةٌ, (A, K,) and شَجَرًا, (S, Mṣb, K,) and مَشَجَرَةٌ; (AHn, S, K;) A valley, and a land, abounding with شَجَرٌ or أَشْجَارٌ [i. e. trees, or shrubs]. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) — شَجِيرٌ also signifies Strange, or a stranger; applied to a man, (S, A, K,) and to a camel. (S, K.) — And An arrow that is used in the game called المَيْسِرُ, thrown among arrows not from its kind of tree: (S, K:) or one that is borrowed, and from the winning of which [on former occasions] one augurs good. (TA.) — Also Bad, corrupt, or disapproved. (K, K.) — And A companion: (M, K:) or a friend: (A:) pl. شَجَرَاءُ. (M, TA.) — And A sword. (K.)

شَجَارَةٌ: see مَشَجَرٌ.

مَشَجَرٌ [pl. of شَاجِرَةٌ fem. of شَاجِرٌ]: see مَشَجَرٌ. — Also Withholding, or debarring, and diverting, things. (TA.) You say, شَجَرْتَنِي عَنْهُ شَوَاجِرٌ [Withholding, or debarring, or diverting, things withheld, or debarred, or diverted, me from it]. (S.)

شَجِيرٌ; and its fem., شَجِيرَاءُ: see شَجِيرٌ. — Also (K) Containing more شَجَرٌ [i. e. trees, or shrubs]: (S, K:) so in the saying, هَذِهِ الْأَرْضُ أَشْجَرٌ مِنْ هَذِهِ [This land is one containing more trees than this]. (S, K.) It has no known verb. (TA.)

مَشَجَرٌ (S, K, TA) [and] مَشَجَرَةٌ (Mgh, Mṣb) A place (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) of growth (Mgh, K) of شَجَرٌ or أَشْجَارٌ [i. e. trees, or shrubs]: (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) or, as some say, the former signifies many شَجَرٌ. (TA.) — The former also signifies A place of مَشَاجِرَةٌ [i. e. contending, disputing, or litigating]: pl. مَشَاجِرٌ: and, some say, it is an inf. n. (Har p. 473.) — See also مَشَجَرٌ, in two places.

أَرْضٌ مَشَجِرَةٌ: see شَجِيرٌ. — You say also مَشَجِرَةٌ meaning A land giving growth to شَجَرٌ [i. e. trees, or shrubs]. (TA. [See also مَشَجَرٌ.])

مَشَجِبٌ i. q. مَشَجِبٌ [i. e. A thing composed of pieces of wood, or sticks, the heads of which are bound together, and the feet parted asunder, upon which clothes &c. are put]: (S:) or pieces of wood, or sticks, tied together, like the مَشَجِبُ, upon which articles of furniture, or utensils, are put: (M, Mṣb:) pl. مَشَاجِرٌ. (M, TA.) — And hence, (M,) The wood, (K,) or pieces of wood, (M,) of the [kind of camel-vehicle for women called] هَوْدَجٌ; (M, K;) as also مَشَجِرٌ and مَشَاجِرٌ and شَجَارٌ: (L, K:) n. un. مَشَجِرَةٌ and شَجَارَةٌ: (TA:) or a vehicle used by women, smaller than the هَوْدَجُ, having the head uncovered; (AA, K, TA:) as also مَشَجِرٌ and مَشَجِرَةٌ and شَجَارٌ and شَجَارٌ: (K:) accord. to Lth, شَجَارٌ signifies the wood [or frame-work] of the هَوْدَجُ, which when covered becomes a هَوْدَجٌ: (TA:) Aq