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signifies He broke it. (Lh, O, K.) One says, suredly break [or crush] thee [as in the breaking of the walnut] with stones: (O, TA:\*) or I will assuredly extract all that thou hast [as in the extracting of the contents of the walnut by means of stones]: for مُقَتَى الجُوزَة above, means He extracted what was in the walnut. (TA.)

2: see 1, first sentence: and see also 4, in three places.

3. The reviled him; or contended with him in reviling; (K, TA;) and contended with him in annoyance. (O, TA.)

4. اشقع النَّحْل; (Ṣ, A, Mgh, O, Ķ;) as also; زامقع ا; (Ṣ, • A, Mgh, O,) inf. n. تَشْقِيحٌ; (Ṣ;) i. q. meaning The palm-trees showed redness, or ازهى yellowness, in their fruit]: (S, A, O, K:) or their dates became altered from greenness to yellowness : (Mgh:) the former is said by As to be of the dial. of El-Hijáz : and \* the latter verb is also said of the [kind of tree called] أراك, meaning it became coloured in its fruit. (TA.) And اشقر (O, K,) inf. n. البَّسَرُ (K,) البَّسَرُ (TA;) and \* (O, K,) inf. n. as above; (TA;) The dates, or the unripe dates, became coloured, (O, K,) red, or yellow: (O, TA:) or, as some say, became sweet. (TA.) The Prophet forbade the selling of dates before their becoming in this state. (S,\* A,\* O, TA.) = اشقحه He removed him far away. (O, K.\*) = أَقْبِحْ بِهِ وَأَشْقِحْ [app. How foul, or ugly, or the like, is he ! as seems to be shown by what here follows]: IDrd cites,

[How foul is he, as offspring, and how ugly! like the little whelp of the dog; nay, rather, more foul!]. (O.)

[an inf. n. of مُتَعَمَّعُ (a. v. \_ And, accord.) to AZ, i. q. مُتَعَمَّعُ [i. e. Niggardliness, &c.; or the being niggardly, &c.: see 1 in art. [شح]. (TA.)

: see what next follows.

and **\* مُقَدَّمَة** An unripe date altering in redness, (K,) or altered to redness. (Aş, TA.) \_\_\_\_\_ And the former signifies The [ruddy] colour termed مُقَدَّمَة. (O, K.)

مَنْهُ شَعْمَةُ A red [dress, or garment, such as is termed] مُنْهُ: (K:) the latter word being a rel. n. from مُنْهُ meaning "an unripe date altering to redness." (TA.)

see 1, in three places.

Red; (TA;) or [of a ruddy colour;] i. q. أَشْقَلَ: (O, K, TA:) so says AHát. (TA.) \_\_\_\_ [Hence,] رَغُوَةُ شَقْدَاً [Froth, app. of milk,] that is not of a pure white hue, (O, K, TA,) but coloured. (TA.)

لوح

شقذ

1. شَقَنَ , aor. - , (Ṣ, M, L, Ķ,) inf. n. شَقَنَ , (Ṣ, M, L,) He scarcely ever, or never, slept, and had a malignant eye, affecting, or hurting, others, therewith: (Ṣ, M, L, Ķ:\*) or he had a strong, or powerful, eye, quickly affecting or hurting [others therewith]. (M, L, Ķ.) And شَقَنَ , (Ṣ, M, L, Ķ.) aor. - ; (K;) and شَقَنَ , aor. - ; (L, Ķ;) He went away, (Ṣ, M, L, Ķ.) and went far off, (Ṣ, L,) being driven away. (Ṣ, L, Ķ.)

3. مُشَاقَدَة, (Ş, L,) inf. n. مُشَاقَدَة, (K,) He regarded him, or treated him, with enmity, or hostility. (Ş, L, K.)

4. اشقذه , (inf. n. إشْقَاذ , L,) He drove him away. (S, M, L, K.)

in three places. شَقَذَانٌ see : شَقَدٌ

: see شَغَذٌ in four places : … and see الشَغَذُ.

in three places. شَعَدَان see : شَعَدً

مَا بِهِ شَقَنْ وَلَا نَقَنْ ... شَقَنْدَانَ see مَعَانَ مَعَانَ وَلَا نَقَنْ ... شَقَنْدَانَ free is not in him any motion. (IAar, Ş, L.) ... And, (L, K, in the CK ما به شَقْنُ ولا نَقْنُ ولا نَقْنُ ولا نَقْنُ ولا نَقْنُ ما as also to as also to as also to anot in the CK, the commodity, or household furniture, L) any fault, or defect : and there is not in it (namely, language, or speech, L) any defect, imperfection, or unsoundness. (L, K.\*) ... And نَقَدْ وَلَا نَقَدْ مَعَدْ وَلَا نَقْدُ مَعَدْ وَلَا نَقْدُ مَعْدُ وَلا نَقْدُ مَعْدُ وَلا نَقْدُ مَعْدُ لَا مَعْنُ مُعْدُ لا مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مُعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مُعْدُ مُعْدُ مُعْدُ مُعْدُ مُعْدُ مُعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مَعْدُ مُعْدُ وَلَا يَقْدُ لا لا مُعْدُ مُعْدُ مُعْدُ وَلَا مُعْدُ ولا نَقْدُوا مُعْدُ مُعْدُ مُعْدُ وَلَا مُعْدُ وَلَا مُعْدُ وَلَا مُعْدُ وَلا نُعْدُ مُعْدُ وَلا نُعْدُ مُعْدُ وَلا نُعْذُ مُعْدُ وَلا نُعْدُ وَلا نَقْدُ مُعْدُ وَلا نَعْدُ مُعْدُ وَلا نَعْدُ وَلا نَعْدُ وَلَا عُدُونَهُ شَعْدُ وَلَا عُذَا لا مُعْ دُونَهُ شَعْدُ وَلا نَعْدُ وَلا نَعْدُ وَلا نَعْدُ مُعْدُ وَلا نَعْدُ وَلا مُعْدُ وَلا مُعْدُ وَلا نَعْدُ وَلا نَعْدُ وَلا مُعْذُ وَلا مُعْدُ وَلا مُعْدُ وَلا مُعْدُ وَلا مُعْ

in the latter half. شَعَنَانٌ see : شَعَنَا

مُعَذَةً عنا عنه and أَعَذَانً see أَعَذَانًا , near the end; the latter, in two places.

see what next follows.

مُقَابٌ شَقْنَاتَ An eagle vehemently hungry, (S, M, L, K,) and eager in seeking food; (M, L;) as also \* شَقَدَى (K.) A poet likens a horse thereto. (M, L.)

شَقَذَانٌ as a sing. n. : see شَقَذَانٌ (of which it is also a pl.), in two places, near the end.

(S, M, L, K;) as also لَتُعَذَان (S, M, L, K;) as also شَعَذَان (S, M, L, K;) as also شَعَذَان (S, M, K;) and who has a malignant eye, (S, M,) affecting, or hurting, others therewith; as also شَعَدً (S, M, K, in the TA شَعَدً (M :) or who has a strong, or powerful, eye, quickly affecting or hurting [others therewith]; (M, L, K;) as also or hurting [others therewith]; (M, L, K;) as also who scarcely ever, or never, sleeps; whom drowsiness does not overcome. (T, L.) Also Driven away, and remote; and so شَعَدً (L.) And

A light-spirited woman : (Th, M, L :) شَعَدَانَة foul, or obscene, in her speech; clamorous, and foul-tongued. (T, L.) = Also The male chameleon; (M, L, K;) and so \* مُعَذَ and \* and and or all these words signify a slender and : شقد \* compact male chameleon, with a small head, that cleaves to the trunk of the kind of tree called : شَعَادَى M, L, K) متَقَدَانَ . Pl. شَعْدَانَ . (M, L, K) and : عِضَاه (M:) the former pl. like كَرْوَانْ, pl. of زَحَرُوَانْ; (L;) and also used as a sing., meaning a male chameleon; (Th, M;) thus used by a poetess; (M :) also \* شَقْدٌ (S, M, L, K) and ) شَقْدٌ (M, L) and \* شَقَدْ (M, L, K) and ) شَقَدْ (K) the young one of a chameleon: (Lh, S, M, L, K:) pl. (S, M, L, K) and : شَعَّاذَى S, M, L, K) شُغَذَانُ (S, M, L, K) مَتَّقَدَانُ former pl. like صِنْوُانٌ, pl. of صِنْوُانٌ, A poet says, describing asses,

And they pastured therein until the heat became vehement and they saw the male chameleons thirsty, desiring to go to water, and repairing to the sun: some say, that شقاذى here signifies moths, (فراش), but this is a mistake. (M, L.) and ضَبَّ also signifies The animals called شَقْدَان and : دَسَّاسَة and سَامُّر أَبْرَص and طُحَن and وَرَل the sing. is \* : شَقْدَة \* (M, L:) or any small animals that creep or walk upon the earth, and venomous or noxious reptiles and the like : (M, L, K :) sing. (M, L) and \* شَقَدْ \* (M,) or ) شَقَدْ \* (L,) and \* شَقَدْ (M,) or ) (L;) but it does not appear how شَقَدَة \* can be a sing. of شَقَدَة \* unless the augmentative letter be regarded as elided. (M, L.) \_\_ Also The wolf; (M, L, K;) and so \* شَقْدُ (Th, M, L, K) and ) شَقْدَان (M, L,) or \* شَقْدُ (K,) or \* شَقْدُ. (TA.) \_ Also The hank ; syn. شَقْدَانٌ \* (M, L;) and so ; صَقْرٌ (Th, M, L) and \* شُقْد (M, L,) or \* تُقَدْ (TA.) \_ And شقْدَان [the pl.] also signifies The young ones of the kinds of birds called \_\_\_\_ and Lad (M, L, K) and the like. (M, L.)

in two places. شَقَدَانٌ see : شَقيدٌ

طَرْد مَشْقَد A driving far away. (M, L.)

شة

 أَسْقَرْ , aor. -, inf. n. شَقَرْ (M, L, Mşb, Ķ [in the CK and TA شَقْرٌ , which is evidently wrong,]) and شُقْرَةُ, (Lth, Ķ,) or the latter is a simple subst.; (M;) and أَشْقَرَ ; and \* الشُقَرَ ; (M, Ķ;) Hc was, or became, of the colour termed شُقْرة. (M, L, Mşb, Ķ.)

9: see 1.

شَقُور see : شَقُرْ.

The red, or blood-coloured, anemone;] i. q. [The red, or blood-coloured, anemone;] i. q. (Ş, M, A, Mşb, K:) it is not a sweet-scented flower: (Mşb:) n. un. with ة; (Ş, M, Mşb, K;) pl. [of the n. un.] شَفَرَاتٌ (Ķ:) as