

(Idem, p. 730.) = It is also said, on the authority of Lth, to signify *Water*: and he cites as an ex.,

تَرَى رُكْبَهُ بِالشَّيْءِ فِي وَسْطِ قَفْرَةٍ

[Thou seest, or wilt see, his company of riders at the water in the midst of a desert]: but AM says, I know not الشَّيْءِ in the sense of "water," nor know I what it is. (TA.) = يَا شَيْءٌ is an expression of regret, (El-Aḥmar, Ks, TA,) or of wonder, (K, TA,) [or of both,] meaning [Oh! or] O my wonder! (Ks, Lh, TA.) One says, يَا شَيْءٌ, (El-Aḥmar, Ks, Lh, K,) and يَا شَيْءٌ مَا لِي, (El-Aḥmar, Ks, Lh, K,) and يَا هَيْءٌ مَا لِي, i. e. with and without ء, (Ks, TA,) and مَا لِي يَا هَيْءٌ مَا لِي, (Lh, K,) or يَا هَيْءٌ مَا لِي, (El-Aḥmar, Ks, TA,) neither of these two with ء, (Ks, TA,) [meaning Oh! or O my wonder! What has happened to me?] in all of these, (Ks, TA,) مَا being in the place of a noun in the nom. case. (Ks, Lh, TA.) — Some also say, يَا شَيْءٌ and يَا هَيْءٌ and يَا فَيْءٌ, and some add مَا, saying, مَا يَا شَيْءٌ and مَا يَا هَيْءٌ and مَا يَا فَيْءٌ, meaning *How good, or beautiful, is this!* (Ks, TA.)

شَاءٌ [Will, wish, or desire,] a subst. from شَاءَ, (Lh, K,) [and] so is مَشِيئَةٌ [which is mentioned in the K as an inf. n.]. (Mṣb.) One says, كُلُّ شَيْءٍ بِشِيئَةِ اللَّهِ, (S, K,) i. e. بِمَشِيئَتِهِ [Everything is by the will of God]. (S.)

شَيْءٌ: see شَوْءٌ and شَوَىءٌ and شَيْءٌ and شَيْءٌ in the middle of the paragraph.

شَوَىءٌ and شَوَىءٌ: see art. شَوَىءٌ.

شَيْءٌ dim. of أَشْيَاءٌ: see شَيْءٌ, in the latter part of the former half of the paragraph.

مَشِيئَةٌ: see شِيئَةٌ, in two places: — and see also شَيْءٌ, near the beginning of the paragraph.

مَشِيئَةٌ *Incongruous, unsound, (K, TA,) foul, or ugly, (TA,) in make, or formation. (K, TA. [See Ḥam p. 192.])* — And accord. to Aboo-Sa'eed, *A child born preposterously, the legs coming forth before the arms. (TA.)*

شيب

1. شَابٌ, aor. يَشِيبُ, inf. n. شَيْبٌ and شَيْبَةٌ (Mṣb, TA) and مَشِيبٌ, (TA,) *He became white-haired, or hoary. (Mṣb, TA.)* And شَابَ رَأْسَهُ, (S,) and رَأْسَهَا, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. شَيْبٌ and شَيْبَةٌ, (S,) *His head, and her head, became white, or hoary. (S, Mṣb, TA.)* — [Hence,] شَابَتْ رُؤُوسُ الْأَكَامِرِ † [The heads, or summits, of the hills became white, or hoary]. (A.) = And شَابَ الرَّأْسُ *It whitened the head: so expl. by ISk as used in the following saying, (S,) ascribed by J to 'Adee, but it is of 'Abeed Ibn-El-Abrāṣ: (IB, TA.)*

تَصْبُو وَأَنْتِ لَدَكَ التَّصَابِي

وَالرَّأْسُ قَدْ شَابَهُ الْمَشِيبُ

[Thou inclinest to silly and youthful conduct: but whence cometh to thee the inclining to such con-

duct when hoariness, or the entering upon the period of hoariness, hath whitened the head?]. (S,* IB, TA.) [See also 2.]

2. شَيْبُ الْحَزْنِ, (Ks, S, A,) and شَيْبَةُ الْحَزْنِ, (Ks, S, Mṣb, K,) which last is a strange phrase, as it exhibits together two means by which a verb is rendered trans., [namely, the doubling of the medial radical letter of the verb and the introduction of the prep. بِ,] (TA,) *Grief rendered him white-headed, or hoary-headed; (Ks, S, A, Mṣb, K;)* as also † اشَابَهُ, (A,) and † اشَابَ بِرَأْسِهِ, (Ks, S, Mṣb, K.*)

4. اشَابَ, said of a man, *He had children that had become white-headed, or hoary. (S, TA.)* = See also the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

The hair (K, TA) itself: sometimes it is thus called: (TA:) [but app. only when white, or hoary; in which sense it is often used; as in the TA in arts. خَضِبُ and صَبِغُ &c.:] or (K, TA, in the CK "and") *whiteness of the hair, or hoariness; (A, K, TA;)* as also † مَشِيبٌ: (K, TA:) both signify the same [and are thus used as simple substs. and are also inf. ns.]: (S:) or the former has the latter of the two significations given above; (Aṣ, S, Mgh, Mṣb;) and is little and much [whiteness of the hair]: one says, *Whiteness of the hair, or hoariness, came upon him*: (TA:) but † مَشِيبٌ signifies a man's entering upon the period of whiteness of the hair, or hoariness: (Aṣ, S, Mṣb:) see an ex. of this latter in the first paragraph. In the phrase in the Kṣ [xix. 3], وَأَشْتَعَلَ الرَّأْسُ شَيْبًا, (S,) meaning *And whiteness of the hair of the head hath spread therein like as the radiance of fire spreads in firewood, (Jel,) [or the head has become glistening with whiteness of the hair, or hoariness,]* شيبا is in the accus. case as a specificative: or, accord. to Akh, as an inf. n., as though it were said *وَشَابَ الرَّأْسُ شَيْبًا*. (S, TA.*)

شَيْبٌ, of a whip, a genuine Arabic word of well-known meaning; (S;) The *thong (K, TA) at the upper extremity (TA) of a whip: (K, TA:)* there are two of such thongs, called شَيْبَانٌ. (TA.) = Also *A word imitative of the sounds made by the lips of camels (S, K) in drinking. (S.)* = And pl. of أَشْيَبٌ [q. v.]. (S, K, &c.)

أَشْيَبٌ a pl. of which the sing. is doubted: see أَشْيَبٌ.

شَيْبَةٌ an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. (S, Mṣb.) — And accord. to El-Khafajee, *A white, or hoary, beard: but MF says that this is a conventional post-classical meaning. (TA.)* = [Also, in the present day, applied to *A species of artemisia; (Forskål's Flor. Aegypt. Arab., p. lxxiii., no. 439;)* the *artemisia arborescens* of Linn.: (Delile's Flor. Aegypt. Illustr., no. 799:)] — and *Lichen; (Forskål ubi supra;)* the *lichen prunastri* of Linn. (Delile, ib., no. 976†.) And *Lichen scyphifer. (Forskål, p. lxxviii., no. 559.)*

شَيْبَانٌ: see أَشْيَبٌ; near the end of the paragraph: — and see also the paragraph here following.

شَيْبَانٌ and مَلْحَانٌ, (S, A,) thus in a verse of El-Kumeyt, as related by Ibn-Selemeh, with kesr to the ش and م, (S,) or the former word is written † شَيْبَانٌ, and sometimes شَيْبَانٌ, and the latter is as above, (K,) and sometimes مَلْحَانٌ, (TA,) † *The two months of winter; (A, TA;)* [as though meaning *the second of the Six Seasons, commencing two months after the autumnal equinox; (see the former of the two tables in p. 1254;)]* i. q. شَهْرًا قِيَاحَ, (S, A, K, TA,) which are *the two coldest months; (S, K, TA;)* so called because of the earth's being then white with snow and hoar frost; (S, TA;) *falling at the period of the [auroral] rising of the Scorpion and the Vulture, (التَّسْرُ and العَقْرَبُ, [by which latter is meant التَّسْرُ الْوَاقِعُ, i. e. the star α of Lyra,]) said by him who knows not to be the two Kánoons [i. e. كَانُونُ الْأَوَّلُ and كَانُونُ الثَّانِي, corresponding to December and January O.S.]: (TA:)* [it appears that they nearly agree with the two Kánoons; for El-Kazweenee and others say that القَلْبُ (i. e. the heart of the Scorpion, which is the 18th of the Mansions of the Moon,) and التَّسْرُ الْوَاقِعُ rise together, and their auroral rising in Central Arabia, about the commencement of the era of the Flight, accord. to my calculation, (see مَنَازِلُ الْقَمَرِ in art. نَزَلَ,) was on the 25th of November O.S.: see also مَلْحَانٌ, and قِيَاحٌ: it is also said that] شَيْبَانٌ [used alone] is a name of [the month] كَانُونُ الْأَوَّلُ, because of the whiteness of the earth by reason of the hoar-frost and snow. (Mgh.)

شَيْبَةٌ and شَيْبَةٌ [the former erroneously written by Golius شَيْبَابٌ]: see شَوْبٌ, in art. شَوْبٌ.

أَشْيَبٌ: see شَوْبٌ.

شَائِبٌ [Being, or becoming, white-haired, or hoary]: see أَشْيَبٌ. — أَشْيَبٌ شَائِبٌ is a phrase like شَعْرٌ شَاعِرٌ, (S,) or like تَيْلٌ لِأَنْتَلُ *whiteness of the hair. (TA.)*

أَشْيَبٌ *White-haired, white-headed, or hoary: (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K:)* [it is said to be] anomalous in form; (S, Mgh, Mṣb;) for an epithet of this measure is only formed [by rule] from a verb of the measure فَعَلَ, aor. يَفْعَلُ, (S, TA;) and it is a condition of the formation of such an epithet that it must denote a defect or the like, or a colour: but أَشْيَبٌ signifies *white-headed, or hoary-headed; [so that it does denote a colour;]* and El-Khafajee says that it is reckoned among epithets denoting defects, or blemishes, like أَعْمَى and أَعْرَجٌ: (MF, TA:) it is said in the K that it has no فَعْلَاءَ, i. e., (TA,) the epithet شَيْبَاءٌ is not applied to a woman; (Mṣb, TA;) شَابَ رَأْسَهَا being used in its stead; (TA;) though one says شَابَ رَأْسَهَا, (Mṣb, TA:) [but see Ḥar p. 418, where شَيْبَاءٌ is mentioned, applied to a woman, as meaning aged, and white, or hoary, in the head: and see شَيْبَاءٌ in art. شَوْبٌ:] the pl. is شَيْبٌ; (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K;)

with which is syn. شَيْبٌ; (TA, as from the K; [but not found by me in the copies of the K to