

hood, or young manhood; syn. قَنَاءٌ; (K;) or حَدَائِةٌ; contr. of شَيْبٌ: (S;) or the state from puberty to the completion of thirty years; or from sixteen years to thirty-two; after which a man is called كَهْلٌ; (TA;) the age before الكَهُولَةُ: (Msb:) or the state between thirty and forty: (Mgh:) or, accord. to Mohammad Ibn-Habeeb, the state from the seventeenth year to the completion of fifty-one years is termed شَبَابِيَّةٌ; the period before, from birth, being termed غُلُومِيَّةٌ; and in the period after, a man being called شَيْخٌ until he dies. (TA.) One says, سَقَى اللَّهُ عَصْرَ سَقَى اللَّهُ عَصْرَ [May God freshen as with rain the times, or mornings, or afternoons, of youth, &c.], and عَصُورُ الشَّبَابِ [the times, &c., of the states of youth, &c.]. (A, TA.) — [شَبَابٌ often signifies † The sap, or vigour, of youth or young manhood.] One says, اسْتَحَارَ شَبَابَهَا, as in a verse of Aboo-Dhu-eyb, † The sap [or vigour] of youth (مَاءُ الشَّبَابِ) flowed in her. (IB, TA in art. حَبِير.) And اَمْتَلَأَ شَبَابًا † [He became full of the sap, or vigour, of youth or young manhood]. (The lexicons, &c., passim.) [But] مَاءُ الشَّبَابِ signifies [also] † The freshness, or brightness, and beauty, of youth. (Har p. 340.) [And † شَبَابِيَّةٌ app. signifies also † Youthful folly, or the like; (see an ex. voce غَبْرَةٌ); and so, probably, does شَبَابٌ. — [Hence,] شَبَابٌ also signifies † The first, or beginning, or the new, or recent, state, of a thing; (K, TA;) and so † شَبَابِيَّةٌ. (TA.) One says, قَدِمَ فِي شَبَابِ الشَّهْرِ (A, TA) † He came, or arrived, in the beginning of the month. (TA.) And لَقِيْتَهُ فِي شَبَابِ النَّهَارِ (A, TA) † I met him in the beginning of the day: (TA:) and جِئْتُكَ فِي شَبَابِ النَّهَارِ and بِشَبَابِ النَّهَارِ † I came to thee in the beginning of the day: (Lh, TA:) or شَبَابُ النَّهَارِ means the period when the sun has risen high, when one fifth of the day has passed. (A in art. رَاد.) And one says also † فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ فِي شَبَابِهِ He did that at the commencement thereof. (TA.) — See also شَابٌ — And see 2.

شَابٌ an inf. n. of شَبٌ said of a horse. (S, Msb, K.) — See also the next paragraph, in two places.

شَبُوبٌ: see شَبَبٌ, in three places. — Also A horse whose hind feet pass beyond his fore feet; (K;) which is a fault: accord. to Th, such is termed شَبَبٌ: IM says that the correct word is شَبَبٌ: [but] see this in its proper place. (TA.) — Also A thing with which a fire is kindled, or made to burn, burn up, burn brightly or fiercely, blaze, or flame; (S, K;) and so † شَبَابٌ. (K.) — And [hence, as also † شَبَابٌ] † A thing that serves [as a foil] for beautifying, or setting off, (K,) [or making to appear bright and beautiful,] or for increasing, or enhancing, and strengthening, [or heightening, in beauty,] (S, TA,) to another thing. (S, K, TA.) So in the saying, هَذَا شَبُوبٌ † This is a thing that serves for increasing, or enhancing, [or heightening, in beauty,] to such

a thing. (S, TA.) One says of a woman's head-covering, هُوَ شَبُوبٌ لَوَجْهِهَا † [It is a thing that serves for giving an appearance of additional brightness and beauty to her face]. (A.)

شَبَبٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

شَبَابٌ: see شَبَابٌ, in five places.

شَبَابِيَّةٌ Honey of Shebābeh (شَبَابِيَّةٌ); (A, TA;) or, of Benoo-Shebābeh, (Mgh,) a people of Et-Tāif, (A, Mgh, TA,) of [the tribe of] Khath'am, who possessed bees, and hence it was thus called. (Mgh.)

شَبَابِيَّةٌ: see شَبَابٌ, in two places.

شَبَابٌ: see شَبَابٌ, in two places.

شَابٌ part. n. of شَبٌ said of a boy; (Msb;) [Youthful, or in the prime of manhood; a youth, or a young man;] in the state from puberty to the completion of thirty years; or from sixteen years to thirty-two; after which a man is called كَهْلٌ; (TA;) in the age before الكَهُولَةُ: (Msb:) or in the state between thirty and forty: (Mgh:) [or in the state from the seventeenth year to the completion of fifty-one years: (see شَبَابٌ:)] and IAqr mentions † شَبٌ as an epithet applied to a man [in the same sense as شَابٌ]: (TA:) a female is termed شَابَةٌ (S, Msb, K) and † شَبَةٌ; both signifying the same: (S, K:) the pl. of شَابٌ is شَبَابٌ (S, A, Mgh, Msb, K) and شَبَابِيَّةٌ (S, A, K) and † شَبَابٌ, (S, A, * K,) or the last is an inf. n. used as an epithet applied to a pl. number, (Mgh, and Ham p. 50,) or it is a quasi-pl. n.: (TA:) females, (Msb,) or women, (K,) are termed شَوَابٌ (Msb, K) and شَبَابٌ (K,) the latter said by AZ to be allowable in the sense of the former, (TA,) which is pl. of شَابَةٌ, (Msb,) accord. to Az, being pl. (not of شَابَةٌ but) of شَبَةٌ, like اسْرَابٌ is of ضَرَّةٌ: (TA:) the dim. of شَابَةٌ is شَوَابِيَّةٌ, and some of the Arabs say † شَوَابَةٌ, changing the ي into ا before a double letter [as in دَوَابَةٌ]. (ISd, L in art. هَد.) One says, مَرَرْتُ بِرِجَالٍ شَبَابِيَّةٍ meaning شَبَابٌ [i. e. I passed by men that were youths, or persons in the prime of manhood]. (S.) — See also شَبَبٌ.

شَوَابَةٌ: }
شَوَابِيَّةٌ: }
dims. of شَابَةٌ fem. of شَابٌ, q. v.

شَوَابٌ The scorpion. (IAqr, K.) — And The louse; syn. قَمَلٌ: (K in this art. :) or the ant; syn. نَمَلٌ: (K in art. شَشَب:) fem. [or perhaps n. un.] with ة. (TA.)

شَبَبٌ, and its fem., with ة: see شَبَبٌ, in three places. — Also the former, A lion: (K:) or a full-grown lion: syn. اَسَدٌ كَبِيرٌ. (TA.)

شَبَبٌ: see شَبَبٌ.

مُسَبَّبٌ [or rather الاظْفَارِ, pl. of the pl. اظْفَارٌ or of اظْفُورٌ,] † Having sharp-pointed nails or talons or claws; as though they flamed, by reason of their sharpness. (A, TA.)

نَارٌ مُشْبُوبَةٌ [pass. part. n. of 1]. You say مُشْبُوبَةٌ † A fire kindled, or made to burn, burn up, burn brightly or fiercely, blaze, or flame: شَابَةٌ in this sense is not allowable. (K.) — [Hence,] applied to a man, (A, TA,) † Comely, (S, TA,) of goodly countenance; (A, TA;) as though lighted up: bright, or fair, in complexion, and of goodly countenance; as though his countenance were lighted up with fire: pl. مَشَابِيْبٌ. (TA.) And † A man of acute mind. (TA.) And طَلَعَتْ نَارُ الْمَشْبُوبَتَانِ الزُّهُرَتَانِ [or الزُّهُرَاوَانِ?] † Venus and Jupiter, so called on account of their beauty and splendour, rose. (A, TA.)

شِبْت

شِبْتٌ [Anethum graveolens, or dill, of the common garden-species;] a certain herb, or leguminous plant, well known: (K:) it is said that شِبْتٌ is an arabicized word from شَبَبٌ; but it has been stated before [in art. سَبْت, q. v.,] that both these are arabicized words from شُودٌ [or شُودٌ]; and that سَبَطٌ [i. e. سَبَطٌ] is a dial. var. (TA.) [See also شِبْتٌ.]

شِبْت

1: see the next paragraph, in two places.

شِبْتٌ He, or it, clung, caught, clave, or adhered, to it, (S, A, L, Msb, K, * TA,) namely, a thing; (S, L, TA;) as also † شِبْتٌ به, aor. شَبَبْتُ, inf. n. شَبَبْتُ: (L, TA:) or, accord. to Esh-Shihāb, in the Expos. of the Shifā, to a thing in which was weakness: or, accord. to the 'Ināyeh, he, or it, clung, &c., to it with weakness; and therefore † مَشْبُوبَةٌ is used as an epithet applied to a spider; and شَبَبْتُ signifies a stronger action; and شَبَبْتُ به is also expl. as meaning he, or it, took fast, or firm, hold upon it: (L, TA:) and he stuck, or fixed, or struck, the claw, or talons, or nails, into it: (MA, PS:) and شَبَبْتُ الشَّيْءَ he laid hold upon the thing, and took it: IAqr was asked respecting some verses, and he said, مَا أَدْرِي مِنْ أَيْنَ شَبَبْتُهَا I know not whence I laid hold upon them [and took them]. (L, TA.)

Q. Q. 1, accord. to the S and L, شَبَبْتُ: see art. شَبَبْتُ.

شَبَبْتُ The spider: (K:) or a large spider, with many legs. (TA.) — Also (K) A certain small creeping thing, (S, A, Msb, K,) having many legs, (S, A, K,) of the اَحْنَشِ [or creeping things &c.] of the earth: (S, Msb:) it should not be called شَبَبْتُ: (S:) or a certain small creeping thing, having six long legs, yellow in the back, and in the outer sides of the legs, black in the head, and blue in the eye: or a certain small creeping thing, having many legs, large in the head, of the اَحْنَشِ of the earth: or a certain small creeping thing, wide in the mouth, high in the hinder part, that perforates the ground, is found where there is moisture, and eats scorpions; and it is what is called شَحْمَةُ الْأَرْضِ: (TA:) pl. شَبَبَاتٌ. (S, A, Msb, K.) The [marks termed] اَنْرٌ of the blade of a sword are likened by