

of being, or acting &c. (S, O, K.) One says, *مَا زَالَ فُلَانٌ عَلَى شَرْبَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ* Such a one ceased not to be [employed] upon one affair. (S, O.) — And *A tract of land*, (K, TA,) soft, or plain, (TA,) producing herbs, but having in it no trees. (K, TA.) — [And] *The side of a valley*. (Mgh.)

شَرَابٌ *A beverage, or drink*, (Mgh, L, Mṣb, K,) of any of the liquids, (Mgh, Mṣb,) or of anything that is not cheved, (L,) or of whatever kind and in whatever state it be; thus in a copy of the K: (TA:) and syn. with **شَرَابٌ** are **شَرِبٌ** and **شُرُوبٌ**, (K,) accord. to a saying attributed to AZ: (TA:) or these two have another meaning, expl. in the next paragraph: (K:) the pl. of **شَرَابٌ** is **أَشْرِبَةٌ**; (Mgh, TA;) or it has no pl., as is said in the K in art. **نَهْرٌ** [accord. to one or more of the copies; but see **نَهَارٌ**, where it is shown that in copies of the K, as well as in the S, the word to which this statement relates is **سَرَابٌ**, with the unpointed س]. (TA.) The lawyers [and generally the post-classical writers, and sometimes others,] mean thereby [Wine, and] such beverage as is forbidden. (Mgh.) [Also *Sirup*: pl. **شَرَابَاتٌ**: so in the language of the present day.]

شُرُوبٌ and **شَرِبٌ** are syn. with **شَرَابٌ**, q. v.: or both signify *Water inferior to the عَذْبُ [or sweet]: (K:) or [brackish water; i. e.] water between the salt and the sweet: (AO, S:) or water drinkable, or fit to be drunk, but in which is disagreeableness: (Mṣb:) or the former signifies water that has some degree of sweetness, and is sometimes drunk by men notwithstanding what is in it; and the latter, water inferior to what is sweet, and not drunk by men save in cases of necessity, but sometimes drunk by cattle: (IKṭt, TA:) or the latter, the sweet: and the former is said to signify water that is drunk: (TA:) or the latter, water that has no sweetness in it, but is sometimes drunk by men notwithstanding what is in it; and the former, water inferior to this in sweetness, and not drunk by men save in cases of necessity: (AZ, T, M, TA:) or, accord. to Lth, **شَرِبٌ** and **شُرُوبٌ** signify water in which are bitterness and saltiness, but not abstained from as drink: and **شُرُوبٌ** and **مَاءٌ شُرُوبٌ** are syn.: and **مَاءٌ مُشْرَبٌ** is syn. with **شُرُوبٌ**: this last word is used alike as masc. and fem. and sing. and pl. (TA.) It is said in a prov., originally in a trad., **جُرْعَةٌ شُرُوبٌ أَنْفَعُ مِنْ عَذْبٍ مُوَبٌ** [expl. in art. **وَبَا**]. (TA.) — Also, **شُرُوبٌ**, *A man who drinks vehemently*. (TA.) See also **شُرْبَةٌ**: and **شَرِبٌ**. — And † *A she-camel desiring the stallion*. (K.)*

شَرِبٌ: see **شَرَابٌ**: and **شُرُوبٌ**; the latter in five places. — Also *One who drinks with another: (S, K:) and one who waters his camels with those of another: of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفَاعِلٌ: (S:) and one who draws water, or is given to drink, with another. (IAḡr, K.)* You say, **هُوَ شَرِبِي** [He is my companion in drinking; or in watering his camels with mine: &c.]. (TA.) And a rájiz says,

* رَبِّ شَرِبِي لَكَ ذِي حَسَابِ
* شَرَابُهُ كَالْحَزْرِ بِالْمَوَاسِي

[Many a one who waters his camels with thine, or who draws water with thee for the watering of camels, having an evil disposition, his watering &c. is like the cutting with razors]: i. e., thy waiting for him at the watering-trough is [a cause of] killing to thee and to thy camels. (TA.)

شُرْبَةٌ is expl. in the S as meaning *A sheep, or goat, which one drives back, or brings back, from the water, when the sheep, or goats, are satisfied with drinking, and which they follow*: but in some of the copies is a marginal note stating that the correct word is **سُرْبَةٌ**, with the unpointed س. (TA.)

شُرَابِي *A cup-bearer: or a butler: and a seller of wine or of sirup*. (MA.)

شُرَابِيَّةٌ a subst. (K) from **شُرَابٌ** [q. v.; as such signifying † *A raising of the head like the camel that has satisfied his thirst on the occasion of drinking: &c.*]: (S, K, TA:) like **طُمَأْنِينَةٌ** [from **اطْمَأَنَّ**]. (K, TA.)

شَرَابٌ: see **شُرْبَةٌ**: and what here next follows.

شَرِبٌ *Addicted to شَرَابٌ [i. e. drink, or wine]; (S, K, TA;) like حَمِيمٌ; (S;) as also شَرَابٌ and شُرُوبٌ and شَرَابٌ. (TA.)* — See also **شُرُوبٌ**.

شُرَابِيَّةٌ *A tassel: so in the language of the present day: probably post-classical: pl. شُرَابِيَّاتٌ.*

شَارِبُونَ *Drinking, or a drinker: pl. شَارِبٌ (Mṣb) and شَرِبٌ, like as صَحْبٌ is of صَاحِبٌ (S, Mṣb,) or, accord. to ISd, (TA,) شَرِبٌ, which signifies people drinking, (K, TA,) and assembling for drinking, is a quasi.-pl. n. of شَارِبٌ, being like رَجُلٌ and رَجُلٌ; and شُرُوبٌ, which is said by IAḡr [and in the S] to be pl. of شَرِبٌ, is pl. of شَرِبٌ, like as شُهُودٌ is of شَاهِدٌ; (TA;) شُرْبَةٌ also is allowable as a pl. of شَارِبٌ, like as كَفَرَةٌ is pl. of كَافِرٌ; (Mṣb;) and أَشْرَبٌ is pl. of شَرِبٌ, or it may be an anomalous pl. of شَارِبٌ: (MF:) the pl. شُرُوبٌ occurs in the saying of El-Aḡshà,*

* هُوَ الْوَاهِبُ الْمُسَبِّعَاتِ الشُّرُوبِ
* بَ بَيْنَ الْحَرِيرِ وَبَيْنَ الْكَتَنِ

[He is the giver of female singers to the drinkers, some clad in silk and some in linen]. (S.) — See also **شَرِبٌ**. — [Hence, *The mustache; i. e.*] the defluent hair over the mouth; (Mṣb;) or so **شَوَارِبٌ**, (Lh, A, K,) which is the pl., (Lh, S, Mṣb,) as though the sing. applied to every distinct part: (Lh:) the two [halves] are called **شَارِبَانِ**: (S, TA:) or, as some say, only the sing. is used, and the dual is a mistake: (TA:) accord. to Aḡhát (Mṣb, TA) and AAF, (TA,) the dual is scarcely ever, or never, used; but accord. to AO, the Kilábees say **شَارِبَانِ**, with regard to the two extremities: (Mṣb, TA:) and the pl., (A, K,) or, accord. to the T &c., the dual, (TA,) signifies the long portions [of the hair] on the two sides of the سَبَكَةٌ [q. v.]: (T, A, K, TA:) or (K,

TA) **شَارِبٌ** signifies the سَبَكَةٌ altogether, (A, K, TA,) as some say; but this is not correct. (TA.) One says, **طَرَّ شَارِبُ الْغَلَامِ** [The mustache of the boy, or young man, grew forth]. (S.) — And hence, as being likened to the two long portions of hair on each side of the سَبَكَةٌ, the **شَارِبَانِ** of the sword, (T, TA,) i. e. † *Two long projections (أَنْفَانِ طَوِيلَانِ) at the lower part of the hilt, (A, * K, TA,) [extending from the guard,] one on one side and the other on the other side of the blade, (T, * TA,) the غَاشِيَةٌ [or leathern covering of the scabbard] being beneath them: so says ISh. (TA.)* — **الشُّوَارِبُ** also signifies † *The عُرُوقُ [or ducts] of the حُنُقُومُ [or windpipe]: (A:) or certain ducts (عُرُوقُ) in the حَلْقُ [i. e. fauces or throat], (K, TA,) that imbibe the water [or saliva?], being the channels thereof: (TA:) and, (K,) or, as some say, (TA,) the channels of the water [or saliva?]* (S, K, TA) in the حَلْقُ [i. e. fauces or throat] (S) or in the neck: (K, TA:) or certain ducts (عُرُوقُ) adhering to the windpipe, and the lower parts thereof to the lungs: so says IDrd: or rather, some say, the hinder part thereof [adhering] to the وَتِينُ [or aorta], having tubes from which the voice issues, and in which choking takes place, and whence the saliva issues: and those of the horse are said to be [certain ducts] by the side of the أَوْدَاجُ [or external jugular veins], where the veterinary surgeon draws blood by cutting the اوداج: the sing. seems by implication to be **شَارِبٌ**. (TA.) Hence the phrase **جَمَارٌ صَحْبُ الشُّوَارِبِ** † *An ass that brays vehemently. (S, TA.)* And **الشُّوَارِبُ** † [A man] having a disagreeable voice: thus likened to an ass. (A, TA.) — Accord. to IAḡr, **الشُّوَارِبُ** signifies [also] **مَجَارِي الْمَاءِ فِي الْعَيْنِ**, which AM supposes to mean *The channels of water in the spring, or source; not in the eye. (L, TA.)* — **سُنْبُلُ شَارِبِ قَبْجٍ** means † *Ears of corn becoming, or being, pervaded by the farina: (A, TA:) or, in which the grain has hardened, and nearly come to maturity. (TA.)* — Also † *Weakness, or feebleness, in any animal: (K, * TA:) or a strain (عَرَقٌ) thereof; as in the saying, نَعْمَ الْبَعِيرُ هَذَا لَوْلَا أَنْ فِيهِ شَارِبٌ خَوْرٌ* [Excellent, or most excellent, were the camel, this one, were there not in him a strain of weakness or feebleness]. (TA.)

شَارِبَةٌ [a subst. from **شَارِبٌ**, made such by the affix **رَةٌ**] *A people, or party, dwelling upon the side (صَفَّةٌ, in some copies of the K صَفَّةٌ) of a river, (S, * A, K,) and to whom belongs the water thereof. (S.)*

شَرَابٌ as syn. with **شُرْبَةٌ**: see the latter.

مَشْرَبٌ is a noun of place, [and of time,] as well as an inf. n.: [i. e.] it signifies [A place, and a time, of drinking: or] the quarter (وَجْهٌ) whence one drinks: (S, TA:) and a place to which one comes to drink at a river or rivulet: (TA:) and **مَشْرَبَةٌ**, (S, Mṣb, K, TA,) not, as is implied in the K, **مَشْرَبَةٌ** also, (TA,) signifies [the same, as