

الشَّعْبَانِ *The two shoulders*: (K:) because wide apart: of the dial. of El-Yemen. (TA.)

أَشْعَبُ A goat, (S, TA,) and a gazelle, (A, TA,) wide, (A,) or very wide, (S, TA,) between the horns: (S, A, TA:) [and app., between the shoulders: (see شَعَبَ:)] fem. شَعْبَاءُ: (TA:) and pl. شَعَبٌ. (S, A, TA.) — It is also the name of a certain very covetous man [who became proverbial for his covetousness, and hence it is used as an epithet]: (S, K:) so in the saying, لَا تَكُنْ لِأَشْعَبٍ تَتَعَبُ [Be not thou an Ash'ab, for in that case thou wilt become fatigued, or wearied, by thy endeavours]; (K:) a prov.: (TA:) and so in the prov., أَطْمَعُ مِنْ أَشْعَبٍ [More covetous than Ash'ab]. (S.)

مَشْعَبٌ A way, road, or path, (S, Mṣb, K,) [in an absolute sense, or] branching off from another. (Mṣb.) مَشْعَبُ الْحَقِّ means *The way [of truth, or] that distinguishes between truth and falsity*. (K.)

مَشْعَبٌ An instrument by means of which a crack in a [wooden bowl or some other] thing is repaired [by piecing it]; an instrument used for perforating, a drill, or the like, (K, TA,) by means of which the شَعَابُ repairs a vessel. (TA.)

قَصْعَةٌ مُشْعَبَةٌ [A wooden bowl] repaired in several places [by closing up its cracks, or by piecing it]. (S.) — See also what follows.

مُشْعَبٌ applied to a camel, (K,) and مُشْعَبَةٌ applied to a number of camels, (TA.) Marked with the brand called شَعْبٌ. (K, TA.)

## شعب

Q. 1. شَعْبٌ, and its inf. n. شَعْبَةٌ: see شَعُودٌ and شَعُودَةٌ in art. شَعَدَ.

شَعْدٌ: see مُشْعُودٌ in art. شَعَدَ.

## شعث

1. شَعْتُ, aor. شَعْتُ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. شَعْتُ, (A, Mgh, Mṣb,) *It (hair) was, or became, shaggy, or dishevelled, (A, Mgh,) and frouzy, or altered in odour, (Mgh,) in consequence of its being seldom dressed: (A, Mgh:) or it was, or became, defiled with dust, and matted, or compacted, in consequence of its being seldom anointed: (Mṣb:) or, accord. to El-Ghooree, it wanted oil, or ointment: (Har p. 50:) and شَعْتُ signifies [the same: or] it was, or became, matted, or compacted, (K, TA,) and dusty. (TA.) And the former verb, [and app. † the latter also,] *It (the head) was, or became, dusty, not being renovated [by dressing or anointing], nor cleansed. (Mṣb.)* Also the former verb, aor. as above, (L, K, and Ham p. 469,) inf. n. شَعْتُ, (S, L, K, and Ham) and شَعُوتَةٌ, (L and Ham,) *He was, or became, shaggy, or dishevelled, in the hair, (JM, PS,) and frouzy, or altered in odour, in consequence of its being seldom dressed: (JM:) or it signifies (or signifies also, JM) he had a dusty head, (S, L, K, JM,) and plucked hair, unanointed; (L;) or he had matted, or compacted, and dusty, hair: (L, and Ham p. 469:) and in like manner شَعْتُ. (L.)* — شَعْتُ, (Mṣb,) or شَعْتُ, (S, K, TA,) [or*

each,] also signifies † *The being separated, or disunited, (S, Mṣb, K, TA,) and spread out, (Mṣb,) and uncompacted, (TA,) like as is the head of the سَوَاكُ [or tooth-stick, by its being bruised, or battered, or mangled by blows]. (Mṣb, TA.) You say, شَعْتُ رَأْسَ السَّوَاكِ † *The head of the tooth-stick, and of the wooden peg or stake, became disintegrated; or separated, disunited, or uncompacted, in its component parts [or its fibres; or rendered brushy; by its being bruised, or battered, or mangled by blows]. (TA.)* And † *They [meaning men] became separated, disunited, dispersed, or scattered. (A.)* — And شَعْتُ, aor. as above, (TK,) inf. n. شَعْتُ, said of the state of affairs, † *It was, or became, dissolved, broken up, discomposed, deranged, disorganized, disordered, or unsettled. (S, \* A, \* K, \* TA, TK.)* [In the S and A and K, this is placed as the first of all the meanings in this art.; and in the A, it is mentioned among the meanings that are proper, not tropical; but in my opinion it is tropical. See also شَعْتُ below.]*

2. شَعْتُ, inf. n. شَعْتُ, *He rendered it (i. e. hair) [shaggy, or dishevelled, and frouzy: (see 1:) or] matted, or compacted, and dusty: or he rendered him [shaggy, or dishevelled, and frouzy, in his hair: or] matted, or compacted, and dusty, in his hair. (TA.)* — شَعْتُ also signifies † *The separating, disuniting, dispersing, or scattering, a thing. (S.)* And † *The making to separate like as do rivers and branches. (L.)* [Hence,] شَعْتُ رَأْسَ السَّوَاكِ † *He made the head of the tooth-stick to become disintegrated; or separated, disunited, or uncompacted, in its component parts or its fibres; or rendered it brushy; by bruising it, battering it, or mangling it by blows: see 1]. (A.)* — شَعْتُ السَّنَا † *He took of the straggling branches, or sprigs, of the senna, without pulling it up by the roots. (TA, from a trad.)* — See also 5, in two places. — شَعْتُ النَّاسِ فِي الطَّعْنِ † *The people took, or began, to impugn his character, censure him, reproach him, or speak against him, by befouling his reputation (بَشَعْتِهِ عَرَضَهُ). (TA, from a trad.)* — And شَعْتُ مِنْهُ † *He detracted from his reputation; syn. غَضَّ عَنْهُ* † *He repelled from him, or defended him: (K:) or he defended his reputation. (TA.)* [Thus it has two contr. meanings.]

4. شَعْتُ مَنِي فُلَانٍ † *Such a one was angry by reason of me; syn. غَضِبَ. (A.)* [But this I have not found elsewhere; and I almost think that شَعْتُ, in my copy of the A, may be a mistranscription for شَعْتُ; and غَضِبَ, for غَضَّ.]

5: see 1, in six places. — شَعْتُ also signifies † *The act of taking; syn. أَخَذَ; (K, TA;) and so شَعْتُ. (TA.)* One says, شَعْتُ الدَّهْرَ † *Time, or fortune, took him. (TA.)* And شَعْتُ مَالَهُ † *He took his property. (TK.)* — And † *The eating little of food; (K, TA;) and so شَعْتُ: whence one says, شَعْتُ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ I ate little of the food. (TA.)*

شَعْتُ: see the next paragraph.

شَعْتُ inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. (L, Mṣb, &c.) — [Hence,] شَعْتُكَ, (S,) and شَعْتُكَرُ, (A,) i. e. † *[May God rectify, or repair, and consolidate, what is discomposed, deranged, disorganized, disordered, or unsettled, of thy, and your, affairs; (see art. لَمَر;)] or] consolidate thy, and your, disorganized, disordered, or unsettled, state of affairs: (S, A:\*) [in the latter expressly distinguished as tropical:] [and so شَعْتُكَ, and شَعْتُكَرُ; perhaps by poetic license; for] Kaḥb Ibn-Málik El-Anṣáree says,*

لَمَرِ الْإِلَهِ بِهِ شَعْتًا وَرَمَّ بِهِ  
أُمُورَ أُمَّتِهِ وَالْأَمْرَ مُنْتَشِرًا

† *[God rectified and consolidated, by him, a discomposed, deranged, disorganized, disordered, or unsettled, state of affairs, and repaired, by him, the affairs of his people, when the state of affairs was broken up]. (TA.)* It is said in a trad., as a form of prayer, لَمَرِ رَبِّهَا شَعْتِي i. e. † *[I ask of Thee mercy] whereby thou shalt consolidate what is discomposed, deranged, disorganized, disordered, or unsettled, of my state of affairs. (TA.)*

شَعْتُ, applied to hair, *Shaggy, or dishevelled: (MA:) [or shaggy, or dishevelled, and frouzy, or altered in odour, in consequence of its being seldom dressed: (see 1, first sentence:)] or defiled with dust, and matted, or compacted, in consequence of its being seldom anointed. (Mṣb.)* And in a similar sense applied to the head of a plant, as meaning † *Straggling.* See also أَشْعَتُ. — And † *A man dirty in the body. (Mṣb.)*

شَعْتُ A place of [or in] the hair that is شَعْتُ [or shaggy, or dishevelled, &c.]. (TA.)

شَعْتَانُ الرَّأْسِ: see what next follows.

أَشْعَتُ الرَّأْسِ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and شَعْتُ الرَّأْسِ, (K,) and شَعْتُ الرَّأْسِ, (Mgh, TA,) [and شَعْتُ الرَّأْسِ, (K,) and شَعْتَانُ الرَّأْسِ, (TA,) and شَعْتَانُ الرَّأْسِ, (K,) applied to a man, (A, Mgh, Mṣb,) *Having the hair shaggy, or dishevelled, and frouzy, or altered in odour, in consequence of its being seldom dressed: (Mgh:) or having the hair defiled with dust, and matted, or compacted, in consequence of its being seldom anointed: (Mṣb:) or having the head dusty, (S, A, K, TA,) and the hair plucked, and unanointed: (TA.)* fem. of the first شَعْتَاءُ, applied to a woman: (A, Mṣb:) and شَعْتُ [is its pl., and] is applied to horses, as meaning [having shaggy coats,] not curried: (S:) or dusty by