

شَغْفُ [app. inf. n. of شَغَفَ : and accord. to Fei, app., *Love reaching to the pericardium; or heart-felt love; see an ex. in a verse cited voce بَل; and see also حُب, and شَعْف;] a subst. from شَغَفَ قَلْبُهُ, said of love. (Msb.) — See also شَغَافُ, in two places. — Also The bark (نَجَب, AHn, O, or قَشْر, K) of the kind of tree called غَاف. (AHn, O, K.)**

شَغَافُ The pericardium; i. e. the غَلَافُ (S, O, K,) or غَشَاءُ (Msb,) of the heart: (S, O, Msb, K:) or [app. a mistake for “and,” as will be shown by what follows,] its حِجَابُ [generally meaning the midriff], (K,) [here said to be,] accord. to AHeyth, a certain fat that clothes the heart: (TA:) [J seems to confound the غَلَافُ of the heart with its حِجَابُ; for after “the غَلَافُ of the heart,” he adds, “and it is a skin beneath it (دُونَهُ), like the حِجَابُ:” or the حَبَّةُ (K) or the سَوِيْدَاءُ [both generally meaning the core] thereof: (O, K:) or the place of entrance (مَوْجِ)

of the phlegm: (Lth, O, K:) and شَغْفُ and شَغَفُ signify the same in the two senses, (K,) or in the first and second senses: (TA:) or شَغْفُ and شَغَفُهُ signify the same as شَغَافُهُ, accord. to AHeyth: (O:) the pl. of the شَغَافُ of the heart is شَغْفُ; which is metaphorically applied in a saying of 'Alee to the place of the fetus [in the belly]. (TA.) — Also, (A'Obeyd, S, O, K,) and شَغَافُ (K,) the latter agreeable with analogy as the name of a disease, (TA.) A certain disease that attacks one, beneath the شَرَايِيفُ [pl. of شَرَسُوْفُ, q. v.], in the right side: (A'Obeyd, S, O, K:) and (some say, TA) a pain of the belly: (K, TA: [in the C_K, البَطْنُ is erroneously put for البَيْطُنُ:] and (some say, TA) a pain of the شَغَافُ of the heart: (K, TA:) accord. to Aq, شَغَافُ signifies a certain disease in the heart, which, if it reaches to the spleen, kills the patient. (TA.)

شَغَافُ: see the next preceding paragraph.

مَشْغُوْفٌ Insane, or mad; (O, K;) like مَشْغُوْفٌ. (O.) And مَشْغُوْفٌ بِمَا ل One to whom property is embellished [or rendered pleasing,] so that he loves it. (Msb.)

شغل

1. شَغَلَهُ (S, O, Msb, K,) aor. ع, (O, K, MS,) inf. n. شَغَلُ (Msb, K) and شَغَلٌ (K,) the latter on the authority of Sb, (TA,) He, or it, (a man, S, or an affair, Msb,) busied him, occupied him, or employed him; (K;) i. q. أَلْهَاهُ [signifying as above; and particularly he, or it, busied him, &c., so as to divert him from (عَنْ) something; or diverted him from a thing by busying him, &c.]: (S and Msb and K in art. لِهَو, and Bq and Jel in xv. 3, &c.): [شَغَلَهُ signifies he, or it, busied him, &c., much; i. e.] with teshdeed it denotes muchness: (Bq in xlvi. 11:) شَغَلَهُ is a good dial. var. of شَغَلَهُ; or is rare; or bad: (K:) accord. to IDrd [and J], (O,) one should not say

أَشْغَلْتَهُ; (S, O;) for it is bad: (S:) accord. to IF, they scarcely ever say أَشْغَلْتُ, [thus in the O, but in the Msb أَشْغَلْتُ] but it is allowable: (O:) none of the leading lexicologists is known to have pronounced it good. (TA.) [Hence the saying, شَغَلْتُ سَعَاتِي جَدَوَايَ (see art. سَعَو and سَعَى), or, as some relate it, شَغَلْتُ شَعَابِي جَدَوَايَ (see art. شَعَب.)] See another ex. voce شَاغَلٌ. One says also شَغَلُ بِهِ (Msb, K,) meaning تَلَبَّى [i. e. He was, or became, busied, &c., by it], (Msb,) and به أَشْغَلُ [meaning the same]; (Az, Msb, K;) and شَغَلْتُ عَنْكَ بِكَذَا [I was, or became, busied, &c., so as to be diverted from thee, by such a thing], (S, O,) and أَشْغَلْتُ [in the same sense]: (S:) and تَشَاغَلُ عَنْهُ (TA,) which likewise signifies تَلَبَّى [meaning as expl. above, or he busied himself, &c., so as to divert himself from him, or it]: (TA in art. لِهَو, and Bq and Jel in lxxx. 10:) some disallow أَشْغَلُ, in the form of an active verb, but say أَشْغَلُ, in the form of a pass. verb; but it is originally quasi-pass. of أَحْرَقْتَهُ, like as are أَحْرَقُ and أَحْتَرَقُ and أَكْبَلْتَهُ and أَكْبَلُهُ; [though why of أَشْغَلْتَهُ rather than of شَغَلْتَهُ, I do not see:] Az mentions the usage of its act. and pass. part. ns.: (Msb:) accord. to AHát and IDrd, one should not say أَشْغَلُ; but IF mentions, as transmitted from the Arabs, أَشْغَلُ, and the pass. part. n. (O.) — One says also, نَحْنُ نَشْغَلُ عَنْكَ الْمَرْعَ + [We occupy the place of pasturage so as to keep it from thee], and الْمَاءَ [the water]; meaning, it is sufficient for us without being more than sufficient. (S in art. شَغَف.) And شَغَلُ عَنْكَ مَا عِنْدَنَا + [What we had was employed so as to be kept from thee]. (JK in that art.)

2: see the preceding paragraph.

4. اشغله: see 1. — مَا أَشْغَلَهُ [meaning How much is he busied! &c.], (Th, S, K,) denoting wonder, (Th, TA,) is anomalous, because one does not [regularly] form a verb of wonder from one in the form of a pass. verb. (Th, S, K.)

6. تشاغل عنه: see 1. [Accord. to Golius, تشاغلوا signifies They occupied one another, on the authority of the KL; in which, however, I find only تَشَاغَلُ expl. as meaning خودرا بجهزی خودرا مشغول کردن i. e. To make oneself busied, &c., with a thing.]

8: see 1, in five places. — One says also, اشغله فيه السم The poison crept into him, or pervaded him; syn. سَرَى: and اشغله فيه الدواء The medicine entered into him, and produced an effect upon him, or showed its effect upon him; syn. نَجَعَ. (TA.)

شَغَلُ an inf. n. of 1. (K, Msb.) See the next paragraph. — And see also شَغَلَةٌ.

شَغَلٌ and شَغَلٌ and شَغَلٌ (S, O, Msb, K) and شَغَلٌ (S, O, K) Business, occupation, or employment; (PS;) contr. of فَرَاغٌ: (K:) [and particularly business, &c., that diverts one from a

thing:] or an occurrence that causes a man to forget, or neglect, or be unmindful: (Er-Rághib, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَشْغَالٌ (S, O, K) and [of mult.] شُغُولٌ: (K:) شُغُلٌ is mentioned by Sb as an instance of an inf. n. having a pl., namely, أَشْغَالٌ; like عَقْلٌ and مَرَضٌ. (TA in art. مَرَض.) [See also أَشْغَوْلَةٌ.]

شَغَلُ: see the next preceding paragraph.

شُغُلٌ Busy, or busied, occupied, or employed: (K:) [and particularly busy, &c., so as to be diverted from a thing:] thought by ISd to be a possessive epithet [meaning ذُو شُغُلٍ], because it has no verb to which it is conformable: (TA:) it is an epithet applied to a man, from الشُّغْلُ [or الشُّغْلُ]: (IAqr, in O:) and مُشْغُوْلٌ signifies the same; (Msb, TA;) and مُشْتَغَلٌ (Az, Msb, K) and مُشْتَغَلٌ (Az, IF, O, Msb, K,) the latter [said to be] extr. [meaning anomalous, for أَشْغَلُ is not mentioned by F]. (K.)

شُغُلٌ: see شُغُلٌ.

شُغَلَةٌ Reaped grain or wheat, collected together, in the place where it is trodden out; syn. بَيْدَرٌ and كُدْسٌ (IAqr, O, K) and عَرْمَةٌ (IAqr, O;) as also شُغَلَةٌ: (IAth, TA:) pl. [or coll. gen. n.] of the former شُغُلٌ (O, K, TA, [in the C_K, erroneously, شُغُلُ,]) like as تَمْرٌ is of تَمْرَةٌ. (O, TA.)

شُغَلَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

شُغَالٌ signifies كَثِيرُ الشُّغْلِ [i. e. Having much business or occupation or employment; or who busies or occupies or employs himself much]. (TA.)

شَاغَلٌ act. part. n. of شَغَلَهُ; [Busying, occupying, or employing; &c.]; (S, Msb;) applied to a man, (S,) or to an affair. (Msb.) [Hence,] one says, شَغَلْتَنِي عَنْكَ الشَّوَاغِلُ [Busying affairs busied me, or have busied me, so as to divert me from thee]: the last word being pl. of شَاغَلٌ. (TA.) شُغْلُ شَاغَلٌ [lit. Busying business, or the like,] has an intensive meaning: (K:) the latter word in this case is a corroborative, as in لَيْلٌ لَيْلٌ. (S.)

أَشْغَلُ مِنْ [More, and most, busy &c.]. أَشْغَلُ مِنَ ذَاتِ النَّحِيْبِيْنَ [More busy than she who was the owner of the two skins of butter] is a prov. [mentioned in the TA]: she was a woman of [the tribe of] Teym-Allah: she used to sell clarified butter, in the Time of Ignorance; and Khowwát Ibn-Jubeyr El-Ansáree came to her, demanding to buy clarified butter of her, and saw no one with her, and he bargained with her: so she untied a skin, and he looked at it: then he said to her, “Hold thou it until I look at another:” and she said, “Untie thou another skin:” and he did so, and looked at it, and said, “I desire other than this; therefore hold thou it:” and she did so: and when her hands were [thus] occupied, he assaulted her, and she was unable to repel the him. (Meyd.)