

أشغولة an instance of the measure أفعولة from أشغل [similar to أعبوة and أعبوة, and to أعبوة, &c.; app. meaning *A thing with which one is busied, &c.*: and also *syn. with شغل*]. (O, K.)

مشغلة *A thing that causes one to be busied, &c.*: (K, TA): pl. مَسَاغِل. (TA.)

فلان فارغ مشغول: see شغل. — [Hence,] فلان فارغ مشغول *Such a one is devoted to that which is unprofitable.* (TA.) — And جارية مشغولة *A young woman having a husband.* (TA.) — And مال مشغول *Property devoted to commerce.* (TA.) — And دار مشغولة *A house in which are inhabitants.* (TA.)

شغل and مشغل: see شغل.

### شغى and شغو

1. شغى, aor. ʔ, inf. n. شغًا, [signifies accord. to some] *He (a man) had a tooth, or teeth, exceeding the other teeth: and [accord. to others, agreeably with what is said to be the right meaning of شغية below,] he had a tooth, or teeth, differing in the manner of growth from the other teeth.* (S.) [And] شغيت السن, aor. ʔ; (Mṣb, K;) and شغت, aor. ʔ; (K;) inf. n. (of the former, Mṣb, TA) شغًا (Mṣb, K, TA) and [of the latter] شغو, (K, TA, [in the CK شغو, but]) like علو; (TA;) [accord. to some] *The tooth exceeded the other teeth: (Mṣb:) and [accord. to others] (Mṣb) the tooth differed from the other teeth (Mṣb, K, TA) in an absolute sense, (TA,) or in respect of its place of growth, (Mṣb,) or in its manner of growth, in length, and shortness, and receding, and projecting: (K, TA:) or, accord. to the A, شغًا signifies the differing in respect of the manner of growth and of collocation: or the upper teeth's not falling upon the lower: (TA:) or, as IF says, the advancing of the upper teeth beyond the lower. (Mṣb.)* The epithet applied to a man is أشغى; and to a woman, شغوا; and the pl. is شغو: (S, Mṣb:) [and] the epithet applied to a tooth is شغوا and شغيا; (K;) or شغية; (S, Mṣb;) which last is said by Az to have two meanings; one whereof is *exceeding [the other teeth]; and the other, being longer and larger, and differing in respect of the place [or more probably the manner] of its growth from those next to it: (Mṣb:) or, accord. to a marginal note in the S, in the handwriting of Aboo-Zekereyya, this signifies differing in the manner of its growth from the manner of growth of the others, whether exceeding or not exceeding: or, accord. to a marginal note in the copy of Aboo-Sahl El-Harawee, crooked; not exceeding. (TA.)*

2. شغية signifies *The dribbling of the urine, (Lth, K, TA,) little by little. (Lth, TA.)* One says of a man, شغى, (TK,) and أشغى ببوله, (IAth, TA,) *He dribbled his urine, (IAth, TA, TK,) little by little. (IAth, TA.)*

4. أشغوا به † *They disagreed with, differed from, or opposed, the people, in respect of his*

*affair, or case: (K:) as though taken from شغًا الأسان. (TA.) — See also 2.*

شغًا inf. n. of شغى said of a man, (S,) or of شغيت said of a tooth. (Mṣb, K.) — Also a subst. signifying *A dribbling of the urine; and so شغية. (K.)*

أشغوا: see شغوا, voce أشغى.

شغيا: see شغًا.

شغية: see 1, last sentence.

أشغى; fem. شغوا and شغيا; and pl. شغو: see 1, last sentence. — شغوا also signifies *An eagle; (S, Mṣb, K;) because its upper mandible exceeds the lower: (S, Mṣb:) and so أمر شغوة. (T in art. امر.)*

مُشغ One who separates himself from every yohe-fellow, or familiar: — and one whose age (سنة) is deficient: — in both of these senses expl. as an epithet applied by Ru-beh to a رباعى [or boy four spans in height]. (TA.)

### شف

1. شفت, aor. ʔ, inf. n. شفوف (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K) and شيف (S, O, K) and شفف, (CK, [but not in my MS. copy of the K nor in the TA,]) *It (a garment, or piece of cloth,) was thin, fine, or delicate, (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) so that what was behind it was visible, (S, IB, Mgh, [for حلفه in some copies of the S, and خلفه in others, I read حلفه, which is the right reading accord. to IB and the TA, agreeably with the reading in the Mgh, which is مَا وَرَاءَهُ,]) or so as to tell what was beneath it: (O, K:) [and it, (a gem, or the like,) was translucent: or was transparent. (See شفاف.)]* One says, شف عليه ثوبه *His garment was thin, &c., upon him. (S.)* — And شفت جسمه, aor. ʔ, inf. n. شفوف, *His body became lean, or emaciated. (S, O, K.)* — شفت, aor. ʔ, inf. n. شفت, *It (a thing, O, Mṣb) exceeded; or was, or became, redundant. (S, O, Mṣb, K.)* Hence, in a trad., شفت نحوًا من دانت *It exceeded by about a دانت. (Sh, O.)* And one says, شفت عليه, aor. ʔ, [so in the L and TA, contr. to rule, probably a mistranscription for شفت,] inf. n. شفوف; and شفف, and استشف; [app. meaning, as seems to be indicated by the context, *It exceeded it:*] and شفتت فى السلعة [app. a mistranscription for شفتت] *I gained in, or upon, the article of merchandise: (TA: [and so, app., شفتت: see شقى:] and فى تجارته [He obtained what is termed شفت in his traffic; i. e.] he made gain, or profit, in his traffic; syn. ربح. (S and K in art. ربح.) — And sometimes (Mṣb) it signifies also the contr.; i. e. *It fell short; or was, or became, deficient. (Mṣb, K.)* One says, (O, Mṣb,) of a dirhem, (O,) هذا يشف قليلاً *This falls short, or is deficient, a little.**

(O, Mṣb.) And شفت عنه الثوب, aor. ʔ, *The garment was too short for him. (TA.)* — Also شفت, (O, K,) aor. ʔ, (O,) *It (a thing, O) was, or became, in a state of motion, commotion, or agitation. (O, K.)* — And شفت لك الشىء i. q. شفتت and ثبتت [app. meaning *The thing belonged, or pertained, to thee permanently, or constantly; or may the thing belong, &c.*]. (TA.) — شفته, (S, M, O, K,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. شفت (S, M, TA) and شفوف, (M, TA,) *It (anxiety) rendered him lean, or emaciated; (S, O, K;) as also شفتت; (S;) both are also expl. as meaning *it rendered him lean, or lank in the belly, so that he became slender: (TA:) or, accord. to the M, it (grief, and love,) pained his heart: or rendered him lean, or emaciated: or deprived him of his reason: and it is said of grief as meaning *it manifested what he felt of impatience. (TA.)* And شفت النفوس, as used in a verse of Towbeh Ibn-El-Homeiyir, *It hurt and melted the souls. (Ham p. 594.)* — See also 8, in two places.**

2: see the preceding paragraph, in two places.

4. أشفتهم *I preferred them, or judged them to excel. (K.)* You say, أشفت بعض وادى على بعض *I preferred some of my children above some. (S. [And the like is said in the Mgh.])* And أشفت هذا على هذا *I preferred this above this. (Mṣb.)* — And اشق فلان الدرهم *Such a one made the dirhem to exceed: or, made it to full short. (TA.)* — أشفت عليه [if not a mistranscription for أشفت, which I rather think it to be,] *He excelled him, or surpassed him. (TA.)* — أشفت الفم *The mouth had in it a fetid odour. (Ibn-Buzurj, TA.)*

6. تشافتته *I took away his or its, شفت, i. e. excess, or redundancy. (O, K.)* — See also the next paragraph, in three places.

8. كلة (K) اشتق ما فى الإناء (S, O, K) *He drank what was in the vessel, all of it, (S, O, K,) even the شغافة [or last drop or remains], (O,) not leaving any of it remaining; (S;) [and so استشف;] as also تشاف: (S, O, K:) and استشف الماء *He drank the water to the uttermost, not leaving any of it remaining; as also شفته, aor. ʔ, inf. n. شفت: and شفتت الماء *I drank much of the water without having my thirst satisfied. (TA.)* [Hence,] in the trad. of Umm-Zara, وإن شرب أشفت [And if he drank, he drank up all that was in the vessel]. (S, O.) And it is said in a prov., شفى عن الرى عن الشاف (S, O, TA) i. e. *The satisfying of thirst is not from the drinking up all that is in the vessel; for it is sometimes effected by less than this: (O, TA:) it is applied in forbidding one's going to the utmost in an affair, and persevering therein. (S, O, TA.)* Accord. to IAqr, one says also تشافتت الماء *I exhausted the water; which, ISd says, is originally شافتت. (TA.)* — 'Abd-Allah Ibn-Sebreh El-Harashie uses the first of these verbs metaphorically in relation to death; saying,**