

it is not said except in the case of being in a state of ease and plenty. (TA.)

4. *أَشْبَلَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ بَعْدَ بَعْلِهَا* † *The woman bore with her children, [tending them patiently, after the loss of her husband,] without marrying:* (S, O:) [and] *أَشْبَلَتْ عَلَى وَدَعِهَا* † *She (a woman) applied herself constantly to the care of her children, after [the loss of] her husband, (K, TA,) and bore with them, (TA,) not marrying:* (K, TA:) and the epithet applied to her is *مُشْبِلٌ* [without ة]. (TA.) One says, *هِيَ فِي إِشْبَالِهَا* † *[She is, in her constant application of herself to the care of her children, &c., like the lioness over her whelps].* (TA.) — And *أَشْبَلَ عَلَيْهِ* † *He inclined to him; affected him; or was, or became, favourably inclined towards him:* (S, O, K, TA:) and *he aided, helped, or assisted, him.* (K, TA.)

[7. *انشبل* is expl. by Golius as signifying “*Leviter e loco exivit, effluxit;*” as on the authority of the KL; but I do not find it in my copy of that work; and think that it is some other word to which this meaning is there assigned.]

شِبْلٌ The *whelp, or young one, of the lion:* (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb:) or the *young one of the lion when it has attained to the seeking, or taking, of prey:* (K, TA:) [and Freytag says, on the authority of Meyd, of any wild beast:] pl. *أَشْبَالٌ* (S, O, Mṣb, K) and *أَشْبَلٌ* (S, O, K) [both properly pls. of pauc.] and [pl. of mult.] *شِبُولٌ* and *شِبَالٌ*. (K.)

شَابِلٌ A lion whose canine teeth have become such as lock together, dissimilar; expl. by the words *الَّذِي أَشْبَكَتْ أَنْيَابُهُ*. (K. [Perhaps, in this sense, a mistranscription for *شَابِكٌ*, q. v.]) — And (K) † A boy, or young man, full [or plump] in body, by reason of ease and plenty and of youthfulness: (IAḡr, O, K:*) and so *شَابِنٌ*, and *حَضْرٌ*. (IAḡr, O.) — *شَابِلَةٌ*, expl. by Golius as signifying “*Diminuta lacte camela, pulli septimestris mater,*” as on the authority of the KL, is a mistake for *شَائِلَةٌ*.]

[*أَشْبَلٌ*, expl. by Golius as signifying “*Magno veretri præputio camelus,*” as on the authority of the KL, is a mistake for *أَشْبَلٌ*.]

مُشْبِلٌ A lioness whose whelps, or young ones, accompany her, (S, O, Mṣb,) going with her. (S, O.) And A she-camel whose young one has become strong, and goes with her. (AZ, S, O.) — See also 4.

مُشْبُولٌ A place in which are lions' whelps or young ones. (Ḥam p. 416.)

شبر

1. *شَبِرٌ*, (S, K,) aor. *شَبَرَ*, (K,) inf. n. *شَبِيرٌ*, (TA,) *It was, or became, cold;* (S, K;) said of water. (S.) — *شَبِرَ الْجَدَى*, (K,) aor. *شَبَرَ*, inf. n. *شَبِيرٌ*, (TK,) *He put the شَبَامَ [q. v.] in the mouth of the kid;* as also *شَبِيرَةٌ*, (K,) inf. n. *تَشْبِيرٌ*. (TA.)

2: see what next precedes.

شَبِيرٌ Cold, or coldness; (S, Mṣb, K;) accord. to the M, of water: (TA:) but one says *غَدَاةٌ شَبِيرٌ* [A morning having coldness]: (S:) and *يَوْمٌ ذُو شَبِيرٍ* A day having coldness. (Mṣb.) — Jureybeh Ibn-El-Ashyam El-Fak'asee says,

* *وَقَدْ شَبِرُوا الْعَيْرَ أَفْرَانًا*
* *فَقَدَّ وَجَدُوا مِيرَهَا ذَا شَبِيرٍ*

[And they likened our horses to the camels carrying provision of corn; but they found their provision to be something having coldness]; meaning, accord. to Aboo-Riyāsh, that they found death; for death is cold; and poison also is cold: but there is another reading, accord. to which the last word is *بَشِيرٌ*, meaning “heaviness,” such as results from food. (Ḥam p. 363.) See also the next paragraph.

شَبِيرٌ Cold, as an epithet, (S, Mṣb, TA,) applied to water, (S, TA,) and to rain; and one says *غَدَاةٌ شَبِيرَةٌ*, meaning *A cold morning.* (TA.) [And] *Feeling cold:* (K:) or *feeling cold together with hunger.* (AA, S, K.) — Also *A weapon, or weapons;* as being cold: and such has been said to be the meaning [of *ذَا شَبِيرٍ*] in the verse cited above. (TA.) — And *Death;* because of its coldness: — and *Poison;* for the same reason. (K. [But see the verse cited above, and the explanation of it.]) — And *بَقْرَةٌ شَبِيرَةٌ* A fat ox or cow, or beast of the bovine kind: (K, TA:) but the epithet commonly known is *سَبِيرَةٌ*, [meaning “having a large hump,”] with س and ن. (TA.)

شَبِيرٌ: see *شَبَامٌ*.

شَبَامٌ A certain plant, (AHn, K,) resembling in colour the *حَنَاءَ* [q. v.]. (AHn, TA.)

شَبَامٌ A piece of wood which is put crosswise in the mouth of a kid, (S, K, TA,) or, as in the M, in the two sides of the mouth of a kid or lamb, and tied behind its head, (TA,) in order that it may not suck its mother; (S, K;) as also *شَبِيرٌ*: (K:) and so *حَشَاكٌ*. (IDrd and S in art. *حَشَكَ*.) — Also, (K,) or the dual, *شَبَامَانٌ*, (S, TA,) *Two threads, or strings, attached to the [hind of face-veil called] بَرْفَعٌ, by which the woman [draws and] binds [the two upper corners of] it to the back of her head:* (S, K:) [also called *ثِيَابٌ*:] pl. *شَبِيرٌ*. (O in art. *سَبِكَ*.)

مُشْبِرٌ: see the following paragraph. Applied to a lion, it means *Having his mouth tied, or bound;* from *شَبَامٌ* in the former of the senses expl. above: (Meyd, TA:) thus in the following prov.:

* *تَفَرَّقَ مِنْ صَوْتِ الْغُرَا*
* *بِ وَتَفَرَّسَ الْأَسَدَ الْمُشْبِرَ*

[She is frightened at the cry of the crow, or raven, and breaks the neck of the lion whose mouth is tied]: (Meyd, K, TA:) or, accord. to another relation, *المُشْبِرُ*, [meaning “the grim-faced,”] from *شَتَامَةُ الْوَجْهِ*: (Meyd:) a saying

originating from the fact of a woman's breaking the neck of a lion, and then hearing the cry of a crow, or raven, and being frightened: applied to him who advances boldly to undertake that which is of high account, [or attended with peril,] and fears that which is contemptible. (Meyd, K.)

مُشْبِرٌ [and *مُشْبَرٌ*] A kid, or lamb, having the piece of wood called *شَبَامٌ* put into its mouth and tied behind its head, in order that it may not suck its mother. (TA.)

شبه

2. *تَشَبَّهَ بِهِ*, (MA, K,) inf. n. *تَشْبِيهٌ*, (S, K, KL,) *He made it to be like it, or to resemble it; he assimilated it to it;* (MA, KL;) i. q. *مَثَلَهُ* [meaning thus: and also meaning *he likened it to it, or compared it with it;* agreeably with the explanation here next following]: (S,* K:) *شَبَّهْتُ الشَّيْءَ بِالشَّيْءِ* I put the thing in the place, or predicament, of the [other] thing, by reason of an attribute connecting them [or common to them]; which attribute may be real and ideal; real as when one says, “this dirhem is like this dirhem,” and “this blackness is like this blackness;” and ideal as when one says, “Zeyd is like the lion” or “like the ass” i. e. in his strength or his stupidity, and “Zeyd is like Amr” i. e. in his power and his generosity and similar qualities; and sometimes it is tropical, as when one says, “the absent is like the non-existent,” and “the garment is like the dirhem” i. e. the value of the garment is equivalent to the dirhem. (Mṣb.) *شَبَّهَ*, [app. for *شَبَّهَ شَيْئًا بِشَيْءٍ*], accord. to IAḡr, means *He made a thing equal to a thing, or like a thing.* (TA.) — [Hence,] *شَبَّهَهُ عَلَيْهِ*, inf. n. as above, *He rendered it confused to him [by making it to appear like some other thing];* (JK,* TA;) *he rendered it ambiguous, dubious, or obscure, to him.* (MA.) See also 8, [with which it is, in its pass. form, and in its act. form likewise, nearly or exactly syn. in one of the senses,] in two places. — [And *شَبَّهْتُهُ إِلَيْهِ النَّفْسُ*, or *الْحَالُ*, *The mind, or the case, imaged it to him; like خَبَّلْتُهُ*: see art. *خَبَلَ*.] See also 5, [with which, in its pass. form, this verb is nearly or exactly syn. in one sense.] — [*تَشْبِيهٌ* used as a simple subst. means *A comparison, simile, similitude, or parable:* and has for its pl. *تَشْبِيهَاتٌ*. Hence, *عَلَى التَّشْبِيهِ* *By way of comparison.*]

3: see the next paragraph, in four places.

4. *أَشْبَهَهُ*, [inf. n. *إِشْبَاهٌ*]; and *شَابَهُ*, [inf. n. *مُشَابَهَةٌ*]; (S, K;) *He was, or became, like him; he resembled him;* syn. *مَاتَلَهُ*. (K.) One says *أَشْبَهَ الْوَلَدُ أَبَاهُ*, and *شَابَهُ*, *The child [resembled his father, or] shared with his father in some one of his qualities, or attributes.* (Mṣb.) And *مَنْ يُشَابِهِ*, (Meyd, TA,) or *مَنْ يُشَابَهُ*, as some relate it, (TA,) [Whoso resembles his father, he has not done that which is wrong:] a prov., meaning, he has not put the likeness in the wrong place; for there is not any one more fit, or proper, for him to resemble than he: or it may mean that the father has not done