

inf. n. شَقَّ (S, M, Mḡb,) *He cut it [or divided it] lengthwise*; (TA in art. قَد) [i. e.] *he clave it, split it, rived or rifted it, or slit it; so as to separate it; [i. e. he clave, split, rived or rifted, slit, rent, ripped, tore, broke, or burst, it asunder;] or without separating it; [i. e. he cracked, chapped, incised or incised, gashed, slashed, furrowed, or trenched, it; or clave, split, &c., or cut, it open;] syn. صَدَعَهُ (K); or [more explicitly] الشَّقِّ signifies الصَّدْعُ البَائِنُ [the cleaving &c. that separates]; or غَيْرُ البَائِنِ [that which does not separate]; or الصَّدْعُ [the cleaving, &c.] in a general sense: (M:) and in like manner, [but with an intensive signification, or implying frequency or repetition of the action, or its application to several objects, generally meaning *he clave it, &c., much, or in pieces, or in several places,*] شَقَّقَهُ: (M, K:) you say, شَقَّقَ الحَطَبَ (S, K) وَغَيْرَهُ (S) i. e. شَقَّ [but properly meaning *He clave in pieces the firewood &c.*]. (K. [In the CK, شَقَّ الحَطَبَ is erroneously put for شَقَّقَ الحَطَبَ.]) — شَقَّ رَأْسَهُ generally means *He clave his head, or his pericranium*: and sometimes, as in an instance in the K voce شَقَّأ, *he divided the hair of his head.* — شَقَّ العَصَا [lit. *He split the staff*] means *he separated himself from the community*; (S, K, TA;) and particularly, that of the Muslims: because the staff is not thus called but when it is whole, not when it is split: accord. to Lth, يَشُقُّ عَصَا المُسْلِمِينَ and يَشُقُّونَ signify alike: but they differ in meaning, as will be shown hereafter. (TA.) شَقَّ عَصَا المُسْلِمِينَ (K, TA,) said of a خَارِجِي [i. e. heretic or schismatic], also means *He effected disunion and dissension in the body of the Muslims.* (TA.) And one says also, شَقَّ عَصَا الطَّاعَةِ † [He broke the compact of allegiance, or obedience; became a rebel]. (M.) — لَا وَالَّذِي شَقَّ الرِّجَالَ لِلْخَيْلِ وَالْجِبَالَ لِلسَّيْلِ [app. meaning † *No, by Him who clave men for the riding upon horses, and the mountains for the flowing of the torrent,*] is a saying mentioned by IAar, but not expl. by him. (M. [It is there added, وَعِنْدِي أَنَّهُ جَعَلَ الرِّجَالَ وَالْجِبَالَ جُمْلَةً — وَأَحَدَةٌ تَرَحَّرَقَتْهَا فَجَعَلَ الرِّجَالَ لِبَيْدِهِ وَالْجِبَالَ لِهَذَا: an expression of opinion which is, to me, by no means clear, though reconcilable with my rendering.]) — الأَبْلَمَةُ and المَالُ بَيْنَنَا شَقَّ الأَبْلَمَةَ [The property is divided between us as in the dividing of the ablama; or the cattle are divided &c.;] means we are equal in respect of the property, or cattle: for the اِبْلَمَةُ means the [kind of leaf called] حُوصَةٌ, which, when it is split lengthwise, splits in halves: (M:) or, accord. to Aboo-Ziyád, the اِبْلَمَةُ is a herb, or leguminous plant, (بَقْلَةٌ,) to which there come forth pods, like [those of] the bean; and when you split them lengthwise, they split in halves, equally, from the first part to the last thereof: شَقَّ is in the accus. case as an inf. n., مَشْفُوقٌ being understood. (Har p. 639.) [See also شَقَّ. — شَقَّ (S, M, K,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. شَقَّقَ (M,) said of the canine tooth of a camel, † *It [clave the gum and] came forth*: (S, M, K,*

TA:) [said to be] a dial. var. of شَقَّأ: (S:) and said of the canine tooth of a child, (M, TA,) in like manner, (TA,) meaning *it made its first appearance*: (M:) and said also of a plant, [as meaning *it came forth*] on the ground's first cleaving open from it. (M, TA.) — Also, aor. ʔ, inf. n. شَقَّ, said of the dawn, † *It rose*; as though it clave the place of its rising and came forth therefrom. (TA.) — Also, aor. ʔ, (TA,) inf. n. شَقَّ, said of lightning, † *It [clave the clouds, and] extended high, into the midst of the sky, without going to the right and left*: (K, TA:) so says A'Obeyd: (TA: [see شَقَّقَ]) and † انشَقَّ and † تشَقَّقَ, said of lightning, signify انشَقَّ [probably meaning the same; (see عَقَبَةٌ); or, as expl. in the S and also in the O, in art. عَقَّ, *it was, or became, in a state of commotion, (تَضَرَّبَ,) in the clouds*]: (M, TA:) or † تشَقَّقَ said of lightning means *it spread wide and long.* (JK.) — شَقَّ السَّبِيلَ (K in art. عَبَرَ) † *He passed along the way*; as though he cut it, or furrowed it. (TK in that art.) And † شَقَّ النَهْرَ † *He crossed the river by swimming.* (TA in art. قَطَعَ.) — شَقَّ المَاءَ † *He opened a way, passage, vent, or channel, for the water to flow forth*; syn. بَجَسَهُ. (A and K in art. بَجَسَ.) — شَقَّ أَمْرَهُ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. شَقَّ, † *He, or it, discomposed, deranged, or disordered, so that it became incongruous, or inconsistent, his affair, or state of affairs.* (M, TA.) [A phrase similar to شَقَّ العَصَا, mentioned above. And so, app., what next follows.] — شَقَّ الكَلَامَ, i. q. قَدَّهُ [also expl. as syn. with قَطَعَهُ, which generally means † *He cut short, or broke off, the speech; or ceased from speaking*; but sometimes, and perhaps in this case, *he articulated speech, or the speech*: compare a signification of 2.]. (M and L in art. قَد.) — See also 8. — شَقَّ بَصْرَ المَيِّتِ i. q. شَخَّصَ [i. e. † *The eye, or eyes, of the dying man became fixedly open; or his eyelids became raised upwards, and he looked intently, and became disquieted, or disturbed*]: (M, TA:) and (TA) *the dying man looked at a thing, his sight not recoiling to him*: (S, K, TA:) said of him to whom death is present: (S, TA:) or [simply] *the eyes of the dying man became open*: (TA:) one should not say شَقَّ المَيِّتَ بَصْرَهُ: (S, M, K:) and شَقَّ, with damm to the ش, is not approved. (IAth, TA.) — شَقَّ عَلَيْهِ (M, K, in the S عَلَى, and in the Mḡb عَلَيْنَا,) aor. ʔ, (S, M, Mḡb,) inf. n. شَقَّ (S, M, K) and مَشَقَّقَهُ (S, K,) [or the latter is a simple subst., as seems to be indicated in the M and Mḡb,] † *It [a thing, S, or an affair, or event, M, Mḡb, K] affected him severely; had a severe effect upon him; distressed, afflicted, troubled, molested, inconvenienced, fatigued, or wearied, him*: (M:) *it was difficult, hard, distressing, grievous, or severe, to him*; (K, TA;) and *onerous, burdensome, oppressive, or troublesome, to him.* (TA.) And شَقَّ عَلَيْهِ, [inf. n., app., شَقَّ only,] † *He caused him to fall into a difficult, hard, distressing, grievous, or severe, case*: (K, TA:) *imposed upon him that which was onerous, burdensome, oppressive, or troublesome.* (TA.) And شَقَّتِ السَّفْرَةَ

† *The journey was [difficult, hard, or] far-extending.* (Mḡb.) = شَقَّ, said of the solid hoof, and of the pastern of a horse or the like, *It was, or became, affected with the disease termed شَقَّاق, occasioning cracks.* (M, TA.)

2: see 1, first sentence. — شَقَّ الكَلَامَ (S, K, TA,) inf. n. تَشَقَّقَ, (TA,) † *He uttered, or pronounced, speech, or the speech, in the best manner*: (S, K, TA:) and *he sought with repeated efforts, in speaking, to utter, or pronounce, the speech in the best manner.* (TA.)

3. شَقَّ (M, Mgh, Mḡb,) inf. n. مُشَاقَّةٌ (S, M, Mgh, Mḡb, K) and شَقَّاقٌ (S, M, Mḡb, K,) the latter inf. n. occurring in the Kur ii. 131 and iv. 39 [&c.], (TA,) † *He acted with him contrariously, or adversely, (S,\* M, Mgh, Mḡb, K,) and inimically*; (K;) properly, *each of them doing to the other that which was distressing, grievous, or troublesome, so that each of them was in a شَقَّ [or side] other than that of his fellow*; (Mḡb;) or *as though he became in a شَقَّ, i. e. side, in respect of him*: (Mgh:) accord. to Er-Rághib, the inf. n. signifies the being in a شَقَّ [or side] other than that of one's fellow: or it is from العَصَا بَيْنَكَ شَقَّ وَبَيْنَ صَاحِبِكَ [meaning “the effecting disunion and dissension between thee and thy fellow”], so that it is tropical: (TA:) or the primary meaning of الشَقَّاقُ is the being [mutually] remote. (Ham p. 326.) See also 1, in the first quarter of the paragraph.

4. اشَقَّ النَّخْلَ *The palm-trees put forth their شَوَاقِ*, pl. of شَاقَّةٌ [q. v.]: mentioned by Th, on the authority of some one or more of the Benoo-Suwááh. (M.)

5. شَقَّ quasi-pass. of 2: (S, M, K:) said of firewood (S, K) &c. (S) [as meaning *It became cloven in pieces*]. See 7, in two places. — Said of lightning: see 1, in two places, in the latter half of the paragraph. — Said of a horse, † *He was, or became, lean, or light of flesh; slender and lean; or lean, and lank in the belly.* (A'Obeyd, TA.)

6. تَشَاقَّأ, said of two adversaries, or litigants, as also † اشْتَقَّأ, *They wrangled, quarrelled, or contended, each with the other, (M, TA,) and took to the right and left in contention*; (TA;) فِي الشَّيْءِ [in respect of the thing]. (M.)

7. انشَقَّ quasi-pass. of شَقَّ as expl. in the first sentence of this art.: [i. e. it signifies *It became divided lengthwise, cloven, split, riven or rifted, slit, rent, ripped, torn, broken, or burst, asunder; or it became cracked, chapped, incised or incised, gashed, slashed, furrowed, or trenched; or cloven, or split, &c., or cut, open*: or it *clave, split, &c.*]: (S, M:) and in like manner, † تشَقَّقَ is quasi-pass. of شَقَّقَهُ: [i. e. it signifies *it became cloven or split &c., or it clave or split &c., much, or in pieces, or in several or many places*]: (M:) or the former signifies [sometimes] *it opened so as to have in it an interstice.* (Mḡb.) وَأَنْشَقَّ القَمَرُ in the Kur liv. 1, means *And the moon hath been cloven* (Bd, Jel) *in twain, (Jel,) as a sign to the*