goodly, or beautiful, in face, light in spirit; ( $\mathrm{O},{ }^{*}$ TA;) on the authority of AA. (TA.) $=$ Also Certain trees; or a kind of tree. (TA.)
 applied to a she-camel, meaning Tall: ( $\mathrm{S},{ }^{*} \mathrm{O}$ :) or large in body : (TA:) pl. (S, 0 . [In the TA, ${ }^{\circ}$ تُغْتْ scribed in the $S$ شُعْشَعَانًان: but it is not so in either of my copies.])
 Long and thin; applied to a camel's lip. (TA.)
 (0َ), Mixed with water: (O,* EM p. 183:) accord. to some, [much diluted; i. e.] mixed so as to be thin. (TA.)

## شعب

1. شَعْبَ, (S., Mṣb,) aor. = , (Mṣb,) inf. n. شُعْبٌ, (A, Msb, K,) $\boldsymbol{H e}$ collected; brought, gathered, or drew, together; or united; (S, A, Msb, K;) a thing, (S., ) any thing or things, and a people or party : (Msb:) and he separated; put apart, or asunder; divided; disunited; or dispersed or scattered; (S, A, Mşb, K ; ) a thing, (S.) any thing or things, and a people or party : (Msb:) thus having two contr. significations: (S: ) so expressly state A'Obeyd and Aboo-Ziyád: (TA:) but accord. to IDrd, it has not two contr, significations [in one and the same dial.]: he says that the two meanings are peculiar to the dials. of two peoples, (Msb, TA,*) each meaning belonging to the dial. of one people exclusively. (TA.) [Hence, as it seems to be indicated in the $\mathbf{S}$ and A, or from شَعْ meaning "a tribe," as it seems to be indicated in the Ham p. 538 ,] one says, (S,) or (A, Ham,) $\ddagger$ [Their union became dissolved, or broken up; or their tribe became separated;] meaning they became separated after being congregated: (S,
 separation became closed $u p$, or their tribe drew together;] meaning they drew together after being
 separated them: (S::) and شُعْتَهُ شُعُوبُ [Death separated him from his companions]; (TA;) said of a man when he has died, ( O in art. عبل:
 transcription].) And it is said in a trad.,
 judicial decision] with which thou hast divided the people? (S. [In the TA, on the authority of IAth, التتى شَغْبتٍ فِى النّاسِ, which means, "which has excited evil among the people."])
 $u p$, discomposed, deranged, or disorganized, [or rendered unsound, impaired, or marred, (agreeably with another explanation of the verb in what follows,)] his state of affairs: (As, A'Obeyd, TA:) whence the saying of 'Alee Ibn-El-'Adheer El-Ghanawse,

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$+[$ And when thou seest the man break up his state of affairs as with the breaking up of the staff, and persevere in disobedience, or rebellion]. ( $A^{\prime}$ Obeyd, TA.) - Also, aor. as above, ( $\mathrm{M} \stackrel{1}{\mathrm{~b}, \text {, })}$ and so the inf. n., (S, A, Mṣb, K.,) He repaired a cracked thing [such as a wooden bowl or some other vessel, by closing up its crack or cracks, or by piecing it : see 2, which has a similar signification, but implying muchness]: (S, Meb:) and [in a general sense,] he repaired, mended, a mended, adjusted, or put into a right, or proper, state: ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$ :) and it signifies the contr. also [of the former meaning and] of this, in the same, or in another, dial. : (TA:) [i. e.] he cracked a thing [such as a wooden bowl \&c.]: ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{M}$ Mb:) and he corrupted, rendered unsound, impaired, or
 occurring in a trad. of 'Omar, means $A$ little repairing, of, or amid, much impairing. (TA.) - [ $H_{s}$ gave a portion of property; as though he broke it off.] One says, إمْعَبْ لِى شُعْبَة مِنَ الَّالِّا Give thou to me a portion of the property. (TA.) - He (the commander, or prince, S ) sent a messenger ( $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{K}$ ) إلى مَوْضع كَذَا [to such a place]. (S.). - He turned, or sent, him, or it, away, or back: (K, TA:) aor. and inf. n. as above. (TA.) And شَعْبَ اللِّجَامُالغَرْس The bridle turned away or back, or withheld, or restrained, the horse from the direction tonards which he was going. (K.) 一He, or it, diverted a man by occupying him, busying him, or engaging his attention. (K, TA.) One says, Lio شَعْبَتَ : What diverted thee, or what has diverted thee, \&c., from me?]. (TA.) $=\mathrm{It}$ is also intrans,: see 4. - [Thus it signifies He quitted his companions, desiring others.] One says, شَعَبَ إِلَيْرْ (K, TA) (TA) He yearned tonards them [with such a number of men], and quitted his companions. (K, TA.) And $H e$, or it, appeared [distinct from others]:
 [said to be] named. (TA.) =Also, (K, TA,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) said of a camel, He cropped (المتَّه́n) the upper, or uppermost, parts of trees [or shrubs]. (К, TA.) $=$ =
 goat, Ṣ, TA, and a gazelle, TA) was mide, (K,) or very nide, (S.) betreen the horns, (S. ( , K,) and between the shoulders. (K, TA.) [See also , شَعْبُ, below.]
2. شعّب [app. signifies He collected several things; or he collected much: and] he separated several things; or he separated much. (0.) Also He repaired a cracked wooden bowl [or some other vessel] in several places [by closing up its cracks, or by piecing it]: (S, $\mathbf{0}$ :) [and app., in a general sense, he repaired, mended, amended, adjusted, or put into a right, or proper, state, several things ; or he repaired, \&cc., much : and it seems to signify also the contr. of these two meanings: i. e. he cracked several things; or he cracked in several places: and he corrupted,
rendered unsound, impaired, or marred, several things; or he corrupted, \&c., much.] $=\mathrm{It}$ is also intrans. : see 4. -Thus, said of seed-produce, It branched forth, or forked, after being in leaf, or
 one says, إنّى أَرْى الشُّرَّ شَعَّبَ the evil to have grown like seed-produce when it branches forth]; like as one says, نَبَّبَبَ (TA in art. نب.)
3. ششاعبة He became distant, or remote, from him ; (K, TA;) namely, his companion. (TA.)
 And شَاعَبْتْ نَنْسْهُ (K, TA) His soul [departed, or] quitted life; (TA;) meaning he died; (K,
 [See also what next follows.]
4. اشعب He died: (S,K : [see also 3 :]) or (so in the $\mathbf{S}$ and TA, but in the $\mathbf{K}$ "and") he separated himself from another or others, never to
 to different copies of the $\mathbf{K}$, the latter as in the $\mathbf{L}$. (TA.) A poet says, (Ṣ,) namely, En-Nábighah El-Jaạdee, (IB, TA,)

- وُكَانُوا آنَاسَا مِنْ شُعُوبِ فَأَعْبُوا
(Ṣ, IB, TA,) or وَكَانُوا شُعُوبًا مِنْ أُنَاسِ to different readings: [app. meaning, And they were men of divided races or tribcs, or were divided races or tribes of men; so they perished; or separated, never to return :] IB says, after mentioning the former reading, i. e. they were of men who should perish; so they perished: having previously mentioned the latter reading, and شعوب added, i. e. they were of those whom should overtake. (TA. [IB's explanations seem at first sight to indicate that he read شَعُوبَ and شَعُوبًا ; neither of which is admissible: each of his explanations app. relates to both readings ; as though he understood the poet to mean, they were men separated from different tribes, to be overtaken by others; so they perished.])

5. انشعب " and quasi-pass. verbs, the former of شَعَّبَ : شَعَبْ and the latter o (TA:) [the former, therefore, is most correctly to be regarded and used as intensive in its significations, or as relating to several things or persons: but it is said that] both signify alike: [app. It became collected; it became brought, gathered, or drawn, together ; or it became united: and also] it became separated, put apart or asunder, divided, disunited, or dispersed or scattered: ( $\mathbf{( , ,}, \mathbf{K}:$ ) and it, or he, became distant, or remote. (K.) One says, تَشَعْبُوا فِى طَلَبِ المِيًاه [They became separated, \&c., or they separated themselves, \&cc., in search of the waters], and فِى الغَارًات, [in predatory excursions]. (TA.) And انشعب غ غنّى فُلَّنُ Such a one became distant, or remote, from $m e$; or mithdren to a distance, or far away, from
 The road separated. (Ṣ, A, Mẹb.) And انشعب The river separated [or branched forth] into other rivers. (TA.) And $\geqslant$
 The branches of the tree separated, divided,
