

بِقَنْدَحْرَةٍ (TA.) † They went away in a state of dispersion, like flies: (K:) شعائر thus used being pl. of شَعْرُورٌ; (TA;) or having no sing. (Fr, Akh, S, TA.) And أَصْبَحَتْ شَعَائِرُ بَقْرَدَحْمَةٍ, and بَقْرَدَحْمَةٌ, and بَقْدَحْرَةٌ and بَقْدَحْرَةٌ, and بَقْدَحْرَةٌ, † They became beyond reach, or power. (Lh, TA.) — And the same pl. شَعَائِرُ, having no sing., also signifies † A certain game (S, K, TA) of children. (TA.) You say, لَعَبْنَا الشَّعَائِرَ [We played at the game of الشعائر]: and هَذَا لَعَبُ الشَّعَائِرِ [This is the game of الشعائر]. (S.) — And † A sort of women's ornaments, like barley [-corns], made of gold and of silver, and worn upon the neck. (TA.) — And شَعْرُورَةٌ [n. un. of شَعْرُورٌ] signifies A small قَبْذَة [or cucumber]: pl. شَعَائِرُ [as above]. (S, K.)

أَرْبَابُ شَعْرَانِيَّةٍ = أَشْعَرُ: see شَعْرَانِيَّةٌ. A hare that feeds upon the شَعْرَانُ [q. v.], and that [makes its form therein, i. e.] lies therein, cleaving to the ground. (AHn, TA.)

شَعَارٌ † Trees; (ISk, Er-Riyáshee, S, A, K;) as also شَعَارٌ: (As, Ish, K:) or tangled, or luxuriant, or abundant and dense, trees; (T, K;) as also شَعَارٌ: (Sh, T, K:) or (TA, but in the K “and”) trees in land that is soft (K, TA) and depressed, between eminences, (TA,) where people alight, (K, TA,) such as is termed دَهْنَةٌ, and the like, (TA,) warming themselves thereby in winter, and shading themselves thereby in summer, as also شَعْرٌ: (K, TA:) or this last signifies any place in which are a خَمْرٌ [or covert of trees, &c.,] and [other] trees; and its pl. is مَسَاعِرُ. (TA.)

One says, أَرْضٌ كَثِيرَةُ الشَّعَارِ † A land abounding in trees [&c.]. (S.) — See also the next paragraph, latter half.

شَعَارٌ A sign of people in war, (S, Mṣb, K,) and in a journey (K) &c., (TA,) i. e. (Mṣb) a call or cry, (A, Mgh, Mṣb,) by means of which to know one another: (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb:) and the شَعَارُ of soldiers is a sign that is set up in order that a man may thereby know his companions: (TA:) and شَعَارٌ signifies also the banners, or standards, of tribes. (TA in art. بَرْم.) It is said in a trad. that the شَعَارُ of the Prophet in war was يَا مَنْصُورُ أَمْتُ أَمْتُ [O Manṣoor, (a proper name of a man, meaning “aided” &c.,) kill thou, kill thou]. (TA.) And it is said that he appointed the شَعَارُ of the refugees on the day of Bedr to be يَا بَنِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: and the شَعَارُ of El-Khazraj, يَا بَنِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: and that of El-Ows, يَا بَنِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: and their شَعَارُ on the day of El-Aḥzáb, حَمْرٌ لَا يَنْصُورُونَ. (Mgh.) — And Thunder; (Tekmileh, K;) as being a sign of rain. (TK.) — شَعَارُ الْحَجِّ means The religious rites and ceremonies of the pilgrimage; and the signs thereof; (K;) and, (TA,) as also الشَّعَائِرُ, (S,) the practices of the pilgrimage, and whatever is appointed as a sign of obedience to God; (S, Mṣb, TA;) as the halting [at Mount 'Arafát], and the circuiting [around the Ka'abah], and the سَعْيُ [or tripping to and fro between

Es-Safâ and El-Marweh], and the throwing [of the pebbles at Minâ], and the sacrifice, &c.; (TA;) and شَعْبَةٌ and شَعَارَةٌ and مَشْعَرٌ signify the same as شَعَارٌ: (L:) شَعْبَةٌ is the sing. of شَعَائِرٌ meaning as expl. above; (As, S, Mṣb;) or, as some say, the sing. is شَعَارَةٌ: (As, S:) or شَعْبَةٌ and شَعَارَةٌ, by some written شَعَارَةٌ, and مَشْعَرٌ, signify a place [of the performance] of religious rites and ceremonies of the pilgrimage; expl. in the K by مَوْضِعُهَا, which is a mistake for مَوْضِعُهَا; (TA;) and مَسَاعِرُ, places thereof: (S:) or شَعَائِرُ signifies the مَعَالِمُ [or characteristic practices] of the pilgrimage, to which God has invited, and the performance of which He has commanded; (K;) as also الشَّعَائِرُ: (TA:) and الشَّعَائِرُ, all those religious services which God has appointed to us as signs; as the halting [at Mount 'Arafát], and the سَعْيُ [or tripping to and fro between Es-Safâ and El-Marweh], and the sacrificing of victims: (Zj, TA:) or the rites and ceremonies of the pilgrimage, and the places where those rites and ceremonies are performed; (Bd in v. 2 and xxii. 33;) among which places are Es-Safâ and El-Marweh, they being thus expressly termed; (Kṣur ii. 153;) and so accord. to Fr in the Kṣur v. 2: (TA:) or the obligatory statutes or ordinances of God: (Bd in v. 2:) or the religion of God: (Bd in v. 2 and xxii. 33:) the camels or cows or bulls destined to be sacrificed at Mekkeh are also said in the Kṣur xxii. 37, to be مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ, i. e. of the signs of the religion of God: (Bd and Jel:) and [hence the sing.] شَعْبَةٌ signifies [sometimes] a camel or cow or bull that is brought to Mekkeh for sacrifice; (S, K;) such as is marked in the manner expl. voce أَشْعَرُ; (Mṣb;) and شَعَائِرُ is its pl.; (K;) and is also pl. of شَعَارٌ: and the [festival called the] عيد is said to be a شَعَارُ of the شَعَائِرُ [i. e. a sign of the signs of the religion] of El-Islâm. (Mṣb.) — شَعَارُ الدَّمِّ is said to mean † The piece of rag: or † the vulva: because each is a thing that indicates the existence of blood. (Mgh.) — Also The [innermost garment; or] garment that is next the body; (S, Mṣb;) the garment that is next the hair of the body, under the دِتَارٌ; as also شَعَارٌ; (K;) but this is strange: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَشْعَرَةٌ and [of mult.] شَعْرٌ. (K.) [Hence,] one says, لَيْسَ شَعَارُ الْهَيْمِ † [He involved himself in anxiety]. (A.) And جَعَلَ الْخَوْفَ شَعَارَةً † [He made fear to be as though it were his innermost garment], by closely cleaving to it. (TA in art. دَرَع.) [Hence, also,] it is said in a prov., هُمُ الشَّعَارُ دُونَ الدِّتَارِ, meaning † They are near in respect of love: and in a trad., relating to the Anṣār, أَنْتُمْ الشَّعَارُ وَالنَّاسُ الدِّتَارُ † Ye are the special and close friends [and the people in general are the less near in friendship]. (TA.) — Also A horse-cloth; a covering for a horse to protect him from the cold. (K.) — And † A thing with which wine [app. while in the vat] is protected, or preserved from injury: (L, K: [for الخُمُرُ, the reading in the CK, the author of the TK has read الخُمُرُ (and thus I find the word written in

my MS. copy of the K) or الخُمُرُ, pls. of الخُمَارُ; and Freytag has followed his example: but الخُمُرُ is the right reading, as is shown by what here follows:] so in the saying of El-Akhṭal,

فَكَفَّ الرِّيحَ وَالْأَنْدَاءَ عَنْهَا
مِنَ الزَّرْجُونِ دُونَهَا الشَّعَارُ

[evidently describing wine, and app. meaning † And the شَعَارُ of the wine, (الشَّعَارُ مِنَ الزَّرْجُونِ, i. e. الشَّعَارُ الزَّرْجُونِ,) while yet in the vat, intervening as an obstacle to them, kept off the wind and the rains, or dew, or day-dews, from it, namely, the wine]. (L.) — See also شَعَارٌ, in two places. — Also Death. (O, K.)

شَعْبَرٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) which may be also pronounced شَعْبِرٌ, agreeably with the dial. of Temeem, as may any word of the measure فَعِيلٌ of which the medial radical letter is a faucial, and, accord. to Lth, certain of the Arabs pronounced in a similar manner any word of that measure of which the medial radical letter is not a faucial, like كَرِيمٌ and جَلِيلٌ and كَرِيمٌ, (MF,) [and thus do many in the present day, others pronouncing the fet-h in this case, more correctly, in the manner termed إِمَالَةٌ, i. e. as “e” in our word “bed:” Barley;] a certain grain, (S, Mṣb,) well known: (Mṣb, K:) of the masc. gender, except in the dial. of the people of Nejd, who make it fem.: (Zj, Mṣb:) n. un. with ة [signifying a barley-corn]. (S, K.) — Also An accompanying associate; syn. عَشِيرٌ مُصَاحِبٌ: on the authority of En-Nawawee: (K, TA:) said to be formed by transposition: but it may be from شَعْرَهَا meaning “he slept with her in one شَعَارُ;” [see 3; and so originally signifying a person who sleeps with another in one innermost garment;] then applied to any special companion. (TA.)

شَعَارَةٌ, and, as written by some, شَعَارَةٌ: see شَعَارٌ, in four places.

شَعْبِرَةٌ A sign, or mark. (Mgh.) — See this word, and the pl. شَعَائِرُ, voce شَعَارٌ, in seven places.

— Also n. un. of شَعْبِرٌ [q. v.]. (S, K.) — And [hence,] † The iron [pin] that enters into the tang of a knife which is inserted into the handle, being a fastening to the handle: (S:) or a thing that is moulded of silver or of iron, in the form of a barley-corn, (K, TA,) entering into the tang of the blade which is inserted into the handle, (TA,) being a fastening to the handle of the blade. (K, TA.) — [And † A measure of length, defined in the law-books &c. as equal to six mule's hairs placed side by side;] the sixth part of the إَصْبَعُ [or digit]. (Mṣb voce مِيلٌ.) — [And † The weight of a barley-corn.]

[شَعْبِرَةٌ dim. of شَعْرَةٌ and شَعْرَةٌ: pl. شَعْبِرَاتٌ.]

أَشْعَرٌ [dim. of شَعْرَةٌ fem. of شَعْرٌ = Also] A kind of trees; (Sgh, K;) in the dial. of Hudheyli. (Sgh, TA.) — See also أَشْعَرٌ, last signification but one.

شَعْبِرِيُّ A seller of شَعْبِرٌ [or barley]: one does