

hood, or young manhood; syn. **فَتَاء**; (K;) or **حَدَاثَة**; *contr. of شَبْت*: (S;) or the state from puberty to the completion of thirty years; or from sixteen years to thirty-two; after which a man is called **كَهْل**; (TA;) the age before the **الْكُهُولَة**: (Msb;) or the state between thirty and forty: (Mgh;) or, accord. to Moḥammad Ibn-Hābeeb, the state from the seventeenth year to the completion of fifty-one years is termed **شَبَابِيَّة**; the period before, from birth, being termed **غُلُومِيَّة**; and in the period after, a man being called **شَيْخ**, until he dies. (TA.) One says, **سَقَى اللَّهُ عَصْرَ سَقَى** [May God freshen as with rain the times, or mornings, or afternoons, of youth, &c.], and **عُصُورُ الشَّبَابِ** [the times, &c., of the states of youth, &c.]. (A, TA.) — [شَبَابٌ often signifies † The sap, or vigour, of youth or young manhood.] One says, **اسْتَحَارَ شَبَابُهَا**, as in a verse of Aboodhu-eyb, † The sap [or vigour] of youth (مَاءَ الشَّبَابِ) flowed in her. (IB, TA in art. حَيْر.) And **أَمْتَلَتْ شَبَابًا** [† He became full of the sap, or vigour, of youth or young manhood]. (The lexicons, &c., passim.) [But] **مَاءَ الشَّبَابِ** signifies [also] † The freshness, or brightness, and beauty, of youth. (Har p. 340.) [And **شَبَابِيَّة** app. signifies also † Youthful folly, or the like; (see an ex. voce **غَمْرَة**); and so, probably, does **شَبَابٌ**.] — [Hence,] **شَبَابٌ** also signifies † The first, or beginning, or the new, or recent, state, of a thing; (K, TA;) and so **شَبَابِيَّة**. (TA.) One says, **قَدِمَ فِي شَبَابِ الشَّهْرِ** (A, TA) † He came, or arrived, in the beginning of the month. (TA.) And **لَقِيْتَهُ فِي شَبَابِ النَّهَارِ** (A, TA) † I met him in the beginning of the day: (TA:) and **جِئْتُكَ فِي شَبَابِ النَّهَارِ** and **بِشَبَابِ النَّهَارِ** † I came to thee in the beginning of the day: (Lh, TA:) or **شَبَابِ النَّهَارِ** means the period when the sun has risen high, when one fifth of the day has passed. (A in art. رَاد.) And one says also **فَعَلَّ ذَلِكَ فِي شَبَابِهِ** † He did that at the commencement thereof. (TA.) = See also **شَابٌ** = And see 2.

شَبَابٌ an inf. n. of **شَبَّ** said of a horse. (S, Msb, K.) = See also the next paragraph, in two places.

شَبُوبٌ: see **شَبَّ**, in three places. — Also A horse whose hind feet pass beyond his fore feet; (K;) which is a fault: accord. to Th, such is termed **شَبِيبٌ**: IM says that the correct word is **شَبِيبٌ**: [but] see this in its proper place. (TA.) = Also A thing with which a fire is kindled, or made to burn, burn up, burn brightly or fiercely, blaze, or flame; (S, K;) and so **شَبَابٌ**. (K.) — And [hence, as also **شَبَابٌ**] † A thing that serves [as a foil] for beautifying, or setting off, (K,) [or making to appear bright and beautiful,] or for increasing, or enhancing, and strengthening, [or heightening, in beauty,] (S, TA,) to another thing. (S, K, TA.) So in the saying, **هَذَا شَبُوبٌ** † This is a thing that serves for increasing, or enhancing, [or heightening, in beauty,] to such

a thing. (S, TA.) One says of a woman's head-covering, **هُوَ شَبُوبٌ لُوجِبِهَا** † [It is a thing that serves for giving an appearance of additional brightness and beauty to her face]. (A.)

شَبِيبٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

شَبَابِيَّة: see **شَبَابٌ**, in five places.

عَسَلُ شَبَابِي *Honey of Shebābeh* (**شَبَابِيَّة**); (A, TA;) or, of *Benoo-Shebābeh*, (Mgh,) a people of Et-Tāif, (A, Mgh, TA,) of [the tribe of] Khath'am, who possessed bees, and hence it was thus called. (Mgh.)

شَبَابِيَّة: see **شَبَابٌ**, in two places.

حَبْدًا *i. q. شَبْدًا زَيْدٌ*. (Th, TA.)

شَابٌ part. n. of **شَبَّ** said of a boy; (Msb;) [Youthful, or in the prime of manhood; a youth, or a young man;] in the state from puberty to the completion of thirty years; or from sixteen years to thirty-two; after which a man is called **كَهْل**; (TA;) in the age before the **الْكُهُولَة**: (Msb;) or in the state between thirty and forty: (Mgh;) [or in the state from the seventeenth year to the completion of fifty-one years: (see **شَبَابٌ**)] and IAar mentions **شَبَّ** as an epithet applied to a man [in the same sense as **شَابٌ**]: (TA:) a female is termed **شَابَةٌ** (S, Msb, K) and **شَبَّةٌ**; both signifying the same: (S, K;) the pl. of **شَابٌ** is **شَبَابٌ** (S, A, Mgh, Msb, K) and **شَبَابِيَّةٌ** (S, A, K) and **شَبَابٌ**, (S, A, * K,) or the last is an inf. n. used as an epithet applied to a pl. number, (Mgh, and Ham p. 50,) or it is a quasi-pl. n.: (TA:) females, (Msb,) or women, (K,) are termed **شَوَابٌ** (Msb, K) and **شَبَابِيَّةٌ**, (K,) the latter said by AZ to be allowable in the sense of the former, (TA,) which is pl. of **شَابَةٌ**, (Msb,) accord. to Az, being pl. (not of **شَابَةٌ** but) of **شَبَّةٌ**, like as **ضَرَائِرٌ** is of **ضَرَّةٌ**: (TA:) the dim. of **شَابَةٌ** is **شَوَابِيَّةٌ**, and some of the Arabs say **شَوَابِيَّةٌ**, changing the **ي** into **ا** before a double letter [as in **دَوَابِيَّةٌ** for **دَوَابَةٌ**]. (ISd, L in art. هَد.) One says, **مَرَرْتُ بِرِجَالٍ شَبَابِيَّةٍ** meaning **شَبَابٌ** [i. e. I passed by men that were youths, or persons in the prime of manhood]. (S.) — See also **شَبَّ**.

شَوَابِيَّةٌ: }
شَوَابِيَّةٌ: } } dims. of **شَابَةٌ** fem. of **شَابٌ**, q. v.

شَوْشَبٌ The scorpion. (IAar, K.) — And The louse; syn. **قَمَلٌ**: (K in this art.): or the ant; syn. **نَمْلٌ**: (K in art. شَشَب:) fem. [or perhaps n. un.] with **ة**. (TA.)

مُشَبَّبٌ, and its fem., with **ة**: see **شَبَّ**, in three places. — Also the former, A lion: (K:) or a full-grown lion: syn. **أَسَدٌ كَبِيرٌ**. (TA.)

مُشَبَّبٌ: see **شَبَّ**.

مُشَبَّبُ الْأَطْفَارِ [or rather **الْأَطْفَارِ**, pl. of the pl. **أَطْفَارٌ** or of **أَطْفُورٌ**] † Having sharp-pointed nails or talons or claws; as though they flamed, by reason of their sharpness. (A, TA.)

نَارٌ مُشْبُوبَةٌ [pass. part. n. of 1]. You say **نَارٌ مُشْبُوبَةٌ** A fire kindled, or made to burn, burn up, burn brightly or fiercely, blaze, or flame: **شَابَةٌ** in this sense is not allowable. (K.) — [Hence,] applied to a man, (A, TA,) † Comely, (S, TA,) of goodly countenance; (A, TA;) as though lighted up: bright, or fair, in complexion, and of goodly countenance; as though his countenance were lighted up with fire: pl. **مَشَابِيْبٌ**. (TA.) And † A man of acute mind. (TA.) And **طَلَعَتِ الزُّهْرَانِ** [or **الزُّهْرَاوَانِ**?] † Venus and Jupiter, so called on account of their beauty and splendour, rose. (A, TA.)

شَبْت

شَبْتٌ [*Anethum graveolens*, or dill, of the common garden-species;] a certain herb, or leguminous plant, well known: (K:) it is said that **شَبْتٌ** is an arabicized word from **شَبْتٌ**; but it has been stated before [in art. سَبْت, q. v.,] that both these are arabicized words from **شَوْدٌ** [or **شَوْدٌ**]; and that **سَبْتٌ** [i. e. **سَبْتٌ**] is a dial. var. (TA.) [See also **شَبْتٌ**.]

شَبْت

1: see the next paragraph, in two places.

5. **تَشَبَّتْ بِهِ** *He, or it, clung, caught, clave, or adhered, to it*, (S, A, L, Msb, K, * TA,) namely, a thing; (S, L, TA;) as also **شَبَّتْ بِهِ**, aor. **شَبَّتْ**, inf. n. **شَبْتٌ**: (L, TA:) or, accord. to Esh-Shihāb, in the Expos. of the Shifā, to a thing in which was weakness: or, accord. to the 'Ināych, *he, or it, clung, &c., to it with weakness*; and therefore **مُشَبَّبٌ** is used as an epithet applied to a spider; and **تَشَبَّتْ** signifies a stronger action; and **تَشَبَّتْ بِهِ** is also expl. as meaning *he, or it, took fast, or firm, hold upon it*: (L, TA:) and *he stuck, or fixed, or struck, the claw, or talons, or nails, into it*: (MA, PS:) and **شَبَّتْ الشَّيْءُ** *he laid hold upon the thing, and took it*: IAar was asked respecting some verses, and he said, **مَا أَدْرِي مِنْ أَيْنَ شَبَّتْهَا** *I know not whence I laid hold upon them [and took them]*. (L, TA.)

Q. Q. 1, accord. to the S and L, **شَبَّتْ**: see art. شَبْت.

شَبْتٌ The spider: (K:) or a large spider, with many legs. (TA.) — Also (K) A certain small creeping thing, (S, A, Msb, K,) having many legs, (S, A, K,) of the **أَحْنَاسُ** [or creeping things &c.] of the earth: (S, Msb:) it should not be called **شَبْتٌ**: (S:) or a certain small creeping thing, having six long legs, yellow in the back, and in the outer sides of the legs, black in the head, and blue in the eye: or a certain small creeping thing, having many legs, large in the head, of the **أَحْنَاسُ** of the earth: or a certain small creeping thing, wide in the mouth, high in the hinder part, that perforates the ground, is found where there is moisture, and eats scorpions; and it is what is called **سَحْمَةُ الْأَرْضِ**: (TA:) pl. **شَبْتَانٌ**. (S, A, Msb, K.) The [marks termed] **أَثَرٌ** of the blade of a sword are likened by