بِقِنْذَحْرَةَ, (TA,) † *They went away in a state of dispersion, like flies:* (K:) شعارير thus used being pl. of شُعْرُورٌ; (TA;) or having no sing. (Fr, Akh, Ṣ, TA.) And أَصْبَحَتْ شَعَارِيرَ بِقِرْدَحْمَةَ, and بِقِرْذَحْمَةَ, and بِقِنْذَحْرَةَ and بِقِذَّحْرَةَ, and بِقِذَّحْرَةَ, † *They became beyond reach,* or *power.* (Lḥ, TA.) — And the same pl. شَعَارِيرُ, having no sing., also signifies † *A certain game* (Ṣ, K, TA) *of children.* (TA.) You say, لَعِبْنَا الشَّعَارِيرَ [*We played at the game of* الشعاريرِ]: and هٰذَا لَعِبُ الشَّعَارِيرِ [*This is the game of* الشعاريرِ]. (Ṣ.) — And † *A sort of women's ornaments, like barley* [*-corns*], *made of gold and of silver, and worn upon the neck.* (TA.) — And شُعْرُورَةٌ [n. un. of شُعْرُورٌ] signifies *A small* قِثَّاءٌ [or *cucumber*]: pl. شَعَارِيرُ [as above]. (Ṣ, K.)

شَعْرَانِىٌّ: see أَشْعَرُ. — أَرْنَبٌ شَعْرَانِيَّةٌ *A hare that feeds upon the* شَعْرَان [q. v.], *and that* [*makes its form therein,* i. e.] *lies therein, cleaving to the ground.* (AḤn, TA.)

شَعَارٌ ‡ *Trees;* (ISk, Er-Riyáshee, Ṣ, A, K;) as also ▼ شِعَارٌ: (As, ISh, K:) or *tangled,* or *luxuriant,* or *abundant and dense, trees;* (T, K;) as also ▼ شِعَارٌ: (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* دَهْنَاءُ, and *the like,* (TA,) *warming themselves thereby in winter, and shading themselves thereby in summer,* as also ▼ مَشْعَرٌ: (K, TA:) or this last signifies *any place in which are a* خَمَر [or *covert of trees,* &c.,] *and* [*other*] *trees;* and its pl. is مَشَاعِرُ. (TA.) One says, أَرْضٌ كَثِيرَةُ الشَّعَارِ † *A land abounding in trees* [&c.]. (Ṣ.) — See also the next paragraph, latter half.

شِعَارٌ *A sign of people in war,* (Ṣ, 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:* (Ṣ, A, Mgh, Mṣb:) and the شِعَار of soldiers is *a sign that is set up in order that a man may thereby know his companions:* (TA:) and شِعَار signifies also the *banners,* or *standards,* of tribes. (TA in art. برم.) It is said in a trad. that the شِعَار of the Prophet in war was يَا مَنْصُورُ أَمِتْ أَمِتْ [*O Manṣoor,* (a proper name of a man, meaning "aided" &c.,) *hill thou, hill thou*]. (TA.) And it is said that he appointed the شِعَار of the refugees on the day of Bedr to be يَا بَنِى عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ: and the شعار of El-Khazraj, يَا بَنِى عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ: and that of El-Ows, يَا بَنِى عُبَيْدِ اللّٰهِ: and their شعار on the day of El-Aḥzáb, حٰمٓ لَا يُنْصَرُونَ. (Mgh.) — And *Thunder;* (Tekmileh, K;) as being a sign of rain. (TK.) — شِعَارُ الحَجِّ means *The religious rites and ceremonies of the pilgrimage;* and *the signs thereof;* (K;) and, (TA,) as also ▼ الشَّعَائِرُ, (Ṣ,) *the practices of the pilgrimage, and whatever is appointed as a sign of obedience to God;* (Ṣ, Mṣb,* TA;) *as the halting* [*at Mount 'Arafát*], *and the circuiting* [*around the Kaabeh*], *and the* سَعْى [or *tripping to and fro between Eṣ-Ṣafà and El-Marweh*], *and the throwing* [*of the pebbles at Minè*], *and the sacrifice, &c.;* (TA;) and ▼ شَعِيرَةٌ and ▼ شِعَارَةٌ and ▼ مَشْعَرٌ signify the same as شِعَارٌ: (L:) ▼ شَعِيرَةٌ is the sing. of شَعَائِرُ meaning as expl. above; (Aṣ, Ṣ, Mṣb;) or, as some say, the sing. is ▼ شِعَارَةٌ: (Aṣ, Ṣ:) or ▼ شَعِيرَةٌ and ▼ شِعَارَةٌ, 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 مُعْظَمُهَا, which is a mistake for مَوْضِعُهَا; (TA;) and ▼ مَشَاعِرُ, *places thereof:* (Ṣ:) or شَعَائِرُ الحَجِّ ▼ signifies *the* مَعَالِم [or *characteristic practices*] *of the pilgrimage, to which God has invited, and the performance of which He has commanded;* (K;) as also ▼ المَشَاعِرُ: (TA:) and شَعَائِرُ اللّٰهِ ▼, *all those religious services which God has appointed to us as signs; as the halting* [*at Mount 'Arafát*], *and the* سَعْى [or *tripping to and fro between Eṣ-Ṣafà 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;* (Bḍ in v. 2 and xxii. 33;) among which places are Eṣ-Ṣafà and El-Marweh, they being thus expressly termed; (Ḳur ii. 153;) and so accord. to Fr in the Ḳur v. 2: (TA:) or *the obligatory statutes* or *ordinances of God:* (Bḍ in v. 2:) or *the religion of God:* (Bḍ in v. 2 and xxii. 33:) the camels or cows or bulls destined to be sacrificed at Mekkeh are also said in the Ḳur xxii. 37, to be مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللّٰهِ, i. e. *of the signs of the religion of God:* (Bḍ and Jel:) and [hence the sing.] ▼ شَعِيرَةٌ signifies [sometimes] *a camel* or *cow* or *bull that is brought to Mekkeh for sacrifice;* (Ṣ, K;) *such as is marked in the manner expl. voce* أَشْعَرَ; (Mṣb;) and شَعَائِرُ is its pl.; (K;) and is also pl. of شِعَارٌ: and the [festival called the] عيد is said to be a شِعَار of the شَعَائِر [i. e. *a sign of the signs of the religion*] of El-Islám. (Mṣb.) — شِعَارُ الدَّمِ 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;* (Ṣ, Mṣb;) the *garment that is next the hair of the body, under the* دِثَار; as also ▼ شَعَارٌ; (K;) but this is strange: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَشْعِرَةٌ and [of mult.] شُعُرٌ. (K.) [Hence,] one says, لَبِسَ شِعَارَ الهَمِّ ‡ [*He involved himself in anxiety*]. (A.) And جَعَلَ الخَوْفَ شِعَارَهُ † [*He made fear to be* as though it were *his innermost garment*], by closely cleaving to it. (TA in art. درع.) [Hence, also,] it is said in a prov., هُمُ الشِّعَارُ دُونَ الدِّثَارِ, meaning † *They are near in respect of love:* and in a trad., relating to the Anṣár, أَنْتُمُ الشِّعَارُ وَالنَّاسُ الدِّثَارُ † *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 الخَمْرُ, 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 الخُمْرُ, pls. of الخِمَارُ; and Freytag has followed his example: but الخَمْرُ is the right reading, as is shown by what here follows:]) so in the saying of El-Akhṭal,

* فَكَفَّ الرِّيحَ وَالأَنْدَاءَ عَنْهَا *
* مِنَ الزَّرَجُونِ دُونَهُمَا الشِّعَارُ *

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

شَعِيرٌ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) which may be also pronounced شِعِيرٌ, 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 كَبِيرٌ and جَلِيلٌ and كَرِيمٌ, (MF,) [and thus do many in the present day, others pronouncing the fet-ḥ in this case, more correctly, in the manner termed إِمَالَة, i. e. as "e" in our word "bed:" *Barley;*] *a certain grain,* (Ṣ, 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*]. (Ṣ, 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 شَعَرَهَا meaning "he slept with her in one شِعَار;" [see 3; and so originally signifying *a person who sleeps with another in one innermost garment;*] then applied to any special companion. (TA.)

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

شَعِيرَةٌ *A sign,* or *mark.* (Mgh.) — See this word, and the pl. شَعَائِرُ, voce شِعَارٌ, in seven places. — Also n. un. of شَعِيرٌ [q. v.]. (Ṣ, 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:* (Ṣ:) 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* إِصْبَع [or *digit*]. (Mṣb voce مِيلٌ.) — [And † The *weight of a barley-corn.*]

[شُعَيْرَةٌ dim. of شَعْرَةٌ and شَعَرَةٌ: pl. شُعَيْرَاتٌ.]

شُعَيْرَاءُ [dim. of شَعْرَاءُ fem. of أَشْعَرُ. — Also] *A kind of trees;* (Ṣgh, K;) in the dial. of Hudheyl. (Ṣgh, TA.) — See also أَشْعَرُ, last signification but one.

شَعِيرِىٌّ *A seller of* شَعِير [or *barley*]: one does

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