

شَغَفَ [app. inf. n. of شَغَفَ: and accord. to Fei, app., *Love reaching to the pericardium; or heart-felt love; see an ex. in a verse cited voce بَلْ; and see also حُبٌّ, and شَغَفٌ;] a subst. from شَغَفَ قَلْبَهُ, said of love. (Msb.) = See also شَغَافٌ, in two places. = Also The bark (نَجَبٌ, AHn, O, or قَشْرٌ, K) of the kind of tree called غَاف. (AHn, O, K.)*

شَغَافٌ The pericardium; i. e. the غَلَافُ (S, O, K,) or غَشَاءُ (Msb,) of the heart: (S, O, Msb, K:) or [app. a mistake for “and,” as will be shown by what follows,] its حِجَابٌ [generally meaning the midriff], (K,) [here said to be,] accord. to AHeyth, a certain fat that clothes the heart: (TA:) [J seems to confound the غَلَافُ of the heart with its حِجَابٌ; for after “the غَلَافُ of the heart,” he adds, “and it is a skin beneath it (دُونَهُ), like the حِجَابُ:”] or the حَبَّةُ (K) or the سُوْدَاءُ [both generally meaning the core] thereof: (O, K:) or the place of entrance (مَوْجِ) of the phlegm: (Lth, O, K:) and شَغَفٌ and شَغَفٌ signify the same in the two senses, (K,) or in the first and second senses: (TA:) or شَغَفٌ and شَغَفَةٌ signify the same as شَغَافٌ, accord. to AHeyth: (O:) the pl. of the شَغَافُ of the heart is شَغَفٌ; which is metaphorically applied in a saying of 'Alce to the place of the fetus [in the belly]. (TA.) = Also, (A'Obeyd, S, O, K,) and شَغَافٌ (K,) the latter agreeable with analogy as the name of a disease, (TA,) A certain disease that attacks one, beneath the سَرَّاسِفُ [pl. of شُرُوفُ, q. v.], in the right side: (A'Obeyd, S, O, K:) and (some say, TA) a pain of the belly: (K, TA: [in the CK, البَطْنُ is erroneously put for البَطْنُ:] and (some say, TA) a pain of the شَغَافُ of the heart: (K, TA:) accord. to As, شَغَافٌ signifies a certain disease in the heart, which, if it reaches to the spleen, kills the patient. (TA.)

شَغَافٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

مَشْغُوفٌ Insane, or mad; (O, K:) like مَشْغُوفٌ. (O.) And مَشْغُوفٌ بِمَا لَمَشْغُوفٌ One to whom property is embellished [or rendered pleasing,] so that he loves it. (Msb.)

### شغل

1. شَغَلَهُ (S, O, Msb, K,) aor. ʿ, (O, K, Msb,) inf. n. شَغَلٌ (Msb, K) and شَغَلٌ (K,) the latter on the authority of Sb, (TA,) *He, or it, (a man, S, or an affair, Msb,) busied him, occupied him, or employed him; (K;) i. q. أَلْهَاهُ [signifying as above; and particularly he, or it, busied him, &c., so as to divert him from (عَنْ) something; or diverted him from a thing by busying him, &c.]: (S and Msb and K in art. لِهَو, and Bḍ and Jel in xv. 3, &c.): [شَغَلَهُ signifies he, or it, busied him, &c., much; i. e.] with tesheed it denotes muchness: (Bḍ in xlvi. 11:) شَغَلَهُ is a good dial. var. of شَغَلَهُ; or is rare; or bad: (K:) accord. to IDrd [and J], (O,) one should not say*

أَشْغَلْتَهُ; (S, O;) for it is bad: (S:) accord. to IF, they scarcely ever say أَشْغَلْتُ, [thus in the O, but in the Msb أَشْغَلٌ] but it is allowable: (O:) none of the leading lexicologists is known to have pronounced it good. (TA.) [Hence the saying, (سعى وسعو) شَغَلْتُ سَعَاتِي جَدْوَايَ (see art. سعو and سعى), or, as some relate it, شَغَلْتُ شِعَابِي جَدْوَايَ (see art. شعب.)] See another ex. voce شَاغِلٌ. One says also شَغَلُ بِهِ (Msb, K,) meaning تَلَبَّى [i. e. *He was, or became, busied, &c., by it*], (Msb,) and به شَغَلٌ [meaning the same]; (Az, Msb, K;) and شَغَلْتُ عَنْكَ بِكَذَا [I was, or became, busied, &c., so as to be diverted from thee, by such a thing], (S, O,) and أَشْغَلْتُ [in the same sense]: (S:) and تَشَاغَلُ عَنْهُ (TA,) which likewise signifies تَلَبَّى [meaning as expl. above, or *he busied himself, &c., so as to divert himself from him, or it*]: (TA in art. لِهَو, and Bḍ and Jel in lxxx. 10:) some disallow أَشْغَلٌ, in the form of an active verb, but say أَشْغَلٌ, in the form of a pass. verb; but it is originally quasi-pass. of أَحْرَقْتَهُ, like as are أَحْرَقُوا and أَحْرَقُوا; أَشْغَلْتَهُ and أَشْغَلْتَهُ; [though why of أَشْغَلْتَهُ rather than of شَغَلْتَهُ, I do not see:] Az mentions the usage of its act. and pass. part. ns.: (Msb:) accord. to AHāt and IDrd, one should not say أَشْغَلٌ; but IF mentions, as transmitted from the Arabs, أَشْغَلٌ, and the pass. part. n. (O.) — One says also, نَحْنُ نَشْغَلُ عَنْكَ الْمَرْعَ [We occupy the place of pasturage so as to keep it from thee], and الْبَاءُ [the water]; meaning, it is sufficient for us without being more than sufficient. (S in art. شَغَف.) And شَغَلٌ عَنْكَ مَا عِنْدَنَا + [What we had was employed so as to be kept from thee]. (JK in that art.)

2: see the preceding paragraph.

4. اشغله: see 1. — مَا أَشْغَلَهُ [meaning *How much is he busied! &c.*], (Th, S, K,) denoting wonder, (Th, TA,) is anomalous, because one does not [regularly] form a verb of wonder from one in the form of a pass. verb. (Th, S, K.)

6. تَشَاغَلُ عَنْهُ: see 1. [Accord. to Golius, تَشَاغَلُوا signifies *They occupied one another, on the authority of the KL; in which, however, I find only تَشَاغَلٌ expl. as meaning خود را بچیزی مشغول کردن i. e. To make oneself busied, &c., with a thing.*]

8: see 1, in five places. — One says also, اشغلت فيه السم The poison crept into him, or pervaded him; syn. سَرَى: and اشغلت فيه الدواء The medicine entered into him, and produced an effect upon him, or showed its effect upon him; syn. جَعَجَعَ. (TA.)

شَغَلٌ an inf. n. of 1. (K, Msb.) See the next paragraph. = And see also شَغَلَةٌ.

شَغَلٌ and شَغَلٌ and شَغَلٌ (S, O, Msb, K) and شَغَلٌ (S, O, K) *Business, occupation, or employment; (PS;) contr. of فَرَاغٌ: (K:) [and particularly business, &c., that diverts one from a*

thing:] or an occurrence that causes a man to forget, or neglect, or be unmindful: (Er-Rághib, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَشْغَالٌ (S, O, K) and [of mult.] شُغُولٌ: (K:) شُغُلٌ is mentioned by Sb as an instance of an inf. n. having a pl., namely, أَشْغَالٌ; like عَقْلٌ and مَرَضٌ. (TA in art. مرض.) [See also أَشْغُولَةٌ.]

شَغَلٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

شَغَلٌ *Busy, or busied, occupied, or employed:* (K:) [and particularly busy, &c., so as to be diverted from a thing:] thought by ISd to be a possessive epithet [meaning ذُو شُغُلٍ], because it has no verb to which it is conformable: (TA:) it is an epithet applied to a man, from الشُّغْلُ [or الشُّغْلُ]: (IAar, in O:) and شُغُولٌ signifies the same; (Msb, TA;) and مُشْتَغَلٌ (Az, Msb, K) and مُشْتَغَلٌ (Az, IF, O, Msb, K,) the latter [said to be] extr. [meaning anomalous, for أَشْغَلٌ is not mentioned by F]. (K.)

شُغُلٌ: see شُغُلٌ.

شُغْلَةٌ Reaped grain or wheat, collected together, in the place where it is trodden out; syn. بَيْدَرٌ and كُدْسٌ (IAar, O, K) and عَرْمَةٌ; (IAar, O;) as also شُغْلَةٌ: (IAth, TA:) pl. [or coll. gen. n.] of the former شُغْلٌ (O, K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, شُغُلٌ,]) like as تَمْرٌ is of تَمْرَةٌ. (O, TA.)

شُغْلَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

كَثِيرُ الشُّغْلِ شَغَالٌ [i. e. *Having much business or occupation or employment; or who busies or occupies or employs himself much.*] (TA.)

شَاغِلٌ act. part. n. of شَغَلَهُ; [*Busying, occupying, or employing; &c.;*] (S, Msb;) applied to a man, (S,) or to an affair. (Msb.) [Hence,] one says, شَغَلْتَنِي عَنْكَ الشُّوَاغِلُ [Busying affairs busied me, or have busied me, so as to divert me from thee]: the last word being pl. of شَاغِلٌ. (TA.) شُغْلٌ شَاغِلٌ [lit. *Busying business, or the like,*] has an intensive meaning: (K:) the latter word in this case is a corroborative, as in لَيْلٌ لَيْلٌ. (S.)

أَشْغَلٌ مِنَ [More, and most, busy &c.]. أَشْغَلٌ مِنَ ذَاتِ التَّحْيِينِ [More busy than she who was the owner of the two skins of butter] is a prov. [mentioned in the TA]: she was a woman of [the tribe of] Teym-Allah: she used to sell clarified butter, in the Time of Ignorance; and Khowwát Ibn-Jubeyr El-Anšáree came to her, demanding to buy clarified butter of her, and saw no one with her, and he bargained with her: so she untied a skin, and he looked at it: then he said to her, “Hold thou it until I look at another:” and she said, “Untie thou another skin:” and he did so, and looked at it, and said, “I desire other than this; therefore hold thou it:” and she did so: and when her hands were [thus] occupied, he assaulted her, and she was unable to repel the him. (Meyd.)