

a small, number or quantity or time: See De Sacy's Relation de l'Égypte par Abdallatif, pp. 246 and 394 &c.] = See also 1 in art. شوا.

2. شَيَّأَهُ عَلَى الْأَمْرِ [in some copies of the K (erroneously) شَيَّأَهُ] I incited him, or made him, to do the thing, or affair. (Aṣ, S, L, K, TA.) = And شَيَّأَ اللَّهُ وَجْهَهُ (K, TA.) and خَلَقَهُ (TA.) God rendered, or may God render, foul, unseemly, or ugly, his face, (K, TA.) and his make. (TA.)

4. أَنشَأَهُ إِلَيْهِ He, or it, compelled him, constrained him, or necessitated him, to have recourse, or betake himself, to it; syn. أَلْجَأَهُ (S, K); a dial. var. of أَلْجَأَهُ (S); of the dial. of Temeem. (TA.) Temeem say, شَرَّمَا يَشِيؤُكَ إِلَى مَخَّةِ عُرْقُوبٍ meaning شَرَّمَا يَجِيؤُكَ [q. v., i. e. It is an evil thing that compels thee to have recourse to the marrow of a hock]. (S.)

5. تَشَيَّأَ His anger became appeased: (K:) said of a man. (TA.)

شيءٌ [A thing; anything; something; somewhat;] a word of well-known meaning: (K:) [sometimes, in poetry, written and pronounced شَيْءٌ: see an ex. in a verse cited voce صُؤَابَةٌ: see also the last sentence but one of this paragraph:] الشَّيْءُ properly signifies what may be known, and that whereof a thing may be predicated: (Mgh, KT:) accord. to Sb, it denotes existence, and is a name for anything that has been made to have being, whether an accident, or attribute, or a substance, and such that it may be known, and that a thing may be predicated thereof: (KT:) MF says that it is app. an inf. n. used in the sense of a pass. part. n., meaning what is willed, and meant, or intended, [in which sense مَشِيئَةٌ (pl. مَشِيئَاتٌ) is often used,] without restriction to its actuality or possibility of being, so that it applies to that which necessarily is, and that which may be, and that which cannot be; accord. to the opinion adopted by the author of the Ksh: [or, as an inf. n. in the sense of a pass. part. n., it may be expl., agreeably with what is said to be the proper meaning of the verb, as signifying what is caused to be or exist; accordingly,] Er-Rāghib says that it denotes whatever is caused to be or exist, whether sensibly, as material substances, or ideally, as sayings; and Bḍ and others expressly assert that it signifies peculiarly what is caused to be or exist; but Sb says that it is the most general of general terms; and some of the scholastic theologians apply it to what is non-existent; such, however, are overcome in their argument by its not being found to have been thus used by the Arabs, and by such passages as كُلُّ شَيْءٍ هَالِكٌ إِلَّا وَجْهَهُ [Everything is subject to perish except Himself (Kur xxviii. last verse)] and وَإِنْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا يُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِهِ [And there is not anything but it glorifies Him with praising (Kur xvii. 46)], for what is non-existent cannot be described as perishing nor imagined to glorify God: (TA:) the pl. is أَشْيَاءٌ (S, Mṣb, K, &c.) imperfectly decl., (Mṣb, TA.) or rather this is a quasi-pl. n., (Sb, TA.) respecting

the formation of which there is much difference of opinion [as will be shown hereafter], (Mṣb, TA.) and أَشْيَاءَاتٌ (S, K,) a pl. pl. [i. e. pl. of أَشْيَاءٌ], (MF, TA.) and أَشَاوَاتٌ, [a contraction of that next preceding,] (K,) and أَشَاوَى (S, K,) with fet-ḥ to the و, (MF, TA.) and it is also mentioned as with kesr, (TA.) [and is written in both of my copies of the S أَشَاوَى, though if with kesr it should be either أَشَاوٍ or أَشَاوِي, but أَشَاوِي only is meant by J, as is shown by what here follows,] originally أَشَائِي, with three س, not أَشَائِي as J says, [or rather as the word is written in copies of the S, for J may have held it to be أَشَائِي or أَشَائِي, as he says that the ء was changed into ي, thus occasioning the combination of three س, so that he held its secondary form to be أَشَائِي, as will presently be shown,] because the first ي is radical, not augmentative, (IB, K,) the medial ي of the three being suppressed, and the final one changed into ا [though written ي], and the initial one changed into و, (S,) and another form of pl. is أَشَايَا (S, Mṣb, K,) with the ي preserved, not changed into و [as it is in أَشَاوَى], (TA.) [likewise] a pl. of أَشْيَاءٌ (Mṣb) and أَشْيَايَا also is mentioned, (K,) as formed [from أَشْيَاءٌ] by the change of ء into ي and adding ا, (TA.) and أَشَاوَهُ, which is strange, (Lḥ, K,) as there is no ء in أَشْيَاءٌ (Lḥ) or in شَيْءٌ: (K:) with respect to the first of these forms, [the quasi-pl. n.] أَشْيَاءٌ, the most probable opinion is that of Kh: (Mṣb, TA:) accord. to him, (S, Mṣb, K,) it is originally of the measure أَفْعَالٌ (S, K,*) in lieu of أَفْعَالٌ (K,) and therefore imperfectly decl., (S,) [i. e.] it is originally شَيَّأَهُ (Mṣb) and the two hemzels combined in the latter portion being found difficult of pronunciation, the former of them is transposed to the beginning of the word, so that it becomes of the measure أَفْعَالٌ (S, Mṣb) as is shown by its having for its pls. أَشَاوَى and أَشَايَا and أَشْيَاوَاتٌ (S:) accord. to Akh, it is [originally] of the measure أَفْعَالٌ (S, K;) but if it were thus a broken pl., [not a quasi-pl. n.,] its dim. would not be أَشْيَاءٌ, as it is, but شَيَّيَاتٌ (S:) accord. to Ks, it is of the measure أَفْعَالٌ, and made imperfectly decl. because of frequency of usage, being likened to أَفْعَالٌ; but were it so, أَهْنَاءٌ and أَهْنَاءَةٌ would be imperfectly decl.: (S, K:) accord. to Fr, شَيْءٌ is originally شَيَّيْتُ, and therefore has a pl. of the measure أَفْعَالٌ, afterwards contracted to أَفْعَالٌ; but were it so, it would not have for its pl. أَشَاوَى (S. [Much more respecting this pl. is added in the TA, but it is comparatively unprofitable.]) The dim. of شَيْءٌ is شَيَّيْتُ and شَيَّيْتُ; (S, K, TA, but only the former in some copies of the K, the word being written in other copies: شَيَّيْتُ; not شَوَى, or شَوَى; (the former accord. to my two copies of the S and accord. to the copies of the K followed in the TA, in which it is said to be with teshdeed to the ي, and the latter accord. to the CK and my MS. copy of the K;) or this is a dial. var. of weak authority, (K,)

used by post-classical poets in their verses. (MF, TA.) — When a man says to thee, “What dost thou desire?” thou answerest, لَا شَيْءًا [Nothing]: and when he says, “Why didst thou that?” thou answerest, لِلَّ شَيْءٍ [For nothing]: and when he says, “What is thine affair?” thou answerest, لَا شَيْءٌ [Nothing]: it is with tenween in every one of these cases. (Aṣ, AIḥāt, TA.) [When one says لَا شَيْءٌ, he means thereby There is nothing.] — لَا شَيْءَ بِشَيْءٍ means [It is nought, of no account or weight; it is not worthy of notice, or not worth anything;] it is not a good thing; or it is not a thing to be regarded. (W p. 27.) — لَا شَيْءَ مِنْ الْأَمْرِ is a phrase of frequent occurrence, meaning He has no concern with the affair; see two exs. in the first paragraph of art. حوص. — حَسْبَانَةٌ مِنْ الطُّولِ occurs in the TA voce حَسْبَانَةٌ, meaning In it is somewhat, or some degree, of length; i. e. it is somewhat long; and is used in the present day in this sense. — In the phrase هُوَ أَحْسَنُ مِنْكَ شَيْئًا, the last word is for بَشِيءٌ [i. e. He is better than thou in something; meaning he is somewhat better than thou]. (IJ, L.) — مَا أَغْفَلَهُ عَنْكَ شَيْئًا is a phrase of the Arabs [app. lit. signifying How unmindful of thee is he as to anything!] mentioned by Sb as meaning دَعِ الشَّكَّ عَنْكَ [Dismiss doubt from thee (respecting him as to anything)]: IJ says that شَيْئًا is here put in the accus. case as an inf. n., as though the saying were مَا أَغْفَلَهُ عَنْكَ غُفُولًا, because the verb of wonder does not require to be corroborated by the inf. n. [proper to it]: (L, TA:) [or it is a specificative:] IF says that it is a phrase of dubious meaning; and that the most probable explanation of it is this; that مَا is here lit. interrogative, but in meaning denotative of wonder; and that شَيْئًا is governed in the accus. case by some other word, or phrase, as though the saying were dismiss a thing by which he is not occupied in mind, and dismiss doubt as to his being occupied in mind by it. (TA in art. ما.) — شَيْئًا شَيْئًا means Thing by thing, part by part, bit by bit, piecemeal, inch by inch, drop by drop, little and little in succession, by little and little, by degrees, or gradually. — أَيُّ شَيْءٍ [meaning What thing?] is, by the alleviation of the ي [in أَيُّ] and the suppression of the ء [in شَيْءٍ], made into one word, أَيُّ شَيْءٍ: so says El-Farábee: (Mṣb:) or, [as is commonly the case in the present day,] by reason of frequency of usage, it is contracted into أَيُّش. (TA in art. حرم, as on the authority of Ks.) — أَيُّ شَيْءٍ in the Kur lx. 11 may mean Any one (Bḍ, Jel) or more. (Jel.) — [It is also applied to † The penis of a man; as in the explanation of a phrase mentioned voce ذَنْبٌ; like as its syn. هَنْ is to the same and (more commonly) to the “vulva” of a woman.] — In algebra, it signifies [A square root;] a number that is multiplied into itself; which in arithmetic [and in algebra also] is called جذر [i. e. جَذْرٌ]; and in geometry, ضلع [i. e. ضَلْعٌ or ضَلْعٌ]; (“Dict. of the Techn. Terms used in the Sciences of the Musalmans,” p. 202;) an unknown number that is multiplied into itself.