

amount or quantity; (S, TA;) as also شَفَى (TA.)

شَفَى

1. شَفَى, aor. شَفَى, (K,) inf. n. شَفَى, (TK,) *He struck his شَفَى* [i. e. lip]. (K.) — شَفَى, [said of a water, + *It had many lips of drinkers applied to it*; i. e. *it had many drinkers*: (see its part. n.:) and] said of food, + *It had many eaters*: (K, TA:) or [as a consequence thereof] *it became little in quantity*. (TA.) — And [hence], said of property, + *It had many seekers*. (K.) — And, said of a man, + *He had many askers, or beggars*, (K, TA,) *so that they consumed what he had, or possessed*. (TA.) [Or + *He was importuned by begging, so that what he had, or possessed, was consumed*: as pass. of what next follows.] — شَفَى + *He importuned him by begging, so that he consumed what he had, or possessed*. (S, K.) And one says, كَادَ الْعِيَالُ يَشْفُونَ مَالِي + *The family, or household, almost consumed my property*. (K, TA.) — Also, (S, K,) inf. n. شَفَى, (S,) i. q. شَفَى. (S, K.) You say, شَفَى عَنْ كَذَا + *He, or it, occupied me so as to divert me from such a thing*; syn. شَفَى. (S.) And نَحْنُ نَشْفَى عَلَيْكَ الْمَرْتَعَ, and الْهَاءُ, meaning + *We occupy the place of pasturage so as to keep it from thee, and the water, (نَشْفَى عَنْكَ)*, i. e. *it is sufficient for us without being more than sufficient*. (S, TA.) And شَفَى عَنْكَ مَا عِنْدَنَا + *What we had was employed so as to be kept from thee*; syn. شَفَى عَنْكَ. (JK.) — IAg mentions the phrase شَفَى نَصَبِي, with fet-h, without explaining it; but Th says that it is شَفَى, [i. e. شَفَى, with س, and with kesr to the ف,] meaning “I forgot [my share, or portion].” (TA.)

3. شَفَى, (K,) inf. n. شَفَى, (TA,) *He put his lip (شَفَى) near to his [another's] lip*. (K, TA.) And كَلَّمَ شَفَى (Mgh, TA) and مُشَافَا (Mgh) *He spoke to him putting his lip near to his lip*: (TA:) [or mouth to mouth; for,] accord. to J, (TA,) مُشَافَا signifies the talking with another mouth to mouth: (S, TA:) but the usage of the inf. n. of a verb different from that which it is thus made to qualify is, as Sb says, restricted to instances that have been heard: the phrase كَلَّمَ مُشَافَا [has not been heard, and therefore] is not allowable. (TA.) — [Hence,] شَفَى, and الْأَمْرُ, + *He was, or became, or drew, near to the town, or country, and the affair*. (A, K, TA.)

شَفَى, (T, S, Mgh, K, &c.) also pronounced شَفَى, (K,) is a word of which the third, i. e. the final, radical letter is elided; (T, Mgh;) and accord. to some, (Mgh,) this letter is ه, (T, Mgh, K, TA,) so accord. to all of the Basrees, (TA,) the word being originally شَفَى, (T, S, Mgh, TA,) i. e. شَفَى, (so in copies of the S,) or شَفَى, like كَلَّمَ and سَجَدَ, (Mgh,) because it has the former of the dims. mentioned below, and the first of the pls. mentioned below, with ه, (S, Mgh,*) and it is sometimes pronounced شَفَى;

(T, TA;) or, as some assert, the deficient letter is و, (S, Mgh,) the word being originally شَفَوَى, like شَفَوَى, (Mgh,) because it has the last of the pls. mentioned below, (S, [but omitted in one of my copies,] and Mgh,*) and the latter of the two dims. mentioned below; (Mgh;) both of which assertions are stated on the authority of Kh; (IF, Mgh;) [The lip of a human being;] شَفَا الْإِنْسَانَ meaning the two covers of the mouth of the human being: (K:) it is [properly] only of a human being: (Mgh;) but it is sometimes, metaphorically, of the horse: and in like manner, of the دَوُو [or leathern bucket] as used by A'Obeid; but ISd has expressed a doubt whether he had heard this from the Arabs: (TA:) the pl. is شَفَاة (S, Mgh, K, &c.) and شَفَات (Lth, Mgh, TA) and شَفَوَات (Lth, S, Mgh, K,) the second of which is said by Lth to be more agreeable with analogy than the third, though the third is more common, as being likened to سَنَوَات [pl. of سَنَة]: (AZ, (Mgh, TA:) and Ks mentions the phrase, إِنَّهُ لَغَلِيظُ الشَّفَاةِ [as meaning *Verily he is thick in the lip*], as though the term شَفَاة applied to every portion of the شَفَاة: (TA:) the dim. is شَفِيَّة (S, Mgh) and شَفِيَّة (Mgh). — [Hence,] شَفَاةُ + *They are those who have the right of drinking with their lips (شَفَاهِم) and of watering their beasts*. (Mgh.) — And بَنَتْ شَفَاةً + *A word*; (S, Mgh, K, TA;) as also شَفَاةً. (TA.) One says, مَا كَلَّمْتُهُ بِنَتْ شَفَاةً + *I spoke not to him a word*: (S:) or مَا كَلَّمْنِي بِنَتْ شَفَاةً + *He spoke not to me a word*: (TA:) and مَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ بِنَتْ شَفَاةً + *I heard not from him a word*: (Mgh;) and مَا كَلَّمْتُ فَلَانًا ذَاتَ شَفَاةٍ + *I spoke not to such a one a word*. (AZ, T voce ذَوُو.) — And فَلَانٌ شَفَاةٌ + *Such a one is a person who asks, or begs, little of people*: (ISK, S, K, TA:) and also, + *importunate*, (K, TA,) one who asks, or begs, much of people: (TA:) thus having two contr. meanings. (K.) — And لَهُ فِي النَّاسِ شَفَاةٌ + *He has praise, or commendation, among the people*: (S:) and لَهُ فِيْنَا شَفَاةٌ حَسَنَةٌ + *He has a good report, or reputation, among us*. (A, K, TA.) And إِنَّ شَفَاةَ النَّاسِ عَلَيْكَ لِحَسَنَةٌ + *Verily the people's speaking of thee is good*. (Lh, TA.) And مَا أَحْسَنَ شَفَاةَ النَّاسِ عَلَيْكَ + *How good is the people's speaking of thee!* (K, TA.) — See also شَفَا, in art. شَفَى and شَفَى.

شَفَا, and شَفَاةُ or شَفَاةُ } see the next preceding paragraph.

شَفَى and شَفَى are both allowable as rel. ns. of شَفَا [i. e. as meaning *Labial*: and so, accord. to some, is شَفَوَى]. (S.) الْحُرُوفُ الشَّفِيَّةُ (Kh, T, S, Mgh, K) and الشَّفَوِيَّةُ, (Kh, T, Mgh,) or the latter is not allowable, (S,) [i. e. *The labial letters*,] are ب and ف and م: (T, S, K:) [or, accord. to Lumsden (Ar. Gr. p. 28), ب and م and و: and, it seems, accord. to some, (see De Sacy's Gr. Ar. sec. ed. i. 27,) ج and ش and ض,

which is strange:] so called because their place of utterance is from the شَفَاة, without any action of the tongue. (T, TA.)

شَفِيَّة: dim. of شَفَاة, q. v.

شَفَاهِي A man (S, Mgh) large [in some copies of the S thick] in the شَفَات [or lips]; (S, Mgh, K;) as also شَفَاهِي. (Mgh. [But see this latter below.])

شَفَاة Thirsty, (K, TA,) not finding water enough to moisten his lip: like شَفَاة, mentioned in art. سَفَاة. (TA.)

أَشْفَى: see شَفَاهِي. — [Accord. to some,] أَشْفَى signifies A man whose lips do not close together: (S, K:) but there is no proof of its correctness: (S:) the fem. in this sense is شَفِيَّة. (TA in art. شَفَى.)

شَفَوَى + A water at which there are many lips (شَفَاة TA, and Har p. 669,) of those coming to drink, (Har,) so that it has become little in quantity; (TA;) or water at which are many people: (S, K:*) or water that is sought: or, as some say, forbidden to those who come to drink of it because of its being little in quantity. (TA.) — And hence, (Har ubi supra,) + Food upon which are [put] many hands; (K, TA, Har;) having many eaters: or that has become little in quantity. (TA.) — And + Property sought by many: (TA:) [or little in quantity; for] one says, أَتَانَا وَأَمَوَانَا شَفَوَى + *He came to us when our possessions were little in quantity*. (K, TA.) — And + A man of whom people have asked, or begged, much, (S,) or importuned by begging, (K,) so that all that he had, or possessed, is consumed: (S, K:) like مَكْمُودٌ, and مَضْفُوفٌ, and مَكْمُورٌ عَلَيْهِ: (so in one of my copies of the S:) and sometimes it means + one whose household and guests have consumed his property. (IB, TA.)

شَفَى and شَفَى

1. شَفَى الشَّمْسُ, aor. شَفَى, [inf. n. app. شَفَا, but said in the TK to be شَفَوَى,] *The sun was, or became, near to setting*: (K in art. شَفَوَى:) and شَفَى, (K in art. شَفَى,) [aor. شَفَى,] inf. n. شَفَا, (TA,) *it (the sun) set*; as also شَفِيَّتْ: (K:) or, accord. to IKt, *set save a little*; and the like is said in the T. (TA.) شَفَا قَبِيلُ الشَّفَا means A little before the setting of the sun. (TA.) [See also شَفَا below.] — And شَفَا said of the هَلَال [or moon a little after or before the change], *It rose*. (K.) And said of a شَخْص [or bodily form or figure seen from a distance, or a person], *It, or he, appeared, or became apparent*. (K.) — شَفَا, (S, Mgh, K,) aor. شَفَى, (Mgh, K,) inf. n. شَفَاة, (S, Mgh,) *He (God, S, Mgh) recovered him, or restored him to convalescence, syn. أَهْرَأَ, so in the M, but in the K أَهْرَأَ, (TA,) namely a sick person, (Mgh,) مِنْ مَرَضِهِ [from his disease, or sickness]. (S, TA.) — [Hence,] شَفِيَّة, in art. بَضَعَ in the S, said by a person respecting one who asked him concerning a*