

man) had an inversion in the eyelid; (T, S;) seldom natural: (T:) or an inversion of, (A,) or in, (Msb,) the lower eyelid: (A, Mgh, Msb:) or an inversion of the eyelid above and below, (M, K,) or above or below, (Mgh,) and a contraction thereof: (M:) or a cracking thereof, (K,) so that the edge [for الختار, in the TA, I read الحتار,] became separate: (Mgh, TA:) or a flaccidity of its lower part. (K.) — And شترت العين, and شترت, (K,) and انشترت, (S, K,) The eye had an inversion in the lid: (S:) [or in, or of, the lower lid:] or an inversion of the lid above and below, (K,) and a contraction thereof: (TA:) or a cracking thereof, (K,) so that the edge became separate: (TA:) or a flaccidity of its lower part. (K.) — And شتر, (TK,) inf. n. شتر, (K,) He (a man) had his lower lip cracked. (K, TA.) = شتره, and اشتراه, (S,) or the latter but not the former, (Sh, TA,) He caused him to have an inversion in the eyelid. (S.) — And شتر العين, (K,) aor. شتر, inf. n. شتر; (TA;) and اشتراه; and شترها; (K;) He caused the eye to have an inversion of the lid above and below, (K,) and a contraction thereof: (TA:) or a cracking thereof, (K,) so that the edge became separate: (TA:) or a flaccidity of its lower part. (K.) — شتر also signifies The cutting off of the lower eyelid: for which a quarter of the whole price of blood must be paid. (TA.) = شتر به He reviled him; (K;) found fault with him; blamed him; or censured him; in verse or in prose: (TA:) and شتر به, inf. n. شتر, he detracted from his reputation; found fault with him; blamed him; or censured him; (S, TA;) made him to hear what was bad, evil, abominable, or foul: (TA:) Sh says that it is شتر, and he disallows شتر: but IAar and AA say شتر; and AM holds this to be correct. (TA.) [See also شتر به.]

2: see 1, in three places.

4: see 1, in two places.

7: see 1, second sentence.

أشتر A man having the affection of the eyelid described above, voce شتر: (S, A, Mgh, Msb:) or having the eyelid slit: (IAar, TA in art. شمر:) fem. شتراء. (Msb.) — A man having his lower lip cracked: and شفرة شتراء a cracked lip. (TA.)

شتر

1. شتره, (MA, Msb, K,) aor. شتر (Msb, K) and شتر, (K,) inf. n. شتر (S, MA, Msb, K) and شتره, and شتره, (K, TA,) the last of these [written شتره in the CK] with damm to the ت, or this and the next before it, though said to be inf. ns., may be simple substantives, as A'Obeyd inclines to think them, (TA,) He reviled him, vilified him, upbraided him, reproached him, defamed him, or gave a bad name to him; (S, MA, K, TA;) syn. شتره: (K, TA:) or, as some say, شتر signifies [the addressing with] foul speech, without قذف [here meaning the casting an accusation, though commonly used and expl. as syn. with شتر]: (TA:) and شتره signifies the same as شتره, (MA, Msb,) being a rare in-

stance of a verb of the measure فاعل denoting an act of a single agent when it has an unaugmented verb of the same radical letters [and the same signification], as صادمه الحمار meaning صدمه, and زاحمه meaning زحمة. (Msb.) Hence the saying, فَإِنْ شتر فَلْيَقُلْ إِنِّي صَائِمٌ [And if he be reviled, let him say, Verily I am fasting], which may mean that he should say this with his tongue, which is the more proper meaning, or mentally: or فَإِنْ شتر, which is allowable, though the former is the more proper. (Msb.) — شتره شتره: see 3. = شتر, aor. شتر, (S, K,) inf. n. شتره (S, IB) and شتر, (IB, TA,) + He (a man, S) was, or became, displeasing, or hateful, in countenance. (S, K.) = شتر, trans. by means of ب, expl. by Golius as meaning He rejoiced at evils, or misfortunes, of an enemy, is, I doubt not, a mistake for شتر; though it might be supposed to be formed by transposition, like جبد from جذب.]

[2. شتر, accord. to Reiske, said of a camel when haltered, and of a lion, as mentioned by Freytag, signifies + He was harsh, and surly, in countenance, and uttered a grumbling sound: if used, it must be شتر, agreeably with the part. n., expl. below.]

3. شتره is syn. with شتره, (S,) signifying The reviling, vilifying, upbraiding, reproaching, defaming, or giving a bad name to, each other: (KL:) and [in like manner] شتره is syn. with شتر, (S,) signifying as above [but used in relation to two persons and more than two]: (KL:) you say, شتره and شتره meaning شتر [They reviled, vilified, &c., each other]: (K:) and شتره They reviled, &c., one another; like شتره. (MA.) [شتره may therefore be rendered He reviled him, &c., being reviled, &c., by him: but sometimes it is syn. with شتره:] see 1, in two places. — One says also, شتره شتره, aor. شتر, meaning [He vied, or contended, with him in reviling, vilifying, &c.,] and he overcame him [therein, i. e.] in reviling, &c. (TA.)

[5. شتر is said by Freytag to signify He exposed himself to contumelies; on the authority of the Ham p. 310: but I there find only the part. n., شتر, signifying as expl. below: so that the verb, if used, means he became exasperated by reviling, vilifying, &c., and addressed, or applied, himself thereto. — He also explains it as signifying + He contracted the face very austere; on the authority of the Deewán of the Hudhalees.]

6: see 3, in three places.

شتر: see the next paragraph.

شتر: see شتر. — Also + Displeasing, or hateful, in countenance; (S, K;) applied to a man, and to a lion; (S;) and to an ass, as meaning thus, and foul, or ugly: (TA:) or to a lion as meaning + grim-faced; or stern, austere, or morose, in countenance; as also شتر; and شتره; (K, TA;) the last like جبانة [in measure, but in the CK written شتره]. (TA.) One

says, فَلَانُ شتر المحيا + Such a one is displeasing, or hateful, in countenance. (S.) = Also, and شتر, An obstruction (سدة) of the fauces, combined with foulness, or ugliness, of face. (TA.)

شتره a subst., (S, Msb, K, and Ksh in lxxiv. 41, [by Bd, in explaining the same passage of the Kur, improperly said to be an inf. n.,]) from شتر, (Msb, K,) in the sense of شتر [meaning The act of reviling, vilifying, or upbraiding; reproach, obloquy, or contumely]; (S,* and Ksh ubi supra;) as also شتره, and شتره, or, as mentioned above, [see 1, first sentence,] these two are inf. ns. (TA.)

شتر [One who reviles, &c., much]. (Ham p. 310.)

شتره One who reviles, &c., [very] much. (TA.) — See also شتر.

[شتر act. part. n. of 1, Reviling, &c. — It is also said by Golius, on the authority of the Mirkat el-Loghah, to signify Rejoicing at another's evils, or misfortunes: but this I believe to be a mistake for شتر: see 1, last sentence.]

الشتر, with kesr, [which seems to indicate that it is الشتر,] is expl. by IB as meaning رئيس الركاب [app. الركاب The headman, or master, of the riders: but whence this is derived I know not, unless it be arabicized, from the Pers. استا (if there be such an appellation), meaning "the master of the post-horse"]. (TA.)

شتره and شتره: see شتره.

شتر: see شتر; and see also شتر.

شتر Reviled, vilified, upbraided, reproached, defamed, or called by a bad name: and so with شتر applied to a female, as also شتر; (K, TA;) this last, without شتر, mentioned on the authority of Lh. (TA.)

شتر Exasperated by reviling, &c., and addressing, or applying, himself thereto. (Ham p. 310: there expl. by the words متحكك بالشتر ومعترض له [i. e. متحكك بالشتر ومعترض له: see 5].)

شو

1. شتاء, aor. شتو, inf. n. شو [app. شتو, The winter commenced: like as one says, ربيع, inf. n. ربوع]. (TA.) — And شتاء, aor. شتو, as above, The day was, or became, intensely cold. (Msb.) — And شتاء به, (K,) and شتو به, (S,) and شتو به, aor. as above, inf. n. شتو, (Msb,) He, and I, and we, remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, (S, Msb, K,) during the شتاء [or winter, &c.], (S,) or during a شتاء, (Msb, K,) in it, (S, Msb, K,) namely, a place, (S, Msb,) or a country or town; (K;) as also شتو, (K,) inf. n. شتو; (TA;) and شتو, (S, K,) said by AZ to be from الشتاء, like تصيف from الصيف: (TA:) [and all are also app. trans. in this sense without a prep.:] or, as some say, شتاء الصمان means he re-