

he desisted from that of which he complained: (S, * Mghb:) thus it has two contr. significations. (S, K.) Hence the saying, (Mgh, Mghb, TA,) in a trad., (TA,) **إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ حَرَّ الرَّمْضَاءِ شَكُونًا** [We complained, to the Apostle of God, of the heat of the burning ground, in our fasting,] and he did not remove, or cause to cease, our complaint. (Mgh, * Mghb, TA.) And [hence] one says, **اشْكَى فَلَانًا مِنْ فَلَانٍ**, meaning *He took for such a one, from such a one, what pleased or contented him [and so relieved him from complaining of him]*. (ISd, K, TA: omitted in the CK.) — Also *He told him his complaint, and the desire, or longing of the soul, that he endured*. (TA.) — And i. q. **وَجَدَهُ شَاكِيًا** [which may mean *He found him to be complaining, or, as seems to be indicated by what immediately precedes it in the K, he found him to be complaining of a disease of the slightest sort*]: (K:) or, as in the T, **اشْكَى** [app. meaning *اشْكَى حَبِيبَةً*] signifies *he found the object of his love, or his friend, to be complaining; expl. by صَادَفَ حَبِيبَةَ يَشْكُو*. (TA.) — See also 2.

5. **تَشْتَى** *He expressed complaint or lamentation, pain, grief, or sorrow; syn. تَوَجَّعَ*; (Mghb and K in art. **وَجَعَ**;) *he made complaint or lamentation*. (MA, KL.) See 1, in four places. — [Hence] one says, **تَشْتَى شَاتِي أَرْضَ كَذَا**, meaning + [My sheep or goats] *forsook such a land, [as though they complained of it,] and did not go near it*. (TA. [But I have substituted شَاتِي for what is there written شَاكِي, an evident mistranscription.]) — See also 2, in two places.

6. **تَشَاكَوْا** *They complained, one to another*. (K.)

8: see 1, in nine places: — and see also 2, in two places.

شَكْوَى inf. n. of **شَكَأَ**. (S, Mghb.) — It is also used in the sense of **وَجَدَ** [meaning *Grief, mourning, or sorrow*]. (TA.) — Also, and **شَكْوَى**, and **شَكَأَ**, and **شَكَا**, and **شَكَاوًا**, (K,) this last mentioned by Az, (TA,) [but it is omitted in some copies of the K,] *A complaint, meaning a disease, malady, or sickness*. (K.) — Also, the first, *A small, or young, lamb: or a small, or young, camel*: (K accord. to different copies: in some, **الشَّكْوَى** having for its explanation **الْحَمَلُ الصَّغِيرُ**, and thus in the TA: in others, **الْحَمَلُ الصَّغِيرُ**;) mentioned by ISd. (TA.)

شَكَأَ an inf. n. of **شَكَأَ**; (S, K;) or a simple subst., like **شَكْوَى**. (Mghb.) — See also **شَكْوَى**. — Also i. q. **عَيْبٌ** [A vice, fault, &c.]. (TA.) [See a verse cited voce **رَفَاتٍ**.]

شَكْوَى *The skin of a sucking kid, (T, * S, M, *) for milk: that of the جَذَعِ and of such as is above that [in age] is termed وَطْبٌ; (S;) or that of the جَذَعِ is termed سَفَا; and that of such as is weaned, بَدْرَةٌ: (T, TA:) or a receptacle of skin or leather, for water and for milk, (K, TA,) or, as some say, in which water is cooled and in*

which milk is kept close: (TA:) or a small skin for water or milk: or a small receptacle in which water is put: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) the dim. is شَكْوَى: (TA:) and the pl. is شَكَوَاتٌ and شَكَاةٌ: (K, TA) and شَكِي [like as بُدْرٌ is a pl. of بَدْرَةٌ, being originally شَكْوَى, like as دَلِي (pl. of دَلْوٌ) is originally دَلْوُو]. (TA.)

شَكْوَى an inf. n. of **شَكَأَ**, as also **شَكْوَى**; (K;) or a simple subst. [signifying *Complaint*]: (S, Mghb:) pl. **شَكَاوَى**. (TA.) — See also **شَكْوَى**.

شَكَاوَى: } see **شَكْوَى**.
شَكَأَ: }

شَكِي i. q. **شَاكٍ** [i. e. *Complaining*]; (Mghb;) [or a complainer; i. e.] **الَّذِي الشَّكِي** signifies **الَّذِي يَشْكُو**, (S,) or **الَّذِي يَشْكُو**. (JM.) — And **شَاكِي**; syn. **مُوجِعٌ**; (K, TA;) in this sense an instance of **فَعِيلٌ** in the sense of **مَفْعُولٌ**: (TA:) or *causing pain*; syn. **مُوجِعٌ**: [thus accord. to both of my copies of the S: and this appears to be correct; for it is there immediately added,] El-Tirmidhī says,

• **وَسَمِيَ شَكِي وَلِسَانِي عَارِمٌ** •

[which is inconsiderately cited in the TA immediately after the former of these two explanations: I say “inconsiderately” because the meaning evidently is, not that thus indicated in the TA, but, *My branding, or stigmatizing, by satire, (for one says وَسَمَهُ بِالْهَجَاءِ) is such as causes pain, and my tongue is vehement: or شَكِي may here have the last but one of the meanings expl. in this paragraph*]: **وَسَمِيَ** is from **السَّمَ**. (S.) — Also *Affected with a complaint, meaning disease, malady, or sickness, [app. in an absolute sense, (see **شَكْوَى**), and also] of the least, or lightest, or slightest, sort; and so شَاكٍ*. (M, K.) — And i. q. **مَشْكُوفٌ**, (S, Mghb, K,) which is a pass. part. n. of **شَكَأَ**; [and therefore signifies *Complained of*; and also *complained to*; but mostly seems to be used in the former of these senses;] as also **مَشْكِي**. (S, Mghb.)

شَكَأَ an inf. n. of **شَكَأَ**; (S, K;) or a simple subst., like **شَكْوَى**. (Mghb.)

شَكَاةٌ an inf. n. of **شَكَأَ**. (S, K.) — And also (TA) a subst. signifying *A thing complained of* (**أَسْرٌ**); like **رَمِيَّةٌ** a subst. signifying “a thing cast at or shot at” (**أَسْرٌ لَرَمِيٍّ**): (Mghb, TA:) pl. **شَكَايَا**. (TA.) — Also *A remainder, or remaining portion, (K and TA in art. **شَكِي**), of a thing: mentioned by Sgh. (TA.)*

شَكَاةٌ dim. of **شَكَاةٌ**, q. v. (TA.)

شَكِي, (thus in copies of the K,) or **شَكِي**, with damm to the ش, (TA,) is mentioned in art. **شَك** [q. v.], and J has committed a mistake (K, TA) in mentioning it here, as Sgh has observed: (TA:) [accord. to F, it seems to be a rel. n. applied to a bit, or bridle; for it is said to be so

applied in the K, as well as in the O, in art. **شَك**, in which both explain it as meaning *Difficult*; and also to a skin; for immediately after asserting that J has committed a mistake, F adds,] and **شَكِي**, like **حَتَّى**, is a town in Armenia, whence [are brought] bits, or bridles, (**نُجْمٌ**) and skins, (K,) [and SM adds that they are termed **شَكَاةٌ**: but what I find J to have stated is as follows:] **الشَّكِي**, [thus in one of my copies of the S,] or **الشَّكِي**, [thus in the other of those copies,] in relation to weapons, is an arabicized word, and is in Turkish **نَشْ** or **نَشْ**. (S. [But in the JM, this last word is written, as from the S, **تَشْن**: it may therefore be correctly **نَشْن**, or **نَشْن**, which, though used in Turkish, is a Pers. word, meaning smooth.])

شَاكٍ: see **شَكِي**, in two places. — In the phrase **رَجُلٌ شَاكِي السَّلَاحِ**, (S,) which means *A man whose weapon is sharp, or whose weapons are sharp, (S, K, *)* Akh says that **شَاكِي** is formed by transposition from **شَاكٌ** [q. v. in art. **شَوَكٌ**]: (S:) and accord. to AZ, one says also **شَاكٌ فِي السَّلَاحِ**. (TA in art. **شَوَكٌ**.) — And **الشَّاكِي** [is app. formed in like manner from **الشَّائِكُ**, and] signifies *The lion*. (K.)

مَشْكَاةٌ *A niche in a wall; i. e. a hole, or hollow, (كُوَّةٌ) in a wall, not extending through; (Fr, S, M, K, &c.) in which a lamp, placed therein, gives more light than it does elsewhere: thus expl. by the generality of the expositors [of the Kūr-ān]; and this is said by Ibn-'Aṭṭeeyeh to be the most correct explanation: (TA:) said by Aboo-Moosā to mean the iron, or leaden, thing in which is the wick [of the lamp]: thought by Az to mean the tube which is the place of the wick in the glass lamp, as being likened to the كُوَّةٌ which is thus called: (TA:) some expl. it as having this meaning in the Kūr xxiv. 35, and say that the مَصْبَاحُ there mentioned is the lighted wick: (Bd:) accord. to Mujāhid, the pillar, or the like, (الْعَمُودُ,) upon the top, or head, of which the مَصْبَاحُ [meaning lamp] is put: or the iron things by means of which the قَنْدِيلُ [or lamp] is suspended: IJ says that its 1 is originally و, and hence it is [often] written مَشْكُوَّةٌ: and Zj says that it is an Abyssinian word, and used in the language of the Arabs: (TA:) [the pl. is مَشَاكٍ, like مَسَاجٍ pl. of مَسَاعِدُ:] Kaḥb says that, in the verse of the Kūr [xxiv. 35], by the مَشْكَاةُ is meant the breast of Moḥammad; and by the مَصْبَاحُ, his tongue; and by the رِجَاجَةٌ, his mouth. (TA.)*

مَشْكِي and **مَشْكُو**: see **شَكِي**, last sentence.

شل

1. **شَلَّتْ يَمِينُهُ**, (S, O,) or **يَدُهُ**, (Mgh, TA,) or **شَلَّتْ**, (Mgh, K,) originally **شَلَّلَتْ**, (Mgh, Mghb, TA,) aor. **تَشَلَّلَ**, (S, O, &c.) inf. n. **شَلَلٌ** (S, O, * Mgh, Mghb, K) and **شَلٌّ**, (Mghb, K,) or the latter