

well-known; (K;) [An acroterial ornament, forming a single member of a cresting of a wall or of the crown of a cornice, generally of a fanciful form, and pointed, or small, at the top:] pl. شُرُف, (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K, TA,) a pl. of mult., and شُرُفَات and شُرُفَات and شُرُفَات, which are pls. of pauc., or, as some say, شُرُفَات [i. e. شُرُفَات] is pl. of شُرُفَة, with two dammehs: Esh-Shiháb says that شُرُفَات is expl. as meaning the highest portions of a قصر; but what are thus termed are only what are built on the top of a wall, distinct from one another, [side by side, like merlons of a parapet,] according to a well-known form: (TA:) the شُرُفَة is what is called by the [common] people شُرُفَة: (Ham p. 824:) the شُرُفَة of a mosque is a word used by the lawyers, and is one of their mistakes, as IB has notified: so says MF: its pl. is شُرُفَات. (TA.) — The شُرُفَات (thus with two dammehs, K) of a horse are The neck and قَطَاة [i. e. croup, or rump, or part between the hips or haunches,] thereof. (O, K.)

شُرُفَة: see the next preceding paragraph.

شُرُف High, elevated, exalted, or eminent, (S, O, \* Mṣb, K, TA,) [in rank, condition, or estimation,] in respect of religion or of worldly things: (TA:) [generally meaning high-born, or noble:] possessing glory, honour, dignity, or nobility: or such, and having also [such] ancestry: (TA:) [using it as not implying highness, or nobility, of ancestry,] you say, هُوَ شُرُف اليَوْمَ [He is high, or noble, to-day], and عَنْ قَلِيلٍ شُرُفٌ as meaning one who will be شُرُف [after a little while]: (Fr, S, K:) the pl. [of pauc.] is أُشْرَاف and [of mult.] شُرُفَات (S, O, Mṣb, K) and شُرُف, so in the K, app. denoting that this last is one of the pls. of شُرُف, and it is said in the O that شُرُف is syn. with شُرُفَات; but in the L it is said that it is syn. with شُرُف; and hence the saying هُوَ شُرُف قَوْمِهِ meaning He is the شُرُف of his people, and كَرَمِهِم meaning the كَرِيم of them; and thus it has been expl. as used in a trad.: (TA:) [but both these assertions are probably correct; for it seems to be, agreeably with analogy, an inf. n. used as an epithet, and therefore applicable to a single person and to a pl. number, and also to two persons, and likewise to a female as well as to a male.] — [By the modern Arabs, and the Turks and Persians, it is also applied, as a title of honour, to Any descendant of the Prophet; like سَيِّد. And, with the article ال, particularly to the descendant of the Prophet who is The governor of Mekkeh; now always a vassal of the Turkish Sultan.]

شُرُفِي, applied to a [lizard of the kind called] ضَب, and to a jerboa, Large in the ears, and in the body: (TA:) and so شُرُفِي applied to a she-camel; (O, K, TA;) as also شُرُفَة. (TA.) And شُرُفَة i. q. شُرُفَة [q. v.], (K, TA,) or An ear that is high, long, and having hair upon it.

(IDrd, O, TA.) See also أُذُنٌ شُرُفَاء, voce أُشْرَف. — Also A kind of white garments or cloths: (O, K:\*) or a garment, or piece of cloth, that is purchased from a country of the foreigners adjacent to the land of the Arabs. (As, O, K:\*)

شُرُفَة; pl. شُرُفَات: see شُرُفَة.

شُرُفَات (S, O, K) and شُرُفَات (O and K in art. شُرُف) [but see Q. Q. 1] The leaves of seed-produce that have become so long and abundant that one fears its becoming marred; wherefore they are cut off. (S, O, K.)

شُرُف: see شُرُفِي. — Applied to a she-camel, † High [app. meaning much advanced] in age: (A, TA:) or advanced in age; (S, O, K;) decrepit; (IAṣr, K;) as also شُرُفَة: (K:) [see عُوذٌ, in three places:] pl. شُرُف, like بَزَلٌ and عُوذٌ pls. of بَازِلٌ and عَائِذٌ, (S, O,) or شُرُف, like كَتَبٌ, (K,) or the latter is allowable in poetry, (O,) or the former is a contraction of the latter, (IAth, TA,) and شُرُفَات [also pl. of شُرُفَة] (O, K) and شُرُف and شُرُفَات: (K:) it is said that شُرُف is not applied to the he-camel; but it is so applied, as well as to the she-camel, accord. to the Towsheeh of El-Jelál. (TA.) Hence, as being likened to black decrepit she-camels, (Aboo-Bekr, TA,) الشُرُف الجُونُ, with two dammehs, [which I think a mistake, unless it mean with a dammeḥ to each word,] (K,) or الشُرُف الجُونُ, (O, IAth, TA,) occurring in a trad., meaning † [Trials, or conflicts and factions,] like portions of the dark night: (O, \* K, \* TA:) thus expl. by the Prophet: (O, TA:) but some relate it otherwise, with ق, (K,) saying الشُرُف الجُونُ, pl. of شُرُفَات, (O, \* TA,) meaning “ [trials, &c.,] rising (O, K, TA) from the direction of the east.” (O, TA.) — Also applied to an arrow, as meaning Old: (S, O, K:) and applied to a garment or a piece of cloth [app. in the same sense]: (A and TA voce طَرِيدٌ:) or an arrow long since laid by [expl. by بَعِيدٌ بالعهد بالصيانة]; but I think that the right reading is بعهد بالعهد بالصيانة, and have assumed this to be the case in my rendering]: or of which the feathers and the sinews [wherewith they are bound] have become uncompact: or slender and long. (TA.) — دَنٌّ شُرُف [A wine-jar] of which the wine is old. (TA.) — And شُرُف [alone] A receptacle for wine, such as a خَابِيَة and the like thereof. (O, K.)

الشُرُفَات A kind of cord or rope; syn. حَبَلٌ: [so in the O, and in one of my copies of the S: in my other copy of the S, and in the K, حَبَلٌ, i. e. the name of a certain mountain:] a post-classical word. (S, O.) — And شُرُفَات also signifies A broom: (S, O, K:) a Pers. word, (S,) arabicized, from جَارُوب, (O, K,) originally جَاى رُوب, which means “ a place-sweeper.” (O.)

أشْرَف [More, and most, high, elevated, exalted, or eminent, in rank, condition, or estimation; &c.; generally meaning more, and most, high-born or noble; (see شُرُفِي;)] surpassing in شُرُف. (S,

O.) — مَنكِبٌ أَشْرَفٌ A high shoulder; (S, O, K;) such as has a goodly rising; which implies what is termed إَهْدَاءٌ [inf. n. of أَهْدَاهُ, and here app. meaning the “ being curved in the back”]. (TA.) And أُذُنٌ شُرُفَاءٌ A long ear; (S, O, K;) standing up; rising above what is next to it: and so أُذُنٌ شُرُفِيَّةٌ. (TA.) — See also شُرُفِي. [أشْرَفٌ also signifies Having a prominent, or an apparent, ear: opposed to أُسْكٌ, q. v. — Hence,] الأَشْرَفُ is an appellation of The bat; (O, K, TA;) because its ears are prominent and apparent: it is bare of downy and other feathers, and is viviparous, not oviparous: so in the saying of Bishr Ibn-El-Moqtemir,

• وَطَائِرٌ أَشْرَفٌ ذُو جُرْدَةٍ • وَطَائِرٌ لَيْسَ لَهُ وَكْرٌ •

[And a flying thing that has prominent and apparent ears and a denuded body, and a flying thing that has no nest]: (O, TA:) in the K is added, and another bird, that has no nest, &c.: but this is taken from an explanation of the latter hemistich of the verse cited above; which explanation is as follows: (TA:) the bird that has no nest is one of which the Bahránees [so in the TA, but accord. to the O “ the sailors,] tell that it does not alight save while it makes, of the dust, or earth, a place in which it lays its eggs, and which it covers over; then it flies into the air, and its eggs break open of themselves at the expiration of the term thereof; and when its young ones are able to fly, they do after the habit of their parents. (O, L, TA: and the same is said, less fully, in the K.) — مَدِينَةٌ شُرُفَاءٌ A city having شُرُف, (Mgh, O, K, \*) pl. of شُرُفَة [q. v.]: (O:) the pl. of أَشْرَفٌ and of شُرُفَات, accord. to rule, is شُرُف. (Mgh. [In the copies of the K, الشُرُف is erroneously said to be pl. of الشُرُفَات.]) It is said in a trad. of Ibn-’Abbás, أَمَرْنَا أَنْ تَبْنِيَ الْمَدَائِنَ شُرُفًا وَالْمَسَاجِدَ جَمًّا i. e. We have been commanded to build cities with شُرُف and mosques without شُرُف. (Mgh, O, \*)

أشْرَاف The ears and nose of a man: (O, K, TA:) its sing. in this sense is not mentioned: it is app. شُرُف; like سَبَبٌ, sing. of أُسْبَابٌ. (TA.)

تَشْرِيفٌ inf. n. of 2 [q. v.]. (S &c.) — [And also a post-classical term applied to An honorary present, such as a garment &c.: and a letter, i. e. an epistle, considered as conferring honour: pl. تَشْرِيفَات.]

مَشْرَف: see شُرُف, in the middle of the paragraph: and see also what here next follows.

مَشْرَفٌ (O, K,) like مَكْرَمٌ, (K,) or مَشْرَفٌ [q. v. voce شُرُف], (so in my two copies of the S,) A place from which one overlooks, i. e. looks upon, or views, [a thing] from above. (S, O, K.) — Hence the saying in a trad., مَا جَاءَكَ مِنْ هَذَا الْمَالِ وَأَنْتَ غَيْرُ مَشْرَفٍ وَلَا سَائِلٍ فَخُذْهُ i. e. [What comes to thee of this property] thou not coveting nor looking for it [nor asking it, take it]. (O.)

مَشْرَفٌ [part. n. of 4;] High; (S, Mgh, Mṣb;)