

then, **ثَنِي**, which name he continues to have until he dies: (S:) [perhaps correctly corresponding to our six terms which are as follows: a fawn (applied to a buck or doe of the first year), a pricket (to a buck of the second year), a sorel (to a buck of the third year), a sore (to a buck of the fourth year), a buck of the first head (to one of the fifth year), and a great buck (to one of the sixth year):] or **شَاصِرٌ** is applied to a young gazelle when his horn has come forth: (Lth:) pl. [of **شَصْرٌ**,] **أَشْصَارٌ**. (K.) — **شَصْرٌ** also signifies A certain bird, smaller than the **عَصْفُورٌ** [or sparrow], (AA, O, K,) of the colour thereof. (AA, O.)

**شَصَارٌ** The small sharp-pointed piece of wood, or prickle, (K,) or the small sharp-pointed pieces of wood, or prickles, (IDrd, S,) with which the operation termed **تَرْزِيدٌ** [which is that described above in the explanation of **شَصْرَ النَّاقَةِ**] is performed; (IDrd, S, K;) as also **شَصْرٌ**: (K:) or **شَصْرَانٌ**, or **شِصَارَانٌ**, is a term applied to two pieces of wood, which are thrust through the edge of the rectum of a she-camel, and then bound with a strong string of the fibres of the palm-tree, behind them: this is done when they desire to make a she-camel affect the young one of another: they take a stuffed **دُرْجَةٌ** [q. v.], and insert it into her rectum, and transfix the rectum with two sharp-pointed pieces of wood, which they bind as above described: this operation is termed **شَصْرٌ** and **تَرْزِيدٌ**. (ISh.) [See also 1.] — Accord. to the T, A piece of wood, which is bound between the two edges of a she-camel's vulva. (TA.) — And A piece of wood, which is inserted between the nostrils of a she camel. (K.)

**شَصِيرٌ** A prick of a thorn. (O, K.)

**شَاصِرٌ**: see **شَصْرٌ**, in two places.

**شَوْصِرٌ**: see **شَصْرٌ**.

**شَاصِرَةٌ** One of the snares with which beasts of prey are caught. (O, K, TA.)

شَمِي and شَمُو

1. **شَمَا بَصْرَةٌ**, (S, K,) aor.  $\text{ء}$ , (S, TA,) inf. n. **شَمُو**, (S, TA, and so in copies of the K, accord. to the CK **شَمُو**, [and this, though wrong, is agreeable with a rule generally observed in the K, as it is not there followed by any indication of the form,]) like **عَلُو**, (TA,) His eye, or eyes, became fixedly open, or raised, or stretched and raised, or his eyelids became raised and he looked intently and became disquieted or disturbed, syn. **شَخَصَ**, (S, K, TA,) [at the time of death, (see **شَصْرٌ**),] as though he looked at thee and at another. (TA.) — And **شَمَا السَّحَابُ** The clouds rose, or rose high, (T, S, K,) in their first appearing. (T, TA.) And **شَمَا** said of anything, It rose, or rose high. (T, TA.) — [Hence,] **شَمَّتِ الْقَرْيَةُ**, (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) The water-skin being filled with water, (K, TA,) and in like manner, being inflated, (TA,) its legs became raised, or raised high. (K, TA.) And thus also, **شَمَا الزَّرْقُ**,

The wine-skin being filled with wine, its legs became raised, or raised high. (TA.) — And **شَمَى**, aor.  $\text{ء}$ ; (Ks, S, TA;) or **شَمَا**, aor.  $\text{ء}$ ; and **شَمَى** aor.  $\text{ء}$ ; (K;) but this last requires consideration, differing as it does from what is in the S [without any allusion to the latter's being wrong]; (TA; [see also **شَمَى**];) said of a corpse; (Ks, S, K;) Its arms and legs rose, or rose high; (K;) or it became inflated, or swollen, and its arms and legs rose, or rose high. (Ks, S.) — And **شَمَى بِرِجْلِهِ** He raised, or raised high, his leg. (TA.)

4. **اشمى بَصْرَةَ** [He made his eye, or eyes, to become fixedly open, or raised, &c.: see 1, first sentence: or] he raised, or he raised high, his eye, or eyes. (S, K, TA.)

**شَمُو** i. q. **شِدَّةٌ** [app. as meaning Hardship, distress, or adversity]. (Az, K.) — And **سَوَاكٌ** [or piece of stick with which the teeth are cleansed]. (IAar, Az, TA. [See also **شَمُو**].)

**شَاصٍ**; fem. **شَاصِيَةٌ**, pl. of the latter **شَاصِيَاتٌ** and **شَوَاصٍ**; part. n. of 1 (S, TA) as said of the eyes [i. e. Fixedly open, or being raised, &c.]: (TA:) and of a water-skin, meaning Filled, or inflated, so that its legs are raised; and of a wine-skin, meaning filled, so that its legs are raised: and of a corpse, meaning Inflated, &c. (S, TA.) It is said in a prov.,

\* **إِذَا أَرَجَحَنَ شَاصِيًا فَارْتَفَعَ يَدَا** \*  
[expl. in art. **رَجَحَنَ**, q. v.]. (S, TA.)

شط

1. **شَطٌّ**, aor.  $\text{ء}$  and  $\text{ء}$ , (S, Mṣb, K,) [the latter contr. to analogy,] the pret. like **ضَرَبَ** and **قَتَلَ**, (Mṣb, [and the like is said in the TA,]) inf. n. **شَطٌّ** and **شَطُوطٌ**, (S, K,) It (a house, or dwelling, S, Mṣb, TA, and a place of visitation, TA) was, or became, distant, remote, or far off. (S, Mṣb, K.) — **شَطٌّ فِي السَّوْمِ**, (Mṣb, K,) aor.  $\text{ء}$  and  $\text{ء}$ , (Mṣb,) inf. n. **شَطٌّ** and **شَطُوطٌ**; (TA;) or **أَشَطَّ** **فِيهِ**; (S;) or both, (Mṣb, K,) but the latter is the more common; (K;) and **أَشْتَطَّ**; (S;) He went far, (S, K,) or beyond the due bounds, in offering a thing for sale and demanding a price for it, or in bargaining for a thing: (S, Mṣb, K:) the verb in this phrase is also followed by **عَلَيْهِ** [against him]. (TA.) IB says that **شَطٌّ** signifies **بَعْدٌ** [meaning He, or it, was, or became, distant, &c.]: and that **أَشَطَّ** signifies **أَبْعَدٌ** [meaning he went far, &c.]. (TA.) You say also, **أَشَطُّوا فِي طَلْبِي** They went far, or very far, or to a great or an extraordinary length, in seeking me. (S, K,\*) And **أَشَطَّ الْقَوْمُ فِي طَلْبِنَا** The people, or company of men, sought us walking and riding. (TA.) And **أَشَطَّ فِي الْمَهَاوِرَةِ** He went away in the desert: (K:) as though he went far in it. (TA.) And **شَطَّ فِي سَلْعَتِهِ**, inf. n. **شَطُوطٌ**, He exceeded the due bounds, and went far from what was right, in respect of his commodity, or article of merchandise. (K.) And **شَطَّ فِي حُكْمِهِ**, (Mṣb, K,) aor.  $\text{ء}$ ,

(K, TA,) only, (TA,) or  $\text{ء}$  and  $\text{ء}$ , (Mṣb,) the latter aor. is mentioned in the L, (TA,) inf. n. **شَطُوطٌ**, (Mṣb, TA,) in the K, erroneously, **شَطِيطٌ**, (TA,) and **شَطُوطٌ** also; (Mṣb;) and **أَشَطَّ**; (Mṣb, K;) and **أَشْتَطَّ**; (K;) or **أَشَطَّ فِي الْقَضِيَّةِ**; (S;) He acted unjustly, wrongfully, injuriously, or tyrannically, (S, Mṣb, K,) in his judging, or exercising jurisdiction or rule, or passing sentence, (Mṣb, K,) or in judging, &c., (S,) **عَلَيْهِ** against him. (K.) And **شَطَطْتُ عَلَيْهِ**, (S, L,) aor.  $\text{ء}$ , (L,) and **أَشَطَطْتُ**; (S, L;) I acted unjustly, wrongfully, injuriously, or tyrannically, against him: mentioned by A'Obeid. (S, L.) It is said in the Kur [xxxviii. 21], **وَلَا تَشْطُطْ**, or **تُشْطُطْ**, or **تُشَاطِطْ**, accord. to different readings, And go not thou far from what is right: (K, TA:) all having this meaning: (TA:) or exceed not the due bounds. (Bd.) **شَطُطٌ** signifies The exceeding the due bounds (AA, S, Mgh) in selling, and in demanding or seeking, and in exercising jurisdiction, &c., (AA,) or in everything. (S.) It is said in a trad. **لَهَا مَهْرٌ كَمَا مَهْرٌ** [She shall have the dowry of her like:] there shall be no falling short nor exceeding. (S.) And you say of a just sale, **وَلَا بَخْسَ فِيهِ وَلَا شَطَطًا**, (S in art. **بَخَسَ**), or **وَلَا شَطُوطًا**, (T and TA in that art.,) [There is no deficiency in it nor excess.] You also say **شَطَّ فِي الْقَوْلِ**, aor.  $\text{ء}$  and  $\text{ء}$ , inf. n. **شَطَطٌ** and **شَطُوطٌ**, He was rough, harsh, or coarse, in speech. (Mṣb.) — **شَطَّ** used transitively, [aor.  $\text{ء}$ ,] He passed, or passed beyond, [or, probably, passed far away from,] a place. (TA.) — **شَطَّ فَلَانًا**, (K,) aor.  $\text{ء}$ , (TA,) inf. n. **شَطٌّ** and **شَطُوطٌ**, (K,) He distressed, or afflicted, such a one, and treated him, or used him, unjustly, wrongfully, injuriously, or tyrannically: (K:) so say AZ and Aboo-Malik. (TA.) — **شَاطَهُ فَشَطَّهُ**: see 3.

2. **شَطَطَ**, inf. n. **تَشَطِيطٌ**, He strove, laboured, exerted himself, or did his utmost, in acting unjustly, wrongfully, injuriously, or tyrannically, and exceeding the due bounds. (K, TA.) See also 1, in the latter half of the paragraph.

3. **شَاطَهُ**, (K,) inf. n. **مُشَاطَةٌ**, (TA,) He vied with him in **أَشْتَطَاطَ** [i. e. going far, or beyond the due bounds, in offering a thing for sale and demanding a price for it, or in bargaining for a thing; or acting unjustly, wrongfully, injuriously, or tyrannically, in judging, &c.]. (K.) You say, **شَاطَهُ فَشَطَّهُ** [He vied with him in so doing, and surpassed him, or overcame him, therein]. (TA.) See also 1, in the latter half of the paragraph.

4: see 1, in nine places.

8: see 1, in two places.

**شَطٌّ** The bank, or side, of a river: (S, Mṣb, K:) and of a valley: (S, Mṣb:) or, of the latter, the rising ground next the bottom: (AHn:) pl. **شَطُوطٌ** (Mṣb, K) and **شَطَّانٌ**; (K;) the latter occurring in a verse, accord. to one relation; but