

[part. n. of **جَمَّهُ**; i. e. *Collected; or collected together and taken away*. (TA.)]

مشففُ (O, K) and **مشففٌ**, (K,) the latter on the authority of IAār, (TA,) *Slender, shallow, or weak, in intellect, and evil in disposition.* (O, K.) And [both words agreeably with different explanations of the verb] *One in whom is*, (K,) or, accord. to Saqd, *one who is as though there were in him*, (O,) *a trembling, and confusion,* (O, K,) *resulting from jealousy,* (K,) *or from vehement jealousy,* (O,) *and solicitous affection, or pity or compassion, for his حُرْمَه* [or wives, or women under covert, and household, (in the CK his حُرم)] *as though jealousy wasted his heart, and made him lank and lean: or evil in disposition, and very jealous: and* ♦ *the latter word, solicitously affectionate; or pitying, or compassionating.* (TA.)

مشففٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

شف

1. The primary signification of [the inf. n.] **شف** [i. e. **شَفَرُ**, of which the verb is app. **شَفَرَ**] is *The act of cutting, or cutting off; syn. قطع.* (Ham p. 57.) — **شَفَرَهَا**, (K,) inf. n. **شَفَرٌ**, (TA,) *He struck her (a woman's) شَفَرٌ* (K, TA) *in compressing her.* (TA.) — And **شَفَرٌ** [or app. **شَفَرٌ**] *شَفَرَتْ إِنْسَانًا* [He annoyed, molested, harmed, or hurt, a man. (IAār, O, TA.) — **شَفَرَتْ**, aor. =, inf. n. **شَفَارَةٌ**, She (a woman) was one whose gratification of her venereal lust (**شَوْهَتِهَا**) soon took place: (K:) or she emitted; [or, app., emitted soon;] syn. **أَنْزَلَتْ**. (TA.) — And **شَفَرٌ**, aor. =, *It decreased, diminished, or became defective or deficient.* (IAār, K.)

2. **شَفَرَهَا**, (K,) inf. n. **شَفَيْرُ**, (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K,) *He compressed her (i. e. a woman, Ibn-'Abbād, O) on the شَفَرٌ of her فُرُجٍ.* (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.) — And **شَفَرُ الشَّئْيِ**, inf. n. as above, *I eradicated, or extirpated, the thing.* (TA.) — **شَفَرٌ**, (O, K,) inf. n. as above, (K,) *The property became little:* (O, K:) and *went away:* (K:) from IAār. (TA.) — And **شَفَرٌ** said of a man, *He gave little.* (Ham p. 242.) — And **شَفَرٌ** (**شَفَرُ الْمَالِ**) (O, K) **شَفَرَتِ الشَّمْسُ** (**شَفَرَتِ الْمَلَكِ**) (O) + *The sun became near to setting;* (O, K;) being likened to a man whose property has become little, and gone away. (TA.) — And in like manner, (TA,) **شَفَرٌ عَلَى أَمْرٍ**, (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K) and **لَامِرٌ**, (Ibn-'Abbād, O,) said of a man, + *He was, or became, on the brink, or verge, of the affair, or event, or case.* (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

4. **أشفر** is said in the Tekmīlē to signify *He (a camel) strove, or exerted himself, in running:* but perhaps it should be **أشغر**, mentioned before [in art. **شفر**]. (TA.)

شَفَرٌ: see the next paragraph, in four places.

شَفَرٌ *The place of growth of the eyelash, (Sh, T, S, A, Mṣb, K,) which is the edge of the eyelid;* (S, Mṣb;) as also ♦ **شَفَرٌ** (Kr, A, K) and ♦ **شَفَيرٌ**, (K,) or, accord. to some, this last signifies the

upper side of the inner angle of the eye: (TA :) and with the vulgar, the first signifies the *eyelash*; but this is [said to be] a mistake: (IKt, Mṣb:) it occurs, however, in this sense, in a trad. of Esh-Shaṣbee; (IAth, TA;) and in like manner the pl. occurs in another trad.; but the word شَفَرٌ should be considered as understood before it; or what grows is thus called by the name of the places of growth, and the like of this is not rare: (Mgh :) it is of the masc. gender: (Lh, K:) and the pl. is أَشْفَارٌ, (Sb, S, Mgh, Mṣb,) the only pl. form. (Sb, TA.) [Hence,] one says, مَا رَأَيْتُ شَفَرًا ♦ I saw not of them any one: from the شَفَرٌ of the eye: meaning one having a شَفَرٌ: (A :) and شَفَرٌ is also used in this sense without a negation. (TA.) One says likewise, مَا تَرَكَتِ السَّنَةُ شَفَرًا ♦ *The year of drought left not anything:* and sometimes they said ♦ شَفَرًا, with fet-h, and in this case they said ظَفَرًا, for assimilation. (A.) — Also, (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and شَفَيرٌ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) *The edge, border, margin, brink, brow, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) or side, (A, K,) of anything;* (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) as of a valley and the like, (S,) or as of a river &c.: (Mgh and Mṣb, in relation to the latter word:) one says, قَعَدُوا عَلَى شَفَيرٍ ♦ *They sat upon the side of the river, and of the well, and of the grave:* (A :) and both words signify the side of the upper part of a valley. (K.) — And شَفَرٌ المَرْأَةِ, (Mṣb,) and شَفَرٌ الفَرْجِ, (K,) or شَفَرٌ الْفَرْجِ, (Mṣb,) and شَفَرٌ المَرْأَةِ, (K,) or شَفَرٌ الْفَرْجِ, (TA,) *The edge, (Mṣb, K,) or border, (TA,) of the vulva, or external portion of the organs of generation, [meaning, of each of the labia majora,] of a woman:* (Mṣb, K, TA :) pl. أَشْفَارٌ: (Mṣb :) the اسْكَانِ are the two sides [or labia majora] of the vulva of a woman; and the شَفَارَاتِ are the two borders of the said اسْكَان: (AHeyth, Mgh, TA :) Lth says that the شَافِوَانِ are [two parts of the pudendum muliebre: (TA :) and شَفَرُ الرِّحْمِ and شَفَرُهَا signify [in like manner] the edges of the vulva: (S:) and شَفَرًا المَرْأَةِ, and شَافِوَانِ, the two edges of the vulva [or vulva (for دِرْحَمٌ is here used tropically, for الفَرْجِ, as it is in many other instances,)] of a woman. (TA.)

شَفَرٌ: see شَفَرٌ, first sentence.

شَفَرٌ: see شَفَنٌ, first sentence.

شَفَرٌ [an epithet of which the fem. only is mentioned]. شَفَرٌ and ♦ شَفَيْرَةٌ signify *A woman who experiences the gratification of her venereal lust speedily:* or [in the CK "and"] *who is content with the least of coitus:* (K, TA :) contr. of قَعِيرَةٌ. (TA.)

شَفَرٌ *A large knife;* (S, A, K;) as also ♦ شَفَرٌ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) as also ♦ شَفَرٌ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) though this is mentioned only by the author of

the Mgh; (MF; [but it is not in my copy of the Mgh; and Golius mentions شَفَرٌ as having this signification, on the authority of Meyd;]) or a broad knife: (Mgh, Mṣb :) pl. شَفَارٌ (Mṣb, K) and شَفَرَاتٌ (Mṣb) and [coll. gen. n., of which شَفَرٌ is the n. un., or it may be a quasi-pl. n. of شَفَرٌ] شَفَرٌ, (TA.) — And hence, (Mgh, TA,) ♦ *A servant;* (S, Mgh, TA;) because of his utility. (TA.) It is said in a prov., شَفَرٌ أَقْصَرُ النَّوْمِ: ♦ *The least of the party is their servant.* (S, Mgh.) — Also *A shoemaker's knife.* (S, K.) — And *A piece of iron made broad, and edged, or pointed.* (K.) — *A broad blade:* so says the author of the Mgh. (TA.) [But not in my copy of the Mgh.] — *The edge, or cutting part,* (حَدٌ,) of a sword: (S, Mgh, K:) or the edge of the cutting part of a sword. (TA.) [See دُبَابٌ.] — *The side of a blade:* (K:) or each of the two sides thereof. (AHn, TA.) [Each of the two sharp sides or edges of a spear-head and of an arrow-head.] — See also شَفَرٌ, second sentence.

شَفَرٌ: }
شَفَرٌ: } see the next preceding paragraph.

زَبَرُورٌ i. q. شَفَرٌ. The hornet, or hornets. (Golius, on the authority of Meyd.)

شَفَرٌ: see شَفَرٌ, in three places. — Also *The edge of the lip of a camel.* (K.) — شَفَيْرَةٌ: see شَفَرٌ, voce شَفَرٌ.

يَرْبُوعٌ شَفَارِيٌّ A jerboa having hair upon its ears: (S:) or having large ears: or having long ears, and bare toes, [in the CK, for العَارِي البرائين, which is evidently the right reading, we find ضَانُ الْبَرَائِيْنِ, not quickly overtaken: (K:) it is [of] a species of jerboa called ضَانُ الْبَرَائِيْنِ, the fattest and the best, with ears somewhat long: (TA :) or having long legs, and soft and fat flesh: (K:) it is said that it has a nail in the middle of its shank. (TA.) [See تَدْمَرِيْ.] — ضَبْ شَفَارِيٌّ A long and bulky lizard of the kind called أَذْنُ شَفَارِيَّةٌ. (Ham p. 242.) — ضَبْ (as also شَفَارِيَّةٌ [q. v., TA]) *A large ear:* (K:) or a bulky ear: (AOBEYD, TA :) or a long ear: (AZ, TA :) or a broad ear, soft in the upper part: (TA :) or an ear having much hair and fur. (Ham p. 242.)

شَفَارٌ The possessor of a شَفَرٌ [or large knife]. (A, * TA.)

شَافِرٌ, and its dual: see شَفَرٌ, last sentence, in three places. — Also *One who destroys, or makes away with, his property:* so in the Tekmīlē. (TA.)

مَشَفَرٌ: see what next follows.

مشَفَرٌ The lip of a camel; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) as also ♦ مشَفَرٌ: (K:) and ♦ of a horse: (S, TA :) and ♦ of a human being: (K, TA :) or ♦ of an Abyssinian, as being likened to that of a camel: (AOBEYD, TA :) pl. مشَافِرٌ. (S, K.) It is said in