

he desisted from that of which he complained: (S, * Mṣb:) thus it has two contr. significations. (S, K.) Hence the saying, (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) in a trad., (TA,) **شَكُونَا** إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ حَرَّ الرَّمْضَاءِ [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, * Mṣb, TA.) And [hence] one says, **اشْكَى** فُلَانًا مِنْ فُلَانٍ, 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 CḲ.) — 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 حَبِيْبِهِ*] signifies *he found the object of his love, or his friend, to be complaining; expl. by صَادَفَ حَبِيْبَهُ يَشْكُو*. (TA.) — See also 2.

5. **تَشَكَّى** *He expressed complaint or lamentation, pain, grief, or sorrow; syn. تَوَجَّعَ*; (Mṣb and K in art. **وَجَع**;) *he made complaint or lamentation.* (MA, KL.) See 1, in four places. — [Hence] one says, **تَشَكَّى 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.

شَكُو inf. n. of **شَكَا**. (S, Mṣb.) — It is also used in the sense of **وَجَدَ** [meaning *Grief, mourning, or sorrow*]. (TA.) — Also, and **شَكُوِي**, and **شَكَا**, and **شَكَا**, and **شَكَوَا**, (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, **الشَّكُو** having for its explanation **الْحَمَلُ الصَّغِيرُ**, and thus in the TA: in others, **الْحَمَلُ الصَّغِيرُ**;) mentioned by ISd. (TA.)

شَكَا an inf. n. of **شَكَا**; (S, K;) or a simple subst., like **شَكُوِي**. (Mṣb.) — See also **شَكُو**. — Also *i. q.* **عَيْبٌ** [*A vice, fault, &c.*]. (TA.) [See a verse cited voce **وَفَاتٍ**.]

شَكُوَة *The skin of a sucking kid, (T, * S, M, *) for milk: that of the جَدْع and of such as is above that [in age] is termed وَطْبٌ; (S;) or that of the جَدْع is termed سِقَا; and that of such as is weaned, بَدْرَة; (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 شَكِيَة; (TA:) and the pl. is شَكَوَاتٌ and شَكَا; (K, TA) and شَكِي [like as بُدُوْر is a pl. of بَدْرَة, being originally شَكُو, like as دَلِي (pl. of دَلُو) is originally دَلُوو]. (TA.)

شَكُوِي an inf. n. of **شَكَا**, as also **شَكُوِي**; (K;) or a simple subst. [signifying *Complaint*]: (S, Mṣb:) pl. **شَكَوِي**. (TA.) — See also **شَكُو**.

شَكَوَا: } see **شَكُو**.
شَكَا: }

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

• **وَسَبِي شَكِي وَلسَانِي عَارِدٌ** •

[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 بِالْبَجَاءِ) 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*]: **وَسَبِي** is from **السَّبِي**. (S.) — Also *Affected with a complaint, meaning disease, malady, or sickness, [app. in an absolute sense, (see شَكُو,) and also] of the least, or lightest, or slightest, sort; and so شَاك*. (M, K.) — And *i. q.* **مَشْكُو**, (S, Mṣb, K,) which is a pass. part. n. of **شَكَا**; [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, Mṣb.)

شَكَابَة an inf. n. of **شَكَا**; (S, K;) or a simple subst., like **شَكُوِي**. (Mṣb.)

شَكِيَة an inf. n. of **شَكَا**. (S, K.) — And also (TA) a subst. signifying *A thing complained of (أَسْرٌ) like رَمِيَة a subst. signifying “a thing cast at or shot at” (أَسْرٌ لِمَرْمِي) (Mṣb, TA:) pl. شَكَايَا*. (TA.) — Also *A remainder, or remaining portion, (K and TA in art. شَكِي,) of a thing: mentioned by Sgh.* (TA.)

شَكِيَة dim. of **شَكُوَة**, 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 **حَشِي**, is a town in Armenia, whence [are brought] bits, or bridles, (**لُجْم**;) and skins, (K,) [and SM adds that they are termed **شَكِيَة**: 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 **نَش** or **لَش**. (S. [But in the JM, this last word is written, as from the S, **تَشَن**: it may therefore be correctly **نَشَن**, or **لَشَن**, which, though used in Turkish, is a Pers. word, meaning *smooth*.])

شَاك: 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 شَائِك [q. v. in art. شوك]: (S:) and accord. to AZ, one says also شَاك نَبِي السَّلَاحِ. (TA in art. **شوك**.) — And **الشَّاَكِي** [is app. formed in like manner from **الشَّائِك**, and] signifies *The lion.* (K.)*

مَشْكَاة *A niche in a wall; i. e. a hole, or hollow, (كُوَة,) 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 Kur-án]; and this is said by Ibn-Aṭṭeeyeh to be the most correct explanation: (TA:) said by Aboo-Moosà 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 كُوَة which is thus called: (TA:) some expl. it as having this meaning in the Kur xxiv. 35, and say that the مَصْبَاح there mentioned is the lighted wick: (Bd:) accord. to Mujāhid, the pillar, or the like, (الْعَمُوْد) upon the top, or head, of which the مَصْبَاح [meaning lamp] is put: or the iron things by means of which the قَنْدِيل [or lamp] is suspended: IJ says that its ! is originally و, and hence it is [often] written مَشْكَوة: and Zj says that it is an Abyssinian word, and used in the language of the Arabs: (TA:) [the pl. is مَشَاك, like مَسَاج pl. of مَسَاعَة:] Kaṣb says that, in the verse of the Kur [xxiv. 35], by the مَشْكَاة is meant the breast of Moḥammad; and by the مَصْبَاح, his tongue; and by the رُجَاجَة, his mouth. (TA.)*

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

شل

1. **شَلَّتْ** يَمِيْنَهُ, (S, O,) or **بَدَهُ**, (Mgh, TA,) or **شَلَّتْ**, (Mṣb, K,) originally **شَلَلَتْ**, (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) aor. **تَشَلَّتْ**, (S, O, &c.) inf. n. **شَلَلٌ** (S, * O, * Mgh, Mṣb, K) and **شَلٌّ**, (Mṣb, K,) or the latter