

also with *ش*, i. e. *شامة*: (IAth, TA:) pl. *شامر*, (S, Mṣb, K,) [or rather this is a coll. gen. n.,] and [the pl. properly so termed is] *شامات*. (Mṣb, K.) *شامة* [So that ye may be as though ye were a mole amid the people], occurring in a trad., means [that ye may] be in the goodliest garb or guise, appearing like the *شامة*, at which one looks exclusively of the rest of the person. (IAth, TA.) And one says, *صاروا شاماً*, meaning † They became scattered [in the countries] like the *شام* [or moles] upon the person. (TA.) — Also A black mark upon the person, [an explanation which seems to apply, like the former in the K, to a mole, though given as differing therefrom,] and upon the ground: pl. [or coll. gen. n.] *شامر*. (K.) — It is also [A mark, or spot,] upon a mare, upon a place that is disapproved, and sometimes upon her *دوائر* [which means what are termed feathers, pl. of *دائرة*, q. v.]. (ISh, TA.) — And A spot (*نكته*) [upon the face] of the moon. (K.) — And † A black she-camel: (IAḡr, S, K, TA:) accord. to Niftaweyh, *شامة*, with *ش*; but ISd says, I know not the reason of this, unless it be extr., like *العائير* and *الخاتير*. (TA.) One says, *ما له شامة ولا زهراء*, meaning, † He has not a black she-camel nor a white one. (S, K, TA.)

شيمة Nature; natural, native, or innate, disposition, temper, or other quality or property; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also *شيمة*, (K,) which is an extr. dial. var.: (TA:) pl. *شيمر*. (Mṣb.) — Also Dust, or earth, dug from the ground; (Aḡ, S, K;) and so *شيامر*. (S, as on the authority of Aḡ; but only in one of my two copies of the S.)

شيامر Soft, or plain, land; (AA, K, TA;) of which the earth is soft, or uncompact. (TA.) — See also the paragraph here following, in two places.

شيامر Dust, or earth, (K, TA,) in a general sense; (TA;) as also *شيامر*: (K:) see also *شيمة*: [or,] accord. to Kh, a hollow dug in the ground: or, as some say, land of which the earth is soft, or uncompact. (S, TA.) — And A [covert such as is termed] *كناس*: so called because of the wild animal's entering (i. e. *دخوله*) into it. (Aḡ, S, TA.) — Also The rat, or mouse; syn. *فأر*: (IAḡr, K, TA:) but written by Aboo-Amr Ez-Zāhid *شيامر*, and said by him to be the *جرود* [generally meaning a large field-rat]: (TA:) pl. *شيمر*. (K.)

قوم شومر A people, or party, in a state of security: occurring in a trad.: and it is said that *شومر* is an Abyssinian word: but, as some relate the trad., it is *سيومر* [q. v., voce *سائر*, of which it is said to be pl.]. (TA.)

أشيمر A man (S, Mṣb) having a *شامة* [or mole] upon his person; (AZ, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;*) and

مشيمر (S, K) and *مشومر* (K) and *مشيومر* (S, K) signify the same [or rather marked with a mole]: (S,* K:) or *أشيمر* signifies having upon him *شام* [or moles]: (Ham p. 361:) fem. *شيماء*: (TA:) and pl. *شيمر*. (S, TA.) — And A beast, (Lth, AO, TA,) and anything, (Lth, TA,) having upon him, or it, a [mark such as is termed] *شامة*, (Lth, AO, TA,) or [marks such as are termed] *شام*. (AO, TA.) — And *شيمر الإبل* † Such as are black, of camels: sing., masc. and fem., as above: (TA:) occurring in this sense in a verse of Aboo-Dhuyb, as related by AA: but as heard by Aḡ, in this verse, *شومها*, and thought by him to be a pl. [originally *شيمر*] of *أشيمر*. (S.) See also *أشامر* (in art. *شام*), last sentence.

مشومر: see the next preceding paragraph. — And see *مشومر*, in art. *شام*.

أشيمر: see *أشيمر*: — and see also the paragraph here next following.

مشيمة The *غرس*; (S, TA;) i. e. (TA) the place of, (K, TA,) or [membrane that encloses, or forms the] covering of, (Mṣb,) the fetus (Mṣb, K, TA) of a human being: (Mṣb: [see *غرس*:]) originally *مشيمة*: (S, Mṣb:) pl. *مشايمر* (S, K) and [coll. gen. n.] *مشيمر*. (IB, K.) [See also *سلكى*.]

أشيمر: see *أشيمر*.

شين

1. *شانه*, aor. *يشينه*, (S, Mṣb, K, &c.) inf. n. *شين*, (S,* Mṣb, TA,) He, or it, disgraced him, or dishonoured him; rendered him ugly or unseemly, disfigured him, or blemished him; (MA, PṢ;) i. q. *عابه*; (Mṣb, TA;) contr. of *زانه*; (S,* K;) [and *شينه*, inf. n. *تشيين*, signifies the same, (the verb alone rendered by Freytag, on the authority of Meyd, “dehonestavit,”) like as the contr. *زينه* signifies the same as *زانه*.] — The saying of Lebeed,

• *يشين صراح البيد كل عيبة*
• *بعوج السراء عند باب محجب*

[They deface what is unmarred of the deserts, every evening, with the crooked things (i. e. the bows) of the wood of the tree called *سراء*, at a veiled door, (referring to a company of men, and therefore the verb is sing.,)] means that they vie, one with another, in glorying, or boasting, and make marks, or lines, with their bows, upon the ground, as though they disfigured it (*شانوها*) with those marks, or lines. (S.)

2: see 1. — *شين شينا حسنا* (T, TA) or *حسنة* (K) He made, (Th, TA,) or wrote, (K,) a beautiful *ش*. (Th, K, TA.)

شين is the contr. of *زين*: (S, Mṣb;) and *مشاين* [in the CK *مشاين*] is an anomalous pl.

thereof: (TA:) the latter signifies *Disgraces* or *dishonours*, i. e. things, or qualities, that cause to be disgraced or dishonoured; things that render ugly or unseemly, that disfigure, or that blemish; syn. *معاييب*, (S, K, TA,) and *مقاييح*; (S, TA;) on the authority of Fr.: (TA:) [*شائنة*], also, signifies the same; and its pl. is *شوائن*; one says *هذه شائنة من الشوائن* [This is one of the things that disgrace or dishonour, &c.]. (TA.) — [It is also used as epithet, like as is its contr. *زين*:] one says, *وجهه شين*, i. e. His face is ugly, or unseemly; for *ذو شين*; mentioned by Az. (TA.)

شين One of the letters of the alphabet, (S, K,) [i. e. the name of that letter; (see art. *ش*)] of the letters termed *مهموسة* [expl. in art. *ش*], with somewhat of *التغشيب* and *التغشيب* [app. meaning that kind of utterance which is undertoned, and muffled, exactly like our “sh”], its place of utterance being the *شجر*, i. e. the place of the opening of the mouth, (K, TA,) near the place of utterance of *ح*: masc. [as meaning a حرف, or letter], and fem. [as meaning a كلمة, or word]: pl. *شيان* and *شيانات* [a mistranscription for *شيانات*]. (TA.) — Also, thus with kesr, A man having many *رقاع* [i. e. patches in his garment, pl. of *رقعة*]. (Kh, TA.) — And A long *مركب* [app. meaning ship or boat]. (TA.)

فعل شائن [An action that disgraces or dishonours, &c.]. (TA.)

شائن [a subst. from *شائن*]: see *شيين*.

مشين Disgraced, or dishonoured; rendered ugly or unseemly, disfigured, or blemished; pass. part. n. of 1. (Mṣb.)

مشاين an anomalous pl. of *شين*, q. v. (TA.)

شيه

1. *شاهه*, aor. *يشيهه*, (K,) inf. n. *شيهه*, (TA,) i. q. *عانه*, (Ibn-Buzurj, K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously (i. e. He smote him with the [evil] eye.]) i. e. *شاهه*. (TA.) [See also 1 in art. *شوه*.]

شيهه and *شيهه*: see *شاهه* (of which they are quasi-pl. ns.) in art. *شوه*.

شياهه: see *شاهه* (of which it is a pl.) in art. *شوه*.

شيهه That smites vehemently with the [evil] eye. (Ibn-Buzurj, K, TA. [In the CK, *عيوب* is erroneously put for *عيون*.])

شيهه: see *شاهه* (of which it is a quasi-pl. n.) in art. *شوه*.

أشيهه [More, and most, wont to smite with the evil eye]. One says, *هو من أشيهه الناس* [He is of the most wont, of men, to smite with the evil eye: this meaning being indicated by the context]. (Ibn-Buzurj, K, TA.)