

mained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, in the صَبَان [q. v., meaning a particular place and also a particular sort of place,] *in the شتاء*; and *تَشْتَاهَا*, he pastured [his cattle] therein in the شتاء. (TA.) — And *الْقَوْمُ شَتَا*, (K,) aor. as above, (TA,) *The people, or party, experienced drought, or barrenness, or dearth, in the شتاء*; as also *أَشْتُوا*. (K.) — See also 4. — *شَتِي*, like *رَضِي* [in measure], *He was smitten by the شتاء*. (IKt, TA.)

2. *شَتِي*, inf. n. *تَشْتِيَةٌ*: see 1. — One says also, *هَذَا الشَّيْءُ يَشْتِيَنِي*; *This thing will suffice me for my شتاء* [or winter, &c.]. (S.)

3. *عَامَلَهُ مُشَاتَاً* (S, K) and *شِتَاءً* (K) [*He bargained with him for work by, or for, the season called شتاء*]; and in like manner, *أَسْتَجَرَهُ* [*He hired him, or took him as a hireling*]: (TA:) from *الْشِتَاءُ* [i. e. the subst.]; (S;) like *مُرَابَعَةٌ* from *الرَّابِعُ*, &c.: (TA in art. ربيع:) *شِتَاءً* being here in the accus. case as an inf. n., not as an adv. n. [of time]. (TA.)

4. *أَشْتُوا*, (S, K) and *أَشْتِينَا*, (Msb,) *They, and we, entered the [season called] شتاء*; (S, Msb, K;) and *شَتُونَا* signifies the same as *أَشْتِينَا* in this sense. (Ham p. 117.) — See also 1, near the end.

5: see the first paragraph, in two places.

شَتَا A rough, or rugged, place. (K.) — And *الْصَدْرُ* [i. e. higher, or upper, part, or front, or fore part,] of a valley. (Az, K.)

شَتْوَةٌ: see *شِتَاءً*, in three places.

شَتْوِي and *شَتْوِي*, (S, Msb, K,) like *خَرَفِي* and *خَرَفِي*, (S,) [signifying *Of, or relating to, the season called شتاء*], are rel. ns. of *شِتَاءً* (S, Msb, K) regarded as pl. of *شَتْوَةٌ*: (Msb:) or it may be that they formed the rel. n. from *شَتْوَةٌ*, and discarded that of *شِتَاءً*; as is said in the M: (TA:) or those who regard *شِتَاءً* as a sing. make its rel. n. to be *شَتَاوِي* and *شَتَاوِي*. (Msb, TA.) — *الشَتْوِي*, (S, K,) thus with fet-h to the ش and ت, (K,) signifies also *The rain of the [season called] شتاء*; and so *الشَتِي*; (S, K;) the latter occurring in a verse (S, TA) of En-Nemir Ibn-Towlab. (TA.) [See the latter of the tables inserted voce زَمَن; and see also *نَوُو*.] — Also *The increase, or offspring, (بِتَاج) of sheep and goats in the [season called] ربيع* [by which is here meant the season called *الربيع الأول* and *الربيع الثاني*, commencing in January and ending in March: see the former of the two tables mentioned above]: (Aboo-Naqr, TA voce *صَفْرِي* [q. v.]:) [and in like manner, of camels; for] *شَتْوِي* and *شَتْوِي* and *شَتِي* are applied to the young camel brought forth by her that is termed *مُشْت*, meaning *مُرْبِع* [i. e. that brings forth in the (season called) ربيع]. (TA.)

شِتَاءً a word of well-known meaning [in the

sense in which it is most commonly used, i. e. *Winter*]; (S;) *one of the quarters [of the circle] of the seasons*; (K;) and *شِتَاءَةً* signifies the same; (Sgh, K;) [and so does *شَتِيَةٌ*; (see an ex. voce *رَبِيعِي*);] and so does *مُشَاتَاً*: (Msb, TA:) [also the *half-year commencing at the autumnal equinox*:] ISk says, *السَّنَةُ* is with the Arabs a name for twelve months: then they divided it into two halves, and commenced the *سَنَةٌ* [or year] at the commencement of the *شِتَاء*

because this word is masc. and the word *صَيْف* [meaning in this case the “half-year commencing at the vernal equinox”] is fem.: then they divided the *شِتَاء* into two halves; the *شَتْوِي* being the former; and the *رَبِيع*, the latter; [but this is a manifest mistake, probably attributable to a copyist; for, as is well known, the former half is called the *رَبِيع*; and the latter, the *شِتَاء* or *شَتْوَةٌ*]; each consisting of three months; and in like manner the *صَيْف* and the *قَيْظ* consist, each, of three months: (TA:) also *one of the six seasons into which the year is divided, each whereof consists of two months*; namely, the season [commencing in November and ending in January,] next after that called *الْحَرِيف*: (S and K voce *رَبِيع*: [see this word; and see, again, the former of the two tables mentioned above:]) accord. to Mbr, (S,) *شِتَاءً* is pl. of *شَتْوَةٌ*; (S, Msb, K;) it is said to be so by IF on the authority of Kh, and by some on the authority of Fr or some other: or *شِتَاءً* and *شَتْوَةٌ* signify the same, (K,) as is said in the M; (TA;) [i. e.] some say that *الشِتَاءُ* is a proper name for the quarter [&c.]: (Msb:) the pl. is *أَشْتِيَةٌ*, (S, Msb, K,) i. e. pl. of *شِتَاءً*, (S, Msb,) because *أَفْعَلَةٌ*, as pl. of *فَعَالٌ*, is peculiar to a masc. [noun]; (Msb;) and *شَتِي* also, (K, TA,) originally *أَشْتَوِي* [a mistake for *شَتْوِي*], written in the Tekmileh *شَتِي*, as on the authority of Fr: (TA:) the pl. of its syn. *مُشَاتَاً* is *مُشَاتَات*. (Msb.) — Also, i. e. *شِتَاءً*, *Hail*, syn. *بَرْدٌ*, (K, TA, [in the CK *بَرْدٌ*],) *that falls from the sky*. (TA.) — And *Drought, or dearth*: (K, and Ham pp. 117 and 150:) this meaning being assigned to the *شِتَاء* exclusively of the *صَيْف* because in it the people keep to the tents, not going forth to seek after herbage. (TA.)

شَتِي: see *شَتْوِي*, in two places.

شَتِيَةٌ: see *شِتَاءً* [with which it is syn.].

شَتَاوِي and *شَتَاوِي*: see *شَتْوِي*.

شَاتَات *Entering the شتاء*, which, with them, [i. e. the Arabs, and app. in this case,] means [a season of] *drought, or dearth*. (Ham pp. 149-50.) — *أَيُّومٌ شَاتَات* A day intensely cold: (Msb:) or a day in which is *بَرْدٌ* [i. e. hail (accord. to the CK *بَرْدٌ*)]; and in like manner *عِدَاةٌ شَاتِيَةٌ* [a morning in which is hail]. (K, TA.)

شَاتَاةً: see its syn. *شِتَاءً*.

مُشْتِي The place [in which one resides, stays,

dwells, or abides, during the season] of the شتاء [or winter, &c.]; as also *مُشَاتَاةً*: (K:) pl. *مُشَاتَات*. (TA.)

مُشْتَب: see *شَتْوِي*, last sentence. — It is said in a trad., as some relate it, *وَالنَّاسُ مُرْمَلُونَ مُشْتُونَ*, meaning *The people being in a state of straitness, or dearth, and hunger, and paucity of milk*: but IAth says that the reading commonly known is *مُشْتُونَ*. (TA.)

مُشْتِي: see *شِتَاءً*, in two places: — and *مُشْتِي*.

شث

شَثٌ A species of tree, (Aq, IDrd, ISd, Msb,) of those that grow upon the mountains, (Aq,) or a certain plant, (S, K,) of sweet odour, (S, Msb, K,) but bitter to the taste, (S, Msb,) with which one tans, (S, K,) growing in the mountains of *El-Ghonor* (ADk, Msb) and *Tihameh and Nejd*; (ADk;) a kind of tree like the dwarf-apple-tree, (AHn, Mgh,) in size, (AHn,) the leaves of which are like those of the *خَلَّاف* [q. v.], (AHn, Mgh,) and are used for tanning therewith, (Mgh,) without thorns, and having a small rose-coloured [fruit of the kind called] *بَرْمَةٌ*, in which are three or four black grains, resembling the *شِينِي* [q. v.], which, when scattered, are eaten by the pigeons: n. un. with *ة*. (AHn:) the word occurs in a trad. as the name of a tan: Az says that it is a mistake for *شَب*, though he knew not whether the *شَث* were used for tanning, or not: (TA:) [Mtr, however, says that] *شَب* is a mistake in this case, for it is a species of *زَاج*, and is a dye, not a tan: (Mgh:) accord. to some, (TA,) the *شَث* is the wild nut (*جَوْزُ الْبَرِّ*). (K [in which this last is mentioned as a distinct signification] and TA.) [See also *شَب*.] — The honey-bee. (AA, K.) — A broken portion of the head of a mountain, remaining in a form like the [kind of acroterial ornament of a wall called] *شُرْفَةٌ*: pl. *شَثَات*. (K.) — Also *Many, or much, of anything*. (TA.)

شج

1. *شَجَّهُ*, aor. *شَجَّ* and *شَجَّ*, (S, Msb, K,) the former reg., (Msb,) [the latter irreg.] inf. n. *شَجَج*, (S, Msb,) *He broke it, [so as to cleave its skin or its flesh,] namely, another's head*: (S, K, TA:) or *he cleave his skin of the face or of the head; or he cleave its skin, i. e. the skin of the face or of the head*: (Msb:) originally *he struck it, namely, the head, so as to wound it and cleave it [in the skin or flesh thereof]*; and then used in relation to other members: (TA:) or *شَجَّهُ فِي رَأْسِهِ* and *شَجَّهُ فِي وَجْهِهِ* [he wounded him so as to cleave the skin or the flesh in his head and in his face]. (A.) Accord. to some, [contr. to the authority of the A.] it is from *شَجَّتِ السَّيْفِيَّةُ الْبَحْرَ* [expl. below]. (Msb.) — [Hence,] it is said in a prov., *فَلَانَ يَشْجُ بِيَدِ وَيَأْسُو بِأَخْرَى* [Such a one breaks a head with one hand and cures with another]; meaning *such a one corrupts, or mars, one time, and*