

man) had an inversion in the eyelid; (T, S;) seldom natural: (T:) or an inversion of, (A,) or in, (Mṣb,) the lower eyelid: (A, Mgh, Mṣb:) or an inversion of the eyelid above and below, (M, K,) or above or below, (Mgh,) and a contraction thereof: (M:) or a cracking thereof, (K,) so that the edge [for الختار, in the TA, I read الحتار,] became separate: (Mgh, TA:) or a flaccidity of its lower part. (K.) — And شتوت العين, and شتوت, (K,) and انشتوت, (S, K,) The eye had an inversion in the lid: (S:) [or in, or of, the lower lid:] or an inversion of the lid above and below, (K,) and a contraction thereof: (TA:) or a cracking thereof, (K,) so that the edge became separate: (TA:) or a flaccidity of its lower part. (K.) — And شتر, (TK,) inf. n. شتر, (K,) He (a man) had his lower lip cracked. (K,* TA.) — اشتوه, and اشتوت, (S,) or the latter but not the former, (Sh, TA,) He caused him to have an inversion in the eyelid. (S.) — And شتر العين, (K,) aor. -, inf. n. شتر; (TA;) and اشتوها; and شترها; (K;) He caused the eye to have an inversion of the lid above and below, (K,) and a contraction thereof: (TA:) or a cracking thereof, (K,) so that the edge became separate: (TA:) or a flaccidity of its lower part. (K.) — شتر also signifies The cutting off of the lower eyelid: for which a quarter of the whole price of blood must be paid. (TA.) — شتر به He reviled him; (K;) found fault with him; blamed him; or censured him; in verse or in prose: (TA:) and شتر به, inf. n. شتير, he detracted from his reputation; found fault with him; blamed him; or censured him; (S, TA;) made him to hear what was bad, evil, abominable, or foul: (TA:) Sh says that it is شتر, and he disallows شتر: but IAḡr and AA say شتر; and AM holds this to be correct. (TA.) [See also شذره.]

3: see 1, in three places.

4: see 1, in two places.

7: see 1, second sentence.

أشتر A man having the affection of the eyelid described above, voce شتر: (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb:) or having the eyelid slit: (IAḡr, TA in art. شور:) fem. شترأة. (Mṣb.) — A man having his lower lip cracked: and شفة شترأة a cracked lip. (TA.)

شتر

1. شتمه, (MA, Mṣb, K,) aor. - (Mṣb, K) and شتر, (K,) inf. n. شتر (S, MA, Mṣb, K) and شتمته and شتمته, (K, TA,) the last of these [written شتمته in the CK] with damm to the ت, or this and the next before it, though said to be inf. ns., may be simple substantives, as A'Obeyd inclines to think them, (TA,) He reviled him, vilified him, upbraided him, reproached him, defamed him, or gave a bad name to him; (S,* MA, K, TA;) syn. سبه: (K, TA:) or, as some say, شتر signifies [the addressing with] foul speech, without قذف [here meaning the casting an accusation, though commonly used and expl. as syn. with شتر]: (TA:) and شانه signifies the same as شتمه, (MA, Mṣb,) being a rare in-

stance of a verb of the measure فاعل denoting an act of a single agent when it has an unaugmented verb of the same radical letters [and the same signification], as صادمه الحمار meaning صدمه, and زاحمه meaning زحمة. (Mṣb.) Hence the saying, فان شتر فليقل اتي صائر [And if he be reviled, let him say, Verily I am fasting], which may mean that he should say this with his tongue, which is the more proper meaning, or mentally: or فان شوتر, which is allowable, though the former is the more proper. (Mṣb.) — شانه (S, IB) and شتر, (IB, TA,) + He (a man, S) was, or became, displeasing, or hateful, in countenance. (S, K.) — [شتر, trans. by means of ب, expl. by Golius as meaning He rejoiced at evils, or misfortunes, of an enemy, is, I doubt not, a mistake for شمت; though it might be supposed to be formed by transposition, like جبد from جذب.]

[2. شتر, accord. to Reiske, said of a camel when haltered, and of a lion, as mentioned by Freytag, signifies + He was harsh, and surly, in countenance, and uttered a grumbling sound: if used, it must be شتر, agreeably with the part. n., expl. below.]

3. مشاتمة is syn. with مسابة, (S,) signifying The reviling, vilifying, upbraiding, reproaching, defaming, or giving a bad name to, each other: (KL:) and [in like manner] تشاتر is syn. with تساب, (S,) signifying as above [but used in relation to two persons and more than two]: (KL:) you say, شاتا and تشاتا meaning تسابا [They reviled, vilified, &c., each other]: (K:) and تشاتوا They reviled, &c., one another; like تسابوا. (MA.) [شانه may therefore be rendered He reviled him, &c., being reviled, &c., by him: but sometimes it is syn. with شتمه:] see 1, in two places. — One says also, شانه فشتمه, aor. -, meaning [He vied, or contended, with him in reviling, vilifying, &c.,] and he overcame him [therein, i. e.] in reviling, &c. (TA.)

[5. شتر is said by Freytag to signify He exposed himself to contumelies; on the authority of the Ham p. 310: but I there find only the part. n., شتر, signifying as expl. below: so that the verb, if used, means he became exasperated by reviling, vilifying, &c., and addressed, or applied, himself thereto. — He also explains it as signifying + He contracted the face very austere; on the authority of the Deewán of the Hudhalees.]

6: see 3, in three places.

شتر: see the next paragraph.

شتر: see مشنوم. — Also + Displeasing, or hateful, in countenance; (S, K;) applied to a man, and to a lion; (S;) and to an ass, as meaning thus, and foul, or ugly: (TA:) or to a lion as meaning + grim-faced; or stern, austere, or morose, in countenance; as also مشتر; and شتامه; (K, TA;) the last like جبانة [in measure, but in the CK written شتامه]. (TA.) One

says, فلان شتير المعيا + Such a one is displeasing, or hateful, in countenance. (S.) — Also, and شتار, An obstruction (سدّة) of the fauces, combined with foulness, or ugliness, of face. (TA.)

شتمه a subst., (S, Mṣb, K, and Ksh in lxxiv. 41, [by Bḡ, in explaining the same passage of the Kur, improperly said to be an inf. n.,] from شتمه, (Mṣb, K,) in the sense of شتر [meaning The act of reviling, vilifying, or upbraiding; reproach, obloquy, or contumely]; (S,* and Ksh ubi supra;) as also مشتمه, and مشتمه, or, as mentioned above, [see 1, first sentence,] these two are inf. ns. (TA.)

شتر [One who reviles, &c., much]. (Ham p. 310.)

شتامه One who reviles, &c., [very] much. (TA.) — See also شتير.

[شتر act. part. n. of 1, Reviling, &c. — It is also said by Golius, on the authority of the Mirḡat el-Loghah, to signify Rejoicing at another's evils, or misfortunes: but this I believe to be a mistake for شامت: see 1, last sentence.]

الاشتيا, with kesr, [which seems to indicate that it is الإشتيا,] is expl. by IB as meaning رئيس الركاب [app. الرقاب The headman, or master, of the riders: but whence this is derived I know not, unless it be arabicized, from the Pers. استا يار (if there be such an appellation), meaning "the master of the post-horse"]. (TA.)

شتمته and مشتمته: see شتمته.

مشتر: see شتر; and see also مشتر.

مشنوم Reviled, vilified, upbraided, reproached, defamed, or called by a bad name: and so with شتر applied to a female, as also شتر; (K, TA;) this last, without ش, mentioned on the authority of Lh. (TA.)

مشتر Exasperated by reviling, &c., and addressing, or applying, himself thereto. (Ham p. 310: there expl. by the words متحكك بالشتير ومعترض له [i. e. متحكك بالشتير ومعترض له see 5].)

شتو

1. شتو, aor. يشتو, inf. n. شتو [app. شتو, The winter commenced: like as one says, ربع شتو اليوم, inf. n. ربوع]. (TA.) — And شتو اليوم, aor. as above, The day was, or became, intensely cold. (Mṣb.) — And شتو به, (K,) and شتوت به, (S,) and شتونا به, aor. as above, inf. n. شتو, (Mṣb,) He, and I, and we, remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, (S, Mṣb, K,) during the شتاء [or winter, &c.], (S,) or during a شتاء, (Mṣb, K,) in it, (S, Mṣb, K,) namely, a place, (S, Mṣb,) or a country or town; (K;) as also شتو, (K,) inf. n. شتية; (TA;) and شتو, (S, K,) said by AZ to be from الشتاء, like نصيف from الصيف: (TA:) [and all are also app. trans. in this sense without a prep.:] or, as some say, شتا الصمان means he re-