

also with ة, i. e. شَامَةٌ: (IAth, TA:) pl. شَامِرٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) [or rather this is a coll. gen. n.,] and [the pl. properly so termed is] شَامَاتٌ. (Mṣb, K.) شَامَاتٌ [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 شَامَةٌ, at which one looks exclusively of the rest of the person. (IAth, TA.) And one says, صَارُوا شَامًا, meaning † They became scattered [in the countries] like the شَامِرٌ [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.] شَامِرٌ. (K.) — It is also [A mark, or spot,] upon a mare, upon a place that is disapproved, and sometimes upon her دَوَائِرُ [which means what are termed feathers, pl. of دَائِرَةٌ, q. v.]. (Ish, TA.) — And A spot (نُكْتَةٌ) [upon the face] of the moon. (K.) — And † A black she-camel: (IAṣr, S, K, TA:) accord. to Nifṭaweyh, شَامَةٌ, with ة; but ISd says, I know not the reason of this, unless it be extr., like الخَاتَمُ and العَالِمُ. (TA.) One says, مَا لَهُ شَامَةٌ وَلَا زَهْرَاءُ, meaning, † He has not a black she-camel nor a white one. (S, K, TA.)

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

شِيَامٌ 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.

شِيَامٌ Dust, or earth, (K, TA,) in a general sense; (TA;) as also شِيَامِرٌ: (K:) see also شِيمَةٌ: [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] كِنَاسٌ: so called because of the wild animal's entering (لِإِنْشِيَامِ الْوَحْشِ) i. e. دُخُولِهِ into it. (Aṣ, S, TA.) = Also The rat, or mouse; syn. فَاوٌ: (IAṣr, K, TA:) but written by Aboo-Amr Ez-Zāhid شِيَامِرٌ, and said by him to be the جُرَدُ [generally meaning a large field-rat]: (TA:) pl. شِيمِرٌ. (K.)

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

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

شِيرٌ (S, K) and مَشُومٌ (K) and مَشِيومٌ (S, K) signify the same [or rather marked with a mole]: (S,* K:) or أَشِيمِرٌ signifies having upon him شَامٌ [or moles]: (Ham p. 361:) fem. شِيَمَاءُ: (TA:) and pl. شِيمِرٌ. (S, TA.) — And A beast, (Lth, AO, TA,) and anything, (Lth, TA,) having upon him, or it, a [mark such as is termed] شَامَةٌ, (Lth, AO, TA,) or [marks such as are termed] شَامِرٌ. (AO, TA.) — And شِيمِرُ الْإِبِلِ † 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 Aṣ, in this verse, شُومَهَا, and thought by him to be a pl. [originally شِيمِرٌ] of أَشِيمِرٌ. (S.) See also أَشَامِرٌ (in art. شَامِرٌ), last sentence.

مَشُومٌ: see the next preceding paragraph. = And see مَشُومٌ, in art. شَامِرٌ.

أَشِيمِرٌ: see أَشِيمِرٌ: = and see also the paragraph here next following.

مَشِيمَةٌ The غِرْسُ (S, TA;) i. e. (TA) the place of, (K, TA,) or [membrane that encloses, or forms the] covering of, (Mṣb,) the foetus (Mṣb, K, TA) of a human being: (Mṣb: [see غِرْسٌ:]) originally مَشِيمَةٌ: (S, Mṣb:) pl. مَشَائِرٌ (S, K) and [coll. gen. n.] مَشِيمِرٌ. (IB, K.) [See also سَلَى.]

مَشِيومٌ: see أَشِيمِرٌ.

شين

1. شَانَهُ, aor. يَشِينُهُ (S, Mṣb, K, &c.,) inf. n. شَيْنٌ (S,* Mṣb, TA,) He, or it, disgraced him, or dishonoured him; rendered him ugly or unseemly, disfigured him, or blemished him; (MA, PS;) i. q. عَابَهُ; (Mṣb, TA;) contr. of زَانَهُ; (S,* K;) [and شَيْنُهُ, inf. n. تَشْيِينٌ, signifies the same, (the verb alone rendered by Freytag, on the authority of Meyd, “dehonestavit,”) like as the contr. زَيْنُهُ signifies the same as زَانَهُ.] — The saying of Lebeed,

يَشِينُ صَحَاحَ الْبَيْدِ كُلَّ عَشِيَةٍ
بِعُوجِ السَّرَّاءِ عِنْدَ بَابِ مُحَجَّبٍ

[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 سَرَّاءُ, 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 (شَانُوَهَا) with those marks, or lines. (S.)

2: see 1. = شَيْنٌ شَيْنًا حَسَنًا (T, TA) or حَسَنَةٌ (K) He made, (Th, TA,) or wrote, (K,) a beautiful ش. (Th, K, TA.)

شَيْنٌ is the contr. of زَيْنٌ: (S, Mṣb;) and مَشَائِرٌ [in the CḲ مَشَائِرٌ] 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. مَعَايِبُ, (S, K, TA,) and مَقَابِحُ; (S, TA;) on the authority of Fr.: (TA:) [شَائِنَةٌ, also, signifies the same; and its pl. is شَوَائِنٌ;] one says هَذِهِ شَائِنَةٌ مِنَ الشَّوَائِنِ [This is one of the things that disgrace or dishonour, &c.]. (TA.) — [It is also used as epithet, like as is its contr. زَيْنٌ:] one says, وَجْهَهُ شَيْنٌ, i. e. His face is ugly, or unseemly; for ذُو شَيْنٍ; mentioned by Az. (TA.)

شَيْنٌ One of the letters of the alphabet, (S, K,) [i. e. the name of that letter; (see art. ش.)] of the letters termed مَهْمُوسَةٌ [expl. in art. ش], with somewhat of التَّغْفِيرُ and التَّغْشِيَةُ [app. meaning that kind of utterance which is undertoned, and muffled, exactly like our “sh”, its place of utterance being the شَجْرُ, i. e. the place of the opening of the mouth, (K, TA,) near the place of utterance of ح: masc. [as meaning a حَرْفٌ, or letter], and fem. [as meaning a كَلِمَةٌ, or word]: pl. شَيْنَانٌ and شَيْنَاتٌ [a mistranscription for شَيْنَاتٌ]. (TA.) = Also, thus with kesr, A man having many وَقَاعٌ [i. e. patches in his garment, pl. of رُقْعَةٌ]. (Kh, TA.) = And A long مَرْكَبٌ [app. meaning ship or boat]. (TA.)

فِعْلٌ شَائِنٌ [An action that disgraces or dishonours, &c.]. (TA.)

شَائِنَةٌ [a subst. from شَائِنٌ]: see شَيْنٌ.

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

مَشَائِرٌ an anomalous pl. of شَيْنٌ, q. v. (TA.)

شيه

1. شَاهَهُ, aor. يَشِيهُهُ (K,) inf. n. شِيَهٌ, (TA,) i. q. عَابَهُ, (Ibn-Buzurj, K, TA, [in the CḲ, erroneously (E, TA.)] i. e. He smote him with the [evil] eye. (TA.) [See also 1 in art. شَوْه.]

شِيَهٌ and شِيَهَةٌ: see شَاءَةٌ (of which they are quasi-pl. ns.) in art. شَوْه.

شِيَاهٌ: see شَاءَةٌ (of which it is a pl.) in art. شَوْه.

شِيُوهُ That smites vehemently with the [evil] eye. (Ibn-Buzurj, K, TA. [In the CḲ, عِيُوبٌ is erroneously put for عِيُونٌ.]

شِيَهَةٌ: see شَاءَةٌ (of which it is a quasi-pl. n.) in art. شَوْه.

أَشِيَهُ [More, and most, wont to smite with the evil eye]. One says, هُوَ مِنْ أَشِيهِ النَّاسِ [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.)