

man) had an inversion in the eyelid; (T, S;) seldom natural: (T:) or an inversion of, (A,) or in, (Msb,) the lower eyelid: (A, Mgh, Msb:) 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 الحَتَار, in the TA, I read الحَتَار,] became separate: (Mgh, TA:) or a flaccidity of its lower part. (K.) — And شَرَّتِ العَيْنُ, and شَرَّتْ, (K,) and انشترت, (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 شَرَّ (TK,) inf. n. شَرَّ, (K,) He (a man) had his lower lip cracked. (K, TA.) = شَرَّه, and شَرَّه, (S,) or the latter but not the former, (Sh, TA,) He caused him to have an inversion in the eyelid. (S.) — And شَرَّ العَيْنَ, (K,) aor. -, inf. n. شَرَّ; (TA;) and شَرَّهَا; and شَرَّهَا; (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.) — شَرَّ also signifies The cutting off of the lower eyelid: for which a quarter of the whole price of blood must be paid. (TA.) = شَرَّ به He reviled him; (K;) found fault with him; blamed him; or censured him; in verse or in prose: (TA:) and شَرَّ به, inf. n. شَرَّ, 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 شَرَّ, and he disallows شَرَّ: but IAar and AA say شَرَّ; and AM holds this to be correct. (TA.) [See also شَرَّ به.]

- 2: see 1, in three places.
- 4: see 1, in two places.
- 7: see 1, second sentence.

شَرَّ A man having the affection of the eyelid described above, voce شَرَّ: (S, A, Mgh, Msb:) or having the eyelid slit: (IAar, TA in art. شَرَّ:) fem. شَرَّاء. (Msb.) — A man having his lower lip cracked: and شَرَّاء شَفَّةٌ a cracked lip. (TA.)

شَر

1. شَرَّه, (MA, Msb, K,) aor. - (Msb, K) and شَرَّه, (K,) inf. n. شَرَّه (S, MA, Msb, K) and شَرَّه and شَرَّه, (K, TA,) the last of these [written شَرَّه 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. سَبَّه: (K, TA:) or, as some say, شَرَّه signifies [the addressing with] foul speech, without قَذَف [here meaning the casting an accusation, though commonly used and expl. as syn. with شَرَّه]: (TA:) and شَرَّه signifies the same as شَرَّه, (MA, Msb,) 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 صَادَمَهُ الحِمَارُ meaning صَدَمَهُ, and زَاخَمَهُ meaning زَحَمَهُ. (Msb.) Hence the saying, فَإِنْ شَرَّه فَلْيَقُلْ إِنِّي صَائِمٌ [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 فَإِنْ شَرَّه, which is allowable, though the former is the more proper. (Msb.) — شَرَّه شَرَّه: see 3. = شَرَّه, aor. -, (S, K,) inf. n. شَرَّه (S, IB) and شَرَّه, (IB, TA,) † He (a man, S) was, or became, displeasing, or hateful, in countenance. (S, K.) = [شَرَّه, 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 شَرَّه; though it might be supposed to be formed by transposition, like جَبَدٌ from جَذَبٌ.]

[2. شَرَّه, 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 شَرَّه, agreeably with the part. n., expl. below.]

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

[5. شَرَّه 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., شَرَّه, 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.
- شَرَّه: see the next paragraph.

شَرَّه: see شَرَّه. — 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 شَرَّه; and شَرَّه; (K, TA;) the last like جَبَانَةٌ [in measure, but in the CK written شَرَّه]. (TA.) One

says, فَلَانَ شَرَّه المَحْيَا † Such a one is displeasing, or hateful, in countenance. (S.) = Also, and شَرَّه, An obstruction (سَدَةٌ) of the fauces, combined with foulness, or ugliness, of face. (TA.)

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

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

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

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

الشَرَّه, with kesr, [which seems to indicate that it is الإِشْتِيَامُ,] is expl. by IB as meaning رَئِيسُ الرُّكَّابِ [app. رَئِيسُ الرُّكَّابِ The headman, or master, of the riders: but whence this is derived I know not, unless it be arabicized, from the Pers. اَسْتَا يَامَر (if there be such an appellation), meaning "the master of the post-horse"]. (TA.)

شَرَّه and مُشَرَّه: see شَرَّه.

مُشَرَّه: see شَرَّه; and see also مُشَرَّه.

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

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

شَو

1. شَوَّ الشَّاءَ, aor. يَشُو, inf. n. شَو [app. شَو, The winter commenced: like as one says, رُبَعِ الشَّاءِ, inf. n. رُبُوعِ]. (TA.) — And شَوَّ اليومَ, aor. as above, The day was, or became, intensely cold. (Msb.) — And شَوَّ به, (K,) and شَوَّتُ به, (S,) and شَوَّتُ به, aor. as above, inf. n. شَوَّتُ, (Msb,) He, and I, and we, remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, (S, Msb, K,) during the شَوَّ [or winter, &c.], (S,) or during a شَوَّ, (Msb, K,) in it, (S, Msb, K,) namely, a place, (S, Msb,) or a country or town; (K;) as also شَوَّتُ, (K,) inf. n. شَوَّتُ; (TA;) and شَوَّتُ, (S, K,) said by AZ to be from الشَّاءَ, like الصَّيْفُ from الصَّيْفِ: (TA:) [and all are also app. trans. in this sense without a prep.:] or, as some say, شَوَّ الصَّيْفَانِ means he re-