

[part. n. of جَفَه; i. e. Collected; or collected together and taken away]. (TA.)

مُشَفَّفٌ (O, K) and مُشَفَّفٌ (K,) the latter on the authority of IAqr, (TA,) *Slender, shallow, or weak, in intellect, and evil in disposition.* (O, K.) And [both words agreeably with different explanations of the verb] *One in whom is,* (K,) or, accord. to Saqd, *one who is as though there were in him,* (O,) *a trembling, and confusion,* (O, K,) *resulting from jealousy,* (K,) or *from vehement jealousy,* (O,) and *solicitous affection, or pity or compassion, for his حَرَم [or wives, or women under covert, and household, (in the CK his حَرَم)]* as though jealousy wasted his heart, and made him lank and lean: or *evil in disposition, and very jealous:* and † the latter word, *solicitously affectionate; or pitying, or compassionating.* (TA.)

مُشَفَّفٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

شفر

1. The primary signification of [the inf. n.] شفر [i. e. شَفَر, of which the verb is app. شَفَّر] is *The act of cutting, or cutting off;* syn. قَطَعَ. (Ham p. 57.) = شَفَّرَهَا (K,) inf. n. شَفْرٌ (TA,) *He struck her (a woman's) شَفْر (K, TA) in compressing her.* (TA.) — And شَفَّر [or app. شَفَّر] [انساناً] *He annoyed, molested, harmed, or hurt, a man.* (IAqr, O, TA.) = شَفَّرَتْ, aor. ء, inf. n. شَفْرَةٌ, *She (a woman) was one whose gratification of her venereal lust (شَهْوَتُهَا) soon took place:* (K:) or *she emitted;* [or, app., *emitted soon;*] syn. انزلت. (TA.) = And شَفَّر, aor. ء, *It decreased, diminished, or became defective or deficient.* (IAqr, K.)

2. شَفَّرَهَا (K,) inf. n. تَشْفِيرٌ (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K,) *He compressed her (i. e. a woman, Ibn-'Abbád, O) on the شَفْر of her فَرْج.* (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) — And شَفَّرَتِ الشَّيْءَ, inf. n. as above, *I eradicated, or extirpated, the thing.* (TA.) = شَفَّرَ المَالُ (O, K,) inf. n. as above, (K,) *The property became little:* (O, K:) and *went away:* (K:) from IAqr. (TA.) — And شَفَّرَ said of a man, *He gave little.* (Ham p. 242.) — And شَفَّرَتِ الشَّمْسُ (O, K) اللُّغْرُوبُ (O) † *The sun became near to setting;* (O, K;) being likened to a man whose property has become little, and gone away. (TA.) — And in like manner, (TA,) لِأَمْرٍ شَفَّرَ عَلَى أَمْرٍ (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K) and لِأَمْرٍ (Ibn-'Abbád, O,) said of a man, † *He was, or became, on the brink, or verge, of the affair, or event, or case.* (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)

4. شَفَّر is said in the Tekmileh to signify *He (a camel) strove, or exerted himself, in running:* but perhaps it should be اشغَر, mentioned before [in art. شغَر]. (TA.)

شَفَّر: see the next paragraph, in four places.

شَفْرٌ *The place of growth of the eyelash,* (Sh, T, S, A, Mgh, K,) *which is the edge of the eyelid;* (S, Mgh;) as also شَفْرٌ (Kr, A, K) and شَفِيرٌ (K:) or, accord. to some, this last signifies the

upper side of the inner angle of the eye: (TA:) and with the vulgar, the first signifies the *eyelash;* but this is [said to be] a mistake: (IKt, Mghb:) it occurs, however, in this sense, in a trad. of Esh-Shaʿbee; (IAth, TA;) and in like manner the pl. occurs in another trad.; but the word شَعْر should be considered as understood before it; or what grows is thus called by the name of the places of growth, and the like of this is not rare: (Mgh:) it is of the masc. gender: (Lh, K:) and the pl. is أَشْفَارٌ (Sb, S, Mgh, Mghb,) the only pl. form. (Sb, TA.) [Hence,] one says, مَا بَالِدَارٍ شَفْرٌ (Ks, Fr, T, S, Mgh, K,) and شَفْرٌ (Lh, Mgh, K,) but Sh disallows this latter, (TA,) and شَفْرَةٌ (Fr, Sgh, K,) † *There is not in the house any one:* (S, Mgh, K, &c. :) and مَا رَأَيْتُ مَا رَأَيْتُ † *I saw not of them any one:* from the شفر of the eye: meaning one having a شفر: (A:) and شفر is also used in this sense without a negation. (TA.) One says likewise, مَا تَرَكَتِ السَّنَةَ ظَفْرًا وَلَا شَفْرًا † *The year of drought left not anything:* and sometimes they said شَفْرًا, with fet-h, and in this case they said ظَفْرًا, for assimilation. (A.) — Also, (S, A, Mgh, Mghb, K,) and شَفِيرٌ (S, A, Mgh, K,) *The edge, border, margin, brink, brow,* (S, Mgh, Mghb,) or *side,* (A, K,) of anything; (S, A, Mgh, Mghb, K;) as of a valley and the like, (S,) or as of a river &c. : (Mgh and Mghb, in relation to the latter word:) one says, *They sat upon the side of the river, and of the well, and of the grave:* (A:) and both words signify the *side of the upper part of a valley.* (K.) — And الشَّفْرُ (K,) or شَفْرُ الفَرْجِ (Mghb,) and شَفْرُ المَرَاةِ (TA,) *The edge,* (Mghb, K,) or *border,* (TA,) *of the vulva, or external portion of the organs of generation, [meaning, of each of the labia majora,] of a woman:* (Mghb, K, TA:) pl. أَشْفَارٌ: (Mghb:) the اسْتِكَانِ are the two sides [or labia majora] of the vulva of a woman; and the شَفْرَانِ are the two borders of the said اسْتِكَانِ: (AHeyth, Mgh, TA:) Lth says that the شَفْرَانِ are [two parts] of the pudendum muliebre: (TA:) and شَفْرُ الرَّحِمِ and شَفْرَاهَا signify [in like manner] the edges of the vulva: (S:) and شَفْرَا المَرَاةِ and شَفْرَاهَا, the two edges of the رَحِمِ [or vulva (for الرَّحِمِ is here used tropically, for الفَرْجِ, as it is in many other instances,)] of a woman. (TA.)

شَفْرٌ: see شَفْرَةٌ, first sentence.

شَفْرٌ: see سَفْنٌ, first sentence.

شَفِيرٌ [an epithet of which the fem. only is mentioned]. شَفِيرَةٌ and شَفِيرَةٌ signify *A woman who experiences the gratification of her venereal lust (شَهْوَتُهَا) in her شَفْر; so that she emits (تنزل) speedily:* or [in the CK “and”] *who is content with the least of coitus:* (K, TA:) *contr. of قَعِيرَةٌ and قَعِيرَةٌ.* (TA.)

شَفْرَةٌ *A large knife;* (S, A, K;) as also شَفْرَةٌ, though this is mentioned only by the author of

the Mgh; (MF; [but it is not in my copy of the Mgh; and Golius mentions شَفْرَةٌ as having this signification, on the authority of Meyd;]) or *a broad knife:* (Mgh, Mghb:) pl. شَفَارٌ (Mghb, K) and شَفَرَاتٌ (Mghb) and [coll. gen. n., of which شَفْرَةٌ is the n. un., or it may be a quasi-pl. n. of شَفْرَةٌ] شَفْرٌ. (TA.) — And hence, (Mgh, TA,) † *A servant;* (S, Mgh, TA;) because of his utility. (TA.) It is said in a prov., أَصْغَرُ القَوْمِ شَفْرَتُهُمُ † *The least of the party is their servant.* (S, Mgh.) — Also *A shoemaker's knife.* (S, K.) — And *A piece of iron made broad, and edged, or pointed.* (K.) — *A broad blade:* so says the author of the Mgh. (TA. [But not in my copy of the Mgh.]) — *The edge, or cutting part,* (حد,) of a sword: (S, Mgh, K:) or *the edge of the cutting part of a sword.* (TA. [See دَبَابُ.]) *The side of a blade:* (K:) or *each of the two sides thereof.* (AHn, TA.) [Each of the two sharp sides or edges of a spear-head and of an arrow-head.] — See also شَفْرٌ, second sentence.

شَفْرَةٌ: } see the next preceding paragraph.
شَفْرَةٌ: }

شَفْرٌ i. q. زَنْبُورٌ *The hornet, or hornets.* (Golius, on the authority of Meyd.)

شَفِيرٌ: see شَفْرٌ, in three places. — Also *The edge of the lip of a camel.* (K.) = شَفِيرَةٌ: see شَفْرَةٌ, voce شَفْرٌ.

شَفَارِيٌّ *A jerboa having hair upon its ears:* (S:) or *having large ears:* or *having long ears, and bare toes,* [in the CK, for العَارِيُّ البَرَاتِينِ, which is evidently the right reading, we find العَالِيُّ البَرَاتِينِ,] *not quickly overtaken:* (K:) it is [of] a species of jerboa called البَرَاتِينِ *ضَانُ البَرَاتِينِ, the fattest and the best, with ears somewhat long:* (TA:) or *having long legs, and soft and fat flesh:* (K:) it is said that it has a nail in the middle of its shank. (TA. [See تَدْمِرِيٌّ.]) — شَفَارِيٌّ *A long and bulky [lizard of the kind called] ضَبٌّ.* (Ham p. 242.) — أَذُنٌ شَفَارِيَّةٌ (as also شَرَابِيَّةٌ [q. v.], TA) *A large ear:* (K:) or *a bulky ear:* (A'Obeyd, TA:) or *a long ear:* (AZ, TA:) or *a broad ear, soft in the upper part:* (TA:) or *an ear having much hair and fur.* (Ham p. 242.)

شَفَارٌ *The possessor of a شَفْرَةٌ [or large knife].* (A, TA.)

شَفَارٌ, and its dual: see شَفْرٌ, last sentence, in three places. = Also *One who destroys, or makes away with, his property:* so in the Tekmileh. (TA.)

مُشَفَّرٌ: see what next follows.

مُشَفَّرٌ *The lip of a camel;* (S, Mgh, Mghb, K;) as also مُشَفَّرٌ (K:) and † of a horse: (S, TA:) and † of a human being: (K, TA:) or † of an Abyssinian, as being likened to that of a camel: (A'Obeyd, TA:) pl. مَشَفَّرٌ. (S, K.) It is said in