

is imposed upon him: and in like manner applied to other than a man: (TA:) pl. شُهُور (K) [and app. شُهُور]: see شُهُور, with which شُهُور is syn. (TA in art. شُهُور.) — And, applied to a horse, † Swift; brisk, lively, sprightly, or agile; and strong. (K, TA.) — Also A stone which is placed at the entrance of a trap (مَصِيدَة or مَصِيدَة in different copies of the K) for a lion, and which falls upon it when he enters: as also شُهُور (K, \* TA:) the latter is the word [better] known to the leading lexicologists. (TA.)

شُهُور i. q. سَعْلَة [app. meaning The kind of goblin, or demon, thus called]. (Aṣ, S, K.)

شُهُور The دُذُل [q. v., i. e. hedge-hog; or a certain species of hedge-hog; &c.]: (K:) [see also the last sentence of this paragraph:] and, (K,) or accord. to AZ, (TA,) the male hedge-hog: (S, K, TA:) or such as has large prickles or spines, of male hedge-hogs, (K, TA,) and the like. (TA.) شُهُور ظَهْر شُهُور, occurring in a verse of El-Aṣṣhā, is said by AO to mean † In a state of fright, or fear. (TA.) — An old woman: (K:) or, accord. to IĀṣr, a hedge-hog. (TA.)

شُهُور: see شُهُور. — Also Frightened, or made afraid. (S, TA.) — And, applied to a horse, Chidden; or incited to quickness. (TA.)

## شهنز

شهنز i. q. شِينِيز, (ADK, K,) and شُونِيز, i. e. الحَبَّة السُّودَاء. (ADK, TA.)

## شهو

1. شَهَاء and شَهِيَه: see 8. — شَهَاء, aor. 2; and شَهِيَه, aor. 2; inf. n. شَهْوَة; It [food &c.] was good, sweet, pleasant, or the like. (MA. [But this, the only meaning there assigned to these two verbs, I do not find elsewhere.]

2. شَهِيَتَه [I made him, or caused him, to desire, to long, or to desire eagerly]. (Mṣb.) — [And شَهِي It excited desire, longing, eager desire, or appetite. For ex., in art. سَمَق in the K, يَشِي is said of the سَمَق, or berry of the sumach, meaning It excites appetite.] — And شَهِي الشَّيء He, or it, caused the thing to be desired, longed for, or desired eagerly: made it to be good, sweet, pleasant, or the like. (MA.) One says, هَذَا شَيْءٌ يَشِي الطَّعَامَ i. e. [This is a thing that causes the food to be desired, &c.; that makes it sweet, &c.; or] that incites to desire, or eager desire, of the food. (S, TA.) — [And accord. to an explanation of the inf. n., شَهِيَتَه, in the KL, شَهَاء seems to signify also He said to him, I will give to thee what thou desirest, longest for, or eagerly desirest; agreeably with a rendering of the verb alone, as on the authority of that work, by Golius.]

3. شَاهَا (K, TA,) inf. n. مُشَاهَاة (TA,) He was, or became, like him; he resembled him. (K, TA.) — Also He jested, or joked, with him: (IAṣr, TA:) [and] so هَاشَاهُ (K in art. هَشُو.) — And accord. to IĀṣr, it is also used in relation

to the smiting action of the [evil] eye [perhaps meaning He vied with him in smiting with the evil eye: see also 4]. (TA.)

4. اَشَاهَا He gave him what he desired or eagerly desired. (K.) — And He smote him with an [evil] eye: (K:) in this sense [said to be] formed by transposition from اَشَاهَهُ. (TA.) — اَشَاهَهُ مَا means that she is desired, or eagerly desired, [i. e. How great an object of desire is she to me!] as though it were from شَهِي, though this was not said: and مَا اَشَاهَانِي لَهَا means that thou art desiring, or eagerly desiring, [i. e. How desirous, or eagerly desirous, am I of her!] so says Sb. (TA.)

5. تَشِي He demanded with repeated desire. (K, TA.) So in the saying, (TA,) تَشِي عَلَيَّ كَذَا فَلَانٌ كَذَا (S, TA) [He demanded with repeated desire, of such a one, such a thing]. — See also what next follows.

8. اَشْتَاهَا (S, &c.) He desired it, or longed for it: (Mṣb:) he loved it; and desired it, or wished for it: (K:) or he desired it eagerly, or intensely: (M in art. فَرَس: [see an ex. in a poetical citation voce فَرَس:]) and شَهِيَه (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2; (Mṣb, K;) as also شَهَاء, aor. 2; (AZ, Mṣb, K;) inf. n. شَهْوَة (S, TA) and شَاهِيَة, which last is an inf. n. [of a rare class] like عَاقِبَة; (TA;) signifies the same: (S, Mṣb, K:) and so does شَهَاء. (K.) [See what next follows.]

شَهْوَة [mentioned above as an inf. n.] is a word of well-known meaning; (S;) Desire, or longing, or yearning, of the soul for a thing; (Er-Rāghib, Mṣb, TA;) [meaning for a thing gratifying to sense: or eager, or intense, desire; particularly for such a thing; for] it has a more intensive signification than اِرَادَة; and the intelligent agree in opinion that it is not commendable: (M in art. فَرَس: [being either lawful or unlawful, it may be rendered as above: or appetite: or appetence: or lust: or carnal lust:] in the present state of existence, it is of two sorts, صَادِقَة [i. e. true], and كَاذِبَة [i. e. false]; the former being that without which the body becomes in an unsound state, as the شَهْوَة [or desire &c.] for food on the occasion of hunger; and the latter being that without which the body does not become in an unsound state: and sometimes it is applied to the object of desire &c., or thing desired &c.: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) and agreeably with this last explanation the first of the following pls. is used in the Kūr iii. 12: (Ksh, Bḍ, Jel:) sometimes also it is applied to the faculty to which a thing is made an object of desire &c.: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) [also, to the gratification of venereal lust; thus in the K in art. شَفَرَة; see شَفَرَة and شَفَرَة:] the pl. is شَهَوَات (Mṣb, TA) and شَهِيَة and شَهِي; the last mentioned by AHei, and a rare instance of a pl. of the measure فَعْلَة from a sing. of the measure فَعْلَة having an infirm letter for its last radical, like قَرِيَة pl. of جَبْوَة [and like قَرِي pl. of قَرِيَة]. (TA.) [الشَهْوَاتَان means The two appetites, that of the stomach and that of the generative organ.]

الشَهْوَة الخَفِيَة [The latent desire &c.] mentioned in a trad. is said to be any act of disobedience which one conceives in his mind, and upon which he resolves: or one's seeing a beautiful young woman, and lowering his eyes, then looking with his heart, and imaging her to his mind, and so tempting himself. (JM.) [شَهْوَة الطِين, lit. The longing for clay, is app. used as a general term for malacia: see حِمَاض.]

شَهْوَان (S, Mṣb, K, TA) and شَهْوَانِي and شَهِي (K, TA,) applied to a man, Desirous, or longing; (S, \* Mṣb, \* K, \* TA;) or very desirous or longing; greedy; or voracious: (TA:) fem. (of the first, Mṣb) شَهْوِي (Mṣb, K, TA:) pl. [of the first] شَهَوَاي (K, TA,) like سَكَرَاي [pl. of the first] سَكَرَان. (TA.) [See an ex. of the pl. in a verse cited voce جَرْدَبَان.] One says, رَجُلٌ شَهْوَانٌ لِلشَّيْءِ [A man desirous &c. of the thing]. (S.)

شَهْوَانِي: see the next preceding paragraph.

شَهِي i. q. مُشْتَهِي (S, Mṣb) [i. e. Desired, longed for, or eagerly desired:] or pleasant, delicious, or sweet: (Mṣb, TA:) applied to food, (S,) and to water. (TA.) — [Hence,] أَبُو الشَّهِي The بَرِيَط [or Persian lute]. (KL.) — [And Golius adds, as on the authority of a gloss in a copy of the KL, † The water-melon (anguria).] — See also شَهْوَان.

شَهَاء A man having much, or frequent, desire or longing or eager desire. (TA.) [See also شَهْوَان.]

شَاه [act. part. n. of 1; Desiring, or longing; &c.]. (Sb, TA.) — شَاهِي البَصْرِ A man sharp of sight: (S, K:) formed by transposition from شَاهِي البَصْرِ. (S.)

أَشِي [More, and most, desirable, or pleasant or delicious or sweet]. One says, هُوَ أَشِي إِلَيَّ [It is more desirable, or pleasant &c., to me, or in my estimation, than such a thing]. (Mṣb voce أَلِي.) See also another ex. in a verse cited voce أَلِي, in art. الو.

مُشْتَهِي: see شَهِي. — [Used as a subst., its pl. is مُشْتَهِيَات.]

## شوا

1. شَاءَنِي, formed by transposition from شَانِي, aor. يَشُو and يَشِي, [but the latter form of the aor. is disallowed by MF,] He preceded me, or outwent me. (K.) — And He grieved me. (K.) — And He pleased me. (K.) Thus it bears two contr. significations. (TA.) And شَوْتُهُ, aor. شَوْتُ بِهِ, I pleased him. (Lth, O.) — And rejoiced in, him, or it. (Lth, O, K.) [See also art. شَاو.]

شَاءَ, n. un. شَاءَة: see art. شوه.

شِيَان (K, TA, and L in art. تَبِع,) in form like the dual of سَيَد [except as to the final vowel], (TA,) [erroneously written in the CK شِيَان]