

well known; (Msb;) [the quail; *tetrao coturnix*: so called in the present day: and also called سَلَوِي:] used as a pl. and as a sing.; (M, L, K;) sometimes as a sing.: (M, L:) [or] the n. un. is سَلَانَة: (S, M, L, K:) pl. سَلَانَات: (S:) one should not say سَلَانِي, with teshdeed. (S, L.)

سَلَان *A seller of* سَلَان. (S, M, L.) = Also Certain dyes [or pigments] with which one decorates, or embellishes. (M, L, K.) [See also سَلَان, in art. سمر.] = سَلَان, the name of A certain plant, see in art. سمر.

سَمِين: see سَمِين. — Also A possessor of سَمِين: (M, L, K:) like تَامِر and تَامِر as meaning “a possessor of milk” and “of dates.” (L.)

أَسَان *Waist-wrappers*; syn. أَزَر [pl. of إِزَار]: and old and worn-out garments or pieces of cloth: (L:) or old and worn-out أَزَر. (K.)

سَمِين: see its fem., with ة, voce سَمِين.

سَمِين; and its fem., with ة: see سَمِين. — قَوْمُ سَمِينُون *A people, or party, whose cattle have become fat, or plump.* (L.)

طَعَامُ مَسِينَة لِلْجَمِير [Food that is a cause of fattening to the body]. (M, L, K: in the CK [erroneously] مَسِينَة.) [See also an ex. voce كَطَّة.]

سَمِين: see its fem., with ة, voce سَمِين.

سَمِين Food made [or prepared] with سَمِين: (L:) or moistened, and stirred about, therewith: (S:) [and سَمِين signifies the same; for] a rájiz says,

• قَبَاكَرَتْنَا جَفَنَةً بَطِينَةً • لَحْمُ جَزُورٍ غَتَّةً سَمِينَةً •

[And a capacious bowl came to us early in the morning, flesh of a slaughtered camel, lean, prepared with clarified butter]: i. e. مَسْمُونَة, from السَمِين, not from السَمِين. (S, L.)

سندل

سِنْدَل [The phoenix;] a certain bird that is in India; that enters into the fire without having its plumage burned: (Kr, M, K:*) [mentioned in the M as a quadriliteral-radical word; the ن being regarded by ISd as augmentative:] also called سِنْدَل, with ب [in the place of م]: it is said that when it becomes extremely aged, and is without offspring, it casts itself into burning coals, and returns to its youthful state. (TA.) [See also سِنْدَل, in art. سدل.]

سهدر

سَهْدَر *Fat*, as an epithet, (S, K,) applied to a boy, in praise of his fleshiness; (Fr, S;) a boy fat and fleshy. (TA.) — The penis, (K,) as likened to a fat, or fat and fleshy, boy. (TA.) — Applied to a country, or region, (بَكْد,) Ample, (S, K,) wide, or far-extending, in its limits: or in which the sight is perplexed by its levelness.

(TA.) — A land far-extending; that causes one to lose his way in it. (K, TA.)

سهر

Q. 1. سَهَر, said of seed-produce, It did not multiply; as though every grain [of the seed] had its [single] head. (T, K.)

Q. 4. اسَهَر It (a spear, TA) was, or became, hard. (S, K.) — It (a thorn) was, or became, dry, or tough, and hard. (S.) — It was, or became, strong; (said of a rope; TA;) or pressing, or severe, or difficult; (said of an affair; TA;) or intense; (S, K;) said of darkness: (S, TA:) and, said of darkness, it became disagreeable, and intense. (K.) — He (a man) became vehement in fight. (S.) — It (a penis) became straight and erect. (K, TA.)

قَنَافَةُ سَهْرِيَّة (S, K,) and رَمَحُ سَهْرِي A hard spear, (S, K,) and a hard spear-shaft: (S:) or so called in relation to a man named سَهَر, (S, K,) husband of رَدِينَة, (K,) who (as well as his wife, K) used to straighten spears: (S, K:) or in relation to a town or village of Abyssinia, (K,) called سَهَر: so says Ez-Zubeyr Ibn-Bekkár, but Sgh distrusts this; and the former opinion is the more common. (TA.) You say also رَمَاحُ سَهْرِيَّة [Hard spears; &c.]. (S.) — وَتَرُ سَهْرِي A strong bow-string. (TA.) — قَدُّ سَهْرِي A straight stature. (TA.)

مُسَهَر A tough thorn. (TA.) — A penis hard and strong; or distended and erect and hard: (L, TA: [but in both, عود, as an epithet applied to ذَكَر, is put by mistake for عَرْد]: or the penis [itself]. (K.) — Straight. (AZ.)

سو

1. سَمَا (S, M, Msb, K,) first pers. سَمَوْتُ, like عَلَوْتُ, (S,) aor. يَسْمُو, (Msb, TA,) inf. n. سَمُو; (S, M, K;) and سَمِي, first pers. سَمِيْتُ, (Th, S, TA,) like عَلِيْتُ; (S;) He, (a man, Th, S,) or it, (a thing, M,) was, or became, high, lofty, raised, upraised, uplifted, upreared, exalted, or elevated; it rose, or rose high: (S, M, Msb, K:) and سَمَى signifies the same. (MA. [See also 5.]) — سَمَا لِي الشَّيْءُ The thing became raised from afar so that I plainly distinguished it: (K:) or, as in the S, سَمَا لِي الشَّخْصُ the form, or figure, seen from a distance, rose, or became raised, to me [i. e. to my view] so that I plainly distinguished it. (TA.) — سَمَا الْهَلَالُ The moon near the change rose مُرْتَفِعًا [app. meaning upreared, not decumbent: see أَذَقْتُ]. (TA.) — [أَذَقْتُ] سَمَا لَهُ He rose, and betook himself, to, or towards, him, or it. Hence, [أَذَقْتُ] لَكَ مَا سَمَوْتُ لَكَ I will not [or (unless the phrase be an apodosis) I did not] rise and hasten to fight you. (TA.) — سَمَا بَصْرُهُ His sight, or eye, rose, or became raised. (S, TA.) [And سَمَا طَرَفُهُ lit. signifies the same; but means † His look was lofty; or he was proud: see بَامِر below.] — سَمَا is also said of him who is termed

شَرِيف and حَبِيب [i. e. it signifies He was, or became, noble; or high, or exalted, in rank].

(TA.) — سَمَتْ هِمَّتُهُ إِلَى مَعَالِي الْأُمُور [His ambition soared, or aspired, to high things, or the means of attaining eminence;] he sought glory, or might, and eminence. (Msb, TA.) — سَمَا بِي [A yearning, or longing, of the soul arose in me after it had ceased]. (TA.) — هُمْ يَسْمُون عَلَى الْهَائَةِ They exceed [or are above] the number of a hundred. (TA.) — سَمُوا, (S, K, TA,) and اسَمُوا, (S,) They went forth to pursue the animals of the chase (S, K, TA) in their deserts: (TA:) [or] one says of the hunter, or sportsman, يَسْمُو الْوَحْشَ, and يَسْمِيهَا, meaning he sees, or looks to see, (يَتَعَيَّن,) the coming forth of the wild animals, and pursues them. (M. [See also 8 below.]) — سَمَا الْفَحْلُ, inf. n. سَمَاوَة, The stallion sprang, or rushed, upon, (S,) or he overbore, (S, M, K,) his she-camels that had passed seven or eight months since the period of their bringing forth. (S, M, K.) = سَمَا بِهِ: see 4. = See also 2.

2. سَمَاهُ فَلَانًا (S, M, Msb, K,) accord. to Sb originally with ب, but Lh says that the former is that which is usual, (M,) [inf. n. تَسْمِيَة,] and in like manner اسَمَاهُ, (S,) i. e. اسَمَاهُ فَلَانًا (M, K,) and accord. to Th, سَمَاهُ فَلَانًا (K, [in the correct copies of which the form of the verb first mentioned is without teshdeed, while in the CK the first and last are both alike with teshdeed, or, as is said in the M, Th has mentioned سَمَوْتُهُ, but none other has mentioned it,]) He named him, or called him, Such a one; (S, M, Msb, K;) as Zeyd; i. e., he made Zeyd to be his name, his proper name. (Msb.) — [One says also, سَمَى اللَّهُ عَلَى شَيْءٍ, or simply سَمَى عَلَيْهِ, which is the more common, meaning He pronounced the name of God, saying بِسْمِ اللَّهِ (In the name of God), upon, or over, a thing; such as food, and an animal about to be slaughtered.] The Prophet said, سَمُوا وَاسْتَوُوا وَدُنُوا, [cited, with some variations, and expl., in arts. سَمُوا and سَمَت,] meaning سَمُوا اللَّهَ [Pronounce ye the name of God, &c.]; i. e. whenever ye eat, [before ye begin to do so, accord. to the general custom, or] between two mouthfuls. (M.)

3. سَامَاهُ (S, M, K, TA,) inf. n. مُسَامَاة (TA,) He vied, competed, or contended for superiority, in highness, loftiness, or eminence, or in glory, or excellence, [or in an absolute sense,] with him; syn. عَالَاهُ, (M,) or فَاخَرَهُ, and بَارَاهُ. (K.) It is said in the trad. respecting the lie [against 'Aisheh], لَمْ تَكُنْ أَمْرًا تَسَامِيهَا غَيْرَ زَيْنَبَ, meaning There was not any woman that vied with her in eminence (تَعَالِيهَا and تَفَاخَرَهَا) except Zeyneb; (TA.) And one says, فَلَانٌ لَا يَسَامِي وَقَدْ عَلَا مِنْ سَامَاهُ, [Such a one will not be vied with in highness, &c.: and he has overcome him who vied with him, &c.]. (S.) And إِنَّ أَمَامِي مَا لَا أَسَامِي, said when one fears an affair, or event, before him; on the authority