

pl. regular, without ء, (TA, [though written in the CK with ء,]) and the rest irregular, (S, TA,) the sing. being likened to رَغِيفٌ (S, Mṣb, TA,) which has for its pl. رُغْفٌ and رُغْفَةٌ (S, TA) and رُغْفَانٌ (S, Mṣb, TA.) — It is also an inf. n. (TA. [See 1, first sentence.]) — Also Rain causing much flowing; opposed to مَرْزَغٌ [q. v.]. (Ham p. 632.) [See also what follows.]

مُسِيلٌ Rain that causes the valleys and water-courses (تِلَاعٌ) to flow; opposed to مَرْزَغٌ [q. v.]. (S in art. رَزَغ, and Ham p. 632.) [See also what next precedes.]

Quasi سيمر

سِيمَةٌ and سِيمِي and سِيمَاءٌ and سِيمِيَاءٌ: see art. سومر.

سُيُومٌ: see سَائِمٌ [of which it is said to be pl.], in art. سومر.

سَوِيٌّ and لَا سِيْمًا and لَا سِيْمًا: see art. سَوِيٌّ.

سين

سَيْنٌ One of the letters of the alphabet: (S, M, L, K:) [i. e., the name of that letter: (see art. س:) of the masc. gender as being supposed to be a حَرْفٌ [or letter], and fem. as being supposed to be a كَلِمَةٌ [or word]. (L.) The saying فُلَانٌ لَا يُخَسِّنُ سَيْنَهُ means Such a one will not form well one of the three شُعَبٌ [i. e. teeth, or cusps,] of his س. (S, L.)

سَيْنَاءٌ Certain stones, (M, L, K,) so says Zj, (M, L,) well-known: (K:) whence the name of a certain mountain in Syria. (M, L.)

سَيْنِيَّةٌ A certain tree; (M, L, K;) mentioned by AHn on the authority of Akh: (M, L:) pl. سَيْنِينٌ. (M, L, K.)

سيو

سِيَّةٌ The curved part of each of the two extremities of a bow: pl. سِيَّاتٌ: (S, K:) the ة in the sing. is a substitute for و: AO says that Ru-beh used to pronounce it [سِيَّةٌ] with ء; and the rest of the Arabs, [سِيَّةٌ] without ء. (S, TA.) [See also art. سَاو.]

سَيٌّ: see art. سَوِيٌّ.

سَيٌّ, with the compound سِيْمًا: see art. سَوِيٌّ. — [Hence, perhaps, because of its uniformity, and, if so, belonging to art. سَوِيٌّ,] كَلَامٌ سَيٌّ Much, or abundant, herbage: mentioned by Sgh. (TA.)

سِيَّةٌ: see art. سَوِيٌّ.

سَيُوءٌ Of, or relating to, the سِيَّة of a bow. (S.)