

its second year, (M, K,) used for water and for milk, (ISk, JK, S, Msh, K, KL,) or, accord. to ISd, only for water: (TA:) it is termed **إِبْنُ أُدِيمِر** [made of one hide; but there are larger sorts]; and if larger, it is termed **إِبْنُ أُدِيمِين** [made of two hides], and **إِبْنُ ثَلَاثَةِ أَدِمَةٍ** [made of three hides]: (T and TA in art. **بَنَى**;) accord. to ISk, the **وُطْب** is peculiarly for milk; and the **بُخِي** for clarified butter; and the **قُرْبَةِ** for water: (S:) the pl. (of pauc., S) is **أُسْقِيَات** and **أُسْقِيَةٌ** (of mult., S) **أُسَاق**, (S, K,) or this last is a pl. pl. (T, TA.) — See also 4, last sentence. — [And see a phrase voce **حَذُو** in art. **حَذُو**, where it is applied to † The stomach of a camel, in which water is stored.]

سَقَى: see **سَقَى**, last sentence, in two places. — Also A cloud having large drops [of rain], (S, K,) vehement in the falling [thereof]: (S:) [like **رَمَى** and **رَوَى**:] pl. **أُسْقِيَةٌ**. (S, K.) — And The papyrus (**بُرْدِي**): (JK, S, K:) or tender papyrus: so called because of its growing in, or near to, water: (TA:) occurring in a verse of Imra-el-Kays, cited voce **مُذَلَّل**: (S, TA: [but see what is said under this word, **مُذَلَّل**: and see Ham p. 555:]) n. un. **سَقِيَّة**. (S.) — And Palm-trees; (S, K;) and **سَقِيَّة** signifies [the same, or] palm-trees that are irrigated by means of water-wheels (**دَوَالٍ**, [pl. of **دَالِيَّة**, q. v.]). (TA.)

سُقَايَة: see what next follows.

سُقَايَة and **سُقَايَة** and **سُقَايَة** and **سُقَايَة** A place for giving to drink or for watering: (K, TA:) what is termed **سُقَايَة** **الْهَاءِ** is well known: (S:) i. e. **سُقَايَة** signifies a place made, or prepared, for the giving to drink to people: (Msh:) a construction for water: (Mgh:) or a place in which beverage is made, or prepared, at the fairs, or festivals, &c.: (JK, T, TA:) [and particularly a place in which a beverage made of raisins steeped in water was given at the general assembly of the pilgrims:] and **سُقَايَة** signifies a drinking-place [in a general sense]: and he who pronounces it with **kesr** to the **م** [**سُقَايَة**] makes it to be like the utensil called **الدَّيَك** [the drinking-vessel of the cock]: (S:) [see **تُرْفَة**:] and the pl. is **مَسَاقٍ**. (TA.) — **سُقَايَة** also signifies A vessel in which one is given to drink: (K:) in the Kur [xii. 70], it means the king's drinking-cup; (Mgh:) his **صُوع**, in [or from] which he drank, (JK, S, TA,) and with which they measured corn; and it was a vessel of silver. (TA.) — And **سُقَايَة** **الْحَاجِّ** means The beverage made of raisins steeped in water which [the tribe of] Kureysh used to give to the pilgrims to drink: it was under the superintendence of El-'Abbás in the Time of Ignorance and in El-Islám: (TA:) or **سُقَايَة** in this phrase is an inf. n.; so in the Kur ix. 19; (Mgh:) where it is said, **أَجْعَلْتُمْ سُقَايَة** **الْحَاجِّ** **وَعِمَارَةَ** **الْمَسْجِدِ** **الْحَرَامِ** **كَمَنْ** **أَمَّنَ** **بِاللَّهِ**

وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ; the two words **سُقَايَة** and **عِمَارَة** being inf. ns. of **سَقَى** and **عَمَرَ**; (Bd:) the meaning being **أَجْعَلْتُمْ** **أَهْلَ سُقَايَة** **الْحَاجِّ** **وَعِمَارَةَ** **الْمَسْجِدِ** **الْحَرَامِ** [i. e. Have ye made, or pronounced, the authors of the giving to drink to the pilgrims, and of the keeping in repair of the sacred mosque, to be like him who has believed in God and the last day?]; and this is confirmed by another reading, which is, **سُقَايَة** **الْحَاجِّ** **وَعِمَارَةَ** **الْمَسْجِدِ**; (Ksh, Bd:) or the meaning is, **أَجْعَلْتُمْ** **سُقَايَة** **الْحَاجِّ** **كَإِيَّانِ مَنْ** **أَمَّنَ** [i. e. have ye made, or pronounced, the giving to drink to the pilgrims, &c., to be like the belief of him who has believed &c.]. (Bd.) [See also **رِفَادَة**.]

سَاقٍ; and the fem. **سُقَايَة** and **سُقَايَة**: see **سَقَى**, in six places. — **السُقَايَة** is also the appellation of A certain intelligent bird, that draws water for itself. (JK.) [It is applied in the present day, by some, to The pelican: and by some, to the aquiline vulture; commonly called the **رُخْمَر**.]

سَاقٍ and **سُقَايَة** Giving to drink; or one who gives to drink: (K, TA:) the former signifies [generally as above, or a cup-bearer: and also] watering seed-produce; or a waterer of seed-produce: (Msh:) [and † the latter generally signifies a water-carrier:] the pl. of the former is **سُقَايَة**, (K, TA,) with damm and then teshdeed, (TA,) [accord. to the CK **سُقَى**, which is app. a mistranscription,] and **سُقَايَة**, (K, TA,) like **رَمَان**, (TA,) or **سُقَايَة**: (CK: [this last is a well-known pl. of **سَاقٍ**, and as such has occurred above, voce **سُقَايَة**]) the pl. of **سُقَايَة** is **سُقَاوُون**: (K:) and a woman is termed **سُقَايَة** and **سُقَايَة**. (S, K.) It is said in a prov.,

• **إِنِّي رَقَائِي إِذَا سَقَايَة** •
[Give thou to drink to Rakāshi: verily she is one who gives to drink: **رَقَائِي** being a woman's name]: it is applied to him who does good: meaning do thou good to him, because of his doing good. (A'Obeyd, S.) — [Hence,] **سَاقِي** A certain vein [app. the central artery of the retina] which passes from the interior of the head to the eye, and the severing of which occasions the loss of the sight. (JK.) [See also the next paragraph.]

سَاقِيَة [a subst. from **سَاقٍ**, made so by the affix **ة**.] A rivulet, or streamlet, (T, K, TA,) for the irrigation of seed-produce; (T, TA;) a small channel for the irrigation of land; (Msh:) it is larger than a **جَدْوَل**, and than a **نَهْر**: (Mgh:) pl. **سَوَاقٍ**. (Mgh, TA.) It is now vulgarly applied to designate The [kind of water-wheel for irrigation termed] **دَوَالِب** [q. v.]. (TA in art. **دَلَب**.) — And [the pl.] **السَّوَاقِي** signifies Certain veins which discharge into the **أَبْهَرَانِ** [dual of **أَبْهَر**, q. v.]. (JK.)

سَقَى A time [and a place] of giving to drink. (JK, TA.)

سُقَايَة: see **سُقَايَة**, in two places. One says

when the Sultán has dealt gently with his subjects in his government of them, **أَبْلَغَ السُّلْطَانُ** **الرَّائِعَ مَقَاتَهُ** + [The Sultán has caused the beast pasturing at pleasure amid abundant herbage to come to his drinking-place]. (TA.) [See also **شُرْبَة**.]

سُقَايَة: see **سُقَايَة**, in two places. — Also A thing which is made for the **جَرَار** [or water-jars], and upon which the mugs are hung. (JK, TA.)

مُسْقَى [Given to drink: and] watered seed-produce [i. e.]. (Msh.) — [Hence,] **إِنَّهُ لَمُسْقَى** Verily he is tinged with redness. (JK.)

سُقَايَة and **سُقَايَة**: see **سَقَى**, last sentence, in three places.

سك

1. **سَكَّ**, aor. **سَكَّ**, (TA,) inf. n. **سَكَّ**, (K, TA,) i. q. **سَدَّ** [i. e. He closed or closed up, or he stopped or stopped up, or repaired, and made firm or strong, the thing]. (K, TA.) [In the place of **سَدَّ**, the explanation of the inf. n. accord. to the reading in the TA, we find in the CK **سَدَّ**: and it seems that **سَدَّ** is a correct meaning of **سَكَّ**; for it is said that] from **مَسْكُوكٌ** as signifying **مَشْدُودٌ** is the post-classical phrase **سَكَّ** **الْأَبْوَابِ** [i. e. The making fast of doors]. (TA.) [In the present day, **سَكَّ** **البَابِ**, aor. and inf. n. as above, means He locked, and he bolted, the door.] — And **سَكَّ**, (TA,) inf. n. as above, (S, K, TA,) He clamped it (**ضَبَّهَ**) with iron; namely, a door, (S, K, TA,) and wood. (TA.) = Also **سَكَّ**, aor. as above, (S, TA,) and so the inf. n., (K, TA,) He cut off his ears. (S, K, TA.) = **سَكَّ** **بِمَا فِي بَطْنِهِ**, (TA,) inf. n. as above, (K, TA,) He cast forth what was in his belly; (K, TA;) muted, or dunged; (TA;) said of an ostrich: (K, TA;) and so **سَكَّ**. (TA.) And **سَكَّ** **بِسَلْحِهِ**, (AA, TA,) inf. n. as above, (K, TA,) He cast forth his excrement, or ordure, (AA, K, TA,) in a thin state; (AA, K, TA;) as also **زَكَّ**, (AA, TA,) and **هَكَ**. (TA.) And **هُوَ يَسْكُ**, inf. n. as above, He voids thin excrement or ordure; (Aq, S, TA;) as also **يَسْكُ**, inf. n. **يَسْكُ**. (Aq, TA.) And **أَخَذَهُ سَكٌّ** [He was taken with a looseness of the bowels;] he had thin evacuations of the bowels; expl. by **فَعَدَّ مَقَاعِدَ رِقَاقًا**: and **أَخَذَهُ سَكٌّ فِي بَطْنِهِ**: and **فَعَدَّ مَقَاعِدَ رِقَاقًا** [signifies the same; or] his bowels became loose; as also **يَسْكُ**; so says Yağkoob; and he asserts it to be formed by substitution; but which of the two is so formed is unknown. (TA.) — **سَكَّ** **فِي الْأَرْضِ** He went at random in the land, or country, not knowing whither to go, and was perplexed. (Ibn-'Abbád, O. [See also 7.]) — One says also, **أَيْنَ تَسْكُ** Whither goest thou? (Ibn-'Abbád, O.) — **مَا سَكَّ سَمْعِي مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ الْكَلَامِ** The like of that speech has not entered my ear, or ears: and **مَا أَتَسْكُ** **فِي مَسَامِعِي** **مِثْلَهُ** The