

gaming-arrow]; the primary meaning of the word being the missile **سَهْر**; (Mgh;) or the primary meaning is the **قَنْح** with which one casts, or draws, lots in the game called **الْمَيْسَر**: (IAth, TA:) pl. **سَهَام** (K) [and **أَسْهَر**, as above]. See a verse cited voce **رَقِيب**. — Then applied to The thing won by him whose arrow is successful [in the game above mentioned]. (IAth, TA.) — And then (IAth, TA) applied also to A lot, share, or portion, (S, IAth, Mgh, Msh, K, TA,) whatever it be; (IAth, TA;) as also **سَهْمَةٌ**: (S, Msh, K:) pl. of the former **سَهْمَان** (S, Mgh, Msh, K) and **سَهَام** [both pls. of mult.] and **أَسْهَر** [pl. of pauc.] (Mgh, Msh, TA) and [quasi-pl. n.] **سَهْمَةٌ**, (M, K, TA,) this last like **أَخُوَّة**. (TA.) It is said in a trad., **كَانَ لَهُ سَهْرٌ مِنَ الْغَنِيَةِ شِدَّ أَوْ غَابَ** [There was, or is, for him a share of the spoil whether he were, or be, present or absent]. (TA.) And one says, **سَهْمَةٌ فَلَانٍ مِنْ هَذَا كَذَا** The share of such a one, of this, is such a thing: and it may be from **السَّهَامُ** meaning the arrows (**قِدَاح**) that are shuffled among the persons competing in sortilege, in order that each one may appropriate to himself what comes forth for him as his share. (Ham p. 579.) — **سَهْرُ السَّفِينَةِ** [The mast of the ship: so called as being likened to an arrow, because the curved yard of the sail, resembling a bow, is suspended from the top]: (S and K in art. **دَقْل**): [in like manner] called in Pers. **تِيرِ كِشْتِي**. (PS in that art.) — **سَهْرُ الْبَيْتِ** The beam (**جَانِز**) of the house or chamber; (S, K;) [similarly] called in Pers. **تِير**. (S voce **جَانِز**, q. v.) — **سَهْرٌ** also signifies The measure of six cubits [as used] in men's sales and purchases in their measurings of land. (K.) — And A stone which is placed upon the entrance of a chamber constructed for the purpose of capturing therein the lion, so that, when he enters it, it falls upon the entrance and closes it. (K, TA.) [The word in this sense is also mentioned in the K as written with **ش**.]

سَهْرٌ, thus, with two **ḍammels**, [The fine filmy substance termed gossamer,] with the article **ال**, i. q. **غَزَلٌ عَيْنِ الشَّمْسِ** [lit. the spun-thread of the rays of the sun]: (IAar, K:) and **سَهَامٌ** [signifies the same], with the article **ال** i. q. **مُخَاطٌ** [q. v., lit. the snivel of the devil]. (K.) — And Overpowering heat. (IAar, K.) — Also [a pl. of which the sing. is not mentioned, signifying] Intelligent, knowing, or skilful or judicious, working men; (K, TA;) and so with **ش**. (TA.)

سَهْمَةٌ: see **سَهْرٌ**, in the latter half of the paragraph, in three places. — Also Relationship. (S, K.) Whence **ذُو السَّهْمَةِ** [A relation]. (S, TA.)

سَهَامٌ The heat of the [wind called] **سَهْمٌ**; (S, K;) and the burning, or vehement, heat of summer; (K;) and the clouds of dust thereof: or a hot wind; and hot winds; used alike as sing. and pl. (TA.) — See also **سَهْرٌ**. — And see what next follows.

سَهَامٌ (S, K) and **سَهَامٌ** (K, and only thus in some copies of the K,) the former mentioned by

several authors, (TA,) Leanness, or lankness in the belly, and an altered state (S, K, TA) of the colour, and dryness of the lips. (TA.) — And the former, [in some copies of the K the latter, but the former, as is said in the TA, is the right, agreeably with analogy as a word signifying a disease,] A certain disease incident to camels. (El-Umawee, S, K.)

سَهْوٌ, with **fet-h** [to the **س**, by Freytag erroneously written **سَهْوٌ**, in consequence of his having been misled by a double mistranscription immediately preceding in the CK], The flying eagle: (K:) the epithet "flying" being here used only as an explicative. (TA.)

سَهْوٌ an inf. n. of 1. (S, &c.) — Also A frowning (S, K, TA) of the face by reason of anxiety. (TA.) [In the CK, **السَّهْوُ** and **العَبْسُ** are erroneously put for **السَّهْوُ** and **العَبْسُ**: in the TA, **السَّهْوُ** is expressly said to be with **ḍamm**, in this case, and the meaning is shown by two verses there cited.]]

سَهَامٌ A maker of arrows. (MA.)

سَاهِمُ الْوَجْهِ, applied to a man, Altered in face. (TA.) The saying of 'Antarah,

• وَالْخَيْلُ سَاهِمَةُ الْوُجُوهِ كَانَتْهَا
• تَسْقَى فَوَارِسَهَا نَقِيعَ الْحَنْظَلِ

is expl. by Th as meaning And the owners of the horses were altered in their complexions in consequence of the state of difficulty wherein they were [as though they, i. e. the riders thereof, were given to drink infusion of colocynth]. (TA.) [But] **سَاهِمُ الْوَجْهِ**, is applied as an epithet to a horse as meaning Urged, or made, to perform a distressing act of running: and in like manner to a man when he is urged, or made, to perform a distressing part in war, or battle. (TA.) — [The fem.] **سَاهِمَةٌ**, applied to a she-camel, means Lean, or lank in the belly: (S, K: [see also **مَسْهُومٌ**]); and [its pl.] **سَوَاهِمٌ**, applied to camels, altered by journeying. (S.)

مُسَهْرٌ A horse half-blooded, got by a stallion of generous race out of a mare not of such race; syn. **هَجِينٌ**: (K:) to [the rider of] such is given less than the **سَهْرٌ** [or share] of the spoil that is given to [the rider of] the horse of generous race. (TA.) [It is applied in this sense to a stallion-camel as well as to a horse.] A poet says,

• بَنِي يَثْرِبِي حَصِّنُوا أَيْنُقَاتِكُمْ
• وَأَقْرَأَكُمْ مِنْ ضَرْبِ أَحْمَرَ مُسَهْرٍ

[Sons of Yethribee, keep ye your she-camels and your mares from the being covered by one that is red, (i. e. of goodly appearance, for the red among camels are the most admired by the Arabs, and in like manner the bay among horses,) but half-blooded]: he means, keep ye your women from being taken as wives by such as are not their equals. (TA.) — You say also, **رَجُلٌ مُسَهْرُ الْجَسْرِ**, A man whose body is wasting away in consequence of love: (K:) and in like manner, **مُسَهْرُ الْعَقْلِ**

[whose reason is departing]: mentioned by Lh: (TA:) and so **مُسَهْرٌ**, in both cases: (TA voce **مُسَهْرٌ**, q. v.): the **م** being a substitute for **ب**. (TA in the present art.) — And **مُسَهْرٌ**, (K, TA,) or **مُسَهْرٌ**, (CK,) [both app. correct,] from **أَسْهَر**, is like **مُسَهْرٌ** [q. v.], (K, TA,) or **مُسَهْرٌ**, (CK,) from **أَسْهَب**, in measure and in meaning; (K, TA;) meaning Loquacious, or profuse in speech: the **م**, accord. to Yaḥkoob, being [in this case also] a substitute for **ب**. (TA.)

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

مُسَهْرٌ A [garment of the kind called] **بُرْدٌ** marked with stripes, or lines, (S, K, TA,) like **سَهَامٌ** [i. e. arrows]. (TA.) — See also the following paragraph.

مَسْهُومٌ, applied to a man, Lean, or lank in the belly: [see also **سَاهِمٌ**]; or affected with what is termed **سَهَامٌ** [app. **سَهَامٌ**, and meaning the heat of the wind called **سَهْمٌ**]. (TA.) — And, applied to a camel, Smitten with the disease termed **سَهَامٌ**: and so **مُسَهْمَةٌ** applied to camels. (S, K.)

سهو

1. **يَسْهُو**, (K,) aor. **يَسْهُو**, (S, Msh,) or **سَهَا عَنَهُ**, inf. n. **سَهُوٌ** (S, Msh, K) and **سَهُوٌ** (M, K,) He was, or became, unmindful, forgetful, neglectful, or heedless, of it, or inadvertent to it; (S, Msh;) namely, a thing; syn. **غَفَلَ عَنَهُ**: (S, Msh;) or he forgot it, or neglected it, (**نَسِيَ**), and was, or became, unmindful, forgetful, &c., of it, or inadvertent to it, (**غَفَلَ عَنَهُ**), his mind adverting to another thing or affair or case; (K, TA;) thus expl. in the M and T; so that **السَّهْوُ** and **الْغَفْلَةُ** and **التَّيْسَانُ** are made to be one [in signification]; (TA;) but accord. to Esh-Shiháb, **السَّهْوُ** is a slight **غَفْلَةٌ** [or unmindfulness &c.] of that which is within the scope of the retentive faculty, such as when one's attention is roused by the least rousing thereof; whereas **التَّيْسَانُ** denotes its passing away from the memory entirely; though all are used in one sense by a careless reliance upon the understanding of the reader or hearer: in the Msh it is said that a distinction is made between **السَّاهِي** and **التَّاسِي** by the latter's being applied to him who, when he is reminded, remembers, and the former's being applied to him who is in the contrary case: accord. to IAth, **سَهَا فِي الشَّيْءِ** means he neglected, or omitted, the thing unknowingly; and **سَهَا عَنَهُ**, he neglected, or omitted, it knowingly: or, as some say, **السَّهْوُ** is the doing wrong from unmindfulness (**عَنْ غَفْلَةٍ**); as when an insane person reviles another, which is pardonable; and as when one drinks wine and then some displeasing action proceeds from him unintentionally, which is punishable. (TA.) One says, **سَهَا فِي الصَّلَاةِ**, and **عَنَهَا**, i. q. **غَفَلَ** [He was, or became, unmindful in prayer, and of it]. (TA.) — [Hence, app., as implying an unexpected event,] **حَمَلْتُ سَهْوًا** She (a woman, S)