

for يَسْرِ on account of the pause—وَقَفَ—at the end of the verse; D. S. Gr. T. 2, p. 496. سَرَى A rivulet.—أَسْرَى IV. To travel by night; with ب it becomes transitive, To cause to travel, thus at 20 v. 79 أَنْ أَسْرِبِعَادِي (saying) Take my servants for a journey by night," see أَنْ.

سَطَعَ aor. a. To spread out.

سَطَرَ aor. o. To write. أَصَاطِيرُ Fables, idle tales; This word, a plural of the 2nd declension, seems to be derived from the Greek *isotopla*, but the sing. is doubtful. مَسْطُورٌ part. pass. Written. مُصَيِّرٌ also spelt مُصَيِّرٌ One who presides over, a manager of affairs.—مُسْتَطَرٌ part. pass. VIII. f. Written.

سَطَا aor. o. To attack with violence (with ب of pers.).

وَسِعَ see سَعَى.

سَعَدَ aor. a. To be fortunate (a day); and سَعِدَ To be happy (a man). سَعِيدٌ Happy, blessed.

سَعَرَ aor. a. To light a fire. سَعِيرٌ fem. A burning fire, Hell. سَعَرٌ Madness.—سَعَرَ II. To cause to burn fiercely.

سَعَى aor. a. on account of the guttural ع, To go hastily (with إِلَى); to run, be diligent, purpose, to endeavour labour or strive after (with acc. also with ل or فِي); وَأَمَّا مَنْ جَاءَكَ يَسْعَى (فِي) 80 v. 8, "But as for him who comes to thee striving after (good)." سَعَى n.a. The act of going quickly or hastily, an endeavour; فَلَمَّا 37 v. 100, "And when he had attained such an age that he could assist him in his work;" وَسَعَى لَهَا سَعْيَهَا 17 v. 20, "And diligently strives after it;" Literally, "And endeavours after it with its endeavour;" the

noun of action being added to the verb to give energy to the expression—لِلتَّأْكِيدِ.

سَعَبَ aor. o. To suffer from hunger and want. مَسْعَبَةٌ Famine.

سَفَحَ aor. a. To pour forth. مَسْفُوحٌ part. pass. Poured forth.—مُسَافِحٌ part. act. III. f. One who commits fornication.

سَفَرَ aor. i. To sweep (a house), go on a journey. سَفَرٌ Plur. أَصْفَارٌ A journey; أَصْفَارٌ is also the plur. of مِصْرٌ A large Book or Tome. سَفَرَةٌ plur. of سَافِرٌ A scribe.—أَسْفَرَ IV. To shine, brighten (the dawn). مُسْفِرٌ part. act. Shining.

سَفَعَ aor. a. To strike with the wings (a bird when fighting), to drag along (with ب), as at 96 v. 15, لَنَسْفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ "Verily we will drag him by the forelock;" where instead of the ن of the second energetic form of aorist, the tanween of the fatha ى is used, see D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 156.

سَفَكَ aor. i. To shed (blood).

سَفَلَ aor. o. To be low. سَافِلٌ part. act. One who is low, vile, abject; عَلِيَهَا سَافِلَهَا 11 v. 84, "Upside down." أَسْفَلَ Fem. سُفْلَى comp. form, Very low, lower, lowest.

سَفَنَ aor. i. To scrape off the skin. سَفِينَةٌ A bark, ship; at 29 v. 14 The Ark.

سَفَهُ and سَفِهَ To make a fool of (any one), render foolish, as مَنْ سَفِهَ نَفْسَهُ 2 v. 124, "He who has made a fool of himself." سَفَهٌ n.a. Folly; سَفَهًا Foolishly. سَفِيَةٌ Plur. سَفَهَاءُ (2nd declension) A fool, foolish, silly, ignorant; سَفِيهًا 72 v. 4, "The foolish individual amongst us," viz. Iblees, or a rebellious spirit. سَفَاهَةٌ Folly.

سَقَرٌ To injure by heat (the sun). سَقَرٌ fem. Hell-fire (2nd declension), supposed to be of foreign origin, D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 405.