

with drought or barrenness [like *أَرْضُ سَنَةٍ*]. (TA.) [See also *سَنَاءٌ*, in art. *سنه*.]

سَنَاءٌ inf. n. of *سَنَتَ* said of fire, (M,) and of *سَنَأَ* said of lightning, (TA,) and of *سَنَوَ*. (M.) — [Used as a simple subst.,] *High, or exalted, rank or condition.* (S, * Mgh, K, TA.) = See also *سَنَا*.

سَنِيٌّ *High, or exalted, in rank or condition:* (S, M:) as also *سَنَائِيٌّ*, applied to a man. (K, * TA.)

سَنِيَّةٌ dim. of *سَنَةٍ*, (S and Mgh in art. *سنه*.) accord. to those who make the latter word to be originally *سَنَوَةٌ*: (Mgh in that art.:) pl. *سَنِيَّاتٌ*. (K and TA in that art., and TA in the present art.) See 5, last sentence but one; and see also *سَنَةٍ*, in art. *سنه*, in four places.

أَخَذَهُ بِسَنَائِهِ (S, K) and *بِصَنَائِيَّتِهِ* (S) *He took it wholly.* (S, K.)

سَنِيٌّ: see *سَنِيٌّ*.

سَانٍ *Watering: [and drawing water:] applied [as an epithet] to a man and to a camel: pl. سَنَاةٌ; which is applied by Lebeed to men [as meaning] drawing water by means of سَوَانٍ [pl. of سَانِيَّةٌ, q. v.].* (TA.)

سَانِيَّةٌ [a subst. from *سَانٍ*, made so by the affix *ة*,] *A she-camel, (S, * M, K,) or a camel, (Mgh, Mgh,) a he-camel as well as a she-camel, (TA,) upon which water is drawn (S, * M, Mgh, Mgh, K, TA) from a [deep] well (Mgh, Mgh) [by a man riding or leading it away from the well, it having the two extremities of a long rope tied to the saddle, and the upper end of the well-rope being tied to the middle of the former rope, as expl. voce ثَنَائِيَّةٌ]; i. q. نَاضِحَةٌ: (S, TA:) [it seems also to signify, sometimes, a camel that carries water for irrigating seed-produce; a meaning likewise assigned to نَاضِحَةٌ and نَاضِغٌ:] and a beast (دَابَّةٌ) that turns round about a well [raising water from it by means of the machine called دَوْلَابٌ]: (R, TA:) pl. سَوَانٍ. (S, Mgh, TA.) Hence the prov.,*

• سَيْرُ السَّوَانِي سَفَرٌ لَا يَنْقَطِعُ •

[The course of the beasts that draw water in either of the ways described above is a journey that does not end]. (S, Mgh, TA.) — Also the *غُرْبُ* [or large bucket with which water is drawn] together with its gear, or apparatus. (M, Mgh, K.) — And † *A cloud watering the earth.* (Mgh.)

سَنِيَّةٌ and *أَرْضُ مَسْنُوَةٍ*: see 1, second sentence.

مَسْنَاةٌ i. q. *عَرْمٌ* [q. v.]: (S, K:) [or rather] *A dam; i. e. a thing constructed [or raised] to keep back the water of a torrent; (Mgh;) a [kind of] wall built in the face of water: (Mgh in art. سن:) so called because there are in it sluices, or openings for the water, according to what may be required; from سَنَيْتُ الشَّيْءَ, and الأَمْرَ, expl. above: so in the T: (TA:) pl. مَسْنَائَاتٌ. (MA.)*

مَسْنُوِيَّةٌ (M, TA,) or *بِئْرُ مَسْنُوِيَّةٌ* (Az, TA,) *A well (Az, M, TA) of which the rope is long, (Az,*

*TA,) from which one draws water only by means of the camel called سَانِيَّةٌ. (Az, M, * TA.)*

سَه

سَه and سَه: see رَأَتْ, in art. سَه, in four places.

سَبَب

1. سَبَبٌ The act of taking. (JK, K.) You say, *سَبَبَ الشَّيْءَ*, aor. *سَبَبَ*, inf. n. *سَبَبٌ*, *He took the thing.* (TK.)

2. تَسْبِيْبٌ The departure of reason, or intellect: its verb [which was probably سَبَبَ, like أَسْبَبَ, q. v.,] is obsolete. (TA.)

4. اسَبَبَ *He went far, or to a great or an extraordinary length, in a thing; for instance, in journeying; as in a trad., in which it is said of horses, or horsemen, أَتَبَتْ شَهْرًا They went far for a month; and in eating and drinking; as in another trad.: (TA:) it is from سَبَبٌ, signifying "a plain and far-extending land;" as though meaning He traversed a plain and far-extending tract of land; like as one says أَتَبَتْ and أَتَبَتْ. (Har p. 572.) He (a horse) ran with wide steps, and preceded, or outstripped. (S, TA. [See also سَبَبٌ, below.]) And [hence,] He was, or became, loquacious, or profuse of speech; (IAar, S, K;) like اسَبَر; (K* and TA in art. اسَبَر;) [and] so اسَبَبَ فِي الْمُنَاطِقِ: (JK:) or he doted; or was disordered in his intellect; but when a man makes many mistakes in his speech, you say of him أَتَبَدَّ: (As, TA:) or he doted much, or often; or was much, or often, disordered in his intellect: (AO, TA:) [and it seems from an explanation of the part. n. مَسْبُوبٌ that it probably signifies also he was eloquent, or profuse of correct speech:] or he was very greedy, and (in some copies of the K "or") covetous, so as to refrain from nothing: (K, TA:) and you say also اسَبَبَ كَلَامَهُ *He prolonged, or was prolix in, his speech:* and اسَبَبَ لِسَانَهُ *In his speech is prolixity.* (A, TA.) Also *He (a man) gave much, or largely; and so اسَبَبَ: (Lth, K:) [or, in this sense,] you say, اسَبَبَ فِي الْعَطَاءِ. (A.) — اسَبَبُوا They reached sand, in digging [a well], and water came not forth: (S:) or they dug, and came upon sand or a current of air: (K:) or they dug, and came upon a current of air, and the water disappointed them of its coming: (Az, TA:) or they dug without attaining any good: (K:) or اسَبَبَ signifies he dug until he reached sand: and, accord. to Th, he dug a well and reached water. (TA.) — اسَبَبُوا الدَّابَّةَ They left the beast alone, or by itself, (K, TA,) to pasture [where it would]. (TA.) = اسَبَبَ الشَّاةَ Her young one sucked, (K,) or licked, (TA,) the ewe, or she-goat. (K.) = أَسْبَبَ *He (a man, S) lost his reason, (S, K, TA,) as some say, (TA,) from the bite of a serpent, (S, K, TA,) or the sting of a scorpion: (TA:) or his colour became altered in consequence of love or fright or disease: (K:) or, accord. to AHát, اسَبَبَ, [so in the TA, in which it seems to be implied that***

أَسْبَبَ, not أَسْبَبَ, is meant,] inf. n. اسَبَابٌ, signifies he (a man bitten by a serpent, or stung by a scorpion,) lost his reason and lived. (TA. [See also the part. n., مَسْبُوبٌ, below.]) اسَبَابُ اللَّبِ [in which the former word is probably the inf. n. of أَسْبَبَ, not of أَسْبَبَ,] means The mind's being confounded, or perplexed, by [love of] a woman. (JK.)

8: see 4, in the middle of the paragraph.

فَلَاةٌ *A desert, or waterless desert; syn. سَبَبٌ: (S, K:) pl. سَبَبٌ. (TA.) [See also سَبَبٌ.] = A horse wide of step in running, (S, K, TA,) and (TA) vehement therein, (JK, K, * TA,) slow to sweat; (JK, TA;) and مَسْبُوبٌ and مَسْبُوبٌ, (K,) but the latter of these is said to be peculiarly the chaste form in this sense, (TA,) signify the same. (K.) — بِئْرُ مَسْبُوبَةٍ *A deep well; (S, A, O, K;) as also بِئْرُ مَسْبُوبَةٍ: (S, * O:) or the former, a deep well (JK, TA) from which sand comes forth (JK) or from which wind, or a current of air, comes forth: (TA:) and † the latter, a well of which the coarse sand baffles one so that he cannot reach the water [in digging it]; (K;) or a well that people dig until they reach pouring earth, which baffles them by its pouring down, so that they leave it; (Sh, TA;) or a well of which the bottom and the water are not reached; (Ks, TA;) or a well that is dug until one reaches the water upon which is the earth. (Az, TA. [See 4.]) = A portion of time; as in the saying, مَضَى سَبَبٌ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ [A portion of the night passed]. (TA.)**

سَبَبٌ *A plain and smooth, or plain and smooth and soft, tract of land: pl. سَبَبٌ: (K:) or the pl. signifies plain and far-extending tracts of land: (JK, A, TA:) or wide land [or lands (for the sing. is expl. in the TA in one place as signifying a wide land)]: (AA, TA:) or سَبَبٌ فَلَاةٌ signifies, (K,) or signifies also, (JK,) tracts, or regions, of the فَلَاة [i. e. desert, or waterless desert,] in which there is no way. (JK, K.) [See an ex. in a verse cited in art. رَقْل, conj. 4: and see also سَبَبٌ, above, first sentence.]*

مَسْبُوبٌ, with fet-h to the س, [contr. to rule, being of the measure مَفْعَلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُلٌ,] *Going far, or to a great or an extraordinary length, in a thing: and prolonging. (TA.) — See also سَبَبٌ: and its fem., with ة, see in two places in the same paragraph. — Also Long, or tall: (JK:) applied [in the latter sense] as an epithet to a man: and طَوِيلٌ مَسْبُوبٌ excessively tall. (A.) — Also, and مَسْبُوبٌ, (K,) both said to have been mentioned by ISk, (TA,) or the former, but not † the latter, (AZ, IAar, IKt, Zbd, S, TA,) though the former is extr. [with respect to rule], (S, TA,) *Loquacious, or profuse of speech: (AZ, IAar, ISk, IKt, Zbd, S, K, TA:) or, accord. to Abou'Allee El-Bagh-dádee, as is stated by IB, the former signifies profuse and erroneous in speech: and the † latter, eloquent, or profuse and correct in speech: and in like manner says El-Aqlam, adding that † the latter is shown to have this meaning by its being**