

heard a man of Benoo-Temeem say سَوْغُهُ, and another of the same tribe say سَوْغُهُ, meaning *he who followed him*: (TA:) [the pl. of سَوْغ is أَنْسَوَغ; and it is said that] الرَّجُلُ أَنْسَوَغُ means *those who were born with the man in one case of childbirth, after him, no other childbirth having occurred between him and them*: (TA:) or those born next after him: (JK:) and أَنْسَوَغ is a dial. var. thereof: but IF says that هَذَا سَوْغٌ means *This is of the cast, mould, form, or fashion, of this*; and that the س may be a substitute for ص; as though the one were cast, moulded, formed, or fashioned, like the other: (TA:) and [in like manner] one says, هَذَا سَيْغٌ هَذَا *this is proportionate to this, or of the proportion of this*. (TA in art. سَيْغ.)

سَوْغَةُ: see the next preceding paragraph in four places.

سَوَاغٌ *A thing whereby one makes to enter easily into his fauces [and to pass down his throat] that which is choking him*. (S, M, K.) One says, الْمَاءُ سَوَاغٌ *Water is that whereby one makes easy of entrance into the fauces and of passage down the throat the things that are choking him*. (S.)

سَانِعٌ, applied to beverage, or wine, (JK, K, TA,) and food, (TA,) *Descending easily [and agreeably] down the throat*; (JK, M, K, TA, and Bḏ and Jel in xvi. 68 and Bḏ in xxxv. 13;) [or easy and agreeable to swallow;] not choking; (Jel in xvi. 68;) and سَوَاغٌ signifies the same; (IDrd, K, TA;) and so سَيْغٌ, applied to food [etc.]; (TA;) [and سَمْتَاغٌ, accord. to Freytag, as from the K, in which I do not find it.]

سَيْغٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

أَسَوَّغٌ: see سَانِعٌ. [Freytag assigns to it also another signification, which belongs not to it, but to سَوْغ.]

تَسْوِغَاتُ السَّلَاطِينِ is a post-classical term, (O, K,) from تَسْوِغٌ, inf. n. تَسْوِغٌ, meaning "I made it allowable, lawful, or free, to him:" (O:) and what is meant by [the sing. of تَسْوِغَاتُ] i. e. تَسْوِغٌ is *The permission [of the Sultān] for the taking of that which is one's right, or due, on a particular account, with facilitation thereof to the taker*. (MF.)

مَسَاغٌ *[A place of easy entrance or passage for beverage, or food, into the fauces or throat. — And hence,] † A place of entrance into a land [etc.]; as in a saying cited in the first paragraph of this art., q. v. (TA.) — And [hence] one says, هَذَا لَا أَجِدُ لَهُ مَسَاغًا: This, I do not find to it a passage, or an [easy] entrance; or a way, or place, of entrance. (TA.)*

سَانِعٌ: see سَانِعٌ.

سوف

1. سَافَ الشَّيْءُ, aor. يَسُوفُ (S, M, M, K) and يَسَافُ (M,) inf. n. سَوْفٌ (S, M, K) and so

سَافَهُ; (M, TA;) and اسَافَهُ (M, M, K, *) inf. n. اسَافٌ; (S;) [and, accord. to Freytag, سَوْفٌ; but he has not named his authority; if correct, probably having an intensive signification;] *He smelled the thing*. (S, M, M, K.) A poet says, (M, K,) namely, Ru-beh, (S, M,)

إِذَا الدَّلِيلُ اسْتَأَفَّ أَخْلَاقَ الطَّرِيقِ

[When the guide smells the natures of the roads to know whether he be pursuing the right course or deviating therefrom]. (S, M, M, K.) — [And hence, *He hunted*. (Freytag, from the Deewān el-Hudhaleeyeen.)] سَوْفٌ is also *Syn. with صَبَرٌ*. (IAar, K.) You say, of a man, سَافَ عَلَيْهِ, inf. n. سَوْفٌ, *He endured it with patience*. (TK.) — سَافَ (S, M, O, K,) aor. يَسُوفُ (S, O, K) and يَسَافُ (O, K,) inf. n. سَوْفٌ (M,) said of a man, (M,) and of cattle, (M, O, K,) *He, or they, perished, or died*: (S, M, O, K:) or, said of cattle, *they had a murrain occurring among them*. (K.) — [سَافٌ expl. by Freytag in this art., as though having for its aor. يَسُوفُ, and meaning *He smote a person with a sword*, is a mistake, caused by a mistranscription (of سَفَتَهُ for سَفَتَهُ) in art. سَيْفٌ in some copies of the K.]

2. سَوْفَهُ (S, M, K,) or سَوْفَ بِهِ (M, K,) inf. n. تَسْوِيفٌ (S, M, M, K, K,) *He said to him time after time* سَوْفٌ أَفْعَلُ *[I will do such a thing]*; (S, M, K, TA;) derived from the particle سَوْفَ: (IJ, M:) and hence, (M, K,) *he delayed, or deferred, with him; or put him off with promises*; syn. مَطَّلَهُ; (S, M, K, TA;) *saying أَفْعَلُ*; (TA;) or *promising to be faithful to his engagement*; (M, K,) mostly used in relation to a promise that is not to be fulfilled; as is said by Ibn-Abi-Hadeed: (MF, TA:) and سَافَهُ signifies [the same, as is implied in the M, being syn. with] مَطَّلَهُ: see an ex. in a verse cited voce سَوْفٌ, last sentence. (TA.) التَّسْوِيفُ is [also expl. as] *Syn. with التَّأْخِيرُ* [app. as meaning *the postponing, putting off, delaying, or deferring, anything*]. (TA.) [And it is implied in art. عَظْبُ of the TA that it is *Syn. with التَّصْبِيرُ* and التَّثْبِيرُ: so that you say, سَوْفَهُ عَلَيْهِ, meaning *He inured, or accustomed, him to it; and made him to endure it with patience*: see سَافَ عَلَيْهِ, above.] — You say also, سَوْفَهُ أَمْرِي, meaning *I made him (a man) to have the ordering and deciding of my affair, or case*, (S, K,) *to do what he would*: (S:) and so سَوْفَتَهُ. (TA.) — See also 1, first sentence.

3. سَافَهُ: see 1: — and 2. — Also i. q. سَاوَهُ *[He spoke, or discoursed, secretly to him or with him; or acquainted him with a secret]*. (K.) — And سَافَ الْمَرْأَةَ i. q. ضَاجَعَهَا *[He slept with the woman in, or on, one bed]*. (K.)

4. اسَافَ (S, M, K,) inf. n. اسَافَةٌ (TA,) said of a man, (S, M,) *His cattle perished, or died*: (S, K:) or *he had murrain occurring among his cattle*: so in a verse of Tufeyl, cited voce اسْتَرْخَى, in art. رَخَوُ. (M.) [Hence,] one says, اسَافَ حَتَّى السَّوَافِ, (AA, S, Meyd, K,) or السَّوَافِ, (A, Meyd,) *[He had murrain among his cattle*

*until he did not complain of the murrain:] a prov., (Meyd,) applied to him who has become accustomed to casualties; (S, K;) or to him who has become inured to calamities, (A'Obeyd, Meyd, A,) so that he is not impatient of the vicissitudes of fortune. (A'Obeyd, Meyd.) — اسَافَ الْوَالِدَانِ *The two parents lost their child by his death*: in which case, the child is said to be مَسَافٌ; and his father, مَسِيفٌ; and his mother, مَسِيفَةٌ. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) — اسَافَهُ اللَّهُ *God destroyed him, or took away his life*. (M.) — اسَافَ الْخَرَزُ i. q. خَرَمَهُ [i. e. *He spoiled the sewing of the skin, or hide; as when one uses a thick instrument for sewing or perforating, and a thin thong; or as when one rends two stitch-holes into one*]. (M.) And اسَافَ الْخَارِزُ *The sewer of a skin, or hide, perforated, or sewed, in such a manner that the two stitch-holes became rent [into one]*. (A'Obeyd, K.)*

8: see 1, first and second sentences.

سَافٌ *Any row, or course, (S, M, L, K, TA,) [i. e.] a single row, or course, (Mgh,) of bricks, (S, M, Mgh, L, K, TA,) or (so in the Mgh, but in the TA "and") of clay, (Mgh, TA,) of a wall, (S, Mgh, K, TA,) or in a wall, (TA,) or in a building; (M, L, TA;) as also مَسَمَاكٌ: (TA:) pl. of pauc. سَافٌ [formed by transposition, like أَدْرُ pl. of دَارٌ,] (L,) and سَافَاتٌ: (Mgh:) Lth explains سَافَاتٌ as signifying *what is between the سَافَاتُ of the building*: its 1 is originally و. (TA.) [سَافَةٌ mentioned by Freytag as signifying "a single series of stones in a wall," on the authority of the K, I do not find there, nor in any other lexicon.] — Also *A certain bird, that preys*. (M.)*

سَوْفٌ, for which one also says سَفٌ (M, Mughnee, K,) rejecting the medial radical letter, (M, Mughnee,) and سَوٌ (M, Mughnee, K,) rejecting the final radical, (M, Mughnee,) and سِي (M, Mughnee, K,) rejecting the final radical and changing the medial into ي for the purpose of alleviation [of the utterance], (M, Mughnee,) and accord. to the L سَ, (TA,) is a particle, (IJ, M, K,) denoting inception; (K;) or a word denoting تنفيس, (Sb, S, M, K,) i. e. amplification, because it changes the aor. from the strait time, which is the present, to the ample time, which is the future; (Mughnee voce سَ [q. v.];) i. e., denoting تنفيس with respect to that which has not yet happened; (Sb, S, K;) and postponement; (M;) and is used in terrifying and threatening and promising; (IDrd, K;) or it is a word denoting promising or threatening: (M, K:) it is *syn. with سَ* accord. to some, or has a larger meaning than this latter accord. to others. (Mughnee.) You say, سَوْفٌ أَفْعَلُ *[I will do such a thing]*. (Sb, S.) And one may not introduce a separating word between it and its verb, [except in a case mentioned in what follows,] because it occupies the place of the س in سَفَعَلُ [etc.]. (Sb, S.) [But] it is distinct from سَ by its [sometimes] having ل prefixed to it; as in [the phrase in the K Kur xciii. 5], وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَى *[And thy Lord will give thee, and thou wilt be well pleased]*: (Mughnee:) in this phrase, [however,] the ل is [considered as] pre-