

(S, K,) arabicized: (S:) and some say زَجَجَل. (Az, TA.) [Pl., accord. to Freytag, سَجَل.] — And † Pieces such as are termed سَبَائِك, of silver; (K,* TA;) as being likened to the mirror. (TA.) — And Gold. (K.) — And Saffron. (K.)

أَسَجَل: see سَجِيل. — سَجَلَةٌ, [the fem.,] applied to a she-camel, (S, K,) means † Long in the udder: (S:) or big in the udder: pl. سَجَل. (K.) — And, applied to a woman, † Big in the posteriors: (K:) pl. as above. (TA.)

مُسَجَّل Allowed, or made allowable, to every one; (S, K;) not denied to any one. (S.) — Mohammad Ibn-El-Hanafeeyeh said, in explaining the words of the Kur [lv. 60], هَلْ جَزَاءُ الْإِحْسَانِ هَلْ إِلَّا الْإِحْسَانُ [Shall the recompense of doing good be other than doing good?], هِيَ مُسَجَّلَةٌ لِلْبَرِّ وَالْفَاجِرِ, meaning † It is unrestricted in its relation to the righteous and the unrighteous: a righteous person is not made to be conditionally intended thereby, exclusively of an unrighteous. (Aḡ, S, TA.) — And one says, فَعَلْنَا وَالْقَدْرُ مُسَجَّلٌ [We did it when fortune was unrestricted], i. e., when no one feared any one. (K.)

سجر

1. سَجَرَ الدَّمْعَ, (S, K, JM,) aor. 2, (JM,) inf. n. سَجُورٌ and سَجَارٌ; (S, K;) and † انسجر; (S, JM;) The tears flowed: (JM:) or poured forth; (TA in explanation of the latter verb;) and so the latter verb said of water. (TA.) — And سَجَرَ عَنِ الْأَمْرِ † He held back from the thing, or affair, delaying to do it; (A, K, TA;) and shrank from it. (A, TA.) — سَجَّتِ الْعَيْنُ سَجَّتْ سَجُورٌ and سَجَرٌ, (S, K,* aor. 2 and - inf. n. سَجُورٌ and سَجَمَانٌ, The eye shed its tears in drops: or shed its tears, little or much: (K:) or poured forth its tears. (TA.) And in like manner, سَجَّتِ السَّحَابَةُ السَّحَابَةَ † The cloud poured forth the water, (K, TA,) little or much: (K:) and السَّحَابَةُ † The cloud rained continually; as also اسجمت: (IAḡr, TA:) and اسجمت السَّمَاءُ The sky poured forth [rain]; as also اسجمت السَّمَاءُ. (S.) And سَجَّهَ [He poured it forth, app. meaning either دَمَعَهُ or الهَاءَ]; and [so] † اسجبه; and [app. in an intensive sense] † سَجَّهَهُ, inf. n. سَجِيرٌ and تَسْجِيرٌ. (K: omitted in the TA.)

2: see the last sentence above.

4: see 1, last two sentences.

7: see 1, first sentence. — انسجر الكلامُ † The language was, or became, rightly, or regularly, ordered, arranged, or disposed. (TA.)

سَجُورٌ and سَجَارٌ and دَمَعٌ سَجَرٌ (TA) [are instances of inf. ns. used as epithets, (as is said in the TA of the first and second, to which the third is obviously similar,) meaning Tears flowing, or pouring forth: or the first may be more correctly rendered tears shed in drops, or simply shed, or poured forth].

سَجَرٌ Tears: (K:) or flowing tears. (TA.) — And Water: (so in copies of the K;) i. e. the

water of the sky: (TA:) or water that is apparent, or manifest. (CK.) — Also The leaves of the [tree called] خَلَّاف [q. v.]; (K;) to which broad and long arrow-heads are likened. (TA.)

سَجَرٌ an inf. n. used as an epithet: see سَجَرٌ. (TA.)

عَيْنٌ سَجُورٌ [An eye shedding many tears]. (S, TA.) — And سَحَابٌ سَجُورٌ † [Clouds pouring forth much rain; like سَجَارٌ]. (TA.) — And نَاقَةٌ سَجُورٌ † A she-camel yielding much milk: (A, TA:) or that parts her hind legs on being milked, and raises her head: (K, TA: [in the CK, سَطَعَتْ is erroneously put for سَطَعَتْ:] as also † مَسْجَارٌ. (K.) — رَجُلٌ سَجُورٌ عَنِ الْمَكَارِمِ † A man who shrinks from generous actions. (TA.)

سَجُورٌ: see سَجَرٌ. [As it is originally an inf. n., used as an epithet,] you say also أَعْيُنٌ سَجُورٌ † Eyes shedding tears in drops, or simply shedding tears, or pouring forth tears; i. q. سَوَاجِرٌ [pl. of † سَاجِرَةٌ fem. of † سَاجِرٌ, of which last, accord. to Freytag, سَجَرٌ is a pl.]. (TA.)

سَحَابٌ سَجَارٌ † Clouds pouring forth much rain. (TA. [See also سَجُورٌ.])

سَاجِرٌ; and its fem., with ة: see سَجُورٌ.

سَاجُورٌ A certain dye. (K.)

أَسْجَرٌ A camel that does not utter the grumbling cry termed رَغَاءَ: (S, TA:) or that does not bray clearly: (TA:) i. q. أَزِيمٌ. (K.)

مَسْجَارٌ: see سَجُورٌ.

أَرْضٌ مَسْجُورَةٌ † Land watered by rain. (S, TA.)

سجن

1. سَجَّنَهُ, (S, Mḡb, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. سَجْنٌ, (S, Mḡb,) He imprisoned him. (S, Mḡb, K.) — [Hence,] it is said in a trad., مَا شَيْءٌ أَحَقُّ بِطُولٍ مِنَ السَّجْنِ † [There is not anything more deserving of long restraint than a tongue]. (L.) — And سَجَّنَ الْهَرَمَ † He secreted anxiety; did not reveal it. (L, K.) A poet says,

• وَلَا تَسْجَنَّ الْهَرَمَ إِنْ لَسَجْنِهِ •
• عَنَاءٌ وَحَمْلُهُ الْمَهَارَى التَّوَاجِيَا •

† [And by no means secrete thou anxiety: verily to the secreting thereof pertains embarrassment: but load with it fleet camels of Mahreh]. (L.)

2. سَجَّنَهُ, inf. n. تَسْجِينٌ, i. q. شَقَّقَهُ [He cut it, or divided it, lengthwise; clave it; split it; &c.]. (K.) — And سَجَّنَ التَّنَخُلَ He made the palm-trees to be such as are termed سَلْتِينَ [or سَجِينٌ; i. e. he dug at their feet trenches to conduct the water to them when it did not reach to them]. (K.)

سَجْنٌ A prison; (S, L, Mḡb, K;) as also سَجِينٌ: (L:) pl. of the former سَجُونٌ. (Mḡh, Mḡb.)

سَجِينٌ is sym. with مُسْجُونٌ [Imprisoned]; pl. سَجِينَةٌ and سَجِينِي: and is applied to a female likewise, as also سَجِينَةٌ; pl. سَجِينٌ and سَجَانِي. (K.)

سَجَانٌ The keeper of a prison. (K.)

سَجِينٌ: see سَجْنٌ. — [In the Kur lxxxiii. 7,] A certain place in which is the record [of the deeds] of the wicked; (S, L, K;) or, as I'Ab says, in which are their registers: AO says, it is of the measure فَعِيلٌ from السَّجْنِ, like السَّيْقِيُّ from الفَسْقِ: (S, L:) or a certain valley in Hell: or a certain stone, [or rock,] (L, K,) beneath, (L,) or in, (K,) the seventh earth: (L, K:) [these explanations are given by those who hold that مَا سَجِينٌ in the next verse is for مَا كِتَابٌ سَجِينٌ:] or it there means a register comprising the deeds of the wicked, (Bḡ, Jel,*) of the jinn, or genii, and of mankind, (Bḡ,) or of the devils and the unbelievers: (Jel:) or مَا سَجِينٌ in the next verse is for مَا كِتَابٌ سَجِينٌ, and the meaning is the place, (Bḡ, Jel,) which is beneath the seventh earth, the abode of Iblees and his forces: (Jel:) IAth says, it occurs in a trad. with the article ال; and without that article it is a proper name for the fire [of Hell], and hence the mention of it in the Kur lxxxiii. 7. (L.) [See also سَجِيلٌ.] — Also Anything hard: (L:) and hard, vehement, or severe; (S, L, K;) applied to a beating. (S, L.) — And Continuing, lasting, or everlasting; syn. دَائِمٌ; (L, K;) as also سَجِيلٌ: so accord. to El-Muarriz. (L. [See, again, سَجِيلٌ.]) — And i. q. عَلَانِيَةٌ: (L, K:) so in the saying, عَمِلَ ذَلِكَ سَجِينًا [He did that openly, or publicly]. (L.) — Also Palm-trees (تَنَخُلٌ) such as are termed سَلْتِينَ (Aḡ, L, K) in the dial. of the people of El-Bahreyn; (Aḡ, L;) [app. meaning that the latter word is of that dial.; for it is said that] the Arabs [app. the Arabs in general] say سَجِينٌ in the place of سَلْتِينَ, which is not Arabic: (L:) the palm-trees thus termed are such as have trenches dug at their feet to conduct the water to them when it has not reached to them. (L, and K in art. سَلْتَن.)

سَاجُونٌ Iron such as is termed أُنَيْثُ [i. e. female, meaning soft]. (L.)

[مَسْجِنَةٌ, accord. to Freytag, The act of imprisoning: but it seems rather to be a word of the class of مَبْخَلَةٌ and مَجْبِنَةٌ &c., and to signify a cause of imprisonment.]

سَجِينٌ: see سَجُونٌ.

سجو

1. سَجَا, (S, Mḡb, K, &c.) aor. يَسْجُو, (S, Mḡb,) inf. n. سَجُوٌ (S, K, TA) and سَجُوءٌ, (TA,) said of the night, (Fr, IAḡr, Mḡb, TA,) &c., (TA,) It was, or became, silent, quiet, or still: (Fr, IAḡr, S, K, TA:) and dark: (Fr, TA:) or its darkness became extended: (IAḡr, TA:) or it covered, or concealed, by its darkness. (Mḡb, TA.) وَاللَّيْلُ إِذَا سَجَا, in the Kur [xciii. 2], means And the night when it becomes still, silent, or quiet: