

سُرور: see سر, last sentence but one: — and سرور. — It is also a pl. of سرير [q. v.]. (S, M, Mṣb, K.)

سر: see سرّار الشهب: — and سر, last two sentences, in three places: — and سر, in two places. — Also The coats, or coverings, and earth, that are upon truffles; (S, K;) and سرير signifies the same, (TA,) or the sand (K, TA) and earth and coats or coverings (TA) upon truffles: (K, TA:) here, and in some copies of the Takmileh, for كماء, is put اكمة: (TA:) or both signify the earth that is upon truffles: (M:) or the former signifies the round clod of earth in which a truffle grows: (Ish, TA:) pl. of the former, (Ish, S,) and of the latter, (TA,) سرّار. (Ish, S, TA.)

سرّار الشهب and سرّاره (S, M, K,) but the latter is not approved by the lexicologists [in general], (Az,) and سرّره (S, M, K) and سرّره (M,) and سرّار ليلة (S) [or السرّار &c.], The last night of the lunar month: (S, K:) or when the month is twenty-nine, it is the twenty-eighth night; and when the month is thirty, it is the twenty-ninth night: (Fr:) or the night in which the moon becomes concealed by the light of the sun: (M:) sometimes this is the case one night, and sometimes it is two nights. (AO, S.) [See also الدعجاء, voce ادعج. — سرّار is also syn. with سر, in two senses: see سر, in the latter part of the paragraph, in four places. — It signifies also [Dates in the unripe state in which they are termed] سيّاب [q. v.]. (K.)

سرّار: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places: — and سر, last sentence but one, in two places: — and سرّره.

سرور: see what next follows.

سرور (S, M, A, Mṣb,) or سرور, when used as a simple subst., (IAr, Sgh, K,) but this is strange, and, accord. to MF, unknown, whether as a simple subst. or as an inf. n., (TA,) and سر (M, Mṣb) and سرّ and سرّره (M,) Happiness, or joy, or gladness; syn. فرح; (M, K;*) contr. of حزن: (S:) or dilatation of the bosom with delight, or pleasure, wherein is quiet or tranquillity or rest of mind, of short or of long continuance; whereas فرح is dilatation of the bosom with delight, or pleasure, of short continuance, transitory, or fleeting, not lasting, as is the case in bodily and worldly pleasures; but فرح is sometimes called سرور, and vice versa: (Er-Rághib, TA in art. فرح:) or سرور signifies pleasure, or delight, and dilatation of the heart, of which there is no external sign; distinguished from حبور, which is cheerfulness, i. e., pleasure, or delight, or dilatation of the heart, which has a visible effect in the aspect. (TA.) — Also sing. of سرور, (TA,) which signifies The upper extremities of the stems of plants. (K, TA.) See also سرّره.

سرير [A couch-frame; a bedstead: a raised

couch, or couch upon a frame: a throne:] a thing upon which one lies; syn. مضطجع. (M, K:) or a thing upon which one sits: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أسرة and [of mult.] سرور, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) and some, for the latter, say سرور, as more easy of pronunciation, (S, Mṣb,) and make the same change in other similar pls., (S,) and he who says صيد [for صيد, pl. of صيود,] says سرور for سرور. (Sb, M.) It is said to be derived from سرور, because it generally belongs to persons of ease and affluence and of authority, and to kings. (MF.) — Hence, and as an appellation of good omen, (Er-Rághib,) A bier, before the corpse is carried upon it: (K:) when the corpse is carried upon it, it is called جنازة [and نعش]. (TA.) — [Hence,] سرير بنات نعش † [The bier of Bendt-Naash;] the seven stars that are upon the neck and breast and two knees of the Greater Bear, resembling a semicircle; [app. τ, h, v, φ, θ, ε, and f; (as in Freytag's Lex. ;)] also called الحوض. (Kzw.) — [Hence likewise] سرير also signifies † Dominion, sovereignty, rule, or authority: and ease, comfort, or affluence: (S, K: [in some copies of each of which, we find التّعفة in the place of التّعفة:]) and settled means of subsistence. (M, TA.) You say, زال عن سريره † He ceased to enjoy authority, or power, and ease, comfort, or affluence. (A.) [See also an ex. in a verse cited in art. دغفل.] — And † The part where the head rests upon the neck: (S, M, K, TA:) pl. سرائر and أسرة. (TA.) — See also سرور, in two places: — and سرّره.

سرّره: see سر, in the latter part of the paragraph, in three places. It signifies also † The best of the productive parts of a meadow. (TA.) — And hence, (TA,) † Pureness, choiceness, or excellence, of anything: (M, K:) pureness, and excellence, of race, or lineage. (S.) It has no verb. (M.) You say, هو في سرّره من عيشة † [He is in the best condition, or mode, of life]. (A.) And لها عليها سرّره † She possesses superiority over her. (Fr.)

سرّره and its pl. سرائر: see سر, first and fourth sentences, in three places. — Also The heart, or mind. (KL. [And so سر, q. v.]) And One's inner man; syn. جواني: opposed to علانية and براني [q. v.]. (T in art. بر.)

سرّره Ampleness, or freedom from straitness, of the means, or circumstances, of life; syn. رخاء; [or a happy state or condition;] contr. of ضراء; (S;) i. q. سرّره and سرور [contr. of مصرة and ضارورة]. (K.) — See also سرور: — and see سر, near the end of the paragraph. — Also i. q. بطحاء [q. v.]. (TA.)

سرّره [rel. n. from سر; Of, or relating to, anything secret: a secret, or mysterious, thing. — And] A man who does things secretly: pl. سريرون. (M.)

سرّره A concubine-slave; a female slave whom

one takes as a possession and for concubitus; (M;) a female slave to whom one assigns a house, or chamber, in which he lodges her, (S, K,) and whom he takes as a possession and for concubitus: (TA:) of the measure فُعْلِيَّة (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb,) from سر as signifying “concubitus,” (S, M,* Mgh, Mṣb, K,) or as signifying “concealment,” because a man often conceals and protects her from his wife; (S;) altered from the regular form of a rel. n., (S, M, Mṣb, K,) by its having damm [in the place of kesr]; (S, Mṣb;) for the rel. n. is sometimes thus altered, as in the instances of الأَرْض السَّهْلِيَّة from السَّهْلِيَّة and دَهْرِيَّة from دَهْرِيَّة (S;) or it is with damm to distinguish it from سَرِيَّة, which is applied to “a free woman with whom one has sexual intercourse secretly,” (Mṣb,) or “one who prostitutes herself:” (TA:) or it is from سر in the sense of سرور; because her owner rejoices in her; (Akh,* S,* Mṣb;) and if so, it is agreeable with analogy: (Mṣb:) so says AHeyth; and this is the best that has been said respecting it: (TA:) or it is of the measure فُعْلِيَّة, from سرور, (M, Mgh,) the latter و being changed into ي for euphony, and then the [other] و being incorporated into it and thus becoming ي like it, after which the dammeh is changed into a kesreh because the ي is next to it: (M:) the pl. is سراري (ISK, S, TA) and سرّار; (ISK, TA;) the latter, by poetic license. (Ham p. 304.)

سرّره A free woman with whom one has sexual intercourse secretly, (Mṣb, TA,*) or who prostitutes herself: (TA:) distinguished from سرّره [q. v.]. (Mṣb, TA.)

سرور Intelligent; knowing; skilful; (S, M, K;) entering much into affairs, (S, K,) by means of his good artifices or artful contrivances. (TA.) You say, هو سرور مال He is one who manages well, or takes good care of, property, or cattle, (AA, M,* K,* TA,) knowing what is conducive to the good thereof. (AA, TA.) And هو ابن سرور He is the knowing with respect to it. (T in art. بني.) — A person beloved, or a friend; a special, or choice, companion; (K;) as also سرور. (TA.) — Also The نصل [or spun thread, that has come forth,] of the spindle. (K.)

سرور: see the next preceding paragraph.

سرّره; and its fem., with ة: see سرّره.

سرور: see سرّره.

سرّره An adventive; one abiding among a people to whom he is not related; syn. دخيل. (S, K.) Lebeed says,

وَجَدِي فَارِسُ الرَّعْشَاءِ مِنْهُمْ
رَكِبْتُ لَا أَسْرُ وَلَا سَنِيْدُ

[And my grandfather, the rider of Er-Raqshá, was of them; a chief, not an adventive, nor of suspected origin]. (S.) — Also a camel having a gall, or sore, in the كركرة [or callous projection upon the breast]: (S;) or having a pain therein, arising from a gall, or sore: (K:) or