

away; or alienating, or estranging, him: see Har p. 44.] — And The act of removing, or clearing away: you say, سَرَحَ عَنْهُ He removed, or cleared away, from him [grief or sorrow]; syn. قَرَحَ. (L, TA.) — [And The causing water to flow; or letting it flow.] You say, سَرَحُوا الْمَاءَ [They caused the water to flow, or let it flow, into the moat]; from الإِبِلِ. (Mgh.) — And The letting down, and loosing, the hair, (S, K,) before the combing: (S:) or the disentangling the hair: or the separating it with the comb: or the combing it: (Mgh:) or the combing down the hair; and disentangling it with the comb. (Az, TA.) You say, سَرَحَتْ شَعْرَهَا (A) or الشَّعْرَ, inf. n. as above, (Mgh,) She combed [i.e.] her hair (A) [or the hair]. — [And it is used also in relation to poetry, or verses.] You say also, سَرَحَ الشَّاعِرُ الشَّعْرَ [app. meaning The poet trimmed the poetry, or verses; as seems to be indicated by the context; for it is mentioned by Z immediately after what here precedes it]. (A.) — And The act of facilitating, or rendering easy. (S, K.)

5. سَرَحَ He (a man) went away, and went forth, from a place. (TA.) — See also the next paragraph.

7. اِنْسَرَحَ The act of running, or going along [quickly and easily]. (KL.) You say of a she-camel, اِنْسَرَحَتْ فِي سَيْرِهَا She was, or became, quick and easy in her pace. (A.) — And اِنْسَرَحَ He lay upon his back, or lay as though thrown down or extended, and parted his legs. (S.) — And He was, or became, naked, bare, or without clothing. (KL. [See also its part. n., اِنْسَرَحَ.]) — And It (grief or sorrow) became removed, or cleared away; [syn. اِنْفَرَجَ;] as also اِنْسَرَحَ; quasi-pass. of سَرَحَ signifying اِنْفَرَجَ. (L, TA.)

سَرَحَ Cattle, or camels &c., pasturing, (S, A, Mgh, Msh, K,) or pasturing where they please, by themselves: (S, A, K:) or only such as are sent, or driven, forth [to pasture] in the morning, and brought, or driven, back in the evening to their nightly resting-place: (L:) an inf. n. used as a subst. (Mgh, Msh.) A'Obeid says that سَرَحَ and سَارَحَ and سَارَحَةٌ signify Cattle, or camels &c.: and Khálid Ibn-Jembeh says that سَارَحَةٌ means camels and sheep or goats; and a single beast; as well as a collection [of beasts]. (TA.) — Also A certain kind of trees, of great size, (S, K, TA,) and tall, (S, TA,) not depastured, or seldom eaten by the camels &c., but used for their shade: they grow in Nejd, in plain, or soft, and in rugged ground, but not in sand nor upon a mountain; and have a yellow fruit: (TA:) n. un. with ة: and it is said to be the same as the أَلْ: (S:) but this is a mistake; the fact being that it bears a kind of berry termed أَلْ, (K, TA,) resembling the olive: (TA:) or any trees without thorns: (K:) n. un. in this sense with ة: (Fr, Ham p. 603, TA:) or any tall trees: (K:) or [trees] of the kind called عَصَاهُ, great, with spreading branches, beneath which men alight in the صَيْف [or summer]: (Ham ubi suprâ:) accord. to Bk. I.

AHn, the سَرْحَة is a great tree with spreading branches, beneath which people often alight, widely extending; men alight beneath it in the صَيْف [or summer], and pitch tents, or build houses, beneath it; and its shade is good: accord. to information given to Az by an Arab of the desert not known by him to have uttered a lie, it has a dusty colour, is not so tall as the أُلْ [a species of tamarisk], has small leaves, and lank branches, or twigs, and always grows slanting, its inclination among all the trees being towards the south (الْيَمِين): Lth says that the سَرْح are a kind of trees that have a fruit, and they are the أَلْ [app. a mistranscription for الأَلْ, i. e. the أَلْ]; but Az says that this is a mistake: Lth cites the saying of 'Antarah,

• بَطَلُ كَانَ ثِيَابَهُ فِي سَرْحَةٍ •
• تَحْذَى نَعَالُ السَّبْتِ تَيْسَ بَتَوْنِ •

(L,) i. e. He is a man of valour, tall of stature, as though his clothes were upon a great tree such as is called سَرْحَة; sandals of سَبْت [q. v.] are cut and made for him, such as are worn by the kings; and he is not a twin; so that he has been well suckled: (EM p. 245:) thus he describes this person as tall of stature, showing that the سَرْحَة is a large tree: but the أَلْ [or أَلْ] has no trunk nor tallness: I'Aqr says that the سَرْح are اِذْكَوَان that have become large; and the اِذْكَوَان are certain trees having beautiful [shoots such as are termed] عَسَالِيج: the pl. is سَرْح. (L.) — The n. un., سَرْحَة, is applied to signify † A man's wife, (S, A,) by a metonymy. (S.) The Arabs are said by Az to term a woman, or wife, a سَرْحَة growing over water, because in this case it is in the most beautiful condition. (TA.) — [Accord. to Forskål, (Flora Aegypt. Arab. pp. cvi. and 68,) the name of سَرْح is applied to a plant of the class pentandria, which he terms Cadaba farinosa, (described by him in p. 68,) growing in the lower region of the mountains of Wádee-Surdud, in Tihámeh.] — Also The exterior court or yard of a house, (K,) or, as in the L, of a gate, or door. (TA.)

سَرْحَ Easy; as also سَرْحَ. (L.) You say, سَرَحَا وَدَدْتُهُ She brought him forth with ease. (TA.) And تَخْرُجُ سَرْحًا It passes forth easily and quickly: occurring in a trad., describing a draught of water that satisfies thirst (شَرْبَةُ مَاءٍ). (TA.) And نَاقَةٌ سَرْحَة A quick, or swift, she-camel; (S;) as also سَرْوَحَ: (L:) or a she-camel quick and easy in pace. (A, MA, and Har p. 481.) And قَرَسَ سَرْحَ and مَسْرَحَ (K) and سَرْبَاحَ, (TA,) or خَيْلَ سَرْحَ, (S,) A horse, or horses, quick, or swift. (S, K.) [See also سَرْجَ, and سَرْجَ.] And مِلَاطُ سَرْحَ الجَنْبِ A shoulder-blade, (TA,) or an upper arm-bone, of a camel, (ISH, T, TA,) quick to go and come [or move forwards and backwards]. (As, S, TA.) And مَشِيَّةُ سَرْحَ An easy gait, or manner of going; (S, K;) like سَرْجَ. (TA.) And عَطَاءُ سَرْحَ † A gift promptly given, without deferring: (K:) or

† a gift that is easy and quick; a metaphorical phrase from نَاقَةٌ سَرْحَ expl. above. (Har p. 481.) — [See also سَرْوَحَة, of which, in two senses, it is a pl.]

سَرْحَة A single tree of the kind called سَرْحَ [q. v.]. (Fr, S, TA.) — Also A she-ass that has attained to maturity but has not become pregnant. (O, K.) — And سَرْحَة, (O,) or السَّرْحَة, (K,) is the name of A certain dog. (O, K.)

سَرْحَان, of the measure فَعْلَان, the ن being an augmentative letter, (Sb, S,) from the verb سَرَحَ, (TA,) The wolf; (S, A, Mgh, Msh, K;) as also سَرْحَال; (Yaakooob, K;) fem. سَرْحَانَة (Ks, S) and سَرْحَالَة; (TA;) and the lion, (S, O, Msh, K,) in the dial. of Hudheyl: (S, O:) pl. سَرْحَانِ (S, A, O, Msh, K) and سَرْجَان and سَرْجَان, (O, L, K,) but the last not remembered to have been heard by Az. (L.) It is said in a prov.,

• سَقَطَ الْعَشَاءُ بِهِ عَلَى سَرْحَانِ •

[The evening-meal, or supper, (i. e. the seeking for it,) made him to fall, or light, upon a wolf]: (S, Meyd:) accord. to A'Obeid, it originated from a man's going forth to seek the evening-meal, and falling upon a wolf, which devoured him: accord. to As, from the like accident to a beast: accord. to I'Aqr, from a man's being slain by another man, named سَرْحَان: it is applied to the seeking an object of want that leads one to destruction. (Meyd. [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 599: but the name there written "Hasahah" is هَزَلَة; accord. to Meyd, the father, but accord. to the O, the brother, of Sirhán.]) — Hence, (Mgh, Msh,) i. e. from السَّرْحَان as meaning "the wolf," or, as some say, "the lion," (TA,) ذَنْبُ السَّرْحَانِ The false dawn; (Mgh, O, K, TA;) i. e. the first [dawn]. (TA. [A term nearly agreeing with the Greek λυκόφως.]) — السَّرْحَان, (O, K,) or سَرْحَان, (TA,) is also the name of A certain dog: and of a certain horse: and of another horse. (O, K.) — Also The middle of a watering-trough or tank: (O, K:) pl. as above. (K.)

سَرْحَان a subst. from تَسْرِيحُ الْمَرْأَةِ; (S, Msh, K;) [i. e., a subst.] signifying The dismissal of a wife by divorcement: (Bd in xxxiii. 28 [where it is used as a quasi-inf. n., as it is also in verse 48 of the same chap.]:) like فِرَاقٌ and فِرَاقٌ, it signifies divorcement explicitly. (L.) — [And Dismissal in a general sense. Hence,] it is said in a prov., سَرْحَانٌ مِنَ التَّجَاحِ [i. e. Dismissal is a part of the accomplishment of one's want]; (S, A, L;) meaning, when thou canst not accomplish a man's want, make him to despair; for thy doing so will be in his estimation an act that will stand him in lieu of thy helping him to accomplish it: (S, L: [in some copies of the former, for فَايَسُّهُ, we find فَايَسُّهُ:] or it is applied to a man who does not desire to accomplish the want [of another]; and means, it behooves thee to make him to despair if thou accomplish not his want. (Meyd. [See a similar prov. voce سَرْحَان.]) — Also Haste, ex-