

O, Mṣb, K; as also **سَقَفَهُ**; (Mṣb;) and **سَقَفَهُ**, inf. n. **تَسْقِفُ**; (O, K;); or this last has an intensive signification. (Mṣb.) **سَقَفَ**, [aor. ʿ,] inf. n. **سَقَفَ**, *He was, or became, tall, and bent, or bowed*; said of a man, and of an ostrich, &c. (TA.) — See also 5.

2: see 1. — **سَقَفَ**, inf. n. **تَسْقِفُ**, *He was made an **سَقَفَ** [i. e. a bishop].* (O, K;).

4: see 1.

5. **سَقَفَ** *He became an **سَقَفَ** [i. e. a bishop]*; (O, K;); as also **سَقَفَ** [app. **سَقَفَ**], inf. n. **سَقِفَى** [like **سَقِفَى** inf. n. of **سَقَفَ**]. (TK;).

سَقَفَ The ceiling, roof, or covering, (JK, MA, PS;) of a house or chamber or tent; (JK, S, MA, K, PS;) as also **سَقِفَ**; (K;); so called because of its height, and the tallness of its wall [or walls]: (TA:) pl. of the former **سَقُوفَ** and **سَقَفَ**, (S, Mṣb, K;) the latter pl. on the authority of Akh, (S;) extr., (Mṣb;) or, accord. to Fr, this is pl. of **سَقِفَ**, (S, Mṣb, TA;) or, accord. to Fr, it may be a pl. pl., i. e. you may say **سَقَفَ** and **سَقُوفَ** and [then] **سَقَفَ** [as pl. of **سَقُوفَ**], (TA;) and **سَقَفَ** [also] is a pl. of **سَقَفَ**. (Ham p. 227.) [In the Kur xliii. 32,] Abou-Jaṣfar read **سَقَفًا** من فضة; with fet-ḥ: (TA:) others read **سَقَفًا**: (S, TA:) in the former reading, it is a sing. denoting a pl. meaning; i. e., “we would have made to the house of every one of them a **سَقَفَ** of silver.” (TA.) — [Hence,] The sky, or heaven: (S, K;); this is called **سَقَفَ الْأَرْضِ** [the ceiling, or roof, of the earth]: of the masc. gender: occurring in the Kur xxi. 33 and lii. 5. (TA.) — Also, applied to the **لَحْيَ** [or part on which the beard grows] Long, and flaccid, or pendulous; syn. **طَوِيلٌ**. (S, K;). — See also **سَقَفَ**.

سَقَفَ: see **سَقَفَ**. — Also a pl. of **سَقَفَ** [q. v.: perhaps a contraction of **سَقَفَ**]. (Ham p. 227.)

سَقَفَ Tallness, with a bending, or bowing: (S, K;); it is in a man, (S;) [and] in an ostrich &c. (K;). [See 1, second sentence.]

سَقَفًا in the saying of El-Hajjāj, **يَا أَيُّهَا السَّقَفَاءُ** [Beware ye of me with respect to these **سَقَفَاءُ**], (S, K, TA;) is [said to be] a word of which the meaning is unknown: (S;) Kt says, “I have asked often respecting it, and no one knew it:” but accord. to Z, as is related by IATH, (TA;) it is said to be a mistranscription for **السَّقَفَاءُ**, (K, TA;) pl. of **سَقِيعَ**; (TA;) for they used to assemble in the presence of the Sultān and intercede for him who was suspected, (K, TA;) and for criminals; and he [i. e. El-Hajjāj] forbade their doing that. (TA.)

سَقِفَ: see **سَقَفَ**, in two places: — and see also the paragraph here following, in two places.

سَقِفَةً A **سَقِفَةً**, (S, Mṣb, K, TA;) or the like, (TA;) [i. e. a roof, or covering,] such as projects [over the door of a house], (TA;) [or of which the ends of the beams rest upon opposite houses;

i. e.] a **سَقِفَةً**; [often applied in the present day to a roofed, or covered, portion of a street or the like;] and any wing or porch or other thing [of a building] that is roofed over: (Mṣb;) of the measure **فَعِيلَةً** in the sense of the measure **مَفْعُولَةً**:

(TA:) pl. **سَقَائِفَ** (Mṣb) and [coll. gen. n.] **سَقِيفَ**. (MA.) — Any broad piece of wood, such as a plank, or a broad piece of stone, with which one may form a roof (O, K, TA) to the lurking-place of a hunter &c. (O, TA.) And [the pl.] **سَقَائِفَ** signifies The طَوَائِفَ [app. a mis-transcription for طَوَائِفَ, and, if so, meaning, agreeably with a modern usage, flat stones covering a hollow such as that] of the lurking-place of the hunter. (TA.) [And The pieces of wood which form the roof of the kind of vehicle called **مَحْمِلٌ**: see **عَارِضَةٌ**: and see also **خُزُرُوفٌ**.] —

† A plank [app. of the deck] of a ship or boat: (S, K, TA:) pl. as above. (S, TA.) — † A single cranial bone of the head of the camel: (Ibn-'Abbād, K, TA:) the cranial bones being termed **سَقَائِفَ الرَّأْسِ**. (Ibn-'Abbād, TA.) — And † A single rib of a camel: (K, TA:) its ribs being termed **سَقَائِفَ** (Az, Z, O, TA) and **سَقِيفَ**. (O, TA.) One says, **هَذِمَ السَّقَائِفَ الْبَعِيرِ** [Travel disjointed, or luxated,] the ribs of the camel. (Az, Z, TA.) — Also † A splint; i. e. a piece of wood with which a bone is set, or reduced from a fractured state: (O, K, TA:) pl. as above. (O, TA.) — And A broad and long piece of wood, which is put, or laid down, and upon which are round the mats of reeds (البَوَائِفُ) above the house-tops of the people of El-Baṣrah. (TA.) [See also **سَقِيفَةً**.] — And † Any piece of gold, and of silver, that is beaten thin and long. (TA.) [See, again, **سَقِيفَةً**.]

سَقَائِفَ One whose occupation is the construction of ceilings or roofs (**سَقُوفَ**). (TA.)

سَقِيفَى [and **سَقِيفَةً** or **سَقِيفَةً**] The office of an **سَقِفَى** [i. e. of a bishop]. (K, O, TA.) [See also 5.]

سَقِفَ Tall, and bent, or bowed; (S, K;); applied to a man, (S, TA;) and to an ostrich, &c.; (K, TA;) as also with damm, (K;) i. e. **سَقِفَ**: (TA:) fem. **سَقِفَاءُ**, (K;) mentioned by IB as an epithet applied to a female ostrich: (TA:) and hence the **سَقِفَ** of the Christians, (S, K;) accord. to ISk [and others ignorant of its true derivation], because he affects lowliness. (S;) And, applied to a man, [simply,] Tall; (K;) likened to the **سَقَفَ** [or ceiling, or roof,] in height; (TA;) and so **سَقِفَ**: (O, K;); or thick and big in the bones: (K;); and [simply] bent, or bowed: (TA:) and, applied to an ostrich, crooked in the neck (K, TA) and the legs: (TA:) fem. as above; (K;) which is applied to a female ostrich as meaning long and crooked in the legs: (O:) or to a she-camel as meaning long in the hind legs, and in like manner applied to a she-ostrich. (JK.) — And, applied to a camel, Having no fur upon him. (K;).

سَقِفَ: see the next preceding paragraph: — and the next following also.

سَقِفَ and **سَقِفَ**, (S, Mṣb, K;) as also **سَقِفَ** (K;) and **سَقِفَ**, (TA,) [each a variation of] a foreign word used by the Arabs, (TA,) [from the Greek ἐπίσκοπος, A bishop; i. e.] a headman of the Christians (S, Mṣb, K;) in religion; (S, K;); or [more exactly] one who is above the **قَبَائِسَ** [i. e. presbyter, or priest], and below the **مَظَرَانَ** [or metropolitan]: (K;); or one who is learned (K, TA) in their religion: (TA:) or a king who affects loneliness in his gait: (K; [a very strange explanation:]) pl. **سَقَائِفَ** (Mṣb, K;) and **سَقَائِفَ**. (K;) See also **سَقِفَ**.

سَقِيفَةً or **سَقِيفَةً**: see **سَقِيفَى**.

سَقِفَ Wide in the bone [or bones] of the body. (JK.) — See also **سَقِفَ**.

سَقِفَ, (K; accord. to the TA,) or **سَقِفَ**, (so in several copies of the K;) or both, (TK;) Hair that is raised, and shaggy, or dishevelled, or disordered. (K;)

سَقِفَ: see what next precedes.

سقم

1. **سَقِمَ**, aor. ʿ; (S, Mṣb, K;) and **سَقِمَ**, aor. ʿ; (Mṣb, K;) inf. n. **سَقِمَ**, (S, Mṣb, TA;) of the former verb; (S, Mṣb;) and **سَقِمَ**, of the latter verb, (Mṣb;) and **سَقَامَ** and **سَقَامَ**, (TA,) [also of the latter verb, the last like **جَمَالَ** of **جَمَلٌ**, &c.,] or the last is a simple subst.; (Mṣb;) *He was, or became, diseased, disordered, distempered, sick, or ill*; syn. **مَرَضَ**: (S, K, TA:) or *he was long diseased* &c. (Mṣb.) [See also **سَقِمَ** below.]

2: see what next follows.

4. **سَقِمَهُ**, (S, Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **سَقَامَهُ**; (TA;) and **سَقِمَهُ**, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **تَسْقِمُ**; (TA;) *He (God) [or it] caused him to be, or become, diseased, disordered, distempered, sick, or ill*: (S, TA:) or *caused him to be long diseased* &c. (Mṣb.) — And **سَقِمَ الرَّجُلُ** The man had his family affected with diseases, and the diseases came afterwards upon him. (TA.)

سَقِمَ and **سَقِمَ** and **سَقَامَ** [are all inf. ns.; or the last, accord. to the Mṣb, is a simple subst.; and all are used as substs., signifying] A disease, disorder, distemper, malady, sickness, or an illness; syn. **مَرَضَ**: (S, K, TA:) **سَقِمَ** and **مَرَضَ** are both said to be in the body, and also † in religion [&c., as is implied by phrases mentioned below, voce **سَقِمَ**]: (Abou-Is-hāk, TA in art. **سَقِمَ**;) pl. [of the first] **سَقَامَ**. (TA.) **سَقِمَ** **الجُفُونِ** means † Languidness, and slowness in motion, of the eyelids. (Har p. 113.)

سَقِمَ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

سَقِمَ: see **سَقِمَ**.