

ever, they require to be dried artificially. (MF.) — A kind of grapes, which, being affected by what is termed مَرَق, fall off, (K,) for the most part: their bunches are of middling size; and they are white, juicy, and very sweet, (TA,) of the best kinds of grapes; (K;) and are made into raisins. (TA.)

سُكْرِي [Sugary; saccharine. — And] Cake containing sugar, or barley-sugar, with almonds, or pistachio-nuts. (MA.)

سَكَّار One who makes, or sells, the beverage called نَبِيذ; syn. نَبَّاز. (S, K.)

سَكِير One who intoxicates himself much, or often; a drunkard; a tippler; (K;) as also مَسْكِير (S, K) and سَكِير (IAqr, K) and سَكِير: (K:) or constantly intoxicated: (S:) the pl. of سَكِير is سَكَارِي, which is also pl. of سَكْرَان. (TA.)

رَبِيعٌ سَاكِرَةٌ † Wind becoming still. (A.) And لَيْلَةٌ سَاكِرَةٌ † A still night; a night in which the wind is still; (S, A;) a night in which there is no wind. (TA.) And مَاءٌ سَاكِرٌ † Still, not running, water. (AZ, TA.)

سَكْرَان A certain plant, always green, the grain whereof is eaten: (K:) [but this description seems to be an incorrect abstract of what here follows:] Ed-Deenawaree [i. e. AHn] says, it is of the plants that continue green throughout the whole of the summer: I asked a sheikh of the Arabs of Syria, and he said, it is the سَكْر, [correctly سَكْر], and we eat it in its fresh state, with what an eating! and, he said, it has green grains, like the grain of the رَاوِيَانَج [or fennel], except that they are round: (O:) [in the present day, it is applied to henbane, or a species thereof: accord. to Forskål, (Flora Aegypt. Arab., p. lxiii.,) *hyoscyamus datora*. See also سَكْرَان.]

مُسَكَّرٌ Affected with the remains of intoxication. (S, K.)

سَكِيرٌ: see سَكِيرٌ.

سكرج

سَكْرَجَةٌ, or سَكْرَجَةٌ, accord. to different authorities, (TA,) or both, (MF,) not an Arabic word, but occurring in a trad.; [arabicized from the Pers. سَكْرَجَةٌ, meaning *A saucer*;] a sort of small bowl-shaped vessel, in [or out of] which one eats: it is of two sizes; the larger holding six ounces; and the smaller, three ounces, or four mithkåls, or between two thirds of an ounce [and some other quantity more or less (for there is an omission in this place in my original)]: in such vessels, placed upon the tables, around the meats, the Arabs used to put sauces and the like to excite the appetite and to aid digestion: expl. by Ed-Dáwoodee as a small, varnished, bowl-shaped vessel. (TA.)

سكرك

سَكْرَكَةٌ, (Mgh, and so in some copies of the K,) thus written by I Ath, (TA,) [and thus in copies

of the S and A voce مَزْر, and of the S and K voce سَفْرَق, and of the Mgh and Mṣb and K voce غَبِيرَا, &c.,] or سَكْرَكَةٌ, thus written by Sh, (TA in art. سكر, and thus in a copy of the K,) an Abyssinian word, (TA,) arabicized, (Mgh, TA,) A certain beverage, (Mgh, K, TA,) of the Abyssinians, (Mgh,) prepared from ذُرَّة [or millet], (Mgh, K, TA,) which intoxicates; the wine of the Abyssinians; also called سَفْرَق [q. v.], (TA,) and غَبِيرَا, (Mgh and Mṣb and K in art. غبر, and TA in the present art.,) and مَزْر [q. v.]. (A in art. مزر.)

سكف

1. مَا سَكَفْتُ الْبَابَ, (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA,) and بَابُهُ, (TA in art. عتب,) aor. -, (K,) I did not tread, or have not trodden, upon the threshold of the door, (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA,) and of his door; (TA;) as also مَا تَسَكَفْتُهُ: (K:) and لَا أَتَسَكَفُ لَهٗ بَابًا [I will not tread upon the threshold of a door of his; or] I will not enter a house, or chamber, of his. (Z, TA.)

4. اسكف, (inf. n. اسكاف, Mṣb,) He was, or became, an اسكاف [q. v. infra]. (IAqr, T, Mṣb, K.)

5: see 1, in two places.

اسكافَةٌ The craft, or handicraft, of the اسكاف [q. v.]: (K:) termed by Lth an inf. n., the source of الاسكاف, having no [unaugmented] verb. (TA.)

اسكاف: see اسكاف.

سَاكِفٌ The lintel of a door, in which turns the صَائِر, (O, K, TA,) this latter word meaning [the upper and] the lower extremity of the door, the upper of which turns [in a socket in the lintel, and the lower in a socket in the threshold]: so says En-Nadr. (O, TA. [The explanation of صَائِر in the O seems to have been mutilated by a copyist, and requires the additions which I have made, according to modern usage.]

سَكِفٌ: see اسكاف.

اسكف: see اسكاف, in two places.

أَسْكُفُ الْعَيْنَيْنِ The parts on which grow the eyelashes of the two eyes: (IAqr, K:) or the lower eyelids. (Z, K.)

أَسْكُفَةٌ The threshold of a door, (S, O, K,) upon which one treads; (O, K;) as also اسكوفة: (TA:) or the lintel of a door: and sometimes [or rather almost universally] used in the former sense, which is the only meaning mentioned in the T [and] in the Abridgment of the 'Eyn [and in most other lexicons]: pl. اسكاف [app. اسكاف, and, if so, anomalous]. (Mṣb.) — Also The خِرْقَةٌ [i. e. خِرْقَةٌ, or rag, or ragged garment, or perhaps it is a mistranscription for خِرْقَةٌ, i. e. craft, or handicraft, like سَكْفَةٌ,] of the اسكاف: extr.: on the authority of Fr. (TA.)

اسكاف (Sh, S, M, Mṣb, K, &c.) and اسكوف (Sh, S, M, K) and اسكف and اسكاف and اسكف (K) A maker of boots, (Sh, Mṣb, K,) or of shoes

or sandals; (MA;) or a sewer of boots &c.: (Mṣb:) or the first word, (Mṣb, K, TA,) as used by the Arabs [of the desert], (Mṣb, TA,) any artificer, or artisan, (Mṣb, K, TA,) thus expl. in the M, and so its three [perhaps a mistake for four] dial. vars., but said by J [in the S] to be a meaning not known, (TA,) except the maker of boots, for he is called اسكف (K, TA,) i. e. when they mean such as is called اسكاف in the cities or towns or villages: (TA:) or a carpenter; (K;) in which sense it is used by Esh-Shemmákh, but J says, [in the S,] only on the ground of supposition; (TA;) and any handicraftsman who works with an iron tool: (AA, K, TA:) pl. اسكافة (S, Mṣb, TA) [and اسكاف]. — Also the first word, Skilful with an affair. (O, K.) Sh says, I heard El-Fak'asee say, اسكاف بهذا الأمر, meaning Verily thou art skilful with this affair. (O.) — Accord. to Ibn-'Abbád, الاسكاف is also used (O, K) by Ibn-Muḥbil (O) as meaning The redness of wine: but this is a mistranscription, (O, K,) and a perversion of the meaning: (O:) the right word is الاسكاب. (O, K.)

اسكوف: see the next preceding paragraph.

اسكوفة: see اسكفة.

سكن

1. سَكَنَ, (S, Mgh, L, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, (L,) inf. n. سَكُونٌ, (S, Mgh, L, Mṣb, K,) said of a thing, (S, L,) of a thing that moves, (Mgh, Mṣb,) It was, or became, still, motionless, stationary, in a state of rest, quiet, calm, or unruffled, (هدأ, Abu-l-'Abbás, L, or قر, K,) after motion; (Abu-l-'Abbás, L;) its motion [ceased, or] went away; (L, Mṣb;) and in like manner said of a man, and of a beast: (Abu-l-'Abbás, L:) and said of anything such as wind and heat and cold and the like; of rain; [and of pain;] and of anger; [&c.]; it was, or became, still, calm, tranquilized, appeased, allayed, assuaged, or quelled; [it died away, passed away, or ceased to be: and it remitted, or subsided; became alleviated, light, slight, or gentle:] and said of a man [or beast or the like, and of a voice or sound], he [or it] was, or became, still, or silent. (L.) [Hence,] one says, سَكَنَ الدَّمْعُ, and الدَّمْعُ, meaning رَقًا [The tears, and the blood, stopped, or ceased to flow]. (S and Mgh in art. رقا.) [And one says of heat, and cold, and pain, &c., سَكَنَ عَنْهُ It passed away from him; quitted him. And سَكَنَتِ النَّارُ The fire became extinguished; or became allayed or assuaged; subsided; or ceased to flame or blaze or burn fiercely.] — [Hence also, It (a letter) was or became, quiescent; i. e., without a vowel immediately following it; contr. of تَحَرَّكَ.] — And سَكَنَ إِلَيْهِ, (Mṣb, [where the aor. is said to be -, but this is either a mistake or rare, for the aor. accord. to common usage is -, as in the Kur vii. 189 and xxx. 20,]) inf. n. سَكُونٌ (Mgh, Mṣb) and سَكَنَ, (Mṣb,) He trusted to it, or relied upon it, so as to be, or become, easy, or quiet, in mind; i. q. رَكَنَ إِلَيْهِ; (S and K &c. in art. ركن;) and