

called] طَيْسَان of the colour termed خَضْرَةٌ [here meaning a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour]: (S, A, O, K:) or a black طَيْسَان: (IAar, O, K:) or a large, thick, or coarse, طَيْسَان: (TA:) or a large, thick, or coarse, طَيْسَان, (A, TA,) and wide: (A:) or a طَيْسَان hollowed out in the middle (مَقْوَر); so noven: (Az, O, Mṣb:) this last is said to be meant in a trad. in which it is said that the Prophet used to wear in war such قَلَانِس [pl. of قَلَنَسَةٌ, q. v.,] as were [made] of سَيْجَان: (TA:) سَيْجَان is the pl.: (T, S, A, O, Mṣb:) the dim. is سَوِيحٌ. (TA.) It is tropically applied to signify † A [garment of the kind called] كِسَاءٌ made of a square form, or four-sided; and is described as a sort of مَلْحَقَةٌ, noven. (TA.) As meaning a طَيْسَان, it is said by some, that its † is originally سِي. (L, TA.) — It is also used, by a poet, in the manner of an epithet, as meaning Of the colour termed خَضْرَةٌ [expl. above]. (TA.)

سَوْجٌ A preparation of clay, [app. made into a sort of ooze, and] cooked; with which the weaver does over [i. e. dresses] the warps of the web. (TA. [See 1, first sentence.]

سَاجَةٌ n. un. of سَاجٌ, q. v. (Mṣb.)

سَوْجٌ [an epithet from سَاجٌ in the last of the senses assigned to it above]: see 1, last sentence.

سَاجٌ A small طَيْسَان of the kind called سَوْجٌ, q. v. (TA.)

سَيْجَانٌ An enclosure (A, Mṣb) made with thorns and the like (Mṣb) around grape-vines (A, Mṣb) and the like: (Mṣb:) an enclosure made with trees around grape-vines or a garden: (L in art. سَيْجَانٌ): an enclosure (O and K in that art.) of any kind (O) around a thing, such as palm-trees and grape-vines: (O, K:) and a wall (O, K) of any kind, whether roofed or not roofed: (O:) pl. [of pauc.] أُسُوجَةٌ and [of mult.] سَوْجٌ; (A, Mṣb;) the latter originally سَوْجٌ, like كُتُبٌ pl. of كِتَابٌ. (Mṣb.) Fei makes the medial radical letter to be و, and so do [Z and] AḤei and most of the grammarians: Az [and Sgh] and IM hold it to be سِي. (TA.)

مِسْوَجَةٌ The sprinkling instrument (مِرْسَةٌ, A) which the weaver passes to and fro over his web [to dress the warps with the preparation termed سَوْجٌ]. (A, TA.)

كِسَاءٌ مُسَوِّجٌ A [garment of the kind called] كِسَاءٌ made into a سَاجٌ: (A:) or, made round (O, K, TA) and wide, or ample: (TA:) and also applied to signify such as is made square, or four-sided. (TA.)

سوح

سَاحٌ [originally سَوْحٌ]: see what follows.

سَاحَةٌ [originally سَوْحَةٌ] The court, or open area, of a house; i. e. a spacious vacant part or portion thereof, in which is no building; (Mṣb voce عُرْصَةٌ;) a part of a house in which is no building nor roof: (Ḥar p. 33:) its بَاحَةٌ: (S:) or its yard; i. e. a spacious place in front of a house: (Mṣb in the present art. :) or a wide, or spacious, place, among the dwellings of a tribe: and a side, region, quarter, or tract; or a lateral, or an outward or adjacent, part or portion; syn. نَاحِيَةٌ: (K:) the pl. is سَاحٌ [or rather this is a coll. gen. n. of which سَاحَةٌ is the n. un.] and [the pl. is] سَاحَاتٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and سَوْحٌ; (S, K:) the last like بَدَنٌ pl. of بَدَنَةٌ, and خَشَبٌ pl. of خَشْبَةٌ: (S:) the dim. is سَوِيحَةٌ. (TA.) [See also 7 in art. سَبِيحٌ.] One says, عَمَرَ اللَّهُ سَاحَتَكَ, [May God people thy court, or yard; or make it to be well stocked with people and the like]. (A.) And in a case of drought you say, اِخْمَرَ اللُّوْحُ وَأَغْبَرَ السَّوْحُ [The air, or atmosphere, has become red, and the courts, or yards, have become very dusty]. (A.) You say also, إِنَّهُ لَبَرِيءٌ السَّاحَةِ, a phrase like إِنَّهُ لَبَرِيءٌ الْعَدْرَةِ [expl. in art. عَدْرٌ]. (TA in art. عَدْرٌ.)

سَوِيحَةٌ dim. of سَاحَةٌ, q. v. (TA.)

سوخ

1. سَاحَتْ قَوَائِمُهُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) or قَوَائِمُ الدَّابَّةِ, (S, Mṣb, K,) or رَفِيَ الْأَرْضُ, (S, Mṣb,) or بِالْأَرْضِ, (A,) aor. تَسْوِخٌ, (S, A, Mṣb,) inf. n. سَوْخٌ (L, Mṣb) and سَوْخَانٌ and سَوْخٌ, (L,) His legs, or the legs of the beast, sank into the ground: (Mṣb, TA:) or sank, and became concealed, in the ground or earth: (S, Mṣb, TA:) and so سَاحَتْ, aor. تَسْوِخٌ, (S, Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. سَوْخٌ (Mṣb) [and سَيْحَانٌ: see art. سَبِيحٌ]: and in like manner one says of the feet: (A, TA:) like نَاحَتْ. (S, K.) — And سَاحٌ (L, K,) aor. يَسْوِخُ, (L,) It (a thing) sank [in water &c.], or subsided; syn. رَسَبَ. (L, K.) — And سَاحَتْ بِهِمُ الْأَرْضُ, (A, L, Mṣb, K,) aor. تَسْوِخٌ, (L, Mṣb,) inf. n. سَوْخٌ (L, Mṣb, K) and سَوْخَانٌ and سَوْخٌ, (L, K,) The ground, or earth, sank with them; or sank with them and swallowed them up or enclosed them; syn. اِنْتَخَسَفَتْ, (L, K,) or خَسَفَتْ: and so سَاحَتْ, aor. تَسْوِخٌ, inf. n. سَوْخٌ. (Mṣb.)

4. اِسَاخَهُ He (God) made him, or it, to sink into, or to sink and become concealed in, the ground or earth. (Mṣb.)

5. تَسْوِخٌ He fell into a place rendered very slimy by rain; (L, K;) or into mud rendered very watery by rain; as also تَزْوِخٌ. (L.)

صَارَتْ الْأَرْضُ سَوَاخًا (L, K) and سَوَاخًا (L) and سَوَاخِي (L, K) or سَوَاخِي, of the measure سَوَاخِي, (S,) said in the K to be a mistake, but the S is not the only lexicon in which it is thus written, (TA.) The earth became very slimy by reason of rain. (S, L, K.)

سَوَاخِي: see the next preceding paragraph.

فِيهِ سَوَاخِيَةٌ In it is much mud. (K.)

صَارَتْ الْأَرْضُ سَوَاخًا i. q. سَوَاخًا, q. v. (L.)

سَوَاخِي Mud rendered very watery by rain. (L.) See صَارَتْ الْأَرْضُ سَوَاخًا, above. — Also, and مَسْوُخَةٌ, Tumid earth that breaks in pieces when trodden upon. (L voce رَخَاءٌ.) — سَوَاخِي [A wide water-course, or channel of a torrent, containing fine, or minute, or broken, pebbles, &c.,] into which the feet sink, or in which the feet sink and become concealed. (L.)

سَوَاخِي dim. of سَوَاخِي. (L, K.)

مَسْوُخَةٌ: see سَوَاخِي.

سود

1. سَادَ, aor. يَسُودُ, inf. n. سَيَادَةٌ (Mṣb, TA) and سَوْدٌ and سَوْدٌ [and its vars. mentioned in the next sentence] and سَيَدُودَةٌ, (TA,) or سَوْدٌ is a simple subst. signifying as expl. below, (Mṣb,) He was, or became, [a سَيِّدٌ, i. e. chief, lord, master, &c.; or] possessed of glory, honour, dignity, eminence, exalted or elevated state, or nobility. (Mṣb, TA.) — [It is also trans.:] you say, سَادَ قَوْمَهُ, (S, M, A,) aor. يَسُودُهُمْ, (S, A,) inf. n. سَيَادَةٌ (S, M, K*) and سَوْدٌ (M, K*) and سَوْدٌ, (S, M, A, K,*) in which last the [final] د is added to render the word quasi-coordinate to words of the measure فَعْلَلٌ, as جُنْدَبٌ and بَرَقٌ, (S,) and سَوْدٌ and سَوْدٌ (M, TA*) and سَوْدٌ, (M, K,*) of the dial. of Teiyi, (M,) and سَيَدُودَةٌ, (S, M,) He was, or became, the سَيِّدٌ [or chief, lord, master, &c.,] of his people; (S;) [he ruled his people, or held dominion over them;] and سَادَهُمْ signifies the same. (M, L.) And سَادَهُ, inf. n. سَيَادَةٌ and سَيَادٌ and سَوْدٌ [&c.], He exercised rule, or dominion, over him. (MA.) [See also سَوْدٌ below.] — [Hence,] سَادَتْ نَاقَتِي الْمَطَايَا † My she-camel left behind the [other] camels or beasts. (A, TA.) — سَادَنِي فَسَدْتُهُ: see 3. — سَادٌ and سَادٌ as syn. with اسْوَدَّ: see this last, in three places. — سَادَهُ as syn. with سَادَهُ: see this latter. — سَادَ, aor. يَسُودُ, also signifies He drank water such as is termed مَسْوَدَةٌ, which occasions a disease termed سَوَادٌ. (M, K.) — And سَيِّدٌ, (M,) or سَيِّدٌ, like عَيْبِي, (K,) He was, or became, affected with السَوَادُ. (M, K.) [In the former, the context indicates that this means here a disease that attacks the liver from eating dates: in the latter, that it here means a disease incident to sheep or goats.]

2. سَوْدَهُ قَوْمَهُ, [inf. n. تَسْوِيدٌ,] His people made him a سَيِّدٌ [i. e. chief, lord, &c.; generally meaning over them]. (S, M, A.) It is said in a trad. of 'Omar, تَفَقَّرُوا قَبْلَ أَنْ تَسُودُوا, (M,) or تَسُودُوا [for تَسَوَّدُوا], (O,) meaning Learn ye knowledge, or science, before ye be [made] chiefs, looked at; for if ye learn not before that, ye will be ashamed to learn after becoming advanced in age, or attaining to full growth, (بَعْدَ الْكِبَرِ,) and so will remain ignorant, taking it [i. e. knowledge] from the younger ones, and that will lower your estima-