to the Ra-ees [Ibn-Seenà, whom we call "Avicenna"], (TA,) preventing, but not completely, the vital organs from performing their actions [or functions]; the cause of which is an obstruction that occurs in one or more of the venters of the brain and in the ducts of the here meaning nerves] by which the members are moved, [arising] from an abundant thick or viscous Like [or humour], whereby the (by which is here meant, as in many other instances, the vital spirit, or nervous fluid,] is prevented from pervading them in the natural manner, and consequently the members become [spasmodically] contracted. (K, TA.) \Longrightarrow Also A sort, or species: and a state, condition, or manner of being: syn. : فَنُ and نَهُ خَدَرُهُ (Ş, K:) of a thing: (K:) and so نَوْعُ : and likewise ضَرَعُ and ضَرَعُ and ضَرَعُ الله ضَرَعُ (TA:) [see also صَرَعُهُ [pl. [of mult.] صَروعُ (Ṣ, K) and [of pauc.] مُوَ دُوْرُ (K.) One says, i. e. He, or it, has أَوْ لُوْنَيْنِ two sorts, or species: or two distinctive qualities or properties]. (Ibn-'Abbad, Z, O, K.) And I left them changing from state to state. (Ibn-'Abbad, O, K.) And للْأَمْر صَرْعَان meaning طَرْفَانِ [i. e. There are two ways of performing the affair, either of which may be chosen]. (TA.) __ See also صرع, in three places. Two camels of which one comes to the صُرْعَان ــ water when the other returns from it, by reason of their [the camels'] multitude. (S, O, K.) _ signifies The الصَّرْعَانِ signifies The night and the day; (K;) [and] so الصِّرْعَانِ اللهِ with kesr, like الصَّرْفَانِ: (TA in art. صَرَف) or the forenoon and the afternoon; from the first part of day to midday and from midday to sun-set; each of these being termed عُرُعُ : (Ṣ, O, Ķ:) or the morning, between daybreak and sunrise, and the evening, between sunset and nightfall; as also العَصْرَان; (إ الأَبْرَدَان; إ s and K in explanation of إلاَ بَرَدَان) and some assert that it is formed by transposition from العَصْرَان: (TA:) or the two extremities of the day. (A, TA.) And one says, مُرعَى I came to him in the morning and evening; or between daybreak and sunrise and between sunset and nightfall. (S, O, K.) And لَقِيتُهُ صَرْعَى I met him at the two extremities of the day. (A, TA.) Dhu-r-Rummeh says.

كَأُنَّنِي نَازِعُ يَثْنِيهِ عَنْ وَطَنٍ صُرْعَانِ رَائحَةً عَقْلٌ وَتَقْبِيدُ

meaning As though I were one, i. e. a camel, yearning towards his place of abode, which an evening and a morning, in evening a binding of the fore shank to the arm and in the morning a shackling of the legs, turn [or keep] away from a settled abiding-place: or, as Aboo-'Alee relates it, رَائِمة, [as a partial substitute for صرعان,] meaning, an evening, when there is a binding of the fore shank to the arm, and a morning, when there is a shackling of the legs; for they bind the camel's fore shank to his arm

shackle his legs in the morning so that he may pasture [but not stray]: another reading is صُرْعَاهُ [his morning and evening]. (TA.) — One says also, حَذَاءُهُ i. e. حَذَاءُهُ [app. meaning It is over against, or corresponding to, such a thing]. (O, K.)

an inf. n. of 1. (Ṣ, Ķ.) And i. q. فرع. (Ķ.) See the latter in two places. See also صُرَع, former half. _ [Also Either of two opposite conditions in which one is or stands &c. in respect of an affair or case.] One says, طَلَبْتُ مِنْ فُلَانٍ حَاجَةً فَٱنْصَرَفْتُ وَمَا أَدْرِى عَلَى I sought, or demanded, of أي صرعَى أمره هُوَ such a one, an object of want, and then turned away, and I know not in which of the two opposite conditions he was in respect of his affair, or case]; i. e., his affair, or case, did not become apparent, or clear, or known, to me. (S, O, K.*) And a poet says,

فَرُحْتُ وَمَا وَدُّعْتُ لَيْلَى وَمَا دَرَتْ عَلَى أَمْرِهَا أَتَرَوَّتُ عَلَى أَمْرِهَا أَتَرَوَّتُ

[And I went, and bade not farewell to Leylà, and she knew not in which of the two opposite conditions in respect of her affair, or case, I was going]; i. e., whether I went from her presence retaining attachment, or forsaking; (Ş, TA;) or, as Z says, in a condition of success or of disappointment. (TA.) __ See also صُرْع , in the middle of the paragraph. Also A like; a similar person or thing; and so v. (O, K.) One (0) They صَرْعَانِ ♦ (S, O) and صَرْعَانِ two are likes: (S,O:) and so شرعان, &c. (S.) And and and This is the like of him, or it: and so ضَرْعُهُ and ضَرْعُهُ, &c. (IAar, TA.) And A strand of a rope: (O, K;) and so فروع (O, K) and فروغ (O.)

A single act of throwing down, or prostrating, on the ground; or a single suffering of prostration. (K, TA.) See also عرعَهُ . _ And A state, or condition: (O, K:) so in the saying, هُو يَفْعُلُهُ فِي كُلِّ صَرْعَةِ [He does it in every state, or condition]: (O:) [see also عُرِعُ:] or, accord. to the "Mufradát" [of Er-Rághib], the state, or condition, of him who is thrown down, or prostrated. (TA.)

One who is often thrown down, or prostrated, by men. (K.)

A mode, or manner, of throwing down, or prostrating; or of being thrown down, prostrated : (Ṣ,* Ķ, TA :) a word similar to رُحُبُةُ and جَلْسَة. (Ṣ.) Hence, (K,) one says, سَوْد [The bad manner الإستنساك خَيْرُ مِنْ حُسُنِ الصَّرْعَة [The bad manner of holding fast upon one's beast is better than the good manner of being thrown down, or prostrated]: (S, K:) i. e., when one holds fast, though he ride not well, it is better than one's being thrown down, or prostrated, in a manner that will not attain: (TA:) a prov.: or, as some relate it, الشُرْعَة , which means the good manner of the single suffering of prostration. (K,* TA. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 623.])

One who throws down, or prostrates, others; (Ṣ, O, Ķ;) as also أوريع and أوريع أو عليه على على على على الم (K:) or one who throws down, or prostrates, his antagonists much, or often; (TA;) and so teshdeed, mentioned by Ks: (O:) or العربية teshdeed added from finding صَرِيع mistranscribed]: or مريع, accord to the T, one whose occupation, whereby he is known, is the throwing down, or prostrating, others [as a wrestler]. (TA.) It is said in a trad. that the Prophet asked, Whom do ye reckon the مُرعَه among you? they said, Him whom men will not throw down: and he said, He is not such, but is +he who governs himself on the occasion of anger: or, as some relate it, + the forbearing on the occasion of anger, (O, TA.*)

One who wrestles much with others, endeavouring to throw them down: (T, K, TA:)

i. q. أصروع i. q. أصريع [meaning Thrown down, or prostrated, on the ground]: pl. صرفى. (0, K.) — [And i. q. أمروع meaning (as the latter is expl. in the Msb) Affected with the disease termed مصروع q. v.] — And [i. q. أمرع meaning] Affected with diabolical possession, or madness. (TA.) — One says also, بَاتُ صَرِيعَ الْكَأْسِ ‡ [He passed the night prostrated by the influence of the wine-cup]. (TA.) _ And رَأَيْتُ تُجَرَهُمُ and أَيْتُ لَا I saw their trees cut down iand laid prostrate]. (TA.) And نَبَاتْ صَرِيعُ ‡ A plant, or plants, or herbage, growing upon the surface of the earth, not erect. (TA.) And غُصْنُ صَرِيعُ A branch falling down to the ground: (TA:) or a branch broken down and fallen to the ground: (Msb:) and [in like man-ner] one says عُصُنْ مَصُرُوع ; and مَصَارِعُ is said to occur in a verse of Lebeed as pl. of the latter word, the reg. pl. of which is مُصَارِيعُ: but in that verse some read أمصَرُع [which has a similar meaning. (TA. [See EM p. 157.]) __ صُرِيعُ also signifies + Slain: from the same word as applied to a branch and expl. above: pl. مَرْعَى. (Msb.) - And A twig, or rod, drooping, or hanging down, to the ground, falling upon it, but with its base upon the tree, so that it remains falling in the shade, the sun not reaching it, and therefore becomes more soft, or supple, than the branch [from which it depends], and more sweet in odour; and it is used for rubbing and cleaning the teeth [i. e. مَسُوع are made of it]: pl. مُسُاوِيك: for they bind the camel's fore shank to his arm does not hurt him; because he who holds fast in the evening when he is lying down, and they sometimes overtakes, but he who is thrown down copies of the K copies of the K.) or, accord to the T, the