

(TA:) or **يَوْمُ السَّبْعِ** was a festival of their's in the Time of Ignorance, on which they were diverted from everything by their sport: (AO, K, TA:) and accord. to one relation [of the trad.] it is with damm to the ب. (L, K.)

سَبْعٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and **سَبْعٌ** (Mgh, Mṣb,) of which the former is a contraction, (Mṣb,) A seventh part; one of seven parts; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) as also **سَبْعِيٌّ**; (S, Mṣb, K;) the last not heard by Sh on any authority beside that of AZ: (TA:) pl. of the first (Mṣb) and second (Mgh, Mṣb) **أَسْبَاعٌ**. (Mgh, Mṣb, TA.) Hence, **أَسْبَاعُ الْقُرْآنِ** [The seven sections, or volumes, of the Kur-an,] in which one reads: said to be post-classical. (Mgh.) — See also **أَسْبُوعٌ**, in three places.

سَبْعٌ A certain ظمء of the أَظْمَاءِ of camels; (T, S, K;) i. e. their coming to the water on the seventh day [counting the day of the next preceding watering as the first]; (K;) or [in other words, which have virtually the same meaning,] their remaining in their places of pasturing five complete days, and coming to the water on the sixth day, not reckoning the day of the [next preceding] return from the water. (Az, TA.) You say, **وَرَدَتْ إِبِلُهُ سَبْعًا** His camels came to the water &c. (S, K.) — Also The seventh young one, or offspring. (A in art. ثلث.)

سَبْعٌ: see what next follows.

سَبْعٌ (S, Sgh, Mṣb, K) and **سَبْعٌ** (Sgh, Mṣb, K,) a dial. var., (Sgh, Mṣb,) and the form in common use with the vulgar, (Mṣb,) adopted also by several readers of the Kur in v. 4, (Mṣb, TA,) and often occurring in the poems of the Arabs, (TA,) and **سَبْعٌ** (Sgh, K,) a form adopted by two readers of the Kur in the place above mentioned, and perhaps a dial. var., (Sgh, TA,) The animal of prey; the rapacious animal; (K;) [whether beast or bird; being sometimes applied to the latter, as, for instance, in the K, voce **مَخْلَبٌ**; but generally to the former:] or whatsoever has a fang, or canine tooth, with which it makes hostile attacks, and seizes its prey; (Mṣb;) such as the lion, [to which it is particularly applied by most of the Arabs in the present day,] and also (TA) such as the wolf and the lynx and the leopard, (Mṣb, TA,) and the like of these, that has a fang, and attacks men and beasts and makes them its prey: (TA:) the fox, however, is not thus called, though having a fang, (Mṣb, TA,) because he does not attack with it nor take prey, (Mṣb,) or because he does not attack small beasts, nor seize with his fang any animal; (TA;) and in like manner the hyena (Mṣb, TA) is not reckoned among the hostile animals thus called, wherefore the Sunneh allows that its flesh may be eaten, and requires that a compensation be made for it [by the sacrifice of a ram] if it be smitten [and killed] in the sacred territory or by a person in the state of ihram: but as to the jackal, it is a noxious سبع, and its flesh is unlawful, because it is of the same kind as wolves, except that it is smaller in size and weaker in body: thus says Az: but some others

say that the سبع is any hostile beast having a **مَخْلَبٌ** [or tearing claw]: and it is said in the Mufradát to be thus called because of the perfectness of its strength; for **السَّبْعُ** [seven] is one of the perfect numbers: (TA:) the pl. is **سَبَاعٌ**, (Sb, S, Mṣb, K,) i. e., of **سَبْعٌ**, which has no other pl.; (Sb, Mṣb;) **أَسْبَاعٌ** is also a pl., (Sgh, Mṣb, K,) but this is pl. of pauc. of **سَبْعٌ**, (Sgh, Mṣb,) which, not being a contraction [of **سَبْعٌ**, but a dial. var. thereof], has also for its pls. [of mult.] **سَبُوعٌ** and **سَبُوعَةٌ**, like **صُقُورٌ** and **صُقُورَةٌ**, pls. of **صَقْرٌ**. (TA.) See also **سَبْعٌ**: [and see **سَبْعَةٌ**.] You say of him who is very injurious, or mischievous, **مَا هُوَ إِلَّا سَبْعٌ مِنَ السَّبَاعِ** [He is none other than one of the animals of prey]. (TA.) — **السَّبْعُ** is also the name of †The constellation [Lupus] behind [i. e. on the east of] Centaurus, containing nineteen stars in the figure. (Kzaw.)

سَبْعٌ: see **سَبْعٌ**.

سَبْعَةٌ (S, K,) sometimes pronounced **سَبْعَةٌ** but some disallow this latter, and say that it is pl. of **سَابِعٌ**, (K,) [Seven;] a well-known number; and called one of the perfect numbers: (TA:) fem. **سَبْعٌ**. (S, K.) You say, **سَبْعَةٌ رِجَالٌ** [Seven men]: and **سَبْعٌ نِسْوَةٌ** [seven women]. (S, K.) — **سَبْعَةٌ** **وَزْنٌ سَبْعَةٌ** means **أَخَذَهُ أَخْذَ سَبْعَةٍ**: see **سَبْعَةٌ**. — **سَبْعَةٌ** **مَثَابِلُ** (S, K:) one says, **أَخَذْتُ مِنْهُ مِائَةَ دِرْهَمٍ وَزْنُ سَبْعَةٍ** every ten whereof were of the weight of seven mithkals. (TA.) [But see **دِرْهَمٌ**.] — **إِخْدَى مِنْ سَبْعٍ** [lit. One of seven;] means †a great, momentous, or difficult, thing, or affair: (Sh, K:*) **أَفْئِدَةٌ سَبْعَةٌ** an affair difficult to decide: perhaps as being likened to one of the seven nights in which God sent the punishment upon [the tribe of] 'Ad: or, as some say, the seven years [of famine in the days] of Joseph. (Sh, TA.) — **السَّبْعُ المَثَابِلِيُّ** The Fátihah; [or first chapter of the Kur-an;] because it consists of seven verses: or the long chapters from **الْبَقَرَةِ** to **الْأَعْرَافِ** [a mistake for **الْإِنْفَالِ**]; as in the Mufradát: or, as in the L, to **التَّوْبَةِ**, reckoning **التَّوْبَةِ** and **الْإِنْفَالِ** as one chapter, for which reason they are not separated by the **بِسْمِلَةِ**. (TA.) [See also **مَثَابِلِيُّ**.] — El-Farezdaq says,

- وَكَيْفَ أَخَافُ النَّاسَ وَاللَّهَ قَابِضُ
- عَلَى النَّاسِ وَالسَّبْعِينَ فِي رَاحَةِ الْيَدِ

meaning [And how should I fear men when God is comprehending mankind and] the seven heavens and seven earths [in the palm of the hand?]. (K.) — See also **أَسْبُوعٌ**; last sentence. — **سَبْعَةٌ** is also used in a vague manner, as meaning **Seven or more**; or **several**; or **many**; as Bḍ says, in ix. 81, and as is indicated, though not plainly declared, in the TA. See 2: and see also **سَبْعُونَ**. — Respecting a peculiar pronunciation of the people of El-Hijáz, and a case in which **سَبْعَةٌ** is imper-

flectly decl., see **ثَلَاثَةٌ**. See also **سَبْعَةٌ**. — **سَبْعَةٌ عَشْرٌ** [indecl. in every case, meaning *Seventeen*,] is pronounced by some of the Arabs **سَبْعَةٌ عَشْرَةٌ**: and [the fem.] **سَبْعٌ عَشْرَةٌ**, thus in the dial. of El-Hijáz [and of most of the Arabs], is pronounced **سَبْعٌ عَشْرَةٌ** in the dial. of Nejd. (S in art. عشر.) — See also **سَبْعَةٌ**, in two places.

سَبْعَةٌ: see **سَبْعَةٌ**.

سَبْعَةٌ and **سَبْعَةٌ**, the latter a contraction of the former, The lioness. (ISk, S, Mṣb, K.) Hence the saying, **أَخَذَهُ أَخْذَ سَبْعَةٍ**, (ISk, S, K,) or **السَّبْعَةِ**, (Mṣb,) He seized him with the seizing of a lioness, (ISk, S, K,) or of the lioness, (Mṣb,) which is more impetuous (**أَنْزَقٌ**) than the lion, (ISk, S,) or more bold than the lion: (Mṣb:) or the saying is, **أَخَذَهُ أَخْذَ سَبْعَةٍ** (S, K) he seized him with the seizing of Seb'ah, who was a certain strong man, (Ibn-El-Kelbee, S,) or a certain insolent and audacious rebel, (Ibn-El-Kelbee, Lth, K,) of the Arabs, (TA,) whom one of the kings of El-Yemen seized, and, after having cut off his hands and feet, or arms and legs, crucified; [so that the meaning is, he punished him with the punishment of Seb'ah;] and hence it was said, **لَأَعَذِّبَنَّكَ عَذَابَ سَبْعَةٍ** [I will assuredly punish thee with the punishment of Seb'ah]; (El-Kelbee, Lth, K;*) and **لَأَعْمَلَنَّ بِكَ عَمَلَ سَبْعَةٍ** I will assuredly do with thee as was done with Seb'ah: (O:) or the man's name was **سَبْعٌ**, and it was contracted, and made fem. by way of contempt: or the meaning of the first saying is, he seized him with the seizing of seven men: (K:) and in like manner the last saying is expl. by some [who say **سَبْعَةٌ** instead of **سَبْعَةٌ**]. (TA.) The dim. is **سَبْعِيَّةٌ**. (Mṣb.) [See also **سَبْعٌ**.]

[**سَبْعِيٌّ** Of, or relating to, an animal of prey.]

سَبْعُونَ [Seventy;] a well-known number; (K;) the round number that is between **سِتُونَ** and **ثَمَانُونَ**. (TA.) — The Arabs also use it as meaning [Seventy or more; or] many. (TA.) Thus it is used in the Kur [ix. 81], where it is said, **إِنْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ سَبْعِينَ مَرَّةً فَلَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ**, meaning If thou beg forgiveness for them many times, even then God will not forgive them; not that God would forgive them if forgiveness were begged more than seventy times: (Bḍ,* TA:) and **سَبْعَةٌ** and **سَبْعِيَّةٌ** and the like are used in the same manner. (Bḍ.) — [Also *Seventieth*.]

[**سَبَاعٌ** as meaning *Seven and seven*, or *seven and seven together*, or *seven at a time and seven at a time*, seems not to have been used; for] A'Obeid says that more than **أَحَادٌ** and **ثَنَاءٌ** and **ثَلَاثٌ** and **عَشَارٌ** has not been heard, excepting **رَبَاعٌ**. (TA in art. عشر.)

سَبُوعٌ [app. *Wont to frighten*]: (TA: [in which the meaning here given seems to be indicated.]

سَبُوعٌ: see **أَسْبُوعٌ**, in four places.

سَبْعِيٌّ: see **سَبْعٌ**: — and **سَابِعٌ**.