

سَكِي: see سَكَّة, in the former half of the paragraph. — Also *i. q.* بَرِيد [meaning either *A beast of the post* or *a messenger who journeys on a beast of the post*]: a rel. n. from سَكَّة. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, TA.)

سَكَاك [A stamper of money;] one who strikes the سَكَّة. (TA.) — [And said by Golius, as on the authority of Meyd, to signify *A maker of knives*; like سَكَّان.]

سَكَاكَة [as a coll. gen. n., app. derived from سَكَّة signifying "a road,"] Wayfarers. (TA.)

سَكِين, mentioned by Ibn-'Abbád in this art., and said in the Mgh to be of the measure فَعْلِين from السَّك, or فَعِيل from السُّكُون: see art. سَكَن.

أَسَكْ Small in the ear, (Mgh, K,) with a sticking thereof to the head, and small projection thereof: (K:) or short in the ear, with a sticking thereof to the part behind it: (TA:) or small in the قَوْف [meaning either the upper part or the helix] of the ear, and narrow in the ear-hole: (K:) applied to a man, (Mgh, K,) &c.: (K:) fem. سَكَا: (S, Mgh, O, Mgh, K:) applied [to a woman, as is implied in the K, and to a female bird, and particularly to a female ostrich, and] to a single bird of the species called قَطَا, because having no ear [apparent or projecting], (TA,) and to a she-goat, meaning, with the lawyers, having no ear except the ear-hole, or, accord. to El-Kudooree, naturally earless: (Mgh:) and applied to an ear, as meaning small: (S, Mgh:) pl. سَكَا: applied [to human beings, &c., more commonly to birds, and particularly] to ostriches, (K,) and to birds of the species called قَطَا: (TA:) it is said that every سَكَا is oviparous, and every سَرَقَا is viviparous; the former meaning a female that has no ear (S, O) apparent, or external; (O;) and the latter, "a female that has an ear (S, O) apparent, or external, (O,) though it be slit." (S.) A rájiz says,

- نَيْلَةُ حَكِّ نَيْسٍ فِيهَا شَكٌّ
- أَحْكُ حَتَّى سَاعِدِي مُنْفَكٌّ
- أَسْرَنِي الْأَسِيدُ الْأَسَكُّ

[A night of scratching: there is no doubt respecting it: I scratch so that my fore arm, or my upper arm, (for سَاعِد is used in both of these senses,) is dislocated: the little black thing without ears having rendered me sleepless]: he means the fleas, using the sing. as a gen. n. (TA.) — Also *Having the ears cut off*. (TA.) [This seems to be the primary, though not a usual, signification.] — And + [Having the ears stopped up: (see 8:) or] deaf. (K.) It is applied in this sense to the ostrich, because [they say that] he does not hear. (Lth, TA.) — And الْأَسَكُّ was the name of *A certain horse*. (O, K.) — See also سَكٌّ.

مَنْبَرٌ مَسْكُوكٌ [A pulpit] nailed with nails of iron: but also said to be with شَس, [i. e. مَسْكُوكٌ.]

meaning مَشْدُودٌ [made firm or strong, &c.]. (TA.)

سك

1. سَكَبَ, (S, A, Mgh, K,) aor. 1, (A, TA,) inf. n. سَكُوبٌ (S, A, Mgh, K) and سَكَبٌ (Mgh) and تَسَكَّبَ, (S, [this last assigned in the K to the trans. verb,]) said of water, (S, A, Mgh, K,) and a flow of tears (دَمْعٌ), (A, TA,) and the like, (TA,) *It poured out or forth; or was, or became, poured out or forth; (S, A, Mgh, K;) as also* انسكب. (S, K.) — And سَكَبَهُ, (S, A, Mgh, Mgh, K,) aor. as above, (A, TA,) inf. n. سَكَبٌ (S, Mgh, K) and تَسَكَّبَ, (K, [the latter assigned in the S to the intrans. verb,]) *He poured it out or forth; namely, water, (S, A, Mgh, Mgh, K,) and a flow of tears, (A, TA,) and the like; (TA;) as also* اسكبهُ. (A.) The people of El-Medeeneh say, اُسْكَبْ عَلَيَّ *Pour thou out, or forth, upon my hands.* (A.) And it is said in a trad., هَاهُنَا تُسَكَّبُ الْعَبْرَاتُ [Here tears are to be poured forth], meaning this is the place in which one should weep, seeking forgiveness. (Mgh.)

4: } see the next preceding paragraph.
7: }

سَكَبٌ and سَكَابٌ and سَكُوبٌ and سَكَبٌ (K) and سَكَبٌ (CK [omitted in the TA and in my MS. copy of the K]) and اُسْكُوبٌ (K) *Water poured out or forth, or being poured out or forth: or poured out or forth, (K, TA,) running upon the surface of the earth without any excavation: (TA:) or the first signifies water poured out or forth; and is an inf. n. used as an epithet, like غَوْرٌ and صَبٌّ applied as epithets to water: and سَكُوبٌ, water running upon the surface of the earth without any excavation: and اُسْكُوبٌ, water pouring out or forth, or being poured out or forth; (S;) or, as some say, pouring much: (Har pp. 469 et seq. :) and also this last, running water: (TA:) or this signifies دائِرَةُ الْهَطْلَانِ [i. e. continually pouring, or continually pouring dispersedly and in large drops; as also سَكَبٌ; for hence it appears evident that السَّكَبُ and دائِرَةُ الْهَطْلَانِ as an explanation of السَّكَبُ and دائِرَةُ الْهَطْلَانِ in the K is a mistake for اَلْاُسْكُوبُ; and is applied as an epithet to water and to blood; (A;) and also [probably in this sense] to clouds (سَحَابٌ); and to a wound made with a spear or the like (طَعْنَةٌ): and سَكَابٌ is applied as an epithet to tears (دَمْعٌ). (TA.) — [Hence] سَكَبٌ applied to a horse means † *Wide in step: (S, A, K:) or fleet, or swift, or excellent in running; (A, K;) that runs much: (Mgh, TA:) or light, or active: and اُسْكُوبٌ, so applied, has one or another of these meanings: (A:) or the former, thus applied, that runs vehemently; as also قَيْضٌ; likened to water pouring forth: (Eth-Thaalebee, TA:) also, (K, TA,) applied to a horse and a man and a boy, (TA,) † *light of spirit; and brisk, lively, or sprightly, (K, TA,) in work, or action. (TA.)* السَّكَبُ was the name of the first horse possessed by the Prophet;**

(Mgh, *K;) as also السَّكَبُ: and the name of a horse of Shebeeb Ibn-Mo'awiyeh. (K.) — [Hence also,] † *A certain sort of clothes, or garments, (T, S, K,) thin so as to resemble dust, and as though resembling pouring water by reason of its thinness; and so, accord. to IAqr, † سَكَبٌ. (T, TA.) — Applied to a man, † Tall; (K;) a dial. var. of سَقَبٌ [q. v.]. (TA.) — And † *A necessary thing or affair: (A, K, TA:) and † a disgrace (سَبَةٌ) that is necessary, or unavoidable. (A, TA.)* Laķeet Ibn-Zurarah said to his brother Maābad, when he required him to ransom him with two hundred camels, he being a captive, نُيِّبْتُ عَنْكَ شَيْئًا يَكُونُ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَيْتِكَ سَبَةً سَكَبًا meaning † [We will put away from thee a thing that would be to the people of thy house] a necessary, or an unavoidable, disgrace. (TA.) — Also *Copper, or brass; syn. نَحَّاسٌ: or lead: (IAqr, K:) and so* سَكَبٌ, (K,) in the latter sense, or in both senses, or in all the senses. (TA.)*

سَكَبٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, latter half, in three places. — Also *A certain kind of tree, (S, K,) of sweet odour, (S,) as though its odour were that of [the perfume called] حَلُوقٌ [q. v.], growing apart from others, upon a single root, having a downy substance, and leaves like those of the صَعْتَرُ [a species of origanum, or marjoram], except in being more green: it grows in the plains and the valleys; and what has dried up thereof is of no use to any one: it has a fruit which is eaten, and the people of El-Hijáz make of it a [beverage such as is termed] نَبِيدٌ: its fruit does not grow forth in one year, but only in several years: AHn says that the سَكَبُ is a herb that rises to the height of a cubit, having dust-coloured leaves like those of the هَنْدَبَا [or endive], and a blossom intensely white, of the form of that of the فَرْسِكُ [i. e. peach, or a species or variety thereof]: (TA:) n. un. with ة: (S, TA:) Aq mentions the سَكَبُ as one of the plants of the plain, or soft, tracts. (TA.) — It is also said to be The [plant called] رِيحٌ [app. رِيحٌ or رِيحٌ, which seem to be coll. gen. ns. of each of which the n. un. is with ة (see رِيحَةٌ)], having a yellow blossom. (TA.) — And The anemone (شَقَاتِي). (K.) — And One of the trees of the hot season. (TA.)*

سَكَابٌ and سَكَابٌ, the latter [indecl., with kesr for its termination,] like قَطَامٌ, and سَكَابٌ, [all app. meaning *The fleet, or swift, like السَّكَبُ and الأُسْكُوبُ,*] are names of certain horses. (K: the second only mentioned in the S.)

سَكُوبٌ: see سَكَبٌ, in two places.

سَكَبٌ: see سَكَبٌ.

سَكَابٌ: see سَكَابٌ.

سَكَابٌ: see سَكَبٌ, in two places. — [And act. part. n. of سَكَبَهُ. Hence,] سَكَابُ الْمَاءِ † [The sign of Aquarius;] the eleventh of the signs of the Zodiac; also called الدَّوُّ. (Kzw.)

سَكَبٌ: see سَكَبٌ.