

† *The man was made ruler of the affairs of the people*; (S;) [or of the affairs of his people, accord. as the phrase is given in the A:] or *was made king*. (K.) Accord. to a relation of a verse of El-Ḥotei-ah, he uses the expression *سَوَّيْتُ* [as though meaning *Thou hast ruled the affairs of thy sons*]; but Fr says that *سَوَّيْتُ* is a mistake. (S.) [Thus I find it in one copy of the S; but in another copy of the S, I find *سَوَّيْتُ*, which is clearly wrong; and in the TA, *سَوَّيْتُ*, which Fr can hardly be supposed to have disallowed.] — *He made an affair easy to him*; syn. *رَوَّضَهُ* and *ذَلَّلَهُ*. (TA.) You say, *سَوَّيْتُ فَلَانَ لَهُ أَمْرًا فَرَكِبَهُ* [Such a one made an affair easy to him, or, perhaps, commended it to him by making it seem easy, and so he embarked in it, or undertook it]: like as you say, *سَوَّيْتُ لَهُ*, and *زَيَّنْتُ لَهُ*. (AZ, K,*) — *He slit the vulva of the woman*. (TA.) — See also 1, in two places.

4: see 2: — and see 1, in three places.

5: } see 1.
8: }

سَاسٌ: see *سَوَّيْتُ*. — Also *A canker, or corrosion, (قَادِحٌ) in a tooth*: (AZ, K,*) without and without teshdeed. (AZ.) — And *A tooth that has been eaten, or corroded*: (L, K, TA,*) originally *سَاسٌ*; like *هَارٌ* and *هَاتِرٌ*. (K.) — See also *سوسوس*, in two places.

سوس [The grub, or larva of the *phalena tineae* and of the *curculio*; i. e. the moth-worm and the weevil;] the kind of worm that attacks wool (S, A, K) and cloths (TA) and wheat or other food: (S, TA,*) and with *ة*, [a n. un.], i. q. *عَتَّة*; (Mgh, Mshb,*) as also *سَاسٌ*; (TA,*) i. e., a worm that attacks wool and cloths (Mgh, Mshb) and wheat or other food: (Mgh,*) and *سوس*, the kind of worm (M, Mshb) called *عَتَّة*, (M,*) that eats grain (M, Mshb) and wood: (Mshb,*) n. un. with *ة*: (M, Mshb,*) and any eater of a thing is termed *سوسه*, whether worm or other thing. (M.) One says, *العِيَالُ سوسُ المَالِ* [The persons who compose a household are the grubs of property]: i. e., they consume it by little and little like as *سوس* consume grain, which can scarcely be cleared of them when they attack it. (Mshb,*) — [The licorice-plant; so called in the present day;] a kind of tree, (AḤn, M, K,*) or plant, (Mgh,*) well known, (Mgh, K,*) with which houses are covered above the roofs, (AḤn, M, Mgh,*) the expressed juice of which is an ingredient in medicine, (AḤn, M,*) the leaves of which are put into [the beverage called] *نَبِيذٌ*, and make it strong like [the strong drink called] *دَالِيٌّ*, (Mgh,*) in the roots of which is sweetness (AḤn, M, K,*) intense in degree, (AḤn, M,*) and in its branches is bitterness, (AḤn, M, K,*) and it abounds in the countries of the Arabs: (AḤn, M,*) or a kind of tree that grows in leaves without twigs: (M,*) or a certain herb resembling [the species of trefoil called] *قَتٌّ*. (TA.) [The root is vulgarly called, in the present day, *عَرَقٌ سوس*: and so is a strong infusion prepared from it, which is a very pleasant

drink: and its inspissated juice is called *رَبٌّ السُّوسِ*.] — *Nature; natural disposition*: (S, M, A, K,*) and *origin*: (S, A, K,*) One says, *الفصاحة من سوسه* (S, M) *Chasteness of speech, or eloquence, is [a quality] of his nature*. (S.) And *الكرم من سوسه* (Lh, M, A) *Generosity is [a quality] of his nature*. (A.) And *فلان من سوس فلان* *Such a one is of good origin*. (S.)

سوس A certain disease in the rump of a horse or similar beast, (M, K, TA,*) between the hip and the thigh, occasioning, as its result, weakness of the hind leg: (TA,*) or a disease that attacks the beast in its legs. (M,*) [See 1, last sentence.]

سواس A certain kind of tree: n. un. with *ة*: (M, K,*) AḤn says, (M, TA,*) on the authority of Aboo-Ziyád, (TA,*) it is of the kind called *سواس*, resembling the *مرخ*, having a pericarp like that of the *مرخ*, (M, TA,*) without thorns and without leaves, growing high; and persons shade themselves beneath it; one of the Arabs said that it is the same that is called *سواس* (written with the article *السَّوَّاسِي*); and AḤn says, I asked him respecting it, and he said that *this and the مرخ and the منج all three resemble one another*; (M,*) and it is one of the best of materials used for producing fire, (Lth, M, K,*) not giving a sound without emitting fire, (M,*) or because it seldom gives a sound without emitting fire. (Lth, TA,*)

سواس A certain disease in the necks of horses, rendering them rigid, (Ish, K, TA,*) so that they die. (Ish, TA,*)

سواس (with the article *السَّوَّاسِي*): see *سواس*. — And for the same word, and *سواسوة* and *سواسية*: see art. *سوى*.

سائس [A groom, who has the care and management of a horse or horses or the like;] one who manages, or tends, beasts or horses or the like, and trains them: (TA,*) pl. *سائسة* and *سوائس*. (A,*) And *سائس مال* [A manager, or tender, of camels or cattle or other property]. (K, in art. *ازى*, &c.) — [And hence,] † *A manager, a conductor, an orderer, or a regulator, of affairs*: pl. as above. (M, TA,*)

سوس A beast having the disease termed *سوس*. (K,*) [Freytag, misled by an ambiguity in the K, assigns to it a signification belonging to *سوس*.] — Also, [or *سوس*, unless originally an epithet,] *A kind of stone upon which is generated the salt called زهرة سوس*: the author of the “Minháj” says that this may be caused by the moisture and dew of the sea falling upon it. (TA in art. *سيس*.)

سوس and *سوس*, (TA,*) or *سوس*, [which is app. the more correct,] (S,*) and *سوس*, (M,*) *Wheat, or other food, attacked by [the grub called] سوس*: (M, TA,*) and *سوس* *wheat so attacked*. (Mgh,*) And *أرض سوس* and *سوسة* [Land attacked by such grubs], (M, TA,*) in like manner. (TA,*) And *شجرة سوس* [or *سوسة*] *A tree containing, or attached by, such*

grubs. (TA,*) And *شاة سوس*, (M,*) or *سوسة*, (TA,*) *A sheep, or goat, abounding with قمل* [i. e. *قمل*: see 1, near the end of the paragraph]. (M, TA,*)

سوس: see *سوس*, in two places.

سوس and *سوس*: see *سوس*, in three places.

سوسن

سوسن, (M, Mshb, K,*) like *جوهز* [in measure], (Mshb, K,*) by the vulgar pronounced *سوسن*, with damm to the first letter, (Mshb,*) [and thus written in one of my copies of the S, in the other of those copies, and app. in most others, omitted,] a Pers., or foreign, word, (*أعجمي*), current in the language of the Arabs, (M,*) [i. e.] an arabicized word, [app. from the Pers. *سوسن*, in Hebr. *שוסן*,] (S,*) [applied in the present day to The lily: and also the iris: and the *pancratium*: and app. to other similar flowers:] a certain plant, (M, Mshb, K,*) of sweet odour, (K,*) resembling what are called *رياحين*, with broad leaves, but not having an odour that diffuses itself like the *رياحين*; (Mshb,*) it is well known, and of many kinds, the sweetest of which is the white: (S,*) [but only, as mentioned above, in one of my two copies thereof:] there is a wild kind; and the garden-kind is of two sorts, namely, the *ازاد*, which is the white, and the *ابرسا*, [i. e. the iris, in the CK, erroneously, *ابرسا*,] which is the *آسبانجوني*, [i. e. *azure-coloured*, from the Pers. *آسبان كون*,] beneficial as a remedy against the dropsy, an attenuant of thick matters; and the *ازاد* is of a delicate, or subtle, nature, [so I here render *لطيف*, but it has other meanings,] beneficial as a remedy for cold disorders in the brain, a discutient of the thick kinds of flatus that collect therein; its *أصل* [app. here meaning root] is a detergent of the skin, discutient; and its leaves are beneficial as a remedy against the burning of hot water, and against the sting of venomous reptiles or the like, and particularly of the scorpion: the n. un. is with *ة*. (K,*)

سوط

1. *سوط*, [aor. *يسوط*], (M,*) inf. n. *سوط*, (S, M, K,*) *He mixed it, (S, M, K,*) one part with another, (S,*) and stirred it about, and beat it*; (M,*) as also *سوطه*, (M, K,*) inf. n. *تسويط*: (K,*) or *سوط* signifies the putting together two things in a vessel, then beating them with the hand until they become mixed: (Jm, K,*) or, accord. to some, it relates particularly to a cooking-pot, when its contents are mixed: (M,*) you say, *سَطَ قَدْرَهُ بِالسُّوْطِ* [he mixed, and stirred about, and beat, the contents of his cooking-pot with the *سوط*, q. v.]: (TA,*) but you say also, *سَطَ البُرْسَةَ*, and *سَوَّطَهَا*, he stirred about the [food called] *هرسة* with a piece of wood, in order that it might become mixed: (TA,*) or *سوطه* signifies he mixed it much. (S,*) — [Hence,] *سبط* [The love of thee is