

بِقَلَاءِ, and of the [species of kidney-bean called] **لُوبِيَاءَ**, and of the lentil, and the like; (IAqr, TA;) or the shale of the first of these three when what was in it has been eaten; (K;) and the pl. is **سُنُوفٌ**. (IAqr, TA.) — Also, (K,) or **سُنْفٌ**, with fet-h, (IAqr, O, L,) A branch, or twig, (**عُودٌ**), stripped of its leaves. (IAqr, O, L, K.) — And the former, The [grain called] **دُوسِرٌ** [i. e. **زُرَّانٌ**, q. v.,] which is sometimes in wheat and barley, (O, K,) and which vitiates them, and lowers their prices. (O.) — Also i. q. **صِنْفٌ** [A sort, or species]. (K.) One says, **هَذَا طَعَامٌ سِنْفَانٍ** [This is food, or wheat,] of two sorts, good and bad. (AA, O.) — And A company of men. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) One says, **جَاءَنِي سِنْفٌ مِّنَ النَّاسِ** A company of men came to me. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

سِنْفَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

سِنْفَتَانِ and **سِنْفَتَانِ** Two pieces of wood set upright, between which is put the [pulley called] **مَحَالَةٌ** [by means whereof water is drawn.] (K.)

سِنَافٌ The [breast-girth called] **لَبِيبٌ** (K;) or the appertenance of the camel that is as the **لَبِيبٌ** to the horse or similar beast: (Kh, S;) or a cord which you tie to the **تَصْدِيرٌ** [or breast-girth of the camel], then you bring it forward so as to put it behind the callous protuberance upon the breast, [and there, app., make it fast in some manner,] and it keeps the **تَصْدِيرٌ** in its place: (Aq, S, O, K;) this is done only when the belly of the camel has become lank, and his **تَصْدِيرٌ** has [consequently] become unsteady: (S, O, K:*) or a cord that is tied from the hind girth of the camel to his breast-girth and is then tied to his neck, when he has become lank: (M:) pl. [of mult.] **سِنَافٌ** (M, K) and **سِنَافٌ** (K) and [of pauc.] **أَسِنَافَةٌ**: (TA:) and a leathern strap or thong, or some other thing, that is put behind the [breast-girth called] **لَبِيبٌ**, in order that it may not slip [from its place]. (M.)

سُنُوفٌ A horse that shifts the saddle forwards. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) [See also **مِسْنَفٌ**.]

سِنَيْفٌ A cloth that is put, (AA, O, K,) or tied, (M,) upon the shoulders of the camel: pl. **سِنَافٌ** (AA, M, O, K) and **سِنَافٌ**: (K:) the cloths that are similarly placed upon the hinder parts of camels are called **أَشْلَةٌ** [pl. of **شَلِيلٌ**]. (AA, O.) — Also The **حَاشِيَةٌ** [properly meaning selvage, or selvedge,] of a carpet; (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K;) i. e., its **حَمَلٌ** [which generally means nap; but this addition I think doubtful]. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

مُسْنَفَةٌ A she-camel having the **سِنَافٌ** [q. v.] tied upon her. (S, TA.) — And **حَمَلٌ مُسْنَفَاتٌ** Horses having the [withers, or parts called] **مِنَاسِجٌ** high, or elevated: denoting a quality approved in them; for it is only in the best, and the generous, thereof: and when they are thus, the saddles recede upon their backs; wherefore the **سِنَافٌ** is

put to them, to keep the saddles in their places. (M.)

مُسْنَفَةٌ A mare, (S, M, K,) and a she-camel, (M,) preceding others in going, or journeying, or pace; (S, M, K;) as also **مِسْنَفٌ**: (M:) and **مَسَانِيفٌ** [being pl. of the latter] signifies the same; and is applied to camels: (Th, TA:) or [so in the K, but more properly “and”] **مُسْنَفَةٌ**, with fet-h to the ن, is specially applied to the she-camel, (K, TA,) in the sense first assigned to it above: (TA:) or **مُسْنَفَةٌ**, (K, TA,) with kesr to the ن, (TA,) signifies a [youthful she-camel such as is termed] **بُكَوَةٌ** that has completed the tenth month of her pregnancy, and whose udder has become swollen. (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA.) — Also, (El-'Ozeyzee, O, K,) or **مُسْنَفٌ** and **مِسْنَفٌ**, (AA, M,) applied to a she-camel, Lean, or light of flesh, (AA, El-'Ozeyzee, M, O, K,) or lank in the belly. (AA, M.) — And **مُسْنَفَةٌ** signifies also Land affected with drought, barrenness, or dearth: (El-'Ozeyzee, O, K:) or a year of drought, barrenness, or dearth: [thus expl. as a subst., or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant:] pl. **مَسَانِيفٌ**. (AHn, M.)

مِسْنَفٌ † A camel that makes the saddle to shift backwards; (S, M, K, TA;) wherefore a **سِنَافٌ** is put to him: (S, TA:) and, (K,) or as some say, (S,) that makes it to shift forwards: (S, K, TA:) so says Lth: but ISh disallows his explanation, saying that it means a she-camel that makes the load to shift forwards; and that **مِجْنَانَةٌ** [a word which I have not found anywhere except in this instance] signifies the contrary: (TA:) or that makes her fore girth to slip forward; contr. of **مُدْرَجٌ** and **مُدْرَجٌ**. (TA in art. **دَرَجٌ**.) — See also **مُسْنَفَةٌ**, in two places.

سِنَقٌ

1. **سِنَقٌ**, (S, K,) aor. **سَنَقَ**, (K,) inf. n. **سِنَقٌ**, (S,) He (a young camel) suffered indigestion (S, K) **مِنَ اللَّبَنِ** [from the milk]. (K.) One says, of a young camel, **شَرِبَ حَتَّى سِنَقَ** He drank until, or so that, he suffered indigestion. (S.) And one says, of an ass, and of any beast, **سِنَقَ**, inf. n. as above, meaning, He was affected with what resembled indigestion from eating fresh herbage. (TA.)

4. **تَرَقَهُ** [i. e. Ease and plenty caused him to exult, or to exult greatly, or excessively, and to behave insolently and unthankfully, or ungratefully: or wealth made him to enjoy, or lead, a plentiful, and a pleasant or an easy, and a soft or delicate, life; or a life of ease and plenty]. (O, K.)

سِنَقٌ Satiated, or sated, like him who is suffering indigestion: (A'Obeyd, TA:) applied by Lebeed as an epithet to a horse. (TA.)

سِنَقٌ A house, or chamber, plastered with gypsum: (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K:) pl. **سِنَقَاتٌ** and **سِنَاقِيٌّ**: (K:) or, accord. to Sh, these are pls. of the word in the sense next following. (TA.) —

Any [hill of the hind termed] **أَكْمَةٌ**: pl. as above: so accord. to Sh: (T, O, TA:) or it is the name of a particular **أَكْمَةٌ**, (T, O, K, TA,) well known; occurring, without ال, in a poem of Imra-el-Kays. (T, O, TA.) — And **السُّنَيْقُ**, A certain white star. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)

سَمَرٌ

1. **سَمَرٌ**, (M, Mṣb, K,) aor. **سَمَرَ**, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **سَمِرٌ**; (M, Mṣb;) so some say; others saying **سَمِرٌ**, in the pass. form; and **أَسَمِرٌ**, as some say; others saying **أَسَمِرٌ**; (Mṣb;) He (a camel) was, or became, large in the **سَمَارٌ** [or hump]. (M, Mṣb, K.)

2. **سَمَهُ**, (M, K,) inf. n. **تَسَمِيرٌ**, (K,) It (herbage, or pasture,) made him (a camel) large in the **سَمَارٌ** [or hump]; as also **أَسَمَهُ**: (M, K:) or both signify it made him fat. (TA.) — And He made it gibbous, namely, a grave; i. e. he raised it from the ground like the **سَمَارٌ**: (Mṣb:) **تَسَمِيرٌ** (S, K) of a grave (S) is the contr. of **تَسْطِيعٌ**. (S, K.) He raised it, [app. so as to make it gibbous,] namely a thing. (M.) — And He filled it, namely, a vessel, (AZ, M, Mṣb, K,) and then put upon it what was like a **سَمَارٌ** of wheat or some other thing, (AZ, Mṣb,) or so that there was above it what was like the **سَمَارٌ**. (M.) — See also 5. — [And see **تَسَمِيرٌ**, below.]

4: see 1, in two places: — and 2, first sentence. — **إِسْمَارٌ**, (S, K,) inf. n. **أَسْمَارٌ**, (S,) The smoke rose, or rose high. (S, K.) And **أَسْمَتِ النَّارُ** The fire became large in its flame: (M, K:) or the fire had a high flame. (TA.)

5. **تَسَمَرَ** **النَّاقَةُ** He mounted, or rode upon, the **سَمَارٌ** [or hump] of the she-camel. (Har pp. 332, and 390.) — He (the stallion) mounted the she-camel; (M, TA;) he leaped the she-camel. (TA.) — And **تَسَمَهُ** He, or it, mounted, ascended, got, was, or became, upon it, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) namely, a thing; (M, Mṣb, K;) as also **سَمَهُ**, (M, K,) inf. n. **تَسَمِيرٌ**. (TA. [Freytag adds **استمته** in this sense, as on the authority of J, whom I do not find to have mentioned it.]) And He mounted, or ascended, upon it from its side, namely, a wall. (TA.) And He rode upon it, namely, anything, [meaning any animal,] advancing, or retiring. (TA.) — Also It became abundant upon him, and spread; said of hoariness; as also **تَسَمِيمَةٌ**; (IAqr, M, TA;) like **أَوْشَرٌ فِيهِ**. (TA.) — And **تَسَمَرَ السَّحَابُ الْأَرْضَ** The clouds rained copiously, or abundantly, upon the land. (TA.) — **التَّسْمِيرُ** also signifies The taking, or seizing, suddenly, unexpectedly, or by surprise. (M, K.)

سَمَرٌ [a coll. gen. n.]: see **سَمِيمَةٌ** [its n. un.].

سَمِرٌ A camel having a large **سَمَارٌ** [or hump]: (Lth, S, M, K:) fem. with **ة**. (Lth, TA.) — Also A tall plant, of which the **سَمِيمَةٌ**, (S, K,) i. e. the head, resembling the ear of corn, (S,) or the blossom, (K,) has come forth. (S, K.) [And] **سَمِيمَةٌ** signifies Any tree (**شَجَرَةٌ**) that does not