

بِقَلَاءٍ, 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 مِنَ النَّاسِ A company of men came to me. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

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

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

سِنْفٌ 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: (As, 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.] أَسِنْفَةٌ (M, K) and سِنْفٌ (K) and [of pauc.] أَسِنْفَةٌ: (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.]

سِنْفِيٌّ A cloth that is put, (AA, O, K,) or tied, (M,) upon the shoulders of the camel: pl. سِنْفٌ (AA, M, O, K) and سِنْفٌ: (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 حَمِيلٌ مُسْنَفَاتٌ Horses having the [withers, or parts called] مَنَاسِجٌ 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] بَكْرَةٌ 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 مُسْنِفٌ 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. مَسَانِفٌ. (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 مَجْنَأَةٌ [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 مَدْرَاجٌ and مَدْرَجٌ. (TA in art. درج.) — See also مُسْنَفَةٌ, in two places.

سِنَقٌ

1. سِنَقٌ (S, K,) aor. سَنَقٌ, (K,) inf. n. سَنَقٌ, (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, سِنَقٌ, inf. n. as above, meaning, He was affected with what resembled indigestion from eating fresh herbage. (TA.)

4. تَرَقَهُ التَّعِيمُ i. q. 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.)

سِنَقِيٌّ 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] أُكْمَةٌ: pl. as above: so accord. to Sh: (T, O, TA:) or it is the name of a particular أُكْمَةٌ, (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.)

سَمِرٌ

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

2. سَمِمَةٌ (M, K,) inf. n. تَسْمِيرٌ, (K,) It (herbage, or pasture,) made him (a camel) large in the سَمَارٌ [or hump]; as also أُسْمِيَةٌ: (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:) تَسْمِيرٌ (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 تَسْمِيرٌ, below.]

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

5. تَسَمَّرَ 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 تَسَمَّرَ He, or it, mounted, ascended, got, was, or became, upon it, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) namely, a thing; (M, Mṣb, K;) as also سَمِمَةٌ, (M, K,) inf. n. تَسْمِيرٌ. (TA. [Freytag adds اِسْمِيَةٌ 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 تَسْمِيمَةٌ; (IAqr, M, TA;) like اَوْشَرُ فِيهِ. (TA.) — And تَسَمَّرَ السَّمَابُ 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.)

سَمِرٌ [a coll. gen. n.]: see سَمِمَةٌ [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 سَمِمَةٌ, (S, K,) i. e. the head, resembling the ear of corn, (S,) or the blossom, (K,) has come forth. (S, K.) [And] سَمِمَةٌ signifies Any tree (شَجَرَةٌ) that does not