

away; or alienating, or estranging, him: see *Har* p. 44.] — And The act of removing, or clearing away: you say, *سَرَحَ عَنْهُ* *He removed, or cleared away, from him* [grief or sorrow]; syn. *فَرَّجَ*. (L, TA.) — [And The causing water to flow; or letting it flow.] You say, *سَرَحُوا الْمَاءَ فِي الْخَنْدَقِ* [They caused the water to flow, or let it flow, into the moat]; from *السَّرْحِ*. (Mgh.) — And The letting down, and loosing, the hair, (S, K,) before the combing: (S:) or the disentangling the hair: or the separating it with the comb: or the combing it: (Mgh:) or the combing down the hair; and disentangling it with the comb. (Az, TA.) You say, *سَرَحَتْ شَعْرَهَا* (A) or *الشَّعْرَ*, inf. n. as above, (Msb,) *She combed* [&c.] *her hair* (A) [or the hair]. — [And it is used also in relation to poetry, or verses.] You say also, *سَرَحَ الشَّاعِرُ الشَّعْرَ* [app. meaning *The poet trimmed the poetry, or verses*; as seems to be indicated by the context; for it is mentioned by Z immediately after what here precedes it]. (A.) — And The act of facilitating, or rendering easy. (S, K.)

5. *سَرَحَ* *He* (a man) *went away, and went forth, from a place.* (TA.) — See also the next paragraph.

7. *انْسَرَّحَ* The act of running, or going along [quickly and easily]. (KL.) You say of a she-camel, *انْسَرَّحَتْ فِي سَبِيلِهَا* *She was, or became, quick and easy in her pace.* (A.) — And *انْسَرَّحَ* *He lay upon his back, or lay as though thrown down or extended, and parted his legs.* (S.) — And *انْسَرَّحَ* *He was, or became, naked, bare, or without clothing.* (KL. [See also its part. n., *مُنْسَرَّحٌ*].) — And *انْسَرَّحَ* (grief or sorrow) *became removed, or cleared away*; [syn. *انْفَرَّجَ*]; as also *انْسَرَّحَ*; quasi-pass. of *سَرَحَ* signifying *فَرَّجَ*. (L, TA.)

سَرْحٌ Cattle, or camels &c., pasturing, (S, A, Mgh, Msb, K,) or pasturing where they please, by themselves: (S, A, K:) or only such as are sent, or driven, forth [to pasture] in the morning, and brought, or driven, back in the evening to their nightly resting-place: (L:) an inf. n. used as a subst. (Mgh, Msb.) A'Obeid says that *سَرْحٌ* and *سَارِحٌ* and *سَارِحَةٌ* signify Cattle, or camels &c.: and Khálid Ibn-Jembeh says that *سَارِحَةٌ* means camels and sheep or goats: and a single beast; as well as a collection [of beasts]. (TA.) — Also A certain kind of trees, of great size, (S, K, TA,) and tall, (S, TA,) not depastured, or seldom eaten by the camels &c., but used for their shade: they grow in Nejd, in plain, or soft, and in rugged ground, but not in sand nor upon a mountain; and have a yellow fruit: (TA:) n. un. with *ة*: and it is said to be the same as the *آء*: (S:) but this is a mistake; the fact being that it bears a kind of berry termed *آء*, (K, TA,) resembling the olive: (TA:) or any trees without thorns: (K:) n. un. in this sense with *ة*: (Fr, Ham p. 603, TA:) or any tall trees: (K:) or [trees] of the kind called *عَضَاهُ*, great, with spreading branches, beneath which men alight in the *صَيْفِ* [or summer]: (Ham ubi supra:) accord. to

AHn, the *سَرْحَةٌ* is a great tree with spreading branches, beneath which people often alight, widely extending; men alight beneath it in the *صَيْفِ* [or summer], and pitch tents, or build houses, beneath it; and its shade is good: accord. to information given to Az by an Arab of the desert not known by him to have uttered a lie, it has a dusty colour, is not so tall as the *أَثَلُ* [a species of tamarisk], has small leaves, and lank branches, or twigs, and always grows slanting, its inclination among all the trees being towards the south (اليمين): Lth says that the *سَرْحُ* are a kind of trees that have a fruit, and they are the *آءُ* [app. a mistranscription for *الآء*, i. e. the *آء*]; but Az says that this is a mistake: Lth cites the saying of 'Antarah,

* *بَطَلٌ كَانَ ثِيَابَهُ فِي سَرْحَةٍ*
* *تُحَذِي نَعَالِ السَّبْتِ لَيْسَ بِتَوْبِهِ*

(L,) i. e. He is a man of valour, tall of stature, as though his clothes were upon a great tree such as is called *سَرْحَةٌ*; sandals of *سَبْتِ* [q. v.] are cut and made for him, such as are worn by the kings; and he is not a twin; so that he has been well suckled: (EM p. 245:) thus he describes this person as tall of stature, showing that the *سَرْحَةٌ* is a large tree: but the *آءُ* [or *آء*] has no trunk nor tallness: IAar says that the *سَرْحُ* are *ذُكُوانٌ* that have become large; and the *ذُكُوانُ* are certain trees having beautiful [shoots such as are termed] *عَسَالِيحٌ*: the pl. is *سِرَاحٌ*. (L.) — The n. un., *سَرْحَةٌ*, is applied to signify † A man's wife, (S, A,) by a metonymy. (S.) The Arabs are said by Az to term a woman, or wife, a *سَرْحَةٌ* growing over water, because in this case it is in the most beautiful condition. (TA.) — [Accord. to Forskål, (Flora Aegypt. Arab. pp. cvi. and 68,) the name of *سَرْحٌ* is applied to a plant of the class pentandria, which he terms *Cadaba farinosa*, (described by him in p. 68,) growing in the lower region of the mountains of Wádec-Surdud, in Tihámeh.] — Also The exterior court or yard of a house, (K,) or, as in the L, of a gate, or door. (TA.)

سَرِحٌ Easy; as also *سَوِيحٌ*. (L.) You say, *سَرِحَتْهُ* *She brought him forth with ease.* (TA.) And *تَخْرُجُ سَرِحًا* *It passes forth easily and quickly*: occurring in a trad., describing a draught of water that satisfies thirst (*شَرْبَةٌ مَاءٌ*). (TA.) And *نَاقَةٌ سَرِحٌ* and *مُنْسَرِحَةٌ* A quick, or swift, she-camel; (S;) as also *سَرُوحٌ*: (L:) or a she-camel quick and easy in pace. (A, MA, and Har p. 481.) And *فَرَسٌ سَرِحٌ* and *مُنْسَرِحٌ* (K) and *سَرِيحٌ*, (TA,) or *سَرِيحٌ*, (S,) A horse, or horses, quick, or swift. (S, K.) [See also *سَرَّاحٌ*, and *سَرَّاحٌ*.] And *مِلَاطٌ سَرْحِ الْجَنْبِ* A shoulder-blade, (TA,) or an upper arm-bone, of a camel, (Ish, T, TA,) quick to go and come [or move forwards and backwards]. (As, S, TA.) And *مَشِيَةٌ سَرِحٌ* An easy gait, or manner of going; (S, K;) like *سَرِحٌ*. (TA.) And *عَطَاءٌ سَرِحٌ* † A gift promptly given, without deferring: (K:) or

† a gift that is easy and quick; a metaphorical phrase from *نَاقَةٌ سَرِحٌ* expl. above. (Har p. 481.) — [See also *سَرِيحَةٌ*, of which, in two senses, it is a pl.]

سَرْحٌ A single tree of the kind called *سَرْحٌ* [q. v.]. (Fr, S, TA.) — Also A she-ass that has attained to maturity but has not become pregnant. (O, K.) — And *سَرْحَةٌ*, (O,) or *السَّرْحَةُ*, (K,) is the name of A certain dog. (O, K.)

سِرْحَانٌ, of the measure *فَعْلَانٌ*, the *ن* being an augmentative letter, (Sb, S,) from the verb *سَرَحَ*, (TA,) The wolf; (S, A, Mgh, Msb, K;) as also *سِرْحَالٌ*; (Yaakooob, K;) fem. *سِرْحَانَةٌ* (Ks, S) and *سِرْحَالَةٌ*; (TA;) and the lion, (S, O, Msb, K,) in the dial. of Hudh Eyl: (S, O:) pl. *سِرْحَانِينٌ* (S, A, O, Msb, K) and *سِرَاحٌ* and *سِرَاحٌ*, (O, L, K,) but the last not remembered to have been heard by Az. (L.) It is said in a prov.,

* *سَقَطَ الْعَتَاءُ بِهِ عَلَى سِرْحَانٍ*

[The evening-meal, or supper, (i. e. the seeking for it,) made him to fall, or light, upon a wolf]: (S, Meyd:) accord. to A'Obeid, it originated from a man's going forth to seek the evening-meal, and falling upon a wolf, which devoured him: accord. to As, from the like accident to a beast: accord. to IAar, from a man's being slain by another man, named *سِرْحَانٌ*: it is applied to the seeking an object of want that leads one to destruction. (Meyd. [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 599: but the name there written "Hasahah" is *هَزَلَةٌ*; accord. to Meyd, the father, but accord. to the O, the brother, of Sirhán.]) — Hence, (Mgh, Msb,) i. e. from *السَّرْحَانُ* as meaning "the wolf," or, as some say, "the lion," (TA,) *ذَنْبُ السَّرْحَانِ* The false dawn; (Mgh, O, K, TA;) i. e. the first [dawn]. (TA. [A term nearly agreeing with the Greek *λυκοφως*.]) — *السَّرْحَانُ*, (O, K,) or *سِرْحَانٌ*, (TA,) is also the name of A certain dog: and of a certain horse: and of another horse. (O, K.) — Also The middle of a watering-trough or tank: (O, K:) pl. as above. (K.)

سَرَّاحٌ a subst. from *السَّرَّاحَةُ*; (S, Msb, K;) [i. e., a subst.] signifying The dismissal of a wife by divorcement: (Bd in xxxiii. 28 [where it is used as a quasi-inf. n., as it is also in verse 48 of the same chap.]:) like *فَرَّاقٌ* and *فَرَّاقٌ*, it signifies divorcement explicitly. (L.) — [And Dismissal in a general sense. Hence,] it is said in a prov., *السَّرَّاحُ مِنَ التَّجَاجِ* † [i. e. Dismissal is a part of the accomplishment of one's want]; (S, A, L;) meaning, when thou canst not accomplish a man's want, make him to despair; for thy doing so will be in his estimation an act that will stand him in lieu of thy helping him to accomplish it: (S, L: [in some copies of the former, for *فَاقِيَسَهُ*, we find *فَاقِيَسَهُ*]:) or it is applied to a man who does not desire to accomplish the want [of another]; and means, it behooves thee to make him to despair if thou accomplish not his want. (Meyd. [See a similar prov. voce *سَرَّاحٌ*].) — Also *IIaste, ex-*