

O, Mṣb, K;) as also **سَقَفَهُ**; (Mṣb;) and **سَقَفُهُ**, inf. n. **تَسْقِفُ**; (O, K;) or this last has an intensive signification. (Mṣb.) = **سَقَفَ**, [aor. ʿ,] inf. n. **سَقَفَ**, *He was, or became, tall, and bent, or bowed*; said of a man, and of an ostrich, &c. (TA.) = See also 5.

2: see 1. = **سَقَفَ**, inf. n. **تَسْقِفُ**, *He was made an أسقف* [i. e. a bishop]. (O, K.)

4: see 1.

5. **سَقَفَ** *He became an أسقف* [i. e. a bishop]; (O, K;) as also **سَقَفَ** [app. **سَقَفَ**], inf. n. **سَقَفِي** [like **حَلِيفِي** inf. n. of **حَلَفَ**]. (TK.)

سَقْفٌ The ceiling, roof, or covering, (JK, MA, PṢ,) of a house or chamber or tent; (JK, Ṣ, MA, K, PṢ;) as also **سَقِيفٌ**; (K;) so called because of its height, and the tallness of its wall [or walls]: (TA:) pl. of the former **سُقُوفٌ** and **سُقُفٌ**, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) the latter pl. on the authority of Akh, (Ṣ,) extr., (Mṣb,) or, accord. to Fr, this is pl. of **سَقِيفٌ**, (Ṣ, Mṣb, TA,) or, accord. to Fr, it may be a pl. pl., i. e. you may say **سَقْفٌ** and **سُقُوفٌ** and [then] **سَقْفٌ** [as pl. of **سُقُوفٌ**], (TA,) and **سَقْفٌ** [also] is a pl. of **سَقْفٌ**. (Ḥam p. 227.) [In the Kṣur xliii. 32,] Abou-Jaṣfar read **سَقْفًا** مِنْ فِصَّةٍ; with fet-ḥ: (TA:) others read **سَقْفًا**: (Ṣ, TA:) in the former reading, it is a sing. denoting a pl. meaning; i. e., "we would have made to the house of every one of them a **سَقْفٌ** of silver." (TA.) — [Hence,] The sky, or heaven: (Ṣ, K:) this is called **سَقْفُ الْأَرْضِ** [the ceiling, or roof, of the earth]: of the masc. gender: occurring in the Kṣur xxi. 33 and lii. 5. (TA.) = Also, applied to the **لَحْي** [or part on which the beard grows] *Long, and flaccid, or pendulous*; syn. **طَوِيلٌ**. (Ṣ, K.) = See also **أُسُقْفٌ**.

سُقُوفٌ: see **أُسُقْفٌ**. = Also a pl. of **سَقْفٌ** [q. v.: perhaps a contraction of **سُقُوفٌ**]. (Ḥam p. 227.)

سَقْفٌ Tallness, with a bending, or bowing: (Ṣ, K:) it is in a man, (Ṣ,) [and] in an ostrich &c. (K.) [See 1, second sentence.]

إِيَّايَ وَهَذِهِ السَّقْفَاءَ in the saying of El-Ḥajjāj, **إِيَّايَ وَهَذِهِ السَّقْفَاءَ** [Beware ye of me with respect to these **سَقْفَاءَ**], (Ṣ, K, TA,) is [said to be] a word of which the meaning is unknown: (Ṣ:) Kt says, "I have asked often respecting it, and no one knew it:" but accord. to Z, as is related by I Ath, (TA,) it is said to be a mistranscription for **السَّقْفَاءَ**, (K, TA,) pl. of **سَقِيفٌ**; (TA:) for they used to assemble in the presence of the Sulṭān and intercede for him who was suspected, (K, TA,) and for criminals; and he [i. e. El-Ḥajjāj] forbade their doing that. (TA.)

سَقِيفٌ: see **سَقْفٌ**, in two places: — and see also the paragraph here following, in two places.

سَقِيفَةٌ A **صَفَّةٌ**, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, TA,) or the like, (TA,) [i. e. a roof, or covering,] such as projects [over the door of a house], (TA,) [or of which the ends of the beams rest upon opposite houses;

i. e.] a **ظَلَّةٌ**; [often applied in the present day to a roofed, or covered, portion of a street or the like;] and any wing or porch or other thing [of a building] that is roofed over: (Mṣb:) of the measure **فَعِيلَةٌ** in the sense of the measure **مَفْعُولَةٌ**:

(TA:) pl. **سَقَائِفٌ** (Mṣb) and [coll. gen. n.] **سَقِيفٌ**. (MA.) — Any broad piece of wood, such as a plank, or a broad piece of stone, with which one may form a roof (O, K, TA) to the lurking-place of a hunter &c. (O, TA.) And [the pl.] **سَقَائِفٌ** signifies **طَوَائِقٌ** [app. a mistranscription for **طَوَائِقٌ**, and, if so, meaning, agreeably with a modern usage, flat stones covering a hollow such as that] of the lurking-place of the hunter. (TA.) [And The pieces of wood which form the roof of the kind of vehicle called **مَحْمِلٌ**: see **عَارِضَةٌ** and see also **مُخْرُوفٌ**.] — † A plank [app. of the deck] of a ship or boat: (Ṣ, K, TA:) pl. as above. (Ṣ, TA.) — † A single cranial bone of the head of the camel: (Ibn-'Abbād, K, TA:) the cranial bones being termed **سَقَائِفُ الرَّأْسِ**. (Ibn-'Abbād, TA.) — And † A single rib of a camel: (K, TA:) its ribs being termed **سَقَائِفٌ** (Az, Z, O, TA) and **سَقِيفٌ**. (O, TA.) One says, **هَدَمَ السَّرَّ سَقَائِفَ الْبَعِيرِ** [Travel disjointed, or luxated,] the ribs of the camel. (Az, Z, TA.) — Also † A splint; i. e. a piece of wood with which a bone is set, or reduced from a fractured state: (O, K, TA:) pl. as above. (O, TA.) — And A broad and long piece of wood, which is put, or laid down, and upon which are wound the mats of reeds (**الْبُورَائِي**) above the house-tops of the people of El-Baṣrah. (TA. [See also **سَقِيفَةٌ**].) — And † Any piece of gold, and of silver, that is beaten thin and long. (TA. [See, again, **سَقِيفَةٌ**].)

سَقَائِفٌ One whose occupation is the construction of ceilings or roofs (**سُقُوفٌ**). (TA.)

سَقِيفِي [and **أُسُقِفِيَّةٌ** or **أُسُقِفِيَّةٌ**] The office of an **أسقف** [i. e. of a bishop]. (K, O, TA.) [See also 5.]

أُسُقِفٌ Tall, and bent, or bowed; (Ṣ, K;) applied to a man, (Ṣ, TA,) and to an ostrich, &c.; (K, TA;) as also with **دَامَمٌ**, (K,) i. e. **أُسُقِفٌ**: (TA:) fem. **سَقْفَاءٌ**, (K,) mentioned by IB as an epithet applied to a female ostrich: (TA:) and hence the **أُسُقِفُ** of the Christians, (Ṣ, K,) accord. to ISk [and others ignorant of its true derivation], because he affects lowliness. (Ṣ.) And, applied to a man, [simply,] Tall; (K;) likened to the **سَقْفٌ** [or ceiling, or roof,] in height; (TA;) and so **أُسُقِفٌ**: (O, K:) or thick and big in the bones: (K:) and [simply] bent, or bowed: (TA:) and, applied to an ostrich, crooked in the neck (K, TA) and the legs: (TA:) fem. as above; (K;) which is applied to a female ostrich as meaning long and crooked in the legs: (O:) or to a she-camel as meaning long in the hind legs, and in like manner applied to a she-ostrich. (JK.) — And, applied to a camel, Having no fur upon him. (K.)

أُسُقِفٌ: see the next preceding paragraph: — and the next following also.

أُسُقِفٌ and **أُسُقِفٌ**, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) as also **سُقْفٌ** (K) and **سُقْفٌ**, (TA,) [each a variation of] a foreign word used by the Arabs, (TA,) [from the Greek **ἐπίσκοπος**, A bishop; i. e.] a headman of the Christians (Ṣ, Mṣb, K) in religion; (Ṣ, K;) or [more exactly] one who is above the **قَتِيسٌ** [i. e. presbyter, or priest], and below the **مَطْرَانٌ** [or metropolitan]: (K:) or one who is learned (K, TA) in their religion: (TA:) or a king who affects lowliness in his gait: (K:) [a very strange explanation:] pl. **أُسُقِفَةٌ** (Mṣb, K) and **أُسُقِيفٌ**. (K.) See also **أُسُقِفٌ**.

سَقِيفِيَّةٌ or **أُسُقِفِيَّةٌ**: see **سَقِيفِي**.

مُسَقِفٌ Wide in the bone [or bones] of the body. (JK.) — See also **أُسُقِفٌ**.

شَعْرٌ مُسَقِفٌ, (K accord. to the TA,) or **مُسَقِفٌ**, (so in several copies of the K,) or both, (TK,) *Hair that is raised, and shaggy, or dishevelled, or disordered.* (K.)

مُسَقِفٌ: see what next precedes.

سقر

1. **سَقَرٌ**, aor. ʿ; (Ṣ, Mṣb, K;) and **سَقَرٌ**, aor. ʿ; (Mṣb, K;) inf. n. **سَقَرٌ**, (Ṣ, Mṣb, TA,) of the former verb; (Ṣ, Mṣb;) and **سَقَرٌ**, of the latter verb, (Mṣb,) and **سَقَامَةٌ** and **سَقَامٌ**, (TA,) [also of the latter verb, the last like **جَمَالٌ** of **جَمَلٌ**, &c.,] or the last is a simple subst.; (Mṣb;) *He was, or became, diseased, disordered, distempered, sick, or ill*; syn. **مَرَضٌ**: (Ṣ, K, TA:) or *he was long diseased &c.* (Mṣb.) [See also **سَقَرٌ** below.]

2: see what next follows.

4. **إِسْقَامُهُ**, (Ṣ, Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **إِسْقَامٌ**; (TA;) and **سَقَمَهُ**, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **تَسْقِيمٌ**; (TA;) *He (God) [or it] caused him to be, or become, diseased, disordered, distempered, sick, or ill*: (Ṣ, TA:) or *caused him to be long diseased &c.* (Mṣb.) = And **أَسْقَرَ الرَّجُلُ** *The man had his family affected with diseases, and the diseases came afterwards upon him.* (TA.)

سَقَرٌ and **سَقَرٌ** and **سَقَامٌ** [are all inf. ns.; or the last, accord. to the Mṣb, is a simple subst.; and all are used as subst., signifying] *A disease, disorder, distemper, malady, sickness, or an illness*; syn. **مَرَضٌ**: (Ṣ, K, TA:) **سَقَرٌ** and **مَرَضٌ** are both said to be in the body, and also † in religion [&c., as is implied by phrases mentioned below, voce **سَقِيمٌ**]: (Abou-Is-ḥāq, TA in art. **مَرَضٌ**;) pl. [of the first] **أَسْقَامٌ**. (TA.) **سَقَرٌ** **الجُفُونِ** means † *Languidness, and slowness in motion, of the eyelids.* (Ḥar p. 113.)

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

سَقِيمٌ: see **سَقِيمٌ**.