

سيع

1. سَاعَ, aor. يَسِيعُ, inf. n. سَيِّعٌ and سُوِّعٌ, It (water, and the سَرَابُ [or mirage],) ran, and was in a state of commotion, upon the surface of the ground; (S, O, K;) as also انساع: (S:) or the latter, said of water, it ran upon the surface of the ground; as also تسيع: and انساع, said of a thing in a congealed or solid state, signifies also it melted; became fluid, or liquid. (TA.) — سَاعَتِ الْإِبِلُ, (Sh, K,) aor. as above, inf. n. سَيِّعٌ, (Sh,) The camels were left to themselves, without a pastor; (Sh, K;) as also سَاعَتِ having تَسُوِّعٌ for its aor. and سُوِّعٌ for its inf. n. (Sh, S* and K* in art. سوع.) — And سَاعَ الشَّيْءُ, aor. as above, The thing became left, or neglected, or lost; or it perished. (TA.)

2. تَسَيِّعٌ The act of plastering with mud [or with سَيِّعٌ]. (K.) You say, سَيَّعَتِ الْحَائِطُ I plastered the wall with mud and chopped straw. (S.) — And The act of anointing with fat and the like. (K.) You say, سَيَّعَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ مَزَادَتَهَا The woman anointed [with fat, or the like, her leathern water-bag]. (TA.)

4. اساعه He left it, neglected it, lost it, or destroyed it. (TA.) [See also art. سوع.]

5: see 1. = تسيع البقل The herbs, or leguminous plants, dried up; or became yellow. (TA.)

7: see 1, in two places.

سيع Water running upon the surface of the ground. (Lth, K.)

سَيَّاعٌ (K,) or سَيَّاعٌ (S,) or both, (MF, TA,) Mud: (TA:) or mud [mixed] with chopped straw, with which one plasters. (Kr, S, K.) The saying of the poet, (S, K,) namely El-Kutáme, (K,) describing his she-camel, (TA.)

* فَلَمَّا أَنْ جَرَى سِمْنٌ عَلَيْهَا *
* كَمَا طَيَّنَتْ بِالْفَدَنِ السِّيَاعَا *

presents an inversion, the meaning being كما طَيَّنَتْ بِالْفَدَنِ السِّيَاعَا [i. e. And when fatness extended upon her, as when thou plasterest with mud and chopped straw the pavilion]; الفدن signifying القصر. (S, K: [but in the former, only the latter hemistich is cited; and in some copies of the former, and in the O, we find بَطَّنَتْ in the place of طَيَّنَتْ.]) — Also Fat with which a مَزَادَةٌ [or leathern water-bag] is anointed. (K.) — And † Pitch, or tar; syn. زَفْتُ; as being likened to mud, because of its blackness. (TA.)

صَانِعٌ سَائِعٌ, mentioned in this art. in the TA: see art. سوع.

سَرَابٌ أَسِيعٌ A mirage [running upon the surface of the ground, (see 1,) and] in a state of commotion: (S, TA:) or, as some say, [in a state of exceeding commotion; for] the form of the epithet in this case denotes مُغَاضَلَةٌ. (TA.)

مَسِيَعَةٌ A plasterer's trowel; syn. مَالِجَةٌ: (S:)

a piece of wood made smooth, used by skilful plasterers with mud. (Lth, K.)

مِسْيَاعٌ A she-camel that goes away in the place of pasturing: (K:) mentioned by J in art. سوع, q. v.: (TA:) or that bears, or suffers, neglect, or being left alone, [for the last of which words we find in some copies of the كِ الصَّبْعَةُ, but it is said in the TA that the former is the right reading, as is shown by its being added,] and bad superintendence or management; (K, TA;) thus expl. by أَش: (TA:) or upon which one journeys and returns; (K;) thus expl. by Sgh, but this is the explanation of مَرِيَاعٌ, with which it is coupled. (TA.)

سيع

1. سَيَّعَهُ, aor. أُسَيِّعُهُ, inf. n. سَيِّعٌ: see 4, in art. سوع.

هَذَا سَيِّعٌ هَذَا: see هذا سَوْعٌ, in art. سوع, in two places.

سَائِعٌ: see سَائِعٌ, in art. سوع.

سيف

1. سَافَهُ, (S, M, O, K,) first pers. سَفْتُهُ, (S, O, M, K,) [in the CK, erroneously, سَفْتُهُ,] aor. يَسِيفُ, (S, O, M, K,) inf. n. سَيْفٌ, (M,) He struck him, or smote him, with the سيف [or sword]; (S, M, O, M, K;) as also تَسِيفُهُ. (TA.) — See also 3. = سَيْفٌ, inf. n. سَيْفٌ; and انساف; [app., as seems to be indicated by the context, said of palm-trees (نَخْلٌ) or of palm-branches (سَعْفٌ), as meaning They had upon them what is termed سيف, q. v.:] (M, TA:*) and سَيْفَتْ and انسافت are said of a palm-tree (نَخْلَةٌ) [app. as meaning it had سيف upon it]. (TA.)

3. مَسَايِفَةٌ signifies The contending with another in fight, or in smiting, with the sword. (S, Mgh.) سَائِفِيْنِي فِسْفَتُهُ, a phrase mentioned, without his adding anything thereto, by Lh, app. means [He contended with me in smiting with the sword, and] I was more skilled in the use of the sword (كُنْتُ أَسِيفٌ) than he. (M.) — See also 6.

4. اساف القوم The people, or party, came to the سيف [or sea-shore]. (AAF, M.) = اساف الخرز (S, K) i. q. خرمه (S, TA) [expl. in art. سوف] is said to belong to the present art., in which it is mentioned by IF as well as J. (TA.)

5: see 1. = [Accord. to Freytag, تَسِيفٌ signifies He was slain with the sword: but he mentions no authority for this. Perhaps the pass. form of this verb may have this meaning.]

6. تَسَايَفُوا They contended, one with another, in smiting with swords; (S, M, K;) as also سَايَفُوا; (K;) and so اساتفوا, (M, K,) as expl. by the lexicologists; but this last properly signifies they took, or took hold of, the swords. (IJ, M.)

7: see 1, in two places.

8. اِسْتِيَافٌ signifies The act of [putting to the sword,] destroying, or killing. (KL.) One says, اُسْتِيَفَ الْقَوْمُ [app. meaning The people, or party, were put to the sword]: (K:) a phrase mentioned by Lth. (TA.) — See also 6.

سَيْفٌ A sword; (MA, PS, &c.;) a certain thing with which one smites; (M;) well known: its names exceed a thousand: (K: in which it is added that its author has mentioned these names in [his book entitled] الرَّؤُوسُ الْمَسْلُوفُ [for the names of particular parts thereof, see ذِيَابٌ: pl. [of pauc.] أُسَيَافٌ (S, M, O, M, K) and أُسَيْفٌ (Lh, M, O, K) and [of mult.] سِيُوفٌ (S, M, O, M, K) and [quasi-pl. n.] مُسَيْفَةٌ, like مُشِيخَةٌ, (O, K, TA,) or مُسَيْفَةٌ, like مُشِيخَةٌ. (CK.) [Hence,] سَيْفُ الْجَبَّارِ † [The sword of Orion;] the three stars [η, θ, κ, beneath the girdle] of الجبار, in a sloping direction, near together, disposed in a row. (Kzw.) — † A certain fish, (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K,) resembling a سَيْفٌ [or sword]; (Ibn-'Abbád, O;) as also سَيْفٌ. (K.) — † The سَيْبُ, (M,) [i. e.] the hair of the tail, (K,) of a horse. (M, K.) — سَيْفُ الْغُرَابِ † i. q. الدُّبُوثُ; (K;) A certain plant, the stem (أَصْلٌ) and leaves of which are exactly like those of the saffron, and the bulb of which is enclosed in a covering of [fibres of the kind called] لَيْفٌ; (AHn;) so called because its leaves are slender at the extremity like the سَيْفٌ [or sword]. (AHn, K.) — هُمُ أُسَيَافٌ [lit. They are swords] means أَحْرَابٌ [i. e. † they are bodies, or parties, of men prepared, or ready, for fighting, &c.]. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) — And one says, بَيْنَ فَكَيْهِ سَيْفٌ صَارِمٌ † [Between his two jaws is a sharp tongue; lit., a cleaving sword]. (TA.)

سَيْفٌ The shore (سَاحِلٌ) of the sea or of a great river: (S, M, O, Mgh, M, K;) and the side (سَاحِلٌ) of a valley: or [the margin of the shore of a sea or of a great river; for it is added.] every سَاحِلٌ has a سَيْفٌ: or السَيْفُ is applied only to the سيف [or sea-shore, or scaboard,] of 'Omán: (K:) [if otherwise applied,] its pl. is أُسَيَافٌ. (S, M.) One says, هُمُ أَهْلُ أُسَيَافٍ وَأَرْيَافٍ [They are people of the shores of the sea or of a great river, and of the tracts of towns, or villages, and cultivated lands]. (TA.) = Also A thing that adheres to the lower parts, or roots, of palm-branches, like [the fibres called] لَيْفٌ, but not the same as لَيْفٌ: (S: in which is added, "this I have taken from a book, without having heard it:") or the [fibrous substance called] لَيْفٌ, (K,) or the thick, or coarse, لَيْفٌ, (M,) adhering to the lower parts, or roots, of palm-branches, which is the worst sort thereof, [i. e. of لَيْفٌ,] (M, K,) and the hardest, and coarsest. (M.) [See سَيْفٌ.] = See also سَيْفٌ.

سَيْفَةٌ: see art. سوف.

سَيْفَانٌ, applied to a man, Tall and slender, (Ks, S, M, O, K,) like the سَيْفٌ [or sword], (M,) lank in the belly: (Ks, S, O:) and with ة applied to a woman, (Ks, S, M, O, K,) meaning tall: resembling a sword-blade: (O:) or it is peculiar