

mark made by the سُجُود [or prostration in prayer]. (S.) [Said in the TA to be tropical; but not so accord. to the A.] And sing. of مَسَاجِدُ which signifies The parts of a man that are the places of سُجُود; (Lth, Mgh, Mṣb, L;) المَسَاجِدُ meaning the forehead, the nose, the hands, the knees, and the feet: (Mgh, L:) or the forehead, the hands, and the knees: (Mgh:) or the seven أَرَاب; (S, K;) namely, the forehead, the hands, the knees, and the feet: (TA in art. أَرَاب:) such, accord. to some, is its meaning in the Kur lxxii. 18. (L.) — See also the next paragraph, in two places.

مَسْجِدٌ [Any place in which one performs the act of سُجُود, or acts of worship or devotion; and particularly a mosque; a Muslim temple; an oratory;] a house in which one performs the act of سُجُود; (IB;) a house of prayer; (Mgh, Mṣb;) any place in which one performs acts of worship or devotion: (Zj:) a word of well-known meaning; (K;) sing. of مَسَاجِدُ; (S, Mgh, K;) and also pronounced مَسْجِدٌ: (S, K:) this latter word signifies, accord. to IAḡr, the مَحْرَاب [here meaning oratory, or place of private prayer,] of a house; and the place of prayer of the congregations; (TA;) or it signifies any of the parts of the ground, as well as of the body, that are the places of سُجُود: (Lth, L:) or the place of the forehead [on the ground in the act of prostration in prayer]. (IB.) Fr says, (S,) the مَفْعَل of every verb of the class of فَعَلَ having its aor. of the measure يَفْعَل is with fet-h to the medial radical letter, whether it be a subst. or an inf. n., (S, K,) without any difference, so that you say, دَخَلَ مَدْخَلًا, and هَذَا مَدْخَلُهُ; (S;) except some words (S, K) among subst., (S,) as مَسْجِدٌ and مَسْقَطٌ (S, K) and مَفْرَبٌ (S) and مَرْقِقٌ (S, K) and مَرْقِقٌ and مَسْكِنٌ and مَجْرَبٌ and مَفْرَقٌ from رَفَقَ, aor. يَرْفُقُ, (S,) and مَنِيثٌ and مَنَسْكٌ (S, K) from نَسَكَ, aor. يَنْسِكُ; (S;) these being with kesr (S, K) to the medial radical letter (K) as a sign of their being subst.; but sometimes some of the Arabs pronounce it with fet-h in the subst.: مَسْكِنٌ and مَسْكِنٌ have been transmitted; and we have heard المَسْجِدُ and المَسْجِدُ, and المَطْلَعُ and المَطْلَعُ: and he further says, (S,) fet-h is allowable, (S, K,) in all of these, (S,) even if we have not heard it: but when the verb is of the class of فَعَلَ having its aor. of the measure يَفْعَل, the n. of place [or time] is with kesr, and the inf. n. is with fet-h, to distinguish the one from the other; so that you say, نَزَلَ مَتْرَلًا, meaning نَزُولًا, and هَذَا مَتْرَلَةٌ, meaning دَارُهُ. (S, K.) — [Hence مَسْجِدٌ جَامِعٌ A congregational mosque; i. e. a mosque in which a congregation assembles to perform the Friday-prayers.] المَسْجِدُ الحَرَامُ [The sacred mosque of Mekkeh]. (Mṣb in art. حَرَامُ) The furthest mosque [which is in Jerusalem]. (Mṣb in art. قَصُوصُ) مَسْجِدُ الخَيْفِ The mosque of the خَيْف [q. v.] in Minè. (S &c. in art. خَيْف.) And المَسْجِدَانِ

The two mosques; that of Mekkeh and that of El-Medeeneh: (S, Mgh:) so in a verse cited in the first paragraph of art. ثَرُو. (S.)

مَسْجِدَةٌ: see سَجَادَةٌ.

سجور

1. سَجْرَةٌ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. ٢, (Mṣb,) inf. n. سَجَرٌ (Mṣb, TA) and سَجُورٌ; (TA;) and سَجْرَةٌ, inf. نَسَجِيرٌ; (TA;) He filled it; (S, A, Mṣb, K;) namely, a river, or channel for water; (S, A, K;) and a vessel; as also سَكْرَةٌ; (TA;) with water. (S.) You say, سَجَرَ السَّيْلَ الأَبَارَ [The torrent filled the wells]. (A.) And سَجَرَتِ التَّمَادُ The تَمَاد [see its sing. تَمَدٌ] became filled by the rain. (S.) In the Kur [lxxxii. 6], وَإِذَا أَلْبَحَارُ سَجَرَتْ, some read thus; and others, سَجَرَتْ; (Zj;) and Th explains it, and so Zj the former reading, as signifying, And when the seas shall be filled: but ISd says that there is no way of understanding this unless it mean filled with fire: or it means and when the seas shall overflow: or shall meet together and become one sea: (TA:) or سَجَرَتْ signifies shall flow forth, one into another, and thus become one sea, (Zj, Bd,) and so be filled: (Bd:) and there are other explanations of the above-mentioned words of the Kur, which see below. — سَجَرَ المَاءَ فِي حَلْقِهِ He poured the water into his throat. (K.) — سَجَرَ التَّنُورَ, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. ٢, inf. n. سَجَرٌ; (S;) and سَجْرَةٌ; (Bd in lxxxii. 6;) or the latter has an intensive signification; (Mgh;) He heated the oven; (S, A, K;) kindled fire in it: (Mṣb:) or filled it with firewood, to heat it: (Mgh Bd:) or he heated it fully with fuel. (TA.) The words of the Kur quoted above, وَإِذَا أَلْبَحَارُ سَجَرَتْ, are said to signify And when the seas shall be set on fire: (El-Hasan El-Basree:) or shall become without water, (Kāṭādeh,) or shall be dried up, by the kindling of fire therein: (B:) or shall be kindled, and become fire: (Jel:) or shall be mixed together, and dry up, and become fire; (El-Ubbee;) an explanation founded upon the license to employ a homonym in its several significations together: (MF:) or by "sea" is meant hell. (Kāṭāb.) You say also, سَجَرَ الوُقُودَ بِالمَسْجِرَةِ [He stirred the fuel with the مسجرة]. (A.) — سَجَرَتِ النَّاقَةُ, (S, A, K,) aor. ٢, (S,) inf. n. سَجَرٌ (S, A, K) and سَجُورٌ; (S, K;) and سَجَرَتْ, inf. n. نَسَجِيرٌ; (A;) † The she-camel prolonged her yearning cry (سَجِينٌ, S, A, K) after her young one, (Aṣ, A,) and filled her mouth with it. (A.) — سَجْرَةٌ, inf. n. سَجَرٌ; [and سَجْرَةٌ, and سَوَجْرَةٌ; (see the pass. part. ns., below;)] He made it [namely hair or the like] to hang down. (TA.) [See also شَعْرَهَا.] — سَجْرَةٌ; (A, K;) and سَجْرَةٌ, (A,) inf. n. نَسَجِيرٌ; (TA;) and سَوَجْرَةٌ; (IJ, A, K;) He put a سَاجُور upon, or around, his (a dog's) neck: (A:) or he bound him (a dog) with a سَاجُور. (K.)

2. سَجْرَةُ المَاءِ, inf. n. نَسَجِيرٌ, He opened a way to the water; made it to flow forth, (Abou-Sa'eed, K,) whithersoever he would. (Abou-Sa'eed.) — See also 1, throughout.

3. سَاجِرَةٌ, (A,) inf. n. مَسَاجِرَةٌ, (A, K,) † He acted or associated with him as a friend, or as a true friend; (A, K, TA;) mixed, or held intercourse, with him: from سَجَرَتِ النَّاقَةُ. (A.)

7. انسَجِرَ It (a vessel) became full. (TA.) — [It (hair) hung down. (See the part. n., voce مَسْجُور.)] — انسَجِرَتِ الإِبِلُ The camels followed one another in a continuous series, or uninterruptedly, in their march, or progress: (S, K:) [but in some copies of the K, for انسَجِرَ في السَّيْرِ, is put أنسَجِرَ:] or they advanced and hastened; as also انسَجِرَ. (TA.)

Q. Q. 1. سَوَجْرَةٌ: see 1, last two sentences.

سَجْرٌ (T, S, M, K, &c.) and سَجْرَةٌ (T, M, K) Turbidity, or dinginess: this is the primary signification: and hence, (TA,) † an intermixture of redness in the white of the eye: (S, K:) or redness in the white of the eye: (T:) or redness inclining to whiteness: or redness inclining to blueness: or redness in the black of the eye: or an intermixture, or a tinge, of redness in the black of the eye: or a slight redness mixing with the blackness: or an inclining of the black to redness: or a slight whiteness in the black of the eye: or a dinginess in the interior of the eye, arising from neglecting, or leaving off, the use of collyrium. (TA.)

سَجْرَةٌ: see سَجَرٌ. — Also [A full of] rain-water which fills what are called تَمَاد [pl. of تَمَدٌ, q. v.]: pl. سَجْرٌ. (S.)

بِئْرٌ سَجْرٌ A full well. (TA.)

سَجُورٌ Fuel with which an oven (تَنْوَرٌ) is heated; (S, A, Mgh, K;) as also مَسْجِرٌ (K) and مَسْجِرَةٌ. (TA.) [See also مَسْجِرَةٌ below.]

سَجِيرٌ † A man's friend, or true or sincere friend: pl. سَجَرَاءُ: (S, A, K:) from سَجَرَتِ النَّاقَةُ; because each of two friends yearns towards the other. (A.) — And hence, † A sword. (Ham p. 265.)

سَاجِرٌ A torrent that fills everything. (TA.) — A place upon which a torrent comes and which it fills: (S, A, K:) a possessive epithet, or of the measure فَاعِل in the sense of the measure مَفْعُول. (TA.) — See also مَسْجُورٌ.

سَاجُورٌ A wooden thing, or piece of wood, (S, K,) that is put, (S,) or hung, (K,) upon the neck of a dog: (S, K:) or a collar, (TA,) or ring or collar of iron, (A,) that is put upon the neck of a dog: (A, TA:) [pl. سَاجُورٌ or سَاجُورٌ.] One says, فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ سَاجُورٌ. † Upon their necks are iron collars. (A.)

أَسْجَرٌ, applied to a pool of water left by a torrent (غَدِيرٌ), † Having mud unmixed with sand; or having good mud: (S, K:) or † of which the water inclines to a red colour; which is the case when its rain-water is recent, before it has become clear: (TA:) and † rain-water intermixed with turbidity and redness. (A.) — † A man having what is termed سَجْرٌ or سَجْرَةٌ in the eye or eyes: fem. سَجْرَاءُ. (TA.) — عَيْنٌ سَجْرَاءُ