

(IAar, Zj, S, Jel:) or when it covers with its darkness: (Jel:) or when its people become silent: or when its darkness becomes still: from سَجَا inf. n. سَجُو, The sea became calm. (Bd.) And one says, سَجَتِ الرِّيحُ The wind became still. (TA.) — سَجَتِ النَّاقَةُ The she-camel prolonged her حنين [or cry of yearning towards her young one]. (K.) — See also 2.

2. اسجى He covered anything; as also اسجى and سَجَا. (IAar, TA.) You say, سَجَى الْبَيْتِ (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) inf. n. تَسْجِيَةٌ (S, Mgh, K,) He covered the dead person (Mgh, Mṣb, K) with a garment, or piece of cloth, (Mgh, Mṣb,) and the like. (Mṣb.)

3. ساجاه (K,) inf. n. مُسَاجَاةٌ (TA,) He touched it. (K.) One says, أَنَا بَطْعَامُهَا سَاجِيَةٌ i. e. [He brought us food, and] we did not touch it. (AZ, TA.) — And i. q. عَاجَهُ [meaning He worked, or laboured, upon it, or at it; &c.]. (K.) One says, هَلْ تَسَاجِي ضَيْعَةً i. e. تَعَالَجَهَا [meaning Dost thou work, or labour, upon a landed estate? or, probably, dost thou cultivate a landed estate by the work, or labour, of others?]. (Aboo-Malik, TA.)

4: see 2. — اسجت الناقة The she-camel had much milk. (Sgh, K.)

[سجى A sincere companion and friend. (Golius, from Meyd.)]

سجية A nature; or a natural, a native, or an innate, disposition or temper or the like; syn. خُلُقٌ, and طَبِيعَةٌ (S,) or غَرِيزَةٌ (Mṣb:) or a faculty, or quality, firmly rooted in the mind, not easy of removal: (MF:) pl. سَجَايَا. (Mṣb.)

ناقاة سجوأة A she-camel still, or quiet, when being milked. (M, K.) — And A she-camel whose fur is unruffled: and شاة سجوأة a sheep whose wool is unruffled. (TA.) — And رِيحٌ سجوأة A gentle wind. (TA.) — And امراة سجوأة الطرف i. e. ساجيته (K,) meaning A woman languid, or languishing, in the eye. (TA.)

ساج Still, silent, or quiet: thus applied to the sea [as meaning calm, or unruffled]. (S, K.) And لَيْلَةٌ سَاجِيَةٌ A calm night, in which the wind is still, and such as is not dark: (T, TA:) or a night in which the cold has become allayed, and in which the wind and the clouds have become still, and which is not dark. (M, TA.) And طَرْفٌ سَاجٍ A still, or motionless, eye: (S, K:) [or] عَيْنٌ سَاجِيَةٌ, accord. to IAar, means an eye that has a languid, or languishing, look; which is an accessory to beauty in women. (TA.) See also the next preceding paragraph.

سج

1. سَج (S, A, TA,) aor. سَج, (S, TA,) inf. n. سَج, (S, K, &c.) He poured out, or forth, (S, A, K,) water, (S, A,) &c.: (S:) or, accord. to IDrd, سَج signifies the pouring out, or forth, in consecutive quantities: or, accord. to the Mṣb, [but this art. is not in my copy of that work,]

the pouring forth much, or abundantly; and the like is said in the Jami' of Kz. (TA.) You say also, سَحَتِ السَّمَاءُ مَطَرًا [The sky poured forth its rain]. (A, TA.) See also an ex. of the inf. n. voce سَحًا, below. — [Hence,] one says, اسْتَشْدَتْهُ قَصِيدَةٌ فَسَحَا عَلَيَّ † [I asked him to recite an ode, and he poured it forth to me; lit., upon me], inf. n. as above. (A.) — [Hence likewise,] سَحٌ signifies also † The act of flogging. (K, TA.) One says, سَحَهُ مَائَةٌ سَوَطٌ (S, TA,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) † He inflicted upon him a hundred stripes of a whip. (S, TA.) — And † The act of beating, striking, or smiting. (K.) — And † The act of thrusting or piercing [with a spear or the like]. (TA.) = سَح (S, A,) aor. سَح, (S,) so says Fei, or, accord. to some, agreeably with analogy, (TA,) inf. n. سَح (S, K) and سَحُوخ (K,) or the former is the inf. n. of the trans. verb, and the latter is that of the intrans., (MF,) It flowed from above; (S, K;) [i. e. it flowed down;] said of water, (S,) and of rain, and of tears; (S, A;) as also تَسَحَّحٌ and تَسَحَّحٌ: (K:) or سَحٌ signifies, or signifies also, it poured out, or forth, vehemently: (TA:) and تَسَحَّحٌ, it flowed; said of water, (S, TA,) and of a thing. (TA.) — [Hence,] سَحَتِ الشَّاةُ (S, A, TA,) and البقرة (TA,) aor. تَسَحَّح (S, TA,) or, accord. to Lh and Z, تَسَحَّح (TA,) inf. n. سَح (K,) or سَحُوخ (S, A,) or both, (TA,) and سَحُوخَةٌ (S, Ibn-Et-Teiyanee, TA,) † The sheep or goat, and the animal of the ox-kind, became fat: (AZ, AHn, S, TA:) or became fat to the utmost degree: (K:) or became fat so as to flow with grease: (A:) or became fat, but not to the utmost degree. (TA.)

5: see 1, in the latter half of the paragraph.

7. انسح عرقاً It (a camel's arm-pit) poured with sweat. (TA.)

R. Q. 2. تَسَحَّح: see 1, latter half, in two places.

سج Rain pouring abundantly and extensively: (K in art. سبط:) and سَخَاخ (S, K) and سَخَّح (K) rain pouring vehemently, (S, K, TA,) paring the surface of the earth: (TA:) and سَحُوخٌ, applied to rain that falls in large drops, pouring much, or abundantly; and also applied to a thundering cloud, (حَنَانَةٌ, i. e. سَحَابَةٌ,) [or, accord. to the S and A, to any cloud, سَحَابَةٌ,) pouring forth much rain: (Ham p. 391: [in which it is said that in the latter case it may be proper; and in the former case, tropical:]) and عَيْنٌ سَخَّاحَةٌ, so in a copy of the K, [and thus in my MS. copy of it,] in other copies سَخَّاحَةٌ, but the former is the right, (TA,) an eye pouring forth tears abundantly, or much: (K, TA:) and طَعْنَةٌ مَسَخَّحَةٌ (S, TA) [a spear-wound, or the like,] flowing [with blood]. (TA.) — [Hence,] حَلَفَ سَحٌ † A swearing in which oaths pour forth consecutively. (L.) = Also † i. q. قَسِبٌ [i. e. Dry, or tough, dates, that

crumble in the mouth and have hard stones]; (K:) Az relates his having heard the Bahránees thus term a certain kind of قَسِب: (TA:) or † scattered dates: (A:) or † dry, or tough, dates, (K, TA,) not sprinkled with water [in order that they may stick together, for thus they do for this purpose, or they sprinkle the palm-leaf-receptacle of the dates for this purpose], (TA,) scattered (K, TA) upon the ground, not collected in a receptacle, and not packed; (TA;) as also سَخٌ (IDrd, K,) which is of the dial. of El-Yemen. (IDrd.)

سَخ: see what next precedes.

سَخَاخ The air. (Fr, T, O, K.) [See also سَخَاخ, which is perhaps a mistranscription.]

سَخُوخ: see سَخ.

سَخَاةٌ a fem. epithet, an instance of فَعْلَاءَةٌ having no أَفْعَلٌ, [i. e. not having أَفْعَلٌ for the masc. form], occurring in a trad., in which it is said, (TA,) يَمِينُ اللَّهِ سَخَاةٌ لَا يَغِيضُهَا شَيْءٌ: اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ (A, TA) i. e. † The right hand of God is continually pouring with gifts, nothing will render it deficient, night and day: or, as some relate it, the phrase is يَمِينُ اللَّهِ مَلَأَى سَخَاةً [the right hand of God is full, with pouring forth]; the last word being with tenween, as an inf. n.: it is thus likened to the abundant source that is not diminished by drawing from it, nor by descending into it and filling the bucket. (TA.) — You say also غَارَةٌ سَخَاةٌ (A, TA) † [An incursion into the territory of an enemy] that pours calamity upon people with sudden impetuosity. (TA.) — [Golius explains سَخَاةٌ, on the authority of Meyd, as signifying † A hot wind: it is probably a mistranscription for سَخَاةٌ.]

سَخَاةٌ: see سَخ.

سَخَّح: see سَخ. — Also, applied to land (أَرْضٌ), † Wide, or spacious: but IDrd says, I know not the truth of this. (TA.) = Also, and سَخَّحَةٌ, A court, or a spacious portion in which is no building or that is vacant, of a house, (S, K, TA,) and of a place of alighting, or of a settlement, or of a collection of houses or tents: the former expl. by IAar as meaning a man's quarter, or tract, in which he alights. (TA.)

سَخَّحَةٌ: see what next precedes.

سَخَاخٌ; and its fem., with ة: see سَخ: — and see also the fem. in what here follows.

شاة سَخ (A, K,) after the manner of a possessive noun, (TA,) and سَخَاةٌ (K,) the latter occurring in a trad., or, as some relate it, سَخَّاحَةٌ, which means the same, (TA,) † A sheep, or goat, that is fat: (S, TA:) but in the former, only a pl., as applied to sheep or goats, is mentioned; namely, the first of the pls. below:) or that flows with grease by reason of its fatness: (A:) or full of fat: (TA:) or fat in the utmost degree: (K:) [or fat, but not in the utmost degree; for] one says مَهْرُؤٌ; then مُنْقِيٌ when it has become a little.