

word, originally, in Pers., سه دلّه ["three-hearted"], as though it were three chambers in one chamber (كَانَتْ ثَلَاثَةَ بَيْوتٍ فِي بَيْتٍ) like the حَارِي بِكَمِينٍ [i. e., I suppose, "like the garment of El-Heerch with two sleeves;"] app. meaning that it signifies *An oblong chamber with a wide and deep recess on either hand at, or near, one extremity thereof;* so that its ground-plan resembles an expanded garment with a pair of very wide sleeves: in the present day, it is commonly applied to a single recess of the kind above mentioned, the floor of which is elevated about half a foot or somewhat more or less above the floor of the main chamber, and which has a mattress and cushions laid against one or two or each of its three sides. (S.) [Golius explains it, as on the authority of the S, (in which is nothing relating to it but what I have given above,) thus: *Pers. سِدْلَة seu سِدْرَة, i. q. سُدْر.*]

سَدِيل The thing [or hanging] that is let down, or suspended, upon the [kind of camel-vehicle for women called] هُدُوجٌ (S, O, K:) pl. [of mult.] هُدُوجٌ and سَدَائِلٌ and [of pauc.] أُسْدَالٌ (S, O:) the first of which pls. is expl. by Aṣ as meaning the pieces of cloth with which the هُدُوج is covered; as also سُدُونٌ. (TA.) — Also A thing [app. a hanging or curtain] that is extended across, or sideways, (يُعْرَضُ) in the space from side to side of the [tent called] خِبَاءٌ خِبَاءٌ: and (some say, M) the curtain of the حَجَلَة [or bridal canopy, &c.,] of a woman: (M, K:) pls. as above. (TA.)

سَدِيل, or **سَمِنْدَل**, (accord. to different copies of the S,) A certain bird, that eats [the poisonous plant called] بَيْش [generally applied to the common wolf's-bane, *aconitum napellus*]: on the authority of El-Jāhidh. (S.) [See also art. سَمِنْدَل.]

سَوْدَل The mustache. (S, IAṣ, K.) You say, طَالَ سَوْدَلَهُ (Aṣ, K,) or سَوْدَلَاهُ (IAṣ,) His mustache, or mustaches, became long. (Aṣ, IAṣ, K.)

ذَكَرٌ أَسْدَلٌ An inclining penis: (M, K:) pl. [by rule سَدَلٌ, but it is said to be] سَدَلٌ, i. e. like كُتِبَ. (K.)

مُسَدَّلٌ and **مُسَدَّلٌ**: see what follows.

مُنْسَدَلٌ Hair let loose, let down, lowered, or let fall: (S:) or lank, or long, and pendent; (M, K:) as also مُسَدَّلٌ: (TA:) or abundant and long, (Lth, TA,) and so مُسَدَّلٌ, (Ish, TA,) falling upon the back. (Lth, TA.)

سدم

1. **سَدِمَ**, (S, M, K,) aor. =, (K,) inf. n. **سَدَمٌ**, (S, M, K,) He repented and grieved: (S:) or he was, or became, affected with anxiety: or with anxiety together with repentance: or with wrath, or rage, together with grief. (M, K.) [Hence,] one says, مَا لَهُ هَمٌّ وَلَا سَدَمٌ إِلَّا ذَاكَ [He has no object of anxiety nor of repentance and grief except that: or this saying may be from what next follows]. (S.) — **سَدِمَ بِالشَّيْءِ**, aor. and

inf. n. as above, *He desired the thing vehemently, eagerly, greedily, very greedily, or excessively; hankered after it, or coveted it; and he was, or became, devoted, addicted, or attached, to it:* (TK:) [but these meanings of the verb are perhaps only inferred from the saying that] **السَّدَمُ** is *syn.* with **الْحِرْصُ**:

and **اللَّهِجُ بِالشَّيْءِ**, (M, K, [in the CK اللّهِجُ]) and **مَنْ كَانَتْ الدُّنْيَا**, (TA.) Hence the trad., **هَمَّهُ وَسَدَمَهُ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ فِقْرَهُ بَيْنَ عَيْنَيْهِ** [To whomsoever the present state of existence is the object of his anxiety and of his eager desire &c., God places his poverty before his eyes]. (TA.) = **سَدِمَ**, [i. e. **سَدِمَ**, as is indicated by the form

of the part. n. **سَدِمٌ**, and by **سَدِمَ** as an inf. n. used in the sense of that part. n.,] said of water, *It became altered [for the worse] by reason of long standing, and overspread with [the green substance termed] طُحْلُبٌ, and choked with dust and other things that had fallen into it.* (A, TA.) = [And **سَدِمَ** said of a stallion, *He was withheld from covering: so in the Deewān of Jereer, accord. to Freytag: it is said of a stallion-camel: see سَدِمَ.*] = **سَدِمَ الْمَاءَ طَوَّلَ الْعَهْدَ** [The length of time that had elapsed since the coming thereto of the drinkers] altered the water [for the worse]. (A, TA.) — And **سَدِمَ الْبَابَ** He shut, or closed, the door; *syn.* **رَدَّهُ**: (IAṣ, M, TA;) in the K, erroneously, **رَدَّمَهُ**: and so **سَطَّمَهُ**. (TA.) = See also **سَدِيمٌ**.

2. **تَسْدِيمٌ** [inf. n. of **سَدِمَ**] The binding, or closing, the mouth of a camel [with a muzzle; i. e. the muzzling of a camel: see the pass. part. n., below]. (KL.)

4. **أُسْدِمَ**, said of water, *It was prevented from flowing by dust and wind: so in the Deewān of Jereer, accord. to Freytag.*

7. **انْسَدِمَ دَبْرُ الْبَعِيرِ** The galls, or sores, on the back of the camel became healed. (K, TA.)

سَدِمٌ, as a sing. epithet: see **سَدِمٌ**, last sentence. It is also a pl. of **سَدُومٌ**. (M, TA.)

سَدِمٌ inf. n. of **سَدِمَ**. (S, M, K.) [See 1, first four sentences.] — See also **سَدِمٌ**, in two places.

سَدِمٌ: see the latter half of the next paragraph.

سَدِمٌ [is a part. n. of **سَدِمَ**: and is also app. used as an imitative sequent to **نَدِمَ**]. You say [**سَدِمٌ** and] **سَادِمٌ** and **سَدِمَانٌ** (M, K, TA) meaning *Repenting and grieving: (TA:) or affected with anxiety: or with anxiety together with repentance: or with wrath, or rage, together with grief:* (M, K, TA:) and **سَدِمٌ نَدِمٌ**, in which one is used as an imitative sequent to the other; and **نَادِمٌ سَادِمٌ**, and **نَدِمَانٌ سَدِمَانٌ**, [app. in like manner,] **السَّدِمُ** being seldom used without **النَّدِمُ**: (TA:) or **نَدِمٌ سَدِمٌ**, and] **نَادِمٌ سَادِمٌ**, and **نَدِمَانٌ سَدِمَانٌ**; in which one is said to be an imitative sequent to the other: (S:) or, accord. to IAmb, **سَادِمٌ نَادِمٌ** in the phrase **رَجُلٌ سَادِمٌ نَادِمٌ** means, as some say, *altered [for the worse] in*

intellect in consequence of grief; from سَدِمٌ مَاءٌ, i. e. "water that has become altered [for the worse]:" or, as others say, *grieving, not able to go nor to come.* (TA.) You say also **رَجُلٌ سَدِمٌ** *A man affected with wrath, or rage.* (S, TA.)

— And **عَاشِقٌ سَدِمٌ** *Affected with amorous, or passionate, desire, in a vehement degree.* (AO, K.) — And in like manner, (TA,) **فَحْلٌ سَدِمٌ** (S, M, K) and **سَدِمٌ** [which is an inf. n. used as an epithet] and **مُسَدِمٌ** and **مُسَدُومٌ** (M, K) *A stallion [camel] excited by lust for the female: (S, M, K:) or one that is sent among the she-camels, and that brays amidst them, and, when they have become excited by lust, is taken forth from them, because what he begets is disesteemed; (M, K, TA;) therefore, when he is excited by lust, he is shuckled, and pastures around the dwelling; and if he attacks the she-camels, he is muzzled: (TA:) or one that is in any manner debarred from covering; (K:) or the last two epithets have this last signification. (M.) — And نَاقَةٌ سَدِمَةٌ An old and weak she-camel. (AO, TA.) = **سَدِمٌ مَاءٌ** and **سَدِمٌ** and **سَدِمٌ** (M, K) and **سَدِمٌ** (K) and **سَدُومٌ** (M, TA) and **سَدُومٌ** and **سَدِيمٌ** (TA) i. q. **مُنْدَفِنٌ** [i. e. *Water filled up, stopped up, or choked up, with earth or dust; or into which the dust has been swept by the wind:*] (M: [in the K and TA, erroneously, **مُنْدَفِقٌ**]:) pl. **أَسْدَامٌ** [a pl. of pauc.] and **سَدَامٌ** [a pl. of mult.]; or the sing. and pl. are alike; (M, K;) [i. e.] you say **مَاءٌ أَسْدَامٌ** and **سَدَامٌ**, applying pl. epithets to a sing. noun; (Z, TA;) as well as **مِيَاهُ أَسْدَامٌ** (IAmb, TA, and Ham p. 102) and **سَدَامٌ** (IAmb, TA) meaning *waters altered [for the worse]* (IAmb, TA, and Ham ubi supra) in consequence of long standing, and so **سَدِمٌ**: (Ham:) this last is pl. of **سَدُومٌ**, as also **سَدِمٌ**: (M, TA:) [and each of these two is also used as a sing.; i. e.] you say also **رَكِيَّةٌ سَدِمٌ** and **سَدِمٌ** meaning *a well filled up, stopped up, or choked up, with earth or dust; or into which the dust has been swept by the wind:* (S, K, TA: [in the CK, **مُنْدَفِقَةٌ** is erroneously put for **مُنْدَفِنَةٌ**]:) or into which varieties of small rubbish, and dust, or small pebbles, whirled round by the wind, have fallen, so that it is nearly choked up: (Lth, TA:) and **مَاءٌ سَدِمٌ** is expl. as meaning *water that has become altered [for the worse]*: (IAmb, TA:) **مُسَدِمٌ**, also, applied to water, signifies the same as **سَدِمٌ**; (M, K;) and so does **مُسَدُومٌ**: (TA:) [or **سَدِمٌ** the former of these, so applied, prevented from flowing by dust and wind. (Freytag, from the Deewān of Jereer.)]*

سَدِمٌ, as a sing. epithet: see the latter half of the next preceding paragraph, in three places. It is also a pl. of **سَدُومٌ**. (M, TA.)

سَدِمَانٌ: see **سَدِمٌ**, second sentence, in three places.

سَدُومٌ and **سَدُومٌ**: see **سَدِمٌ**, in the latter half of the paragraph; the former word, in two places.

سَدِيمٌ: see **سَدِمٌ**, in the latter half of the para-