

بِقَلَّةٍ, and of the [species of kidney-bean called] لُوبِيَاءَ, and of the lentil, and the like; (IAar, TA;) or the shale of the first of these three when what was in it has been eaten; (K;) and the pl. is سَنُوفٌ. (IAar, TA.) — Also, (K,) or سَنَفٌ, with fet-h, (IAar, O, L,) A branch, or twig, (عُودٌ) stripped of its leaves. (IAar, O, L, K.) — And the former, The [grain called] دُوسِرٌ [i. e. زُرْآنٌ, q. v.,] which is sometimes in wheat and barley, (O, K,) and which vitiates them, and lowers their prices. (O.) — Also i. q. صَنَفٌ [A sort, or species]. (K.) One says, هَذَا طَعَامٌ سَنَفَانٍ [This is food, or wheat,] of two sorts, good and bad. (AA, O.) — And A company of men. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) One says, جَاءَنِي سَنَفٌ مِّنَ النَّاسِ A company of men came to me. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

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

سَنَفَتَانِ and سَنَفَتَانِ Two pieces of wood set upright, between which is put the [pulley called] مَحَاةٌ [by means whereof water is drawn.] (K.)

سِنَافٌ The [breast-girth called] لَبِيبٌ: (K:) or the appertenance of the camel that is as the لَبِيبٌ to the horse or similar beast: (Kh, S:) or a cord which you tie to the تَصْدِيرٌ [or breast-girth of the camel], then you bring it forward so as to put it behind the callous protuberance upon the breast, [and there, app., make it fast in some manner,] and it keeps the تَصْدِيرٌ in its place: (As, S, O, K:) this is done only when the belly of the camel has become lank, and his تَصْدِيرٌ has [consequently] become unsteady: (S, O, K:*) or a cord that is tied from the hind girth of the camel to his breast-girth and is then tied to his neck, when he has become lank: (M:) pl. [of mult.] أَسْنَفَةٌ (M, K) and سَنَفٌ (K) and [of pauc.] أَسْنَفَةٌ: (TA:) and a leathern strap or thong, or some other thing, that is put behind the [breast-girth called] لَبِيبٌ, in order that it may not slip [from its place]. (M.)

سَنُوفٌ A horse that shifts the saddle forwards. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) [See also مِسْنَفٌ.]

سَنِيفٌ A cloth that is put, (AA, O, K,) or tied, (M,) upon the shoulders of the camel: pl. سَنُوفٌ (AA, M, O, K) and سَنَفٌ: (K:) the cloths that are similarly placed upon the hinder parts of camels are called أَشَلَّةٌ [pl. of سَلِيلٌ]. (AA, O.) — Also The حَاشِيَةٌ [properly meaning selvage, or selvedge,] of a carpet; (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K;) i. e., its خَمْلٌ [which generally means nap; but this addition I think doubtful]. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

مُسْنَفَةٌ A she-camel having the سِنَافٌ [q. v.] tied upon her. (S, TA.) — And حَيْلٌ مُسْنَفَاتٌ Horses having the [withers, or parts called] مَنَابِيعٌ high, or elevated: denoting a quality approved in them; for it is only in the best, and the generous, thereof: and when they are thus, the saddles recede upon their backs; wherefore the سِنَافٌ is

put to them, to keep the saddles in their places. (M.)

مُسْنَفَةٌ A mare, (S, M, K,) and a she-camel, (M,) preceding others in going, or journeying, or pace; (S, M, K;) as also مِسْنَفٌ: (M:) and مَسَانِيفٌ [being pl. of the latter] signifies the same; and is applied to camels: (Th, TA:) or [so in the K, but more properly "and"] مُسْنَفَةٌ, with fet-h to the ن, is specially applied to the she-camel, (K, TA,) in the sense first assigned to it above: (TA:) or مُسْنَفَةٌ, (K, TA,) with kesr to the ن, (TA,) signifies a [youthful she-camel such as is termed] بَكْرَةٌ that has completed the tenth month of her pregnancy, and whose udder has become swollen. (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA.) — Also, (El-'Ozeyzee, O, K,) or مُسْنَفٌ and مِسْنَفٌ, (AA, M,) applied to a she-camel, Lean, or light of flesh, (AA, El-'Ozeyzee, M, O, K,) or lank in the belly. (AA, M.) — And مُسْنَفَةٌ signifies also Land affected with drought, barrenness, or dearth: (El-'Ozeyzee, O, K:) or a year of drought, barrenness, or dearth: [thus expl. as a subst., or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant:] pl. مَسَانِيفٌ. (AHn, M.)

مِسْنَفٌ † A camel that makes the saddle to shift backwards; (S, M, K, TA;) wherefore a سِنَافٌ is put to him: (S, TA:) and, (K,) or as some say, (S,) that makes it to shift forwards: (S, K, TA:) so says Lth: but Ish disallows his explanation, saying that it means a she-camel that makes the load to shift forwards; and that مِجْنَاةٌ [a word which I have not found anywhere except in this instance] signifies the contrary: (TA:) or that makes her fore girth to slip forward; contr. of مَدْرَجٌ and مَدْرَجٌ. (TA in art. درج.) — See also مُسْنَفَةٌ, in two places.

سَنَقٌ

1. سَنَقٌ, (S, K,) aor. سَنَقَ, (K,) inf. n. سَنَقٌ, (S,) He (a young camel) suffered indigestion (S, K) [from the milk]. (K.) One says, of a young camel, شَرِبَ حَتَّى سَنَقَ He drank until, or so that, he suffered indigestion. (S.) And one says, of an ass, and of any beast, سَنَقٌ, inf. n. as above, meaning, He was affected with what resembled indigestion from eating fresh herbage. (TA.)

4. اسْنَقَهُ النَّعِيمُ i. q. تَرَفَهُ [i. e. Ease and plenty caused him to exult, or to exult greatly, or excessively, and to behave insolently and unthankfully, or ungratefully: or wealth made him to enjoy, or lead, a plentiful, and a pleasant or an easy, and a soft or delicate, life; or a life of ease and plenty]. (O, K.)

سَنَقٌ Satiated, or sated, like him who is suffering indigestion: (A'Obeyd, TA:) applied by Lebeed as an epithet to a horse. (TA.)

سَنِيقٌ A house, or chamber, plastered with gypsum: (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K:) pl. سَنِيقَاتٌ and سَنَانِيقٌ: (K:) or, accord. to Sh, these are pls. of the word in the sense next following. (TA.) —

Any [hill of the kind termed] أُكْمَةٌ pl. as above: so accord. to Sh: (T, O, TA:) or it is the name of a particular أُكْمَةٌ, (T, O, K, TA,) well known; occurring, without ال, in a poem of Imra-el-Kays. (T, O, TA.) — And السَّنِيقُ, A certain white star. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)

سَنِمٌ

1. سَنِمٌ, (M, Mṣb, K,) aor. سَنِمَ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. سَنِمٌ; (M, Mṣb;) so some say; others saying سَنِمَ, in the pass. form; and أُسْنِمَ, as some say; others saying أُسْنِمَ; (Mṣb;) He (a camel) was, or became, large in the سَنَامٌ [or hump]. (M, Mṣb, K.)

2. سَنِمَهُ, (M, K,) inf. n. تَسْنِيمٌ, (K,) It (herbage, or pasture,) made him (a camel) large in the سَنَامٌ [or hump]; as also اسْنِمَهُ: (M, K:) or both signify it made him fat. (TA.) — And He made it gibbous, namely, a grave; i. e. he raised it from the ground like the سَنَامٌ: (Mṣb:) تَسْنِيمٌ (S, K) of a grave (S) is the contr. of تَطْيِيعٌ. (S, K.) He raised it, [app. so as to make it gibbous,] namely a thing. (M.) — And He filled it, namely, a vessel, (AZ, M, Mṣb, K,) and then put upon it what was like a سَنَامٌ of wheat or some other thing, (AZ, Mṣb,) or so that there was above it what was like the سَنَامٌ. (M.) — See also 5. — [And see تَسْنِيمٌ, below.]

4: see 1, in two places: — and 2, first sentence. — اسْنِمَ الدُّخَانُ, (S, K,) inf. n. اسْنَامٌ, (S,) The smoke rose, or rose high. (S, K.) And اسْنِمَتِ النَّارُ The fire became large in its flame: (M, K:) or the fire had a high flame. (TA.)

5. تَسَمَّ النَّاقَةُ He mounted, or rode upon, the سَنَامٌ [or hump] of the she-camel. (Har pp. 332, and 390.) — He (the stallion) mounted the she-camel; (M, TA;) he leaped the she-camel. (TA.) — And تَسَمَّهُ He, or it, mounted, ascended, got, was, or became, upon it, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) namely, a thing; (M, Mṣb, K;) as also سَتَمَهُ, (M, K,) inf. n. تَسْنِيمٌ. (TA. [Freytag adds اسْتَمَهُ in this sense, as on the authority of J, whom I do not find to have mentioned it.]) And He mounted, or ascended, upon it from its side, namely, a wall. (TA.) And He rode upon it, namely, anything, [meaning any animal,] advancing, or retiring. (TA.) — Also It became abundant upon him, and spread; said of hoariness; as also تَسَمَّهُ; (IAar, M, TA;) like أُوسِمَ فِيهِ. (TA.) — And تَسَمَّتْ السَّمَابُ الأَرْضُ The clouds rained copiously, or abundantly, upon the land. (TA.) — التَسْنِيمُ also signifies The taking, or seizing, suddenly, unexpectedly, or by surprise. (M, K.)

سَنِمٌ [a coll. gen. n.]: see سَنِمَةٌ [its n. un.].

سَنِيرٌ A camel having a large سَنَامٌ [or hump]: (Lth, S, M, K:) fem. with ة. (Lth, TA.) — Also A tall plant, of which the سَنِمَةٌ, (S, K,) i. e. the head, resembling the ear of corn, (S,) or the blossom, (K,) has come forth. (S, K.) [And] سَنِيمَةٌ signifies Any tree (شَجَرَةٌ) that does not