

same is indicated by the explanation of the pass. part. n. in the PŞ: but in the KL, I find only the inf. n. expl. by سَرَابِرْدَةٌ كَرْدَن: the verb may, however, be better expl. as signifying *he furnished with a سَرَادِق*, q. v.]

سَرَادِقُ, said by El-Jawáleekee to be an arabized word from [the Pers.] سَرَادِقُ or سَرَادِقُ (MF,) *An awning extended over the interior court of a house:* (Ş, O, Mşb, K:) [and the cover of a tent:] and any tent of cotton: (Ş, O, K, and mentioned in the Mşb as on the authority of J:) or a [tent of the kind called] فُسْطَاط (Bđ in xviii. 28;) so says AO: (Mşb:) also (Mşb) an enclosure around a خَيْمَةٌ [or tent], consisting of pieces of cloth, without a roof: (Mgh, Mşb:) or an enclosure (حُجْرَةٌ) around a فُسْطَاط: (Ksh and Bđ ubi suprâ:) or what surrounds the [tent called] خَيْمَةٌ and the [tent called] قَيْبَةٌ (Ĥam p. 772:) or any wall or enclosure, or [tent such as is called] مَضْرَب, or [such as is called] خَبَاء, that surrounds a thing: (IAth, TA:) pl. سَرَادِقَاتُ: (Ş, O, K:) it has this pl., though it is masc., because, it has no broken pl. (Sb, TA.) El-Kedhdháb El-Hirmázec says, not Ru-beh as in the "Book" of Sb [and in the Ş], addressing Ĥakam Ibn-El-Mundhir Ibn-El-Járood,

سَرَادِقُ الْمَجْدِ عَلَيْكَ مَمْدُودٌ

+ [The canopy of glory is extended over thee]. (O, TA.) — [Hence,] † Dust rising; or spreading, or diffusing itself. (Az, O, K.) — And † Smoke rising high, and surrounding a thing. (Az, O, K.) — In the Kŭr xviii. 28, it is applied to what will surround the unbelievers, of the fire of Hell, (Ksh, Bđ,) as being likened to a فُسْطَاط, (Bđ,) or to an enclosure around a فُسْطَاط; or as meaning the smoke of the fire; or a wall thereof. (Ksh, Bđ.)

بَيْتٌ مَسْرُودٌ (Lth, Ş, &c.) [A house, or tent,] having a سَرَادِق: (Ksh in xviii. 28, and PŞ:) or having the whole of its upper part, and of its lower part, مَسْدُود [accord. to the TĤ here meaning curtained, which seems to be the only apposite rendering, but I know not any authority for it], (Lth, JK, O, K, TA,) or مَسْدُود [i. e. closed, &c.]. (So in the CĤ.)

سَرَط

1. سَرَطَةٌ, nor. ء, inf. n. سَرَطُ (Ş, M, Mşb, K) and سَرَطَانُ; (M, K;) and سَرَطَةٌ; (Şgh, K;) but the former is the more chaste, and is the form commonly known, and the latter is by some disallowed; (TA;) *He swallowed it:* (Ş, M, Mşb, K:) or, as in some of the copies of the Ş, without chewing: or, accord. to the A, by little and little: (TA:) and † استرطه signifies the same; (Ş, M, Mşb, K;) and so † تَسْرَطُهُ: (Aş, K:) and in like manner, زَرْدَةٌ and اَزْرَدَةٌ (TA) [and تَزْرَدَةٌ]. It is said in a prov., لَا تَكُنْ حُلُوقًا تَسْرَطُ وَلَا مَرًّا تَتَعَقَى *Be not thou sweet, so that thou shouldst be swal-*

lowed; nor bitter, so that thou shouldst be put out of the mouth because of thy bitterness: (Ş, TA:) or, accord. to one relation, فَتَعَقَى, i. e., so that thou shouldst be disliked for being very bitter: used in enjoining the taking of a middle course of conduct: so in the O. (TA.)

4. اَسْرَطْتُهُ ذِرَاعِي I put my fore arm upon his throat [from behind him], to strangle him, or throttle him. (TA in art. ذَرَع.)

5: see 1.

7. اِنْسَرَطَ فِي حَلْقِهِ It (a thing, M) passed easily in his throat. (M, K.)

8: see 1.

Q. Q. 1. سَرَطِمٌ: see art. سَرَطِمٌ.

سَرَطُ A man that swallows quickly; (Ibn-'Abbád, O;) as also † سَرَطَةٌ (Ibn-'Abbád, O) and † سَرَطِطٌ: (O:) or † سَرَطِطٌ (so accord. to the TA) and † مَسْرَطٌ and † سَرَاطٌ a man that eats quickly: (TA:) or the first, and † سَرَطَانٌ and † سَرَطِطٌ, (M, K,) a man (M) that swallows well, (M,) or largely. (K.) [See also سَرَاطِي.] — Also, and † سَرَطَانٌ, (M, K,) † A horse (M, TA) that runs vehemently. (M, * K, TA.) [See again سَرَاطِي.]

سَرَطَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

سَرَطِطٌ and سَرَطِمٌ: see سَرَاطِي, in three places. — Hence, (M,) the former also signifies † An eloquent speaker; (M, K;) as also † سَرَطَانٌ. (TA.) [See also art. سَرَطِمٌ.]

سَرَطَانٌ: see سَرَطُ, in two places: and سَرَطِيطِي: and سَرَطِمٌ. — Also [The crab;] a certain aquatic creature; (Ş;) a certain animal of the sea; (Mşb;) a certain creeping thing (دَابَّة), of aquatic creatures; (M;) a certain fluvial creeping thing (دَابَّة); and also a marine kind, which is an animal that becomes hard like stone: the former kind is of much utility; the quantity of three مَنَاقِيل of its ashes, when burnt in a cooking-pot of copper (نَحَاسِ أَحْمَرٍ [for the latter of which words we find in the CĤ أَحْمَر]), with water or wine, or with half its weight of gentian (جَنْطِيَانًا), is very good against the bite of the mad dog; if its eye be hung upon a person affected with a tertian fever, he is cured; and if its leg be hung upon a tree, its fruit falls spontaneously: (K:) this is [said of] the سَرَطَان that is bred in rivers: (TA:) of the marine kind, what is burnt is an ingredient in collyriums, (K,) for removing whiteness, (TA,) and in dentifrices (سَنُونَات), so in copies of the K and in the TA [but in the CĤ, erroneously, سَفُونَات], and strengthens the gum: (TA:) pl. سَرَطَانَاتُ. (Mşb.) — سَرَطَانٌ is also the name of † A certain sign of the Zodiac; (Ş, M, K;) [Cancer;] the fourth sign; so called because resembling the creature above mentioned in form. (TA.) — [The disease called cancer;] a black-biliary tumour, which begins like an almond, and smaller, and when it becomes large,

there appear upon it veins, red and green, resembling the legs of the سَرَطَان: there is no hope for its cure; and it is treated medicinally only in order that it may not increase: (K:) a certain disease that attacks men and beasts: (M:) it is also (K) a certain disease in the pastern of a beast, rendering it hard, or rigid, so that the animal inverts his hoof: (Ş, K:) a certain disease that appears in the legs of beasts: (T, TA:) some say that it is a disease which affects a man in his fauces, having relation to the blood, and resembling the دَبِيَّة [which is explained by ISh, in describing the disease termed دَاثُ الْجَنْبِ, as an ulcer that perforates the belly]: and some say, that it is [the disease called] دَاءُ الْغَيْلِ. (TA.)

سَرَطِطٌ: see سَرَطُ.

سَرَطُ or سَرَطِطٌ: see سَرَطُ.

سَرَطِرَاطٌ (Lth, Lh, Ş, M, K) and سَرَطِرَاطٌ, (Lth, M, K,) the former said by Az to be a good form, like جَلْبَابٌ and سَجَلَاطٌ, but the latter to be the only instance of its form known to him, (TA,) and † سَرِيطٌ, like زَبِيرٌ, (accord. to the K,) or † سَرِيطٌ, (as in the M,) like قَبِيطٌ, (TA, [in which this is said to be the right form,]) [The kind of sweet food called] قَالُودٌ, (Lh, Ş, M, K,) or قَالُودِجٌ; (as in some copies of the K and in the TA;) so called because very delicious to eat and swallow, from سَرَطُ signifying the "act of swallowing;" (Az, TA;) of the dial. of Syria: (Lh, M:) or [the kind of sweet food called] خَبِيصٌ. (M, K.)

سَرَاطِي: see سَرَاطِي.

سَرَاطٌ A road, or way: (Mşb:) or a conspicuous road or way; (M, K;) so called because he who goes away on it disappears like food that is swallowed; (K;) i. q. صَرَاطٌ, (Ş, M, Mşb, K,) which is of the dial. of the early Kureysh, (Fr,) and is the more approved, on account of the mutual resemblance [of the ص and ط], (M, K,) though the former is the original; (M, Mşb, K;) and زَرَاطٌ; for the saying that the pronunciation with the pure z is a mistake, is [itself] a mistake: (K:) [ISd says,] Aş mentions the reading الزَرَاط, with the pure z; but this is a mistake; for he only heard the resemblance, and imagined it to be z; and Aş was not a grammarian, that he should be trusted in this matter: (M:) this is [itself, however,] a mistake; for AA is related to have read الزَرَاط, and the same is related of Ĥamzeh, by Ks. (TA.) One says also, هُوَ فِي دِينِهِ عَلَى سَرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ [He is, in respect of his religion, on, or in, a right way]. (TA.) [It is fem. as well as masc.: see زَقَاتُ.]

سَرَاطِي: see سَرَاطِي.

سَرِيطٌ: see سَرَطِرَاطٌ — and سَرِيطِي.

سَرِيطِي: see سَرِيطَةٌ — and سَرِيطِي.

سَرِوَاطٌ A great eater; (K;) as also † سَرِوَاطٌ