

and Ham ubi suprâ:) or ruffled, and put in motion, the branches. (TA. [There said to be tropical: but see what is said of the primary signification of سَفَه, below.]) — [Hence,] it is said in a prov., فَرَارَةٌ تَسْفَهُتُ قَرَارَةً A lamb, or kid, made a sheep, or goat, to incline [to silly behaviour]: applied to the old whom the young incites to lightwittedness (السَفَه) and levity. (Meyd. [See also a similar prov. in Freytag's Arab. Prov., ii. 253.]) — He تَسْفَهُ عَنْ مَالِهِ He deluded him, or beguiled him, of his property. (S, K.) — He acted with سَفَاهَةً [i. e. lightwittedness, &c.], or foolishly, towards him. (MA.) — And تَسْفَهُتُ عَلَيْهِ signifies أَسْفَعْتُهُ [as meaning I reviled him]. (S.) [See also 3.]

6. تَسَاهَ عَلَيْهِ: see 1, in the last quarter of the paragraph. — [And تَسَاهَوْا They behaved in a lightwitted, foolish, or ignorant, manner, one with another. See also 3, which has a similar meaning. — And They reviled one another: as seems to be indicated in the TA. See also Har p. 522: and see, again, 3.] — تَسَاهَا أَشْدَانًا, in a verse of Khalaf Ibn-Is-hâk El-Bahrânee, [describing swift camels,] means Their sides of the mouth casting forth their foam, one at another: like the saying of El-Jarmee,

تَسَاهَا أَشْدَانًا بِاللِّغَامِ

[Their sides of the mouth casting forth the foam, one at another]. (TA. [تَسَاهَا, there written without any syll. signs, is app. thus, (for تَسَاهَا) not تَسَاهَا.])

سَفَه (S, TA,) as also سَفَاهَةٌ and سَفَاهٌ (TA,) [all mentioned as inf. ns. in the first paragraph of this art.,] primarily signifies خِفَّة [in its proper sense of Lightness], and motion, commotion, or agitation. (S, TA.) — And hence (S, TA) the first, (S, K, TA,) like each of the others, (K, TA,) signifies [generally Lightwittedness, or the like;] the contr. of حِلْمٌ; (S, K, TA;) [i. e.] خِفَّة [as meaning lightness or levity, inconstancy, unsteadiness, irresoluteness; or lightness or levity, &c., and hastiness; for, as is said in the TA in art. رجح, the contr. of حِلْمٌ is described by the terms خِفَّةٌ and عَجَلٌ, like as حِلْمٌ is described by the term ثِقَلٌ; and slenderness, shallowness, or weakness, of judgment; qualities which deficiency of intellect, or understanding, necessarily involves: (Bd in ii. 12, in explanation of سَفَه:) or خِفَّةٌ حِلْمٌ [i. e. slightness of gravity or staidness or sedateness or calmness &c.]: or جَهْلٌ [i. e. ignorance, or silliness or foolishness]: (K, TA:) all of which explanations are nearly alike: (TA:) or سَفَهٌ is a deficiency in intellect or understanding: (Msb:) or a lightness, or levity, accidental to a man, arising from joy or anger, inducing him to act unreasonably and unlawfully. (KT.)

سَفَاهٌ; see the next preceding paragraph.

سَفِيهٌ [Having the quality termed سَفَه; i. e., accord. to the explanation of the primary signification of the latter, above, Light; and in a state

of motion, commotion, or agitation:] applied to a camel's nose-rein, (S, K,) light: (S:) or quivering; (K, TA;) because of the she-camel's shaking it, and contending in pulling it. (TA: but there said to be, when thus applied, tropical.) Dhu-Rummeah says,

عَلَى ظَهْرِ مَقْلَاتِ سَفِيهِ جَدِيلَهَا

i. e. [Upon the back of a she-camel that had brought forth but once and not conceived after,] whose nose-rein was light. (S. In the TA, جَدِيلَهَا is here put in the place of سَفِيهِ.) And one says also نَاقَةٌ سَفِيهَةٌ الزَّمَامِ (K, TA,) meaning [A she-camel whose nose-rein is light, or quivering: or] light, or agile, in pace or going. (TA: in which this, also, is said to be tropical.) — Also Lightwitted; light of intellect or understanding; (TA;) deficient in intellect or understanding; (Msb;) ignorant; (Mujâhid, K, TA;) weak; foolish, stupid, unsound in intellect or understanding, dull therein, or having little, or no, intellect, or understanding; (Mujâhid, TA;) and سَفَاهٌ, also, [which is syn. with سَفِيهٌ in all the senses mentioned above,] is expl. by IAar as having this last meaning of foolish, stupid, &c.: (TA:) the fem. is سَفِيهَةٌ: (Msb, K:) and the pl. of the masc., (K,) or of the masc. and fem., (Msb, TA,) is سَفَاهَاتٌ, (Msb, K, TA,) and of both, سَفَاهٌ, and of the fem., سَفِيهَاتٌ also and سَفَاهَةٌ and سَفَاهَةٌ. (K, TA.) In the Qur ii. 282, سَفِيهًا means, accord. to Ibn-'Arâfeh, Ignorant of the ordinances, or statutes; one who does not dictate well, and knows not what dictation is; for he who is ignorant in all his circumstances may not deal with another upon credit: accord. to ISd, ignorant or صَغِيرٌ [meaning under the age of puberty]; not ignorant of dictating, as Lh asserts it to mean, because it is added, "or not able to dictate, himself:" this, says Er-Râghib, denotes سَفَه in respect of worldly matters: in the Qur lxxii. 4, سَفِيهًا denotes سَفَه in religion. (TA.) In the Qur iv. 4, the pl. السَفَاهَاتِ is said to mean Women, and young children; because they are ignorant of the proper object of expense: and I'Ab is related to have said that women are termed السَفَاهَاتِ and السَفَاهَاتِ: (Lh, TA:) Az, also, says that a woman is termed سَفِيهَةٌ because of the weakness of her intellect, and because she does not manage well her property; and in like manner are termed children as long as they are not known to be characterized by maturity of intellect, and rectitude of actions, and good management of affairs. (TA.) — ثَوْبٌ سَفِيهٌ † A garment, or piece of cloth, badly woven; thin, flimsy, unsubstantial, or scanty in the yarn. (K, TA.)

سَفَاهَةٌ: see سَفَه.

سَفَاهٌ: see سَفِيهٌ. — Also, applied to a man, † Vehemently thirsty: and so سَاهِفٌ. (Az, TA.)

وَادٌ مَسْفَهٌ † A valley filled [with water]: (K, TA:) as though it exceeded the due bounds, and became such as is termed سَفِيهٌ: imagined to be from أَسْفَعْتُهُ signifying "I found him to be سَفِيهٌ." (TA.)

طَعَامٌ مَسْفَهٌ, (K, TA, in the CK [erroneously] مَسْفَهٌ) as also مَسْفَهَةٌ, (TA,) † Food that incites [in the CK يَتَعَبُ is erroneously put for يَبْعَثُ] to the drinking of much water. (IAar, * K, TA.)

مَسْفَهٌ act. part. n. of 3, q. v.

سفي and سفو

1. سَفَا (S, M,) aor. يَسْفُو, inf. n. سَفُوٌ, (S, TA,) like عَلُوٌ, (TA,) or سَفُوٌ, (so accord. to a copy of the M,) He was quick, or swift, in walking, or going, and in flying. (S, M.) = سَفَتَ الرِّيحُ التُّرَابَ, (S, M, Mgh, K,) aor. تَسْفِي, (S, K,) inf. n. سَفَى, (S, M,) The wind raised the dust, or made it to fly, and carried it away, or dispersed it; (S, Mgh, K;) and cast it: (Mgh:) or bore it, carried it, or carried it away; (M, K;) as also أَسْفَتَهُ, (K,) a dial. var. of weak authority, mentioned by Sgh on the authority of Fr; (TA;) [or it may be thus expl. by a mistake originating from the fact that] IAar mentions سَفَتَ الرِّيحُ and أَسْفَتَ, [as syn.,] but [in a sense to be expl. hereafter,] not making either of them trans.: (M:) [and سَأَفَتَ سَفَتَ الرِّيحُ occurs in the M and L in art. سَف: and تَسْفَى بِهِ, relating to the wind and the dust, also occurs; the ب being redundant, or added because the verb implies the meaning of وَمَت [which is trans. by means of ب]. (Mgh.) — And سَفَتَ الرِّيحُ The wind blew; as also أَسْفَتَ. (IAar, TA.) And سَفَتَ عَلَيْهِ الرِّيحُ [The winds blew upon him, or it]. (Z, TA.) — And سَفَى التُّرَابَ, aor. يَسْفِي, [The dust, or earth, poured down,] the verb being intrans. as well as trans. (Ham p. 454. [It is there indicated that the meaning is إِتِهَالٌ.]) = سَفَى: see سَفَا, below. = سَفَى يَدُهُ His hand became much cracked, or chapped, (K, TA,) in consequence of work. (TA.) = And سَفَى, [aor. يَسْفِي,] inf. n. سَفَاٌ and سَفَاهٌ, He was, or became, lightwitted; or unwise, witless, or destitute of wisdom or understanding; i. q. سَفَه, inf. n. سَفَهٌ and سَفَاهٌ; (M, K;) as also اسْفَى. (Az, K.)

3. سَأَفَاهُ (S, K,) سَأَفَتَ الرِّيحُ التُّرَابَ: see 1. = سَأَفَاهُ, (S, K,) inf. n. مَسَأَفَاهٌ and سَأَفَاهٌ, i. q. سَأَفَاهُ [He acted in a lightwitted manner, foolishly, or ignorantly, with him]. (S, K.) = And He treated him medically, or curatively: (K:) from سَفَاهٌ. (TA. [But see سَفَاهٌ, below.])

4. اسْفَى He took for himself a mule such as is termed سَفَوَاهٌ, i. e. quick [&c.]. (K.) = أَسْفَتَ said of the wind, intrans. and trans.: see 1, in two places. = اسْفَى said of corn, It became rough, or coarse, in the extremities [or arvn] of its ears. (S, K.) = اسْفَتَ said of بهيمى [or barley-grass], It let fall its سَفَا [or prickles, or arvn, or extremities]. (M, K.) — And اسْفَى said of a man, He took the prickles [or arvn or extremities] of the بهيمى [or barley-grass]. (TA.) = Also, said of a man, He removed dust, or earth, (سَفَا, TA) from one place to another.