

to women; (K;) [i. e.] accord. to Kh, one does not apply to a man the epithet سَيْفَان. (O.)

سَيْفٌ *An owner, or a possessor, of a سيف [or sword];* (S, M, O, K;) as also سَيْفٌ: (M:) pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] of the former سَيْفَةٌ: (S, M, O, K:) or this last signifies a people, or party, whose حُصُون [or fortresses] are their سَيْوْف [or swords; i. e. whose only means of defence are their swords]. (Lth, O, K.)\* — Also † A man who is a frequent shedder of blood; or who sheds much blood. (TA.) [An executioner who slays with the sword.] — And A maker of سَيْوْف [or swords]. (TA.) [And A seller of swords.]

سَائِفٌ *Striking, or smiting, with the سيف [or sword].* (S.) — And A man having a سيف [or sword]: (S, O, K:) or having with him a سيف. (Msb.)

أَسِيفٌ *[More, and most, skilled in the use of the sword]:* see 3.

مُسَيْفٌ *One having upon him a سيف [or sword];* (S, O, K;) having hung upon himself a سيف: (Ks:) and (K) accord. to Ibn-'Abbád, a courageous man having with him a سيف. (O, K.) — See also سَيْفٌ. = And see art. سَوْف.

مَسِيفَةٌ, or مَسِيفَةٌ: see سَيْفٌ.

مُسَيْفٌ, applied to a [garment of the kind called بُرْد, Having upon it what resemble the forms of سَيْوْف [or swords]: (M, TA:) and, so applied, having broad stripes, like the سيف [or sword]. (TA.) — And, applied to a dirhem, of which the sides are plain, or clear of any impress or the like. (IAar, O, K.)

سَيْفٌ *A wind (رِيح) that cuts like the سيف [or sword].* (M.) = See also art. سَوْف.

## سِيل

1. سَالٌ, (S, M, Msb, K,) said of water, (S, Msb, TA,) or of a thing, (M,) aor. يَسِيلُ, (Msb, K,) inf. n. سَيْلٌ and سَيْلَانٌ (S, M, Msb, K, TA) and مَسِيلٌ and مَسَالٌ, (TA,) *It flowed, or ran:* (M, K, TA:) or, said of water, *it rose so as to become excessively copious, and flowed, or ran:* and سَالٌ said of thing, *it was, or became, fluid, or liquid;* contr. of جَمَدٌ. (Msb.) — The Arabs say, سَالَ بِهَرِّ السَّيْلِ وَجَاشَ بِنَا الْبَحْرِ [The torrent flowed with them, and the sea estuated with us so as to be unnavigable;] meaning, † they fell into a hard case, and we fell into one that was harder than it: (M, Meyd:) a proverb. (Meyd.) — And سَأَتْ عَلَيْهِ الْخَيْلُ † [The horsemen poured upon him]. (TA.) [See also 6.] — And سَأَتْ الْغُرَّةُ † [The blaze upon the face of a horse] extended, or spread, long and wide: (S:) [or, simply, extended down the face; as appears from an explanation of the word شِمْرَاخ in the S and K &c.: see also سَائِلَةٌ, below. And in like manner سَالٌ is often said of flowing, or defluent, hair.] = سَيْلٌ &c. for سَيْلٌ, pass. of سَالَ: see this last word, in art. سَالَ.

2: see 4.

3. سَائِلَةٌ: see 3 in art. سَالَ.

4. اسَالَهُ, (S, M, Msb, K,) inf. n. اسَالَةٌ, (Msb,) *He made it to flow, or run;* (S, \* M, Msb, K;) as also سَيْلَهُ, (S, TA,) inf. n. تَسْيِيلٌ. (TA.) It is said in the Kur [xxxiv. 11], وَأَسَلْنَا لَهُ عَيْنَ الْقَطْرِ (M, TA) i. e. *And we made [the source of copper, or of brass,] to flow, or run, for him.* (TA.) — And † *He made it long, (M, K,) and complete;* (M;) namely, the point of the iron head or blade of an arrow or of a spear &c. (M, K.)

6. تساليت الكتائب † [The troops of horse] poured [together] from every quarter. (S, TA.) [See also 1.] = هَمَا يَتَسَايَلَانِ: see 6 in art. سَالَ.

سَيْلٌ *A torrent, or flow of water;* (MA;) [i. e.] much water, (M, K,) or a collection of rain-water, (Msb,) flowing, or running, (M, Msb, K,) in a valley, or water-course, or torrent-bed: (Msb:) or water that comes to one [from rain, in any case, or] from rain that has not fallen upon one: (TA:) originally an inf. n.: (Msb, TA:) pl. سَيْوْلٌ: (S, M, Msb, K:) † سَائِلَةٌ, also, signifies the same as سَيْلٌ; and its pl. is سَوَائِلٌ [expl. in the M as meaning flowing, or running, waters]. (TA.) — And they said also, مَاءٌ سَيْلٌ, meaning † سَائِلٌ [i. e. Flowing, or running, water]; (M, K;) putting the inf. n. in the place of the epithet. (M.) وَجَدْتُ بَقْلًا وَبَقِيلًا وَمَاءً عَمَلًا سَيْلًا, meaning *I found herbs full-grown and large and tall, and herbs not full-grown and therefore small, [and water among trees, flowing, or running,] is a saying of one sent to seek for herbage and water; mentioned by Th. (M.)*

سَيْلَةٌ *A mode, or manner, of flowing or running of water.* (K.)

سَيْلَانٌ *The سِنْخ [or tongue] of [meaning that enters into] the hilt, or handle, of a sword (M, K) and of a knife (M) and the like; (M, K;) the part, (S, TA,) in the A the tail, (TA,) that enters into the hilt, or handle, of a sword and of a knife: heard by A'Obeyd, though not from a learned man: (S, TA:) but AA cites the following ex. from Ez-Zibrikan Ibn-Bedr:*

• وَلَنْ أَصَالِحَكُمَا مَا دَامَ لِي فَرْسٌ  
• وَأَشْتَدُّ قَبْضًا عَلَى السَّيْلَانِ إِبْهَامِي

[And I will not make peace with you while I have a horse and my thumb grasps firmly upon the tongue of the sword]. (El-Jawálceke, IB, TA.)

سَيْالٌ pl. of سَيْالَةٌ, (K,) [or rather the former is a coll. gen. n. of which the latter is the n. un., applied in the present day to A species of mimosa, or acacia, mentioned by Forskål in his Flora Egypt. Arab., pp. lvi. and cxiv., and by Delile in his Floræ Egypt. Illustr. (in the Desc. de l'Égypte), no. 965: and to a species of thistle; carduus lacteus; or wild artichoke:] a species of trees having thorns, of the kind called عَضَاهُ: (S:) certain trees having white thorns: (M:) or the [thorny plant called] شِبَهَ: (AA, M:) a certain plant; (K;) said to have white thorns, from

which, when these are plucked, there issues what resembles milk: (AA, M, K:\*) certain trees having lank branches and white thorns of which the bases resemble the middle pairs of the teeth of virgins: (TA:) or, (K,) accord. to Aboo-Ziyád, (AHn, M,) tall سَمْرٌ [or gum-acacia-trees]: (AHn, M, K:) accord. to the A, the trees called خَلَفٌ [now applied to the salix Aegyptia of Linn.] in the dial. of El-Yemen. (TA.)

سَيْالٌ [Flowing, or running, much]. One says, نَزَلْنَا بِوَادٍ نَبْتُهُ مَيْالٌ وَمَاؤُهُ سَيْالٌ [We alighted in a valley the herbage whereof was inclining much, by reason of its luxuriant growth, and the water whereof was flowing, or running, much, by reason of its copiousness]. (TA.) — [And Distilling much: see رَوْدٌ.] = Also A certain mode of calculation. (O, K, TA.) [In the CK, الْحَيْتَانِ is erroneously put for الْحِسَابِ.]

سَيْالَةٌ: see سَائِلَةٌ. — Also A bending in a sea or great river. (TA.)

سَائِلٌ: see سَيْلٌ. — Also Fluid, or liquid. (Msb.) — سَائِلُ الْأَطْرَافِ, in a description of the Prophet, means † Extended in the fingers: or, as some relate it, سَائِنٌ, with ن, which has the same meaning. (O.) And غُرَّةٌ سَائِلَةٌ means † [A blaze upon the face of a horse] extended, or spreading, long and wide: (S:) or [extending so as to be] equable, or uniform, upon the bone of the nose: or that has extended upon the extremity of the nose so as to make it white: (M, K:) or that has spread widely upon the forehead and the bone of the nose: (TA:) if narrow, it is termed شِمْرَاخٌ. (S, TA.)

سَائِلَةٌ [as a subst. formed from the epithet سَائِلٌ by the affix ة]; pl. سَوَائِلٌ: see سَيْلٌ. — [Hence the saying,] رَأَيْتُ سَائِلَةً مِنَ النَّاسِ † I saw a company of men that had poured from some quarter; and so سَيْالَةٌ. (TA.) — The pl. سَوَائِلٌ also signifies Valleys [app. flowing with water, or because they flow with water]. (T in art. ذَنْب.)

مَسِيلٌ: see مَسِيلٌ.

مَسَالُ الْخَدَيْنِ [app. meaning † Having expanded cheeks, not elevated in the balls thereof, like سَهْلُ الْخَدَيْنِ,] is a tropical phrase. (TA.) — مَسَالَا الرَّجُلِ † The two sides of the beard of the man: (O, and so in one of my copies of the S:) or, of his jaws: (so in the TA and in my other copy of the S; i. e. لِحْيَتِهِ instead of لِحْيَتِهِ:) sing. مَسَالٌ: and pl. مَسَالَاتٌ. (S, O.) And also † The two sides of the man [himself]; syn. عِطْفَاهُ. (S, O.)

مَسِيلٌ *A place [or channel] in which a torrent flows:* (Msb:) or مَسِيلٌ مَاءً and مَسِيلٌ مَاءً (S, K,) the latter anomalous, so much so that a parallel to it is scarcely, or in no wise, known, (MF,) a water-course; i. e. a place [or channel] in which water flows, or runs: pl. [of pauc., of the former,] مَسَائِلٌ, (S, K,) and [of mult.] مَسَائِلٌ and مَسَائِلٌ and مَسَلَانٌ; (S, Msb, K, TA;) the second