

claws: pl. **أَسْرَامُ**. (M.) Hence the phrase **رَجُلٌ وَاسِعُ السَّرْمِ ضَخْمُ الْبُلْعُومِ**, occurring in a trad., meaning † *A man strong, or vehement, and violent, or wrongful or unjust or tyrannical in conduct: or a man prodigal of wealth and of blood: and therefore described as wide in the places of egress and ingress.* (TA in art. **بَلْعَم** and in the present art.)

**سَرْم** Pain of the anus. (K, TA.)

**سرمذ**

**سَرْمَذٌ** [signifies, or implies,] *Continuance, or incessant continuance*, (**دَوَامٌ**, Kh, M, L, and **اتِّصَالٌ**, Kh, L,) of time, (Kh, M, L,) either of night or of day. (Kh, L.) [I have said “or implies” because I have not found it used otherwise than as an epithet, in the following senses.] — *Continuing; or continuing incessantly, or endlessly; syn. دَائِمٌ لَا دَائِمٌ لَا يَنْقَطِعُ*. (Nh, L.) It is applied in this sense to night (Nh, L) [and also to day: to each in the **Ḳur** xxviii. 71 and 72]: and to night as meaning *Long*. (L, K.) — Accord. to El-Fakhr Er-Rázee, it is derived from **السَّرْدُ**, which denotes consecutiveness and uninterruptedness, and the **م** is added to give intensiveness to the signification: if so, its proper place is in art. **سود**; its measure being **فَعْمَلٌ**: (MF:): [thus] its **م** is augmentative like the **م** in **دَلَامِصٌ**. (Bd in xxviii. 71.) — One says also, **هُوَ لَكَ سَرْمَذًا** *He, or it, is thine ever, or for ever.* (Mgh in art. **سهد**.)

**سَرْمَذِيٌّ** *Having neither beginning nor end.* (KT.)

**سرد**

**سَرْدٌ** and **مُسَرَّدٌ**: see art. **سود**.

**سرهذ**

**Q. 1. سَرَهْدٌ**, (S, K,) inf. n. **سَرَهْدَةٌ**, (S,) *He fed, or nourished, a child well.* (S, L, K.) — And *He cut a camel's hump [in pieces: see the pass. part. n., below].* (K.)

**سَرَهْدٌ** a term sometimes applied to *The fat of a camel's hump.* (S, L.) — And *Much water.* (L.)

**مُسَرَهْدٌ** *A fat camel's hump: (S, L, K:) or a camel's hump cut in pieces.* (L.) — *Supplied with the comforts and conveniences of life, and well fed: and, with ة, a woman fat, and well fed.* (L.) [Applied also to a young camel: see an ex. in a hemistich cited in the first paragraph of art. **رجل**.]

**سرو**

1. **سَرَوٌ**, (S, M, Mgh, K,) aor. **يَسْرُو**, (S, K;) and **سَرَا**, (S, M, K,) aor. as above; (S, K;) and **سَرِيٌّ**, (S, M, K,) aor. **يَسْرِيٌّ**, (S, K;) inf. n. **سَرَاوَةٌ**, (S, M, K,) of the first verb, (S, M,) and **سَرَوٌ**, (Sb, Lh, S, M, Mgh, K,) of the same verb, (M, Mgh,) and of the second, (S, M,) and of the third, (S,) and **سَرَا** and **سَرَاءٌ**, (M, K,) both of the third, but **سَرَاءٌ**, and this only, is mentioned by Lh

as inf. n. of the second verb; (M;) *He was, or became, possessed of liberality, bountifulness, munificence, or generosity, combined with manliness, or manly virtue: (S, Mgh:) or manliness, or manly virtue, (M, K,) and (M,) or combined with, (K,) high or elevated rank or condition, nobility, dignity, honour, or glory.* (M, K.) — **سَرَوٌ** means *The cleaning out of what are termed مَسَاتِي [pl. of **مَسَقَةٌ** or **مِسْقَةٌ**, which see in art. **سقى**]. (TA.) — **سَرَوٌ** also signifies, like **سَرِيٌّ** [inf. n. of **سَرِيٌّ**], and **إِسْرَاءٌ** [inf. n. of **إِسْرَى**], *The throwing off a thing from oneself [or from another]; (K, TA;) and the pulling off a thing.* (TA.) You say, **سَرَوْتُ التَّوْبَ عَنِّي**, (ISk, S,) or **عَنَّهُ**, aor. **أَسْرُو**, (Mgh,) inf. n. **سَرَوٌ**, *I threw off the garment from me, (ISk, S,) or I removed the garment from over him; (Mgh;) and سَرَوْتُ is a dial. var. thereof; (S;) or سَرَا تَوْبَهُ, inf. n. **سَرَوٌ**; and **سَرَاهُ**; *he pulled off his garment from him: (M:) and سَرَوْتُ الجِلَّ عَنِ **سَرَوْتُ**, (TA,) or **عَنْ ظَهْرِ الفَرَسِ**, (M,) and **سَرَوْتُهُ**, *I threw off [the horse-cloth from the horse, or from the back of the horse].* (TA.) And **سَرَوْتُ عَنِّي دِرْعِي** [*I threw off from me my coat of mail*]: in this case the verb is only with **و**. (S.) [Hence,] **عَنَّهُ**, **سَرِيٌّ**, (M,) or **سَرِيٌّ** **عَنَّهُ**, (S, K,\*) inf. n. **سَرِيَّةٌ**, (TA,) † *Anxiety became removed from him; as also عَنَّهُ **انْسَرَى** **عَنَّهُ**: (S, K,\*) TA:) or *his anxiety became removed, or cleared away.* (M, in explanation of the first of these phrases.) And **سَرِيٌّ** **عَنَّهُ الخَوْفُ** † *Fear was made to quit him: the teshdeed denotes intensiveness.* (TA.) And hence the phrase in a trad., **فَلَمَّا سَرِيَ** **عَنَّهُ بُرْحَاءُ الوَحْيِ** [*And when the vehement distress of mind arising from the oppression caused by inspiration was made to quit him*]; referring to the Prophet. (Mgh.) — **سَرَتْ**, (K,) inf. n. **سَرَوٌ**, (TA,) said of the female locust, *She laid eggs: (K:) a dial. var. of سَرَاتٌ*. (TA.)****

2. **اليَوْمَ تَسْرُونَ**, said by the Prophet on the occasion of the expedition of Oḥod, means *Today ye shall have your سَرِيٌّ [or that person, among you, who is distinguished by liberality and manliness, &c.,] slain: and [accordingly] Hamzeh was then slain.* (TA.) — See also 1, in six places.

3. **سَارَاهُ**, inf. n. **مُسَارَاةٌ**, *i. e. He vied with him, or contended with him for superiority, in glory, or rather in liberality and manliness, &c.: see 1, first sentence.* (TA.)

4. **سَرِيٌّ** *He became in, or upon, land, or ground, such as is termed سَرَاةٌ: belonging to the present art., accord. to Er-Rághib: (TA:) or he betook himself to the سَرَاةٌ [app. meaning the mountainous tract so called]: (K and TA in art. سَرِيٌّ): it is like أُنْجَدٌ and أَتَمَرٌ.* (TA in that art.) — See also 1, in two places.

5. **تَسْرِيٌّ** signifies **تَكَلَّفَ السَّرَوُ**, (S, K,\*) TA,) *i. e. [He affected, or constrained himself, to possess liberality and manliness, &c., (see 1, first*

sentence,) or] *high or elevated rank or condition, nobility, dignity, honour, or glory, and manliness, or manly virtue: (TA:) or it signifies أَخَذَ سَرِيَّةً [he took a concubine-slave]: (K:) or — one says also, تَسْرَى الجَارِيَةَ [He took the girl, or young woman, as a concubine-slave], from السَّرِيَّةُ; said by Yaḳkoob to be originally تَسَّرَ, [which see in art. سر,] from السَّرَوُ. (S.) — And أَخَذَ أُسْرَاهُ signifies † *He took the best thereof.* (M, TA.) [See also 8.]*

7: see 1, in the latter part of the paragraph.

8. **اسْتَرَى** *He chose, or selected, as being the best, (S, M, K,) a thing, (M,) or men, (S, K,) and camels, and sheep or goats.* (S.) And **اسْتَرَيْتُهُ** *I took the best of it.* (T, TA.) [See also 5, last sentence.] And **إِسْتَارَ** signifies the same as **اسْتَرَى**, being formed from the latter by transposition. (TA.) One says, **اسْتَرَى المَوْتَ بَنِي فُلَانٍ**, (S,) or **الحَيَّ**, (K,) *i. e. Death chose [or took] the best of the sons of such a one, or of the tribe.* (S,\*) K,\*) TA.)

**سَرَوٌ** an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. (S, M, K, &c.) [Used as a simple subst., *Liberality, bountifulness, munificence, or generosity, combined with manliness, or manly virtue; &c.*] — Hence, **أَبُو السَّرَوِ** † *Aloes-wood, or the like, that is used for fumigation; syn. البَحُورُ.* (Ḥar p. 228.) — Also *A part that rises from [the bottom of] a valley, and slopes down from the rugged portion of a mountain: (M, K:) or that rises from the channel in which the water flows, and slopes down from the rugged portion of a mountain: (M:) it is like خَيْفٌ.* (S,) **السَّرَوُ**, (S, K,) or **سَرَوٌ حَمِيرٌ**, occurring in a trad., is said to mean **مَحَلَّةٌ حَمِيرٌ** [*The settlement of Hīmyer*]. (S, M, K.) — And *A certain kind of tree, (S, M, K,) well-known; (K;) [the common, or evergreen, cypress; cypressus sempervirens of Linn.: applied thereto in the present day: (Delile's Floræ Aegypt. Illustr., no. 900:)] n. un. with ة.* (S, M, K.) — And *Certain worms that light upon plants, (M, K, TA,) and eat them: (M:) الثِّيَابُ*, in [some of] the copies of the K, is a mistranscription for **الثِّيَابُ**: (TA:) sing. [or rather n. un.] with ة. (M.)

**سَرَاةٌ** *The back (S, M, K) of anything: (S:) pl. سَرَوَاتٌ: (S, M, K:) it has no broken pl. (M.) And The higher, or highest, part of anything: (M in the present art., and K in art. سَرِيٌّ) so [for instance] of a mountain. (TA in art. سَرِيٌّ.) [Hence,] سَرَاةُ اليَمَنِ, (M,) or **السَّرَاةُ** [by way of preeminence, for سَرَاةٌ is prefixed to the names of a number of places and of tribes, as is said in the TA in art. سَرِيٌّ], *A certain mountain [or mountainous tract] commencing near 'Arafát and extending to Nejrán of El-Yemen: (Mṣb:) pl. as above. (M.) — The highest [or most advanced state] of the day: (TA:) [or] the state of advancement, when the sun has become somewhat high, (syn. اِرْتِفَاعٌ) of the day, (M, K, TA,) and so of other things; by some said to mean the middle thereof; (M;) so in the S, in relation to the day; but this is [said to be] a mistake: (TA:)**