

or abiding, in the lowest, or lower, parts of a country: opposed to عَلِيُونَ. (TA in art. علو.)

— It is also opposed to عَلِيٌّ [in relation to condition]: whence the saying, مَنْ يَرْحَمِ السُّفْلِيَّ مِنْ يَرْحَمِهِ الْعَلِيُّ † [He who has mercy on the low in condition, on him will the high in condition have mercy]. (TA.) سَفْلِيُونَ, meaning † Persons low in condition, is opposed to عَلِيُونَ, meaning “opulent persons.” (TA in art. علو.)

سَفِيلٌ: see سَفِيلٌ, in three places.

سَفَالَةٌ: see سَفْلٌ, in two places. — One says, فِي سَفَالَةِ الرِّيحِ, and قَعَدَ سَفَالَةَ الرِّيحِ (M, K, * TA,) or بِسَفَالَةِ الرِّيحِ, (S,) [He sat in, or on, the leeward side; like as one says in French, sous le vent;] in, or on, the side, or quarter, towards which the wind blew; (S, M, K, * TA;) and particularly with respect to the object or objects of the chase [in order that his smell might not be perceived thereby]: (TA in the present art. and in art. علو:) opposed to عَلَاوَتَهَا, and فِي عَلَاوَتَهَا, (M, K, * TA,) or بِعَلَاوَتَهَا. (S.)

سَفِيلٌ Low; contr. of عَالٌ. (S, M, K, * TA.) See also سَفِيلٌ: and see an ex. voce أَسْفَلٌ.

سَفَالَةٌ: see سَفْلٌ. — [Hence,] سَفَالَةُ الرُّمْحِ The half that is next to the رِجٌّ [or pointed iron shoe, or foot,] of the spear: (M, K:) [opposed to عَالِيَّتُهُ.] — And السَّفَالَةُ The bottom, podex, posterior, or buttocks; and the anus; syn. المَقْعَدَةُ, (S,) and الدُّبُرُ; (TA;) as also السَّفَلَةُ; syn. الدُّبُرُ. (L in art. خجرج.)

أَسْفَلٌ Lower, and lowest; contr. of أَعْلَى: (M, M, K, K:) fem. سَفْلَى: (TA:) and pl. أَسْفَالٌ. (M, TA.) One says, صَارَ أَسْفَلَ مِنْ غَيْرِهِ [He, or it, became lower than another]. (M, K.) And it is said in the Kur [viii. 43], وَالرَّكُوبُ أَسْفَلَ مِنْكُمْ, The caravan being in a place lower than ye; سَفْلٌ being here an adv. n.: or, as some read, أَسْفَلَ مِنْكُمْ, i. e. being lower than ye. (M.) — ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ [Then we rendered him the lowest of low: or] we reduced him to extreme old age, or decrepitude: or to a state of perishing, or passing away: or to a state of error; relating to him who has disbelieved; (M, K;) for every infant is born of the natural constitution with which he is created in his mother's womb, and he who disbelieves and errs is reduced to this state: (M:) or the meaning is, we have made him to be of the people of the fire [of Hell]: or [we have made him to go down] to the fire [of Hell]. (Bd.) — سَفْلَى مُضَرٌّ [The lower of Mudar] is said to denote those of Mudar with the exception of Kureysh and Keys: opposed to عَلِيًّا مُضَرًّا. (TA in art. علو.) — See also سَفْلٌ. — The pl. أَسْفَالٌ means The lower, or lowest, parts of valleys [&c.]. (TA.) The phrase كَلَابُ الْأَسْفَالِ occurs in a verse of Aboo-Dhu-eyb as meaning [The

dogs] of the lower, or lowest, parts of the valleys. (M.) — And † The young ones of camels. (A, S, * TA.)

سفن

1. سَفَنَهُ, (S, M, L, K,) aor. -, (M, L, K,) inf. n. سَفَنٌ, (S, M, L,) i. q. قَسَرَهُ [i. e. He divested or stripped it of, or he stripped off, scraped off, rubbed off, abraded, or otherwise removed, its outer covering or integument, or superficial part; he pared it, peeled it, &c.: and he, or it, pared, peeled, stripped, or rubbed, it off; namely, anything superficial and generally a thing adhering to the surface of another thing]. (S, M, L, K.) Imra-el-Keys says,

فَجَاءَ خَفِيًّا يَسْفِنُ الْأَرْضَ بَطْنَهُ
تَرَى التُّرْبَ مِنْهُ لِاصِّقًا كُلَّ مَلْصِقٍ

[And he came clandestinely, his belly paring the ground, thou seeing the dust sticking to him with the utmost sticking]; (S, M, L; but in the S, لَا يَسْفِنُ and مَلْصِقٌ;) meaning that he came cleaving to the ground in order that the objects of the chase might not see him and flee from him. (S, L.) — And He pared and smoothed it; as also سَفَنَهُ [but app. in an intensive sense, or used in relation to several objects]. (M, L.) — And سَفَنَتِ الرِّيحُ التُّرَابَ, (M, L,) aor. as above, (L,) and so the inf. n., (M, L,) The wind reduced the dust to a fine powder: (M, L:) or سَفَنَتِ الرِّيحُ التُّرَابَ [The wind pared off the dust from the surface of the earth]. (S, L.) — And سَفَنَتِ الرِّيحُ, aor. -, (Lh, M, L, K,) inf. n. سَفُونٌ, (Lh, M, L,) The wind blew upon the surface of the earth [app. removing the dust]; as also سَفَنَتِ, (Lh, M, L, K,) aor. -, (K.) — And السَّفِينَةُ تَسْفِنُ عَلَى وَجْهِ الْأَرْضِ The ship, or boat, sticks upon the ground. (L.)

2: see the preceding paragraph.

سَفْنٌ A carpenter's adz, or axe, (L,) or a large adz or axe, (M, L,) or a thing (S, L, K) of any kind, (K,) with which one hews, or shapes out, or pares, a thing; as also سَفْنٌ: (S, L, K:) or an adz with which palm-trunks are pared; as also سَفْرٌ and شَفْرٌ. (ISk, L.) — Also Rough skin, (S, M, L, K,) thick, or coarse, (M,) such as the skins of crocodiles, (S, L,) which is put upon the hilts of swords: (S, M, L:) or the skin of the fish called أَطُومٌ, which is a rough skin, wherewith whips and arrows are rubbed [to smooth them], and which is upon the hilts of swords: (Mgh, L:*) accord. to AĪn, (M, L,) a rough piece of the skin of the [lizard called] صَبَبٌ, or of the skin of a fish, with which the arrow is rubbed so as to remove from it the marks of the paring-knife: (M, L, K:) or, as some say, (M, L,) a stone with which one shapes out, or pares, and smooths: (M, L, K:) sometimes, accord. to Lth, an iron implement with which one rubs wood so as to smooth it: (L:) accord. to AHeyth, a cane which is hollowed, and has some notches cut in it, through which an arrow is put and repeatedly drawn [to smooth it]; also called طَرِيدَةٌ.

(L in art. طرد.) See an ex. in a verse cited in art. خوف, conj. 5.

سَفُونٌ A wind that blows upon the surface of the earth [app. removing the dust]; (M, K;) as also سَفَانَةٌ: (K:) or the former, a wind always blowing: (L:) and † the latter signifies a wind as though wiping the surface of the earth; (A'Obeid, L;) or paring it; (L;) or [simply] a wind; (S;) and its pl. is سَوَافِنٌ. (A'Obeid, S, L, K.)

سَفِينٌ: see سَفِينَةٌ, in two places.

سَفَانَةٌ The craft, or occupation, of constructing, (M, L, K,) and of navigating, (M, L,) ships or boats. (M, L, K.)

سَفِينَةٌ A ship, or boat; (M, L;) of the measure فَاعِلَةٌ in the sense of the measure فَاعِلَةٌ; (IDrd, S, M, L, M, K;) as though it pared the surface of the water; (IDrd, S, L, M, K;) or so called because it pares [meaning skims] the surface of the water; (M, L;) or because it pares the sands [by running aground] when the water is little [in depth]; or because [in that case] it sticks upon the ground; or it may be from سَفْنٌ meaning “a carpenter's adz or axe with which he hews &c.,” and, if so, having the meaning of the measure مَفْعُولَةٌ: (L:) the pl. is سَفَائِنٌ and سَفُونٌ (M, L, M, K) and [coll. gen. n.] سَفِينٌ: (S, M, L, M, K:) the first of these is a regular pl.: (Sb, M, L:) the second is pl. of the third, (M, K,) or it is as though it were pl. of the third: (Sb, M, L:) † the third is anomalous, being of a class proper to created things, as in the instances of تَمْرَةٌ and تَمْرٌ, and نَخْلَةٌ and نَخْلٌ, and only heard in a few instances in the cases of things made by art; and some say that it is a dial. var. of سَفِينَةٌ. (M, K.) [Hence,] السَّفِينَةُ † [The constellation Argo;] one of the southern constellations, of which the stars are five and forty, the bright great star upon the southern oar being سَهْبِيلٌ [i. e. Canopus], accord. to Ptolemy, and it is the most remote star from the سَفِينَةُ, in the south, and is marked on the astrolabe; but some of the Arabs say that the bright star at the extremity of the second oar [but what star is meant thereby I know not] is called سَهْبِيلٌ, without restriction. (Kzw.) — [Also An oblong book: and a commonplace book: app. post-classical.]

سَقَانٌ A constructor, or builder, of ships or boats: (M, L, K:) and a navigator, (M, L,) or a master, (S, M, K,) of a ship or boat. (S, M, L, M, K.)

سَقَانَةٌ A pearl. (K.)

سَفَانَةٌ; pl. سَوَافِنٌ: see سَفُونٌ, in two places.

السَّافِينُ A certain vein in the inner side of the spine, extending lengthwise, with which is united the نِيَابُطُ [q. v.] of the heart. (K.) [Golius and Freytag explain it as meaning the “Saphæna;” but this is called الصَّافِنُ.]

سَفِينَةٌ A certain bird [found] in Egypt, that