

† The man was made ruler of the affairs of the people; (S;) [or of the affairs of his people, accord. as the phrase is given in the A:] or was made king. (K.) Accord. to a relation of a verse of El-Hotei-ah, he uses the expression سَوَّتْ [as though meaning *Thou hast ruled the affairs of thy sons*]; but Fr says that سَوَّتْ is a mistake. (S. [Thus I find it in one copy of the S: but in another copy of the S, I find سَوَّتْ, which is clearly wrong; and in the TA, سَوَّتْ, which Fr can hardly be supposed to have disallowed.]) — He made an affair easy to him; syn. رَوَّضَهُ and ذَلَّلَهُ. (TA.) You say, سَوَّسَ فُلَانٌ لَهُ أَمْرًا فَرَكِيَهُ [Such a one made an affair easy to him, or, perhaps, commended it to him by making it seem easy, and so he embarked in it, or undertook it]: like as you say, نَوَّلَ لَهُ and زَيَّنَ لَهُ. (AZ, K.)* — سَوَّسَ الْمَرْأَةَ He slit the vulva of the woman. (TA.) — See also 1, in two places.

4: see 2: — and see 1, in three places.

5: } see 1.
8: }

سَوَسَ: see سَوَّسَ. — Also A canker, or corrosion, (قَادِحٌ,) in a tooth: (AZ, K:) without a and without teshdeed. (AZ.) — And A tooth that has been eaten, or corroded: (L, K,* TA:) originally سَائِسٌ like هَائِرٌ and هَائِرٌ. (K.) — See also مَسُوسٌ, in two places.

سَوَسٌ [The grub, or larva of the phalena tineæ and of the curculio; i. e. the moth-worm and the weevil;] the kind of worm that attacks wool (S, A, K) and cloths (TA) and wheat or other food: (S, TA:) and with ة, [a n. un.,] i. q. عَتَّةٌ; (Mgh, Mṣb;) as also سَاسٌ; (TA;) i. e., a worm that attacks wool and cloths (Mgh, Mṣb) and wheat or other food: (Mgh:) and سَوَسٌ, the kind of worm (M, Mṣb) called عَتَّةٌ (M,) that eats grain (M, Mṣb) and wood: (Mṣb:) n. un. with ة: (M, Mṣb:) and any eater of a thing is termed سَوَسَةٌ, whether worm or other thing. (M.) One says, سَوَسَ الْعِيَالُ سَوَسَ الْمَالِ † [The persons who compose a household are the grubs of property]: i. e., they consume it by little and little like as سوس consume grain, which can scarcely be cleared of them when they attack it. (Mṣb.) — [The licorice-plant; so called in the present day;] a kind of tree, (AHn, M, K,) or plant, (Mgh,) well known, (Mgh, K,) with which houses are covered above the roofs, (AHn, M, Mgh,) the expressed juice of which is an ingredient in medicine, (AHn, M,) the leaves of which are put into [the beverage called] نَبِيذٌ, and make it strong like [the strong drink called] دَادِيٌّ, (Mgh,) in the roots of which is sweetness (AHn, M, K) intense in degree, (AHn, M,) and in its branches is bitterness, (AHn, M, K,) and it abounds in the countries of the Arabs: (AHn, M:) or a kind of tree that grows in leaves without twigs: (M:) or a certain herb resembling [the species of trefoil called] قَتٌّ. (TA.) [The root is vulgarly called, in the present day, عَرَقٌ سَوَسٌ: and so is a strong infusion prepared from it, which is a very pleasant

drink: and its inspissated juice is called رُبٌّ السَّوسِ.] = Nature; natural disposition: (S, M, A, K:) and origin. (S, A, K.) One says, الْفَصَاحَةُ مِنَ سَوَسِهِ (S, M) Chasteness of speech, or eloquence, is [a quality] of his nature. (S.) And الْكَرَمُ مِنَ سَوَسِهِ (Lh, M, A) Generosity is [a quality] of his nature. (A.) And فُلَانٌ مِنَ سَوَسِ صَدِّقِي Such a one is of good origin. (S.)

سَوَسٌ A certain disease in the rump of a horse or similar beast, (M, K, TA,) between the hip and the thigh, occasioning, as its result, weakness of the hind leg: (TA:) or a disease that attacks the beast in its legs. (M.) [See 1, last sentence.]

سَوَاسٌ A certain kind of tree: n. un. with ة: (M, K:) AHn says, (M, TA,) on the authority of Aboo-Ziyád, (TA,) it is of the kind called مَرَخٌ, resembling the مَرَخُ, having a pericarp like that of the مَرَخُ, (M, TA,) without thorns and without leaves, growing high; and persons shade themselves beneath it; one of the Arabs said that it is the same that is called سَوَاسٌ (written with the article السَّوَاسِي); and AHn says, I asked him respecting it, and he said that this and the مَرَخُ and the مَرَجُ all three resemble one another; (M;) and it is one of the best of materials used for producing fire, (Lth,* M, K,*) not giving a sound without emitting fire, (M,) or because it seldom gives a sound without emitting fire. (Lth, TA.)

سَوَاسٌ A certain disease in the necks of horses, rendering them rigid, (Ish, K, TA,) so that they die. (Ish, TA.)

سَوَاسِي (with the article السَّوَاسِي): see سَوَاسٌ. — And for the same word, and سَوَاسِيَّةٌ and سَوَاسِيَّةٌ: see art. سَوِيٌّ.

سَائِسٌ [A groom, who has the care and management of a horse or horses or the like;] one who manages, or tends, beasts or horses or the like, and trains them: (TA:) pl. سَائِسَةٌ and سَوَاسٌ. (A.) And سَائِسٌ مَالٍ [A manager, or tender, of camels or cattle or other property]. (K in art. اَزَى, &c.) — [And hence,] † A manager, a conductor, an orderer, or a regulator, of affairs: pl. as above. (M, TA.)

سَوَسٌ A beast having the disease termed سَوَسٌ. (K.) [Freytag, misled by an ambiguity in the K, assigns to it a signification belonging to سَوَسٌ.] — Also, [or سَوَسٌ, unless originally an epithet,] A kind of stone upon which is generated the salt called زَهْرَةٌ أَسْوَسٌ: the author of the “Minháj” says that this may be caused by the moisture and dew of the sea falling upon it. (TA in art. سَيْس.)

سَوَسِيٌّ and مُسَوَسِيٌّ (TA,) or طَعَامٌ مُسَوَسِيٌّ [which is app. the more correct,] (S,) and سَاسٌ (M,) Wheat, or other food, attacked by [the grub called] حَنْطَةٌ مُسَوَسَةٌ † and أَرْضٌ مُسَوَسَةٌ and سَاسَةٌ [Land attacked by such grubs], (M, TA,) in like manner. (TA.) And شَجَرَةٌ مُسَيِّسٌ [or مُسَيِّسَةٌ A tree containing, or attacked by, such

grubs]. (TA.) And شَاةٌ مُسَيِّسٌ (M,) or مُسَيِّسَةٌ (TA,) A sheep, or goat, abounding with قَبَلٌ [i. e. قَبَلٌ: see 1, near the end of the paragraph]. (M, TA.)

مُسَيِّسٌ: see مُسَوَسٌ, in two places.

مُسَوَسٌ and مُسَوَسِيٌّ: see مُسَوَسٌ, in three places.

سوسن

سَوَسْنٌ (M, Mṣb, K,) like جَوْهَرٌ [in measure], (Mṣb, K,) by the vulgar pronounced سَوَسْنٌ, with damm to the first letter, (Mṣb, [and thus written in one of my copies of the S, in the other of those copies, and app. in most others, omitted,]) a Pers., or foreign, word, (أَعْجَمِيٌّ,) current in the language of the Arabs, (M,) [i. e.] an arabicized word, [app. from the Pers. سَوَسْنٌ, in Hebr. שוּסַנִּין] (S,) [applied in the present day to The lily: and also the iris: and the pancratium: and app. to other similar flowers:] a certain plant, (M, Mṣb, K,*) of sweet odour, (K,) resembling what are called رِيَّاحِينَ, with broad leaves, but not having an odour that diffuses itself like the رِيَّاحِينَ; (Mṣb;) it is well known, and of many kinds, the sweetest of which is the white: (S: [but only, as mentioned above, in one of my two copies thereof:]) there is a wild kind; and the garden-kind is of two sorts, namely, the آزاد, which is the white, and the اِبْرَسَاءُ, [i. e. the iris, in the CK, erroneously, اِبْرَسَا,] which is the اَسْمَانَجُونِي, [i. e. azure-coloured, from the Pers. اَسْمَانُ كُونٌ,] beneficial as a remedy against the dropsy, an attenuant of thick matters; and the آزاد is of a delicate, or subtle, nature, [so I here render لَطِيفٌ, but it has other meanings,] beneficial as a remedy for cold disorders in the brain, a discutient of the thick kinds of flatus that collect therein; its أَصْلٌ [app. here meaning root] is a detergent of the skin, discutient; and its leaves are beneficial as a remedy against the burning of hot water, and against the sting of venomous reptiles or the like, and particularly of the scorpion: the n. un. is with ة. (K.)

سوط

1. سَوَطٌ, [aor. يَسُوِّطُ,] (M,) inf. n. سَوَطٌ, (S, M, K,) He mixed it, (S, M, K,) one part with another, (S,) and stirred it about, and beat it; (M;) as also سَوَطَهُ, (M, K,*) inf. n. تَسْوِيطٌ: (K:) or سَوَطٌ signifies the putting together two things in a vessel, then beating them with the hand until they become mixed: (Jm, K:) or, accord. to some, it relates particularly to a cooking-pot, when its contents are mixed: (M:) you say, سَاطَ قَدْرَهُ بِالسَّوِطِ [he mixed, and stirred about, and beat, the contents of his cooking-pot with the مَسُوِّطِ, q. v.]: (TA:) but you say also, سَاطَ الْهَرِيْسَةَ, and سَوَطَهَا †, he stirred about the [food called] هَرِيْسَةٌ with a piece of wood, in order that it might become mixed: (TA:) or سَوَطَهُ signifies he mixed it much. (S.) — [Hence,] سَيْطٌ † [The love of thee is