

trad. to be a remedy for every disease except death, (TA,) i. q. الشونيز [q. v.], (K,) as also السونيداء, (TA,) [i. e.] this latter signifies حبة الشونيز, (M,) or properly الشينيز, for thus the Arabs called it accord. to IAar: or, as some say, i. q. الحبة الخضراء [q. v. in art. حب], because the Arabs [often] call black أخضر, and green أسود. (TA.) — It is also used as an epithet denoting excess; but as such is anomalous, being formed from a verb whence the simple epithet is of the measure أفعل: so in the saying, أسود من حلك الغراب [Blacker than the blackness, or intense blackness, of the crow, or raven: see حلك]. (IAar p. 237. [See also its contr. أبيض, voce بياض; and see Har p. 286.]

أسودة fem. of أسود, q. v., used as a subst. (S, M.)

أسود: see سود: — and سواد: — and أسودات: see أسود, fourth sentence.

أسود, rel. n. of أسيد with the movent ي rejected, Of, or relating to, [a blackish colour, or a colour approaching to black. (S.)

أسود and أسود: see أسود, fourth sentence.

أساد, A skin for clarified butter, or for honey. (TA in this art. [See also art. مسد; and see أساد, in art. ساد.])

أسود One over whom rule, or dominion, is exercised; or of whom another is سيد [or chief, lord, master, &c.]. (TA.)

أسود [act. part. n. of أسود, q. v.:] with ة, i. e. أسودة, A woman who brings forth black children: the contr. is termed مبيضة, (Fr, K in art. ببيض) or, more commonly, موضحة. (O and TA in that art.)

أسود ماء Water that is a cause of [the disease called] سواد (M, K, TA) to such as drink it. (TA.)

أسودا, in the Kur [xvi. 60 and xliii. 16], means † [His face becomes, or continues, or continues all the day,] expressive of sorrow, or displeasure. (Mgh. [See the verb, 9.]) And أيام أسودة means † [Days of] evil state or condition, and hardness, or difficulty, of living. (Har p. 304.) — أسودة The first draught, or original copy, of a book, or the like: (not called أسودة:) opposed to مبيضة, q. v.: probably post-classical.]

أسود Guts (مضران) containing blood drawn by venesection from a she-camel, bound at the head, roasted and eaten. (IAar and K as expl. by MF.)

أسودة The partisans of the dynasty of the Abbases; [so called because they made their clothes black;] opposed to the مبيضة. (S and K in art. ببيض.)

أسود part. n. of أسد. (K.) [See 1, last signification.]

## سور

1. سار, aor. يسور, (S, M, K,) inf. سؤور, (S,) or سؤور, (M,) or both, (K,) or سؤورة, (Mgh,) [but this last is an inf. n. of un.] He leaped or sprang, (S, M, A, Mgh, K,) or إليه to, or towards, him, (S, M, K,) and عليه upon him. (A.) — He leaped, or sprang, [or committed an assault, upon another,] like as he does who behaves in an annoying manner towards his cup-companion in his intoxication. (TA. [See also 3.] — [Hence.]

سار الشراب في رأسه, (S, M, A, K,) inf. n. سؤور and سؤور (M, K) and سؤورة, agreeably with the root, (M,) and سوار, (TA,) † [The wine assaulted, or rushed into, his head]: (A:) [or] the wine circulated in his head, and rose into it: (M, K:) or سار الشراب, inf. n. سؤور and سؤورة, the wine had an overpowering influence upon the head: (Msb:) and سارت فيه حميا الكاس the force

or overpowering influence, (سؤورة,) [or fumes,] of the cup of wine mounted, or rose, to his head, or into his head. (TA in art. حمي.) — سار, aor. as above, † He was angry. (Msb.) — سار, aor. as above, inf. n. سؤور, also signifies He (a man) rose, or became elevated. (M.)

\* سرت إليه في أعالي السور \* means I rose to him [upon the upper, or uppermost, parts of the wall of the city or town &c.]. (TA.) — And one says to a man, سرت [Rise thou, rise thou, to eminence,] in enjoining aspiration to the means of acquiring eminence, or nobility: (IAar, K, TA:) from سرت الحائط, meaning I ascended, or mounted, upon the wall. (TA.) — See also 5, in two places. — سور به: see 2 in art. سير.

2. [سور, inf. n. تسوير, He walled a city or town &c. (See 2 in art. خفر.)] — See also 5. — And سؤورته, [inf. n. as above, (see an ex. voce دهقن,)] I put upon him [or decked him with] the سوار [or bracelets; or I decked him with bracelets]. (S.)

3. مساورة signifies The leaping, or springing, of two antagonists, each upon the other, or their assaulting, or assailing, each other, in mutual fight. (Har p. 320.) — And ساوره, (S, M, K,) inf. n. مساورة and سوار, (M, K,) He leaped, or sprang, upon him; he assaulted, or assailed, him; syn. واثبه. (S, M, K.) You say, الحية تساور الركب [The serpent springs upon, or assaults, the rider]. (A.) And it is said in a trad. of 'Omar, فكذت أساوره في الصلاة, meaning And I was near to leaping upon him, or assaulting him, and fighting him, during prayer. (TA.) [See also 1.] You say also, ساورتني اليوم, [Anxieties assaulted, or assailed, me]. (A.) — Also i. q. أخذ برأسه [which, as it is mentioned immediately after سوار in the last of the senses assigned to that word below, is app. said of speech, or language, meaning † It had an overpowering influence upon his head]. (M, K.)

5. تسوره He ascended, or mounted, upon it; (namely, a wall;) as also ساره, inf. n. سور:

(TA:) he climbed, ascended, or scaled, it, (namely, a wall,) like a thief; (IAar, S, M, A, K, TA;) as also تسور عليه; (M;) and ساره, inf. n. as above: (K:) and he climbed, or ascended, and took, it; as also تسور عليه, and سوره: (TA: [this last from a trad., in which, however, the verb is, in my opinion, probably mistranscribed:] he climbed, or ascended, its سور [or wall]. (Bd in xxxviii. 20.) — And تسور He put on himself [or decked himself with] the سوار [or bracelet; or he decked himself with bracelets]. (S.)

6. تساور signifies The leaping, or springing, one with [or upon] another. (KL. [See also 3.]) — And رفعت لها تساورت لها [I raised, or elevated, my person to her, or it, or them; or stretched myself up &c.; like تطاولت]. (TA.)

8. استار: see استرى in art. سرو, from which it is formed by transposition.

سور The wall of a city [or town &c.]: (S, M, A, Msb, K:) [properly] masc.; but Ibn-Jurmooz, in a verse, makes it fem., because it is a part of the مدينة: (M:) pl. أسوار (S, M, Msb, K) and سيران. (S, K.) — And The upper, or uppermost, part of the head; occurring in a trad., as some relate it; or, accord. to others, it is سورة; or سُورون, which is said by some of the later authors to be the reading commonly known. (TA.) — See also سورة, in three places. — And see سوار. — Also An entertainment of a guest or guests; (K;) a repast to which people are invited: (Abu-l-'Abbás, TA:) a Pers. word, honoured by the Prophet; (K;) i. e. by his saying to his companions, as is related in a trad., قوموا فقد صنع جابر سوراً [Arise ye, for Jābir has made an entertainment, or a repast]. Abu-l-'Abbás, TA.) — [It is also the name of A species of fig, called by Forskāl (Flora Aegypt. Arab., pp. cxxiv. and 180,) ficus sur, (not "mimosa sur," as in Freytag's Lex.,) observed by him at Jubleh, in El-Yemen.]

سورة A leap, or spring. (TA.) — † The assault of wine upon the head; or its rush into the head: and in like manner, the assault, or rush, of venom, such as that of the scorpion: (S:) or the force, or strength, of wine &c.; (M, K, Msb, and MF voce حد;) as also سوار; (M, K;) and in like manner, of hunger: (Msb:) the overpowering influence of wine upon the head: (Msb:) or سوار signifies the creeping of wine in the head: and سورة is said to signify the assault, or force, or intoxicating operation, or overpowering influence upon the head, (حما,) produced by the creeping of wine, in, or through, the drinker: and in like manner, سوار فرج means † a motion of joy like the creeping of wine in the head. (TA.) — † A paroxysm of fever. — † An ebullition, a fierceness, or an impetuosity, of anger; as when] one says إن غضبه لسورة [Verily his anger has an ebullition, a fierceness, or an impetuosity]: (S:) [† an outburst, or outbreak, of anger: and] † anger itself: [or † a