

letters of the word; and of this dial. is the saying of the Prophet, **اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا عَلَيْهِمْ سِنِينَ كَسِنِينَ** [O God, make them to be to them years like the years of Joseph]; (Mṣb; [but in my copy of the Mgh, I find **كَسِنِي يَوْسُفَ**];) or with respect to **سِنِينَ**, like **مِثِينَ**, with *refa* [and tenween], there are two opinions; one is, that it is of the measure **فَعْلِينَ**, like **غَسْلِينَ**, with a rejection [of one letter], though this is an anomalous pl., for there sometimes occurs among pls. that which has no parallel, as **عَدَى**, and this is the opinion of Akh; the other is, that it is of the measure **فَعِيل**, changed to **فَعِيل** because of the *kesreh* of the second letter; the pl. being in some instances of the measure **فَعِيل**, like **كَلِيبٌ** and **عَبِيدٌ**; but he who holds this opinion makes its final **ن** to be a substitute for **و**, and that of **مَائَةٌ** a substitute for **ي**: (S:) you may also suppress the tenween in **سِنِينَ**; [in which case it seems that one says **سِنُونَ** in the nom. case (assimilating it to **سِنُونَ**) as well as in the accus. and the gen.; like as one does in the instances of **بَرِينٌ** and **بَرِينٌ**, pls. of **بَرَةٌ**, accord. to the **ك**, though, as I have shown in art. **بَرُو**, there is some doubt on this point;] but the suppression of the tenween in **سِنِينَ** is more rare than its pronunciation: (I'Alk p. 18:) and another pl. is **سِنِي**, [originally **سِنُو**], of the measure **فَعُول**. (Er-Rāghib, TA in art. **سِنُو**.) The phrase **ثَلَاثَ مَائَةِ سِنِينَ**, in the **Ḳur** [xviii. 24], is said by Akh to be for **ثَلَاثِيَاةٍ مِنَ السِّنِينَ** [Three hundred of years]: and he says that if the **سِنُونَ** be an explicative of the **مَائَةٌ**, it is in the gen. case [to agree with **مَائَةٌ**]; and if an explicative of the **ثَلَاثَ**, it is in the accus. case [to agree with **ثَلَاثَ**]. (S. [See also Bḍ on this phrase; and see De Sacy's Ar. Gr., 2nd ed., i. 423.]) [**سِنِيَّةٌ**, relating to an animal or a plant or the like, means *To the completion of a year*: and **لِسِنِيَّةٍ**, to the completion of his, or its, year; i. e. in his, or its, first year.] And one says, **لَقَيْتُهُ مُنْذُ سِنِيَّاتٍ** [I met him some years ago; three or more, to ten, years ago]: a phrase like **لَقَيْتُهُ ذَاتَ الْعَوْبِيرِ**. (Az, TA in art. **عَوْبِيرٌ**.) And **سِنِيَّةٌ** is a dim. of enhancement, of **سَنَةٌ**: one says **سِنِيَّةٌ حَمْرًا** *A severe year of drought or barrenness or dearth*: (TA:) and **السِّنِيَّاتُ** **وَقَعُوا فِي السِّنِيَّاتِ** **الْبَيْضِ** [They lapsed into the severe years of scantiness of herbage]: these were years that pressed hard upon the people of El-Medeeneh. (K, TA.) — **سَنَةٌ** [alone] also signifies *† Drought, or barrenness*: (Mṣb, K, TA:) or *vehement, or intense, drought*: (TA in art. **سِنُو**;) an instance of a noun used especially in one of its senses, like **دَابَّةٌ** applied to "a horse," and **مَالٌ** applied to "camels:" pl., in this, as in the former, sense, **سَنِيَّاتٌ** [and **سَنَوَاتٌ**] and **سِنُونَ** and **سِنِينَ**. (TA.) One says of a land (**أَرْضٌ**), **أَصَابَتْهَا السَّنَةُ** **† Drought, or barrenness, befell it**. (Mṣb.) And in like manner one says of people, **أَصَابَتْهُمُ السَّنَةُ** **† [Drought, &c., befell them]**. (TA.) A seeker of herbage and of a place in which to alight was sent to a tract, and found it dried up

by want of rain, and when he returned, being asked respecting it, he said, **السَّنَةُ**, meaning *† Drought, &c.* [has befallen it]. (TA.) And it is said in a trad., **اللَّهُمَّ اَعْنِي عَلَى مَضْرَبِ السَّنَةِ**, i. e. **† [O God, aid me against Mudar] by drought &c.** (TA.) = It is also [used as an epithet,] applied to land (**أَرْضٌ**), as meaning *† Affected with drought, or barrenness*; (Aṣ, S, K;) as also **سَنَوَاتٌ** and **سَنِيَّاتٌ**. (Mṣb.) One says likewise, **هَذِهِ بِلَادٌ سِنِينَ** **† These are countries, or tracts, affected with drought &c.**: and Et-Tirmidhī says

• **بِئْسَ خَرَقٌ تَحِنُّ الرِّيحُ فِيهِ**
• **حَنِينِ الحَلْبِ فِي البَلَدِ السِّنِينَ**

† [In a gusty tract, the wind moaning therein like the moaning of the milch ewes or goats (see **حَلْبُوبٌ**) in the country affected with drought, or the countries, &c., **بَلَدٌ** being regarded as a coll. gen. n. and therefore qualified by a pl., like **قَوْمٌ** in the phrase **قَوْمٌ كَافِرُونَ**]. (TA.)

سَنَةٌ, also pronounced with *teshdeed* to the **ن**: see **سَنَا**, in art. **سِنُو** and **سِنِي**, last sentence.

سِنِيَّةٌ **† [Food, or wheat,] that has undergone the lapse of years**; (AZ, K;) as also **سِنِي**. (AZ, TA.) — See also **مَسْنِيَّةٌ**.

سَنَةٌ **† A palm-tree that bears one year and not another**: (S, K;) or *a palm-tree affected by a year of drought*. (S.) And **سَنَةٌ سَنَاءٌ** *A year in which is no herbage nor rain*. (TA.) — See also **سَنَةٌ**, last sentence but one.

سِنِيَّةٌ and **سِنِيَّةٌ** (dims. of **سَنَةٌ**), and the pl. **سِنِيَّاتٌ**: see **سَنَةٌ**, in five places: and see also **سِنِيَّةٌ** in art. **سِنُو** and **سِنِي**.

سَنَةٌ, applied to bread, (S, K,) and so **سَنَةٌ** applied to bread and to beverage &c., (CK, but see S, third sentence,) **† Mouldy, or musty, or spoiled**. (S, K.)

سنى and سنو

1. **سَنَا**, [aor. **يَسْنُو**], inf. n. **سَنُو** and **سَنِيَّةٌ** and **سَنَاوَةٌ**, i. q. **سَقَى** [as meaning *He watered, or irrigated, land*]. (M.) [Hence,] one says **أَرْضٌ مَسْنِيَّةٌ** and **مَسْنِيَّةٌ**, (S, M, K,) meaning *Watered, or irrigated, land*: (M:) the **و** in **مَسْنِيَّةٌ** being changed into **ي**, (S, M,) in the opinion of Sb, (M,) like as it is in **قَنِيَّةٌ**; (S;) for he knew not **مَسْنِيَّةٌ** [as meaning *I watered it*], holding **مَسْنِيَّةٌ** to be from **يَسْنُوها** [having for its aor.]. (M.) One says [also], **سَنَتْ النَّاقَةَ**, aor. **تَسْنُو**, (S, K,) inf. n. [as above, or] **سَنَاوَةٌ** and **سَنِيَّةٌ**, (TA,) *The she-camel watered, or irrigated, land*. (S, K, TA.) And **السَّحَابَةُ تَسْنُو الأَرْضَ** (S, Mṣb) *The cloud waters the land*. (Mṣb.) And **سَنَاكَ** **† [The rain gave thee water for thy land, or may the rain give thee water]**, inf. n. **سِنُو** and **سِنِي** [app. **سِنُو** and **سِنِي**]. (TA.) And **السَّحَابُ يَسْنُو المَطَرِ** **† [The clouds send down rain]**. (TA.) And **سَنَتْ السَّحَابَةُ بِالمَطَرِ**

cloud watered, or irrigated, with rain, aor. **تَسْنُو** and **تَسْنُو**. (M, TA.) And **سَنَتْ السَّمَاءُ**, aor. **تَسْنُو**, inf. n. **سَنُو**, **† The sky rained**. (TA.) — **سَنَتْ**, **سَنِيَّةٌ**, aor. **تَسْنُو**; (M in art. **سِنِي**;) or **سَنِيَّةٌ**, (K, TA,) aor. **تَسْنُو**, like **تَرْضَى**; (K, TA;) *The beast [by which is app. meant, in the M, the horse, for it is there added **وغيرها**, meaning that the verb is said in like manner of other animals, which is the case, for it is generally said of a camel,] was used for the drawing of water upon it [to irrigate land: see **سَانِيَّةٌ**, below]*. (M, K.) And **سَنَا**, aor. **يَسْنُو**, said of a beast [turning a water-wheel], *He turned round about the well*. (R, TA.) And **القَوْمُ يَسْنُونَ لِأَنفُسِهِمْ**, (S, K,) inf. n. **سَنِيَّةٌ**, and sometimes **سَانِيَّةٌ**, (TA,) *The people, or party, draw water for themselves*; (S, K;) [in some copies of the former of which, **إِذَا اسْتَقَوْا** is erroneously put for **إِذَا اسْتَقَوْا**, the reading in both of my copies;] and so **اسْتَنَوْا** **†** **لأنفسهم**. (M, TA.) And **سَنَا عَلَى البَعِيرِ**, inf. n. **سَنِيَّةٌ** [app. a mistranscription for **سَانِيَّةٌ**], *He drew water upon the camel*; which camel is termed **سَانِيَّةٌ**. (MA.) And **بَعِيرٌ يَسْنُو عَلَيْهِ** *A camel upon which water is drawn*. (Mgh and Mṣb in explanation of **سَانِيَّةٌ**.) And **بُئْرٌ يَسْنُو مِنْهَا** **† [A well from which water is drawn, app. by means of the camel called **سَانِيَّةٌ**]**. (M.) And **سَنَوْتُ الدَّلْوُ**, inf. n. **سَنِيَّةٌ**, *I drew the bucket from the well*. (TA.) = **سَنَتْ** **النَّارُ**, (M, K,) aor. **تَسْنُو**, inf. n. **سَنَا**, (M,) *The fire became high in its light*. (M, K.) And **سَنَا البرقُ**, (M, K,) aor. **يَسْنُو**, inf. n. **سَنَا**, (TA,) *The lightning shone, shone brightly, or gleamed*: (M, K, TA:) [or *gleamed upwards, or shot up*: for, in the **Ḳur** xxiv. 43,] some read, **يَكَادُ سَنَا**, meaning *The rising and gleaming upwards of his lightning [nearly taketh away the sight, lit. sights]*; others reading **سَنَا**, of which **سَنَا** is not a dial. var. (M.) And **اسْنَى** **البرقُ** signifies [in like manner] *The lightning shone, or gleamed; or diffused itself, and rose*. (M.) And **سَنَا إِلَى مَعَالِي الأُمُورِ** **† He rose [or aspired] to the means of attaining eminence**. (M.) And **سَنُو فِي حَسْبِهِ**, inf. n. **سَنَا**, **† He became high, or exalted, in his grounds of pretension to respect or honour**. (M.) And **سِنِي**, like **رَضَى**, *He (a man, TA) was, or became, high, or exalted, in rank*. (K, TA.) = See also 2, in two places. = And see 5.

2. **سَنَاه**, (M, TA,) inf. n. **تَسْنِيَّةٌ**, (TA,) *He ascended, rose, mounted, got, was, or became, upon it, namely, a thing*; (M, TA;) as also **سَنَاهُ**. (M.) And **تَسْنَى البَعِيرُ النَّاقَةَ** **† The he-camel mounted the she-camel to compress her**. (K.) = And **سَنَاه**, (S, K,) inf. n. as above, (K,) *He opened it*; (S, K, TA;) namely, a knot, and a lock: (TA:) and *made it easy*. (S, K, TA. [In the last of these, said to be tropical.]) A poet says,

• **وَأَعْلَمُ عَلِمًا لَيْسَ بِالظَّنِّ أَنَّهُ**
• **إِذَا اللَّهُ سَنَى عَقْدَ شَيْءٍ تَمَسَّرَا**