

feet high, supported by two or more arches, or by a single arch, figured and described in the Introduction to my work on the Modern Egyptians; this being app. so called because resembling in form, though not in size, a porch:] the pl. is **صَفَات** (S, O, Mṣb, K) and **صَفَائ** and **صَفَات**.

(Mgh.) **أَهْلُ الصَّفَةِ** [The people of the **صَفَةِ**] was an appellation applied to certain persons who were the guests of *El-Islām*, [i. e. supported by the charity of the Muslims,] (O, K, TA,) consisting of poor refugees, and houseless men, (TA,) who passed the night in the **صَفَةِ** of the mosque of the Prophet [in *El-Medeeneh*], which was a covered place, an appertenance of the mosque, (O, K, TA,) roofed over with palm-sticks; (Har p. 379; [where see more;]) thither they resorted for lodging; and sometimes they were few, and sometimes they were many: [SM says,] I have drawn up a list of their names, in a tract, to the number of ninety-two, (TA in the present art.,) or ninety-three. (TA voce **أَوْقَاض**.) [ISd says,] **عَذَابُ يَوْمِ الصَّفَةِ** [The punishment of the day of the **صَفَةِ**] is the same as **عَذَابُ يَوْمِ الظُّلَّةِ** [mentioned in the Kur xxvi. 189]: (M, TA:) Lth says that the former was a day on which a certain people disobeyed their apostle, wherefore God sent upon them heat and clouds which overspread them, so that they perished: and Az says that it is not the same as that mentioned in the Kur, and that he knew not what is meant by **عَذَابُ يَوْمِ الصَّفَةِ**: (O, TA:) it seems, however, that both mean the same, as **الصَّفَةِ** and **الظُّلَّةِ** are one in meaning. (TA.) — Also † An appertenance of the **سُرُج** [or horse's saddle]; (S, M, IATH, Mgh, O, K, TA;) like the **مِثْرَةَ** [q. v. in art. **وَتَر**] of the **رَحْل** [or camel's saddle]; (IATH, L, TA;*) the thing with which it is covered, between the **قُرْبُوسَانِ**, which are its fore part and its hinder part: (Mgh:) or, (M, TA,) as also of the **رَحْل**, (M,) the thing that comprises within it (**تَضَرُّ**) the [two pieces of wood called the] **عَرْفُوتَانِ** and the [two pads, or stuffed things, called the] **بَدَادَانِ**, above them and beneath them: (M, TA:) pl. **صَفَف** (S, M, O, K) and **صَفَائ**, the latter mentioned by Sb. (M.) — Also † A long period (**زَمَان**) of time. (O, K, TA.) So in the saying, **عَشْنَا صَفَةً مِنَ الدَّهْرِ** [We lived, or have lived, a long period of time]. (O, TA.) — And † The quantity of grain that is put upon the palm of the hand: occurring in a trad. of Abu-d-Dardā, in the saying, **أَصْبَحْتُ لَا أَمْلِكُ صَفَةً وَلَا لُقَّةً** [I became so that I possessed not the quantity of grain that might be put on the palm of the hand, nor a morsel of food]; **اللُقَّةُ** meaning **اللُّغْمَةُ**. (TA.)

صَفَف A thing that a man wears beneath the coat of mail (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K) in the day of battle. (Ibn-'Abbād, O.)

صَفُوف A she-camel that yields a row of bowls of her milk (**تَصْفُ أَقْدَامًا مِنْ لَبَنِهَا** S, O, K) when she is milked, (S, O,) because of the abundance of her milk: (S, O, K:) or for which two vessels are

set side by side (**يُصَفُّ**), and which fills them: (Ham p. 535:) or that sets her fore legs evenly, side by side, (**تَصْفُ يَدَيْهَا**, [see 1,]) on the occasion of being milked. (S, M, O, K.) [See an ex. in a verse cited voce **صُوف**. And see also **صُوفُ**.]

صَفِيف Flesh-meat (S, M) such as has been laid, cut into a strip, or into strips, (**صَفَف**, S, K, and the like in the M and O, or **صَفَف** and **شُرُوح**, Mgh,) upon the live coals (S, Mgh, O, K) to broil (S, Mgh, K) or to become thoroughly cooked, (O,) or upon the pebbles, and then roasted, or broiled, (M,) or in the sun, to dry: (O, K:) or flesh-meat cut into strips, or oblong pieces, and dried in the sun, (M,* Mgh, Mṣb,) or, as Lth says, and in like manner Ks, spread in the sun [to dry]: (Mgh:) or flesh-meat cut into broad slices: (M:) or, accord. to Khālid Ibn-Jembeh, flesh-meat cut into slices, not in the manner of **قَدِيد**, but made broad, like cakes of bread [which are generally about a span, or somewhat less, in width, round and flat]: (TA:) [or cut thin so as to be translucent: (see 1, latter half:)] or flesh-meat made to boil once, and then taken up [from the fire]. (M.)

الصَّفِيَّةُ The **صُوفِيَّةُ**: so called in relation to those called **أَهْلُ الصَّفَةِ**. (TA. (See art. **صُوف**.)]

صَائ [originally **صَائِف**, act. part. n. of **صَفَّ**, q. v.] **صَائِقَةٌ** and [its pl.] **صَوَائِف** are epithets applied to camels [as meaning *Setting their legs in an even row*], from **صَفَّتْ قَوَائِمَهَا**: (S, O:) [or] **صَوَائِف** (in the Kur xxii. 37, O, K) means **مُصَفَّوَةٌ** [i. e. set in a row], (M, O, K, TA,) to be slaughtered; (M, TA;) of the measure **مَفَاعِل** [thus in the O, and also (probably copied therefrom) in the copies of the K; but correctly **مَفَاعِيل**]: or it means **مُصَفَّئَةٌ** [i. e. standing in a row]: (O, K:) or, as related by I'Ab, it is **صَوَائِفِن**. (TA.) In the phrase **الصَّائِقَاتِ صَفَاً** in the Kur [xxxvii. 1], by **الصَّائِقَاتِ** are meant *The angels standing in ranks in Heaven, glorifying God.* (M, O, K.) — Applied to a bird, it means *Expanding its wings and not moving [or flapping] them [in its flight]*: opposed to **دَائِف**. (M and TA in art. **دَف**.)

صَفَفَ A level, or an even, tract of land or ground: (S, O, Mṣb, K:) thus expl. by AA, and by Mujāhid, as used in the Kur xx. 106: by others as meaning *smooth*: accord. to Fr, *having in it no herbage*: and accord. to IAAr, *bald*: pl. **صَفَائِف**: (TA:) or **أَرْضٌ صَفَفَ** signifies a smooth, and level, or even, land; and so, accord. to IJ, [the fem.] **صَفَفَةٌ**. (M.) Also, (M,) or **صَفَفَةٌ** [app. as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant], (TA,) A desert, or waterless desert; syn. **فَلَاةٌ**; (M, TA;) from IDrd. (TA.) — And The **حَرْف** [i. e. ridge, or brow, or ledge,] of a mountain. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

صَفَفَ The sparrow, (IDrd, O, K,) in some one or more of the dialects. (IDrd, O.)

صَفَفَةٌ [fem. of **صَفَفَ**, q. v. — Also] i. q.

سَبَّاجَةٌ [n. un. of **سَبَّجَ**, q. v., i. e., A mess of the kind of food thus called]; (AA, O, K;) as also **صَفَفَانَةٌ**, (O, K,) which is of the dial. of Thakeef. (O.) — And A certain insect (**دُوبِيَّةٌ**, Lth, M, O), by the Persians (**العَجَم**) called the **سَيْسِك** [i. e. weevil]: (Lth, O:) a word adventitious to the Arabic language. (Lth, M, O.)

صَفَفَانٌ The tree called **خَلَف**: (S, M, O, K:) [accord. to modern usage, the latter is the *salix Aegyptia* of Linn.: (Forskål's Flora Aegypt. Arab., p. lxxvi., and Delile's Floræ Aegypt. Illustr., no 934:) and the **صَفَفَان** accord. to Forskål, *ibid.*, is the *salix Babylonica*; or this is called **صَفَفَانٌ رُومِيٌّ**: (Delile, no. 932:) and another species of *salix* is called in Egypt **صَفَفَانٌ بَلَدِيٌّ**: (Forskål, *ibid.*; and Delile, no. 933:) or so in the dial. of Syria: (M, Mṣb:) or a kind of tree of which the **خَلَف** is a species: (K in art. **خَلَف**:) n. un. with **ة**. (M, O, K.)

صَفَفَانَةٌ: see **صَفَفَانَةٌ**. — Also n. un. of **صَفَفَانٌ** [q. v.]. (M, O, K.)

مَصَف A station, (S, Mṣb,) or place where ranks are drawn up, (O, K,) in war, or battle: (S, O, Mṣb:) pl. **مَصَائِف**. (S, O, Mṣb, K.)

هُوَ مَصَافِي He is the person whose **صَفَةِ** [of his house] is over against, or facing, my **صَفَةِ**. (IDrd, O, K.)

صلح

1. **صَفَحَ عَنْهُ**, (Mgh, Mṣb, K,*) aor. **صَفَحَ**, (K,) inf. n. **صَفْحٌ**, (TA,) properly signifying *He turned towards [or from] him, or it, the **صَفْحَةُ** [i. e. side] of his face*, (Mgh,) means *he turned away from*, (Mgh, Mṣb, K,*) and *left*, (Mṣb, K,) *him, or it*, (Mgh, Mṣb,) i. e. [a man, or] an affair. (Mṣb.) And **ضَرَبْتُ عَنْهُ صَفْحًا** I turned away from him and left him; (S, TA;) i. e. a man: (TA:) **صَفْحًا** being here an inf. n., and therefore in the accus. case, as in the phrase **قَعَدْتُ جُلُوسًا**; or it is in the accus. case as an adv. n., and the meaning is *I turned away from him aside*. (Har p. 434. [See also, in art. **ضَرَبَ**, a similar phrase in the Kur xliii. 4, cited here in the TA, and in Har ubi suprâ.]) — And **صَفَحَ عَنْهُ**, (S, A, K, TA,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) means [also] *He turned away from his crime, sin, fault, or offence*: (S, A, TA:) or *he forgave him*. (K, TA.) And **صَفَحْتُ عَنْ ذَنْبِ فَلَانٍ** I turned away from the crime, sin, &c., of such a one, and did not punish him for it: (TA:) or **صَفَحْتُ عَنْ الذَّنْبِ**, aor. and inf. n. as above, *I forgave the crime, sin, &c.* (Mṣb.) — And **صَفَحَتْ**, (K, TA,) aor. as above, (TA,) inf. n. **صَفُوحٌ**, said of a she-camel, (K, TA,) and of a ewe, or she-goat, (TA,) [*She ceased to yield her milk;*] *her milk went away*. (K, TA.) — **صَفَحَ** as a trans. verb: see 5, in five places. — And see 2. — Also, aor. **صَفَحَ**, inf. n. **صَفْحٌ**, *He (a dog) spread forth, or stretched out, his fore legs*; a rájiz says,