

clouds had in them no water : (M:) or **صَلَفَتْ** **السَّحَابَةُ** the cloud had little water. (A, TA. [It is implied in the TA that this is tropical; but I doubt its being so.]) See also its part. n., **صَلْفٌ**. — **صَلَفٌ** said of a man's **حَرْثٌ** [or seed-produce], *It did not increase, or multiply, or become plentiful or abundant.* (TA.) — **صَلَفٌ** as a quality of **طَعَامٌ** [or wheat] signifies *Its having little increase* (**نَزَلَ**, S, or **نَزَل**, L, or **نَمَاءٌ** and **بَرْكَةٌ**, K) and *little goodness.* (L, TA: said in the latter to be tropical.) — [Hence, app., or from the verb as used in the sense expl. in the next sentence below,] **مَنْ يَبِغُ**, **مَنْ يَبِغُ**, **مَنْ يَبِغُ** **فِي الدِّينِ يَصَلْفُ** (S, M, Meyd, &c.,) a prov., (S, Meyd, O, K,) relating to the holding fast to religion, (S,) or used in urging to the mixing in social intercourse with the holding fast to religion, (O, K,) or, accord. to IAth, a trad., (TA,) i. e., accord. to A<sub>9</sub>, *He who exceeds the right bounds in religion (Meyd) will not be in favour with men, or beloved by them; (S, Meyd;) or will have little increase therein: (M:) or he who finds fault with men in respect of religion, (O, K,) and regards it as an excellence [that he possesses] above them, will have little goodness in their estimation, and (O) will not be in favour with them, or beloved by them: (O, K:) or the meaning is, he who seeks worldly good by means of religion, his share of the former will be little: (Meyd:) or he who seeks, in respect of religion, more than he has had revealed to him, his share will be little.* (IAth.) — **صَلَفَتْ**, (S, M, O,) aor. **صَلَفَ**, (S, O,) inf. n. **صَلْفٌ**, said of a woman, means *She was not in favour with, or was not beloved by, (S, M, O, K,\*) her husband, (S, O, K,) or him by whom she was supported; (M;) and was hated by him.* (S, O.) — **صَلَفٌ**, (O, K,) in a man and in a woman, (O,) signifies also *The saying that which one's companion dislikes, or hates.* (O, K.) — And, (O, K,) likewise in a man and in a woman, (O,) + *The commending, or praising, oneself for, or the boasting of, or glorying in, that which one does not possess: (O, K:) or, (K,) as Kh asserts, (S, O,) the overpassing the due limits in الظَّرْفُ [here meaning elegance of mind, manners, address, speech, person, attire, and the like], (S, M, O, K,) and in excellence in knowledge or courage or other qualities, (TA,) and arrogating to oneself more than is due, through pride: (S, O, K:) but some say that this is post-classical: (M, TA:) [see an ex. voce **أَفَّةٌ**, in art. **أَوْفٍ**; mentioned here in the TA as occurring in a trad.]: one says, of a man, **صَلَفَ**, (M, MA,) inf. n. **صَلْفٌ**, (M,) meaning + *He commended, or praised, himself [&c.]; (MA;) and تصَلَفَ*, (S, MA, O,) meaning the same; (MA;) or this latter means **تَكَلَّفَ الصَّلْفَ**, (K, TA,) i. e. [he affected the overpassing of the due limits in الظَّرْفُ (meaning as expl. above); or he took upon himself as a task] *the arrogating to himself more than was due, through pride: (TA:) [you say, **تَصَلَفَ بِمَا لَيْسَ عِنْدَهُ** + He commended, or praised, himself for, or he boasted of, or gloried in, that which he did not possess:] the epithet from the former verb is تصَلَفٌ*, (AZ, S, M, O, K,) applied to a man, (AZ, S, M, O,) and **صَلَفَةٌ** applied to a woman; (M;) and the pl. of*

**صَلْفٌ** is **صَلَفِيٌّ** (AZ, M, K) and **صَلَفَانٌ** and **صَلْفُونَ**: (AZ, O, K:) it is said to be from **صَلَفٌ** applied to a vessel, accord. to IA<sub>9</sub>r as meaning "that takes little water;" but rather, as others say, as meaning "thick and heavy:" the vulgar misapply it [app. by using it in the sense assigned to it by IA<sub>9</sub>r]. (TA.) — See also the next paragraph.

4. **قَلَّ خَيْرُهُ** **أَصْلَفُ** [His good things became few; or his wealth, or his goodness or beneficence, became little]: (IA<sub>9</sub>r, O, K:) and (TA) so **تَصَلَفَ**. (M, TA.) — And *His soul, or spirit, (رُوحُهُ) became heavy; (IA<sub>9</sub>r, O, K;) and he became oppressed as though by the nightmare.* (TK.) — And *He became one whose wife was not in favour with him, or not beloved by him.* (M.) — **أَصْلَفَهَا** *He hated her, namely, his wife; (M;) as also تصَلَفَهَا*, (so in a copy of the M,) or **صَلَفَهَا**, aor. **صَلَفَ**; (so in the L and TA;) the latter mentioned by IAmb: (L, TA:) or **أَصْلَفَهُ** *he hated him, namely, another man.* (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.) — And **أَصْلَفَ نِسَاءَهُ** *He divorced his wives: and he made their share of his favours to be small.* (A, TA.) — And one says to a woman, **أَصْلَفَكَ اللهُ**, meaning *May God make thee [or thy فرَجٌ or the like] to be hated by thy husband.* (Esh-Sheybānee, S, O, K.) — **أَصْلَفَ القَوْمَ**, (thus in the O, on the authority of Ibn-'Abbād, [like **أَحْزَنَ**, and its contr. **أَسْهَلَ**, &c.,]) or **تَصَلَفَ**, (thus in the K, [but the former is preferable on the ground of analogy, and the latter I think a mistake,]) *The people, or party, became in the [kind of tract termed] صَلَفًا.* (O, K.)

5. **تَصَلَفَ**: see 4, first sentence. — And see 1, latter part. — Also *He behaved in a loving, or an affectionate, and a blandishing, or coaxing, manner.* (O, K.) — And, said of a camel, *He loathed, or turned away with disgust from, the [pasturage termed] حَمِيضٌ, and inclined to the حَمِيض.* (O, K.) — See also 4, last sentence.

**الصَّلْفُ** *The branches of the heart of the palm-tree that are next below the قَلْبَةُ*: [in the CK, **خَوَافِي** is erroneously put for **خَوَافِي**; **قَلْبُ النَّخْلَةِ**; and the same mistake was originally made in my MS. copy of the K:] n. un. with **ة**. (IA<sub>9</sub>r, O, K, TA. [See **خَافِيَةٌ**, last sentence.]

**صَلْفٌ**, applied to clouds (**سَحَابٌ**, S, M, O, K), *Containing no water: (M:) or having little water and much thunder.* (S, O, K. [Said in the TA to be tropical; but I doubt its being so.]) It is said in a prov., **رَبِّ صَلْفٍ تَحْتِ الرَّاعِدَةِ**, (S, and so in some copies of the K,) or **رَبِّ صَلْفٍ**, (M, O, and so in some copies of the K, [with an inf. n. in the place of an epithet,]) i. e. *Many a cloud is there, [or many clouds are there, lacking rain, or] having much thunder with little rain, [beneath that which thunders:]* (A'Obeyd, O:) applied to the wealthy niggard: (A'Obeyd, O, K:) or to him who threatens, and does not perform what he threatens: (S, O, K:) or to him who commends himself much, (M, O, K,) and is loquacious, (M, O,) but is destitute of good. (M,

O, K.) — And *A vessel that takes little water: (IA<sub>9</sub>r, S, M, O, K:) a small vessel: one that leaks; that will not hold water.* (IA<sub>9</sub>r, TA. [This, also, is said in the TA to be tropical.]) And *A heavy (K, TA) and thick (TA) vessel.* (K, TA.) — Also *High ground (قَفٌّ), or a hard plain, that produces no plants or herbage: (TA:) and so the fem., with **ة**, applied to land (أَرْضٌ).* (M, TA.) — *Wheat (طَعَامٌ) having little increase (الرَّبِيْعُ and قَلِيلُ النَّزْلِ): (M:) or tasteless: (M, O, K:) and تصَلِفٌ signifies the same, in the former sense or in the latter. (M.) — And [A man] heavy in soul, or spirit; syn. ثَقِيلُ الرُّوحِ.* (TA. [See 4, second sentence, which shows that **مُصَلَفٌ** has this meaning: but the epithet thus expl. in the TA is there said to be like **كَتَفٌ**.]) — And **صَلَفَةٌ** signifies *A woman not in favour with, or not beloved by, (S, M, O, K,) her husband, (S, O, K,) or him by whom she is supported; (M;) and hated by him: (S, O:) pl. صَلَفَاتٌ*, (S, M, O, K,) which is extr. [in respect of analogy], (M,) and **صَلَفَاتٌ**. (O, K.) — See also 1, near the end.

**أَصْلَفٌ** and **صَلَفًا**, and each with **ة**: see **أَصْلَفٌ**, in five places.

**صَلِيفٌ** *The side (عُرْضٌ [in one of my copies of the S, عُرْضٌ, and in the other copy عُرْضٌ]) of the neck; the two being called صَلِيفَانِ*; (S, O, K;) [i. e.] **الصَّلِيفَانِ** signifies *the two sides of the neck (جَانِبَا العُنُقِ): or this signifies what are between the لَيْتِ [or part beneath the earring] and the قَصْرَةَ [or base of the neck, on the two sides]: (M:) or the two heads of the vertebra that is next to the head, in the two sides of the neck.* (AZ, O, K, TA.) In this last explanation, in the copies of the K, **رَأْسًا** is put for **رَأْسًا**. (TA. [And in some copies of the K, **شَقِيْمًا** is there erroneously put for **شَقِيْمًا**, which, as is said in the TA, refers to the neck.]) **أَخَذَ بِصَلِيفَتِهِ** and **بِصَلِيفَتِهِ** mean, accord. to A<sub>9</sub>, *He took hold of the back of his neck: (O, TA:) and one says also, أَخَذَهُ بِصَلِيفَتِهِ*, meaning *He took him, or it, altogether.* (TA. [But I think it not improbable that **بِصَلِيفَتِهِ** in these two instances may be a mistranscription for **بِصَلِيفَتِهِ**.]) — **الصَّلِيفَانِ** signifies also *Two staves, or pieces of wood, which are placed across [horizontally] upon the [camel's saddle called] غَيْبِطٌ, by means of which the مَحَامِلُ [pl. of مَحْمِلٌ, q. v.,] are bound.* (S, O, K.) And (TA) **الصَّلِيفَانِ** signifies *The two [similar] pieces of wood that are bound upon the upper part of the [saddle called] إِكْفَانِ.* (M, TA.) — See also **صَلْفٌ**, latter half.

**صَلِيفَةٌ**: see **صَلِيفٌ**, in three places.

**صَلْفَانٌ** and **صَلْفَانِيٌّ** *A loquacious man.* (M, TA.)

**أَصْلَفٌ** *Hard*, applied to a place; and so [the fem.] **أَصْلَفًا** applied to land (أَرْضٌ): (S, O:) or both signify *hard ground (M, K) containing*