

and spreading it, around. (En-Nadr, O.) = **عَصْفُ الزَّرْعِ** The corn, or seed-produce, put forth its **عَصْفٌ** [q. v.]: (S, O, K:) or its **عَصْفٌ** became long: or it attained to the time for its being cut, or clipped. (TA. [See 1, last sentence.])

5: see 1, second sentence.

8: see 1, last sentence but one.

10. **عَصَفَ الزَّرْعَ** The corn, or seed-produce: produced its culm, or jointed stalk. (TA.)

عَصْفٌ The herb (بَقْلٌ) of corn, or seed-produce: (Fr, S, O, K:) and (TA) the leaves, or blades, of corn, or seed-produce; (MA, *Mgh, TA;) as also **عَصُوفٌ**; each a pl. of **عَصْفَةٌ**: (MA: [or rather **عَصْفٌ** is a coll. gen. n. of which **عَصُوفٌ** is the pl. and **عَصْفَةٌ** is the n. un.:]) or the leaves, or blades, that are upon the stalk of corn, or seed-produce, and that dry up and crumble; as also **عَصْفَةٌ** and **عَصِيفَةٌ** and **عَصَافَةٌ**: or the leaves, and what is not eaten, thereof: in these three different senses it is expl. as used in the Kur lv. 11: (TA:) or it there means the stalk, or stem, of corn: (Fr, S voce **رَبْحَانٌ**;) or straw; (Jel, TA;) and so **عَصِيفٌ** **الزَّرْعِ**; (M voce **تَبْنٌ**;) or **عَصِيفَةٌ** **الزَّرْعِ**: (so in copies of the K voce **تَبْنٌ**;) and **عَصُوفٌ** signifies straws: (IAqr, TA:) or **عَصْفٌ** signifies dry leaves, like straw: (Bd in lv. 11:) or corn, or seed-produce, or barley, cut while green, for fodder; syn. **قَصِيلٌ**: (En-Nadr, TA:) or leaves of corn, or seed-produce, that are cut, and eaten while fresh: or the leaves of the ears of corn; as also **عَصِيفَةٌ**: or what are cut thereof; as also **عَصِيفٌ**: or both signify the leaves, of corn, that incline in its lower part, and which one cuts off, in order that it may become lightened: or the former signifies the ears, themselves, of corn: and the pl. is **عَصُوفٌ**.

(TA.) **كَعَصْفٍ مَأْكُولٍ** in the Kur [cv. last verse], means Like corn of which the grain has been eaten and the straw thereof remains: (El-Hasan El-Basree, S, O, K:) or like leaves of which the contents have been taken and which remain without any grain therein: (O, K:) or like **عَصْفٌ**, (O,) or leaves, (K,) which the beasts have eaten: (O, K:) or, as Sa'eed Ibn-Jubeir is related to have said, like barley growing or growing forth [that has been eaten]. (TA.) — And IAqr says, (O, TA,) [the pl.] **عَصُوفٌ**, (O, K, TA,) with damm to the ع, (TA,) [in the CK, erroneously, **عَصُوفٌ**,] signifies Handfuls of reaped corn; syn. **كَدْرٌ** [a coll. gen. n. of which the n. un. is **كَدْرَةٌ**]: (O, TA:) in the copies of the K, **كُدْرَةٌ**; and in the L, **كُد**. (TA.) — And accord. to IAqr, (O,) **عَصُوفٌ** signifies also Wines; syn. **خَمُورٌ**. (O, L, K. [In the CK **خَمْرَةٌ**; and in the TA, as from the K, **خَمِرٌ**].)

عَصْفَةٌ [as an inf. n. un. of 1 signifies A gust, or strong puff, of wind. — And hence,] † The odour, (K,) or fragrance (فَعْمَةٌ) of odour, (Z, TA,) or exhaled odour, (IF, O,) of wine: (IF, Z, O, K,

TA:) likened to the **عَصْفَةٌ** of wind. (Z, TA.) — See also **عَصْفٌ**, in three places.

عَصْفَانٌ A seller of **تَبْنٌ** [i. e. straw, or straw that has been trodden, or thrashed, and cut]. (IAqr, O, TA.)

عَصُوفٌ: see **عَاصِفٌ**. — Hence, (Z, TA,) † **Swift**; applied to a she-ostrich, and to a she-camel (S, O, K, TA) that goes swiftly with her rider; (S, O, TA;) likened to the wind in the swiftness of her course: (Z, TA:) pl. **عَصُوفٌ**: (TA:) and † **عَاصِفٌ** is applied in like manner to a she-camel as meaning swift; (Sh, TA;) and so too is † **مُعَصِفَةٌ**. (TA.)

عَصِيفٌ: see **عَاصِفٌ**: — and see also **عَصْفٌ**, in two places.

عَصَافَةٌ What has fallen from the ears of corn, [app. when they are trodden, or thrashed, consisting] of the straw, (S, O, K, [but in the CK **التَّبْنِ** is put in the place of **التَّبْنِ**,]) and the like. (S.) See also **عَصْفٌ**. Also What the wind has carried away. (TA.)

عَصِيفَةٌ The combined leaves in which are the ears of corn: (S, O, K, TA:) or the leaves that open from around the fruit: or the heads of the ears of wheat. (TA.) See also **عَصْفٌ**, in three places.

عَاصِفٌ (S, O, Mgh, K) and **عَاصِفَةٌ** (O, Mgh, K) and **عَصُوفٌ** [but this app. has a more intensive meaning] (S, O, K) [and **عَصِيفٌ** as used in "Fakihet el-Khulafa" p. 196 line 18 but not found by me in this sense in any lexicon] and **عَصِيفَةٌ** (S, O, K) and **عَصِيفَةٌ** (S, O, Mgh, K) Wind blowing violently, or vehemently: (S, O, Mgh, K:) pl. of the first **عَوَاصِفٌ**, and of the second **عَاصِفَاتٌ**; (Mgh;) and of the last two **عَاصِفَاتٌ** and **عَاصِيفَاتٌ**; and **عَصِيفَاتٌ** [pl. of **عَصِيفَةٌ**] which signifies winds that raise the clouds and the winds. (TA.) — One says also **عَاصِفٌ** **يَوْمٌ**, (Fr, S, O, Mgh,) because of the violent blowing of the wind therein, (Fr, O, Mgh,) **عَاصِفٌ** in this case being an instance of **فَاعِلٌ** in the sense of **مَفْعُولٌ** فِيهِ (S, O,) like as one says **يَوْمٌ** **بَارِدٌ**, (Fr, O,) or like **نَائِمٌ**; the meaning being, A day in which the wind blows violently, or vehemently: (S, O:) this is the meaning in the phrase **فِي يَوْمٍ عَاصِفٍ** (Fr, O, K) in the Kur [xiv. 21]: or this phrase may mean **فِي يَوْمٍ عَاصِفٍ** **الرياح** [in a day violent, or vehement, in respect of the wind], because the wind is mentioned in the former part of the sentence. (Fr, O.) — See also **عَصُوفٌ**. — **عَاصِفٌ** also signifies † An arrow turning aside, or declining, from the butt; (El-Mufaddal, O, K, TA;) pl. **عَصَفٌ**; a tropical meaning: (TA:) and anything inclining, or declining. (El-Mufaddal, O, K.)

مُعَصِفٌ, and the fem., and pls.: see **عَاصِفٌ**, in five places: — and for the fem., see also **عَصُوفٌ**.

— **مَكَانٌ مُعَصِفٌ** A place abounding with corn, or seed-produce: (Lh, S, L:) or with straw. (Lh, L.)

عصفر

Q. 1. **عَصَفَرَهُ** He dyed a garment, or piece of cloth, with **عَصْفَرٌ**. (S, O, Mgh, K.)

Q. 2. **تَعَصَفَرَهُ** It (a garment, or piece of cloth,) became dyed with **عَصْفَرٌ**. (S, O, K.)

عَصْفَرٌ [Safflower, or bastard saffron; i. e., cnicus, or carthamus tinctorius;] a certain dye, (S, O,) or plant, (Mgh, K,) well known, (O, Mgh,) with which one dyes, (M,) the first juice (سَلَاةٌ) of which is called **جَرِيَالٌ**, (TA,) and one of the properties of which is that it causes tough meat to become thoroughly cooked, so as to fall off from the bone, (K, *TA,) when somewhat thereof is thrown into it: (TA:) its seed is called **قَرْطَرٌ**: (K:) there are two kinds of it; one of the cultivated land, and one of the desert; and both grow in the country of the Arabs: (M, TA:) it is an Arabicized word. (Az, TA.)

عَصْفُورٌ (S, O, Mgh, K, &c.) and **عَصْفُورٌ**, (Ibn-Rasheek, MF,) but the latter is not an approved form, because there is no chaste word of the measure **فَعْلُولٌ**, (MF, TA,) [The sparrow;] a certain bird, (S, O, K,) well known; (Mgh:) accord. to AHat, the same that is called the **تَقَارٌ**; the male black in the head and neck, the rest of it inclining to ash-colour, with a redness in the wings; the female inclining to yellowness and whiteness: (O:) the word is masc.: (TA:) fem. with ة: (S, O, K:) pl. **عَصَافِيرٌ**. (Mgh.) Accord. to Hamzeh, it is so called because it was disobedient, and fled, **وَقَرَّ عَصَى**. (MF, TA.) [This, I believe, is said to have been the case when the beasts and birds &c. were summoned before Adam, to be named by him. See the Kur ii. 29—31.] — [It is also applied to Any passerine bird. And hence,] **عَصْفُورُ الْجَنَّةِ** [The passerine bird of Paradise; meaning] the swallow; syn. **الْحَطَّافُ**. (ISd in TA art. **حَطَفٌ**, and IB in TA art. **وَط**.) — [Also, sometimes, Any small bird.] — **طَارَتْ** **عَصَافِيرُ رَأْسِهِ** [lit., The sparrows of his head flew;] is a prov., meaning † he became frightened; as though there were sparrows upon his head when he was still, and they flew away when he was frightened: (Meyd:) [or he became light, or inconstant: or he became angry: like **طَارَ طَائِرُهُ**: (see **طَائِرٌ**)] or he became aged. (TA.) — **نَقَتْ** **عَصَافِيرُ بَطْنِهِ** [lit. The sparrows of his belly cried], (K,) like **نَقَتْ صَفَادِعُ بَطْنِهِ**, alluding to the intestines, is also a prov., (TA,) meaning † he was, or became, hungry. (K, TA.) In like manner also one says, **لَا تَأْكُلْ حَتَّى تَطِيرَ عَصَافِيرُ بَطْنِكَ**, meaning † Eat thou not until thou be hungry. (TA.) — **أَصَافِيرُ الْبُنْدَرِ** is an appellation of † Certain excellent camels, that belonged to kings: (S, O, K:) or certain excellent camels that belonged to En-Noqman Ibn-El-Mundhir were called **أَصَافِيرُ النُّعْمَانِ**. (T, TA.) — **العَصْفُورُ** also signifies The