

license for سَلَف: but this kind of contraction is allowed by the Baḡrees only in verbs of which the medial radical letter is with kesr or damm, as in عَلِمَ for عَلِمَ, and كَرَمَ for كَرَمَ. (M. [See سَوَّغَ.]) — You say also, سَلَفَ لَهُ عَمَلٌ صَالِحٌ, meaning *A good, or righteous, deed of his preceded [so as to prepare for him a future reward].* (TA.) — And سَلَفَتِ النَّاقَةُ, inf. n. سُلُوفٌ, *The she-camel was, or became, among the foremost of the camels in arriving at the water.* (TA.) — [Golius and Freytag mention also سَلَف as a trans. verb; the former explaining it as signifying “*Præterit, præcessit, rem;*” and the latter adding “*tempore,*” and assigning to it the inf. ns. سَلَف and سُلُوف; as on the authority of the K; in which I find no indication of such a usage of this verb.] — سَلَفَ الْأَرْضَ, (S, M, K,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. سَلَف; (S, M;) and ʔ اسلفها; (M, K;) *He turned over the land for sowing:* (M, K;) or (so in the K, but in the M “and”) *he made it even with the مسلقة* [q. v.]. (S, M, K.) — سَلَفَ الْمَزَادَةَ, inf. n. سَلَف, [in some copies of the K سَلَف], *He oiled, or greased, the مزادة [or leathern water-bag].* (K.)

2. تَسْلِيفٌ signifies *The making [a thing] to go before, or precede.* (S, K.) — And *I. q. اسلاف* (K.) See 4, in six places. — And *The giving to another the portion of food termed سلفة* [q. v.]. (S.) You say, سَلَفَ الرَّجُلَ, (S,) or الْقَوْمَ, (M,) inf. n. as above, (S,) *He gave to the man, (S,) or to the people or party, (M,) the portion of food so called;* (S, M;) as also [سَلَفَ لَهُ, or] سَلَفَ لَهُمْ. (M.) — And *The eating of the [portion of food termed] سلفة.* (K.) [See also 5.]

3. سالفه في: see 1, first sentence. — سالفه في الأَرْضِ, (Ibn-'Abbād, K,) inf. n. مَسَالِفَةٌ, (Ibn-'Abbād, TA,) *i. q. سَافِهَةٌ [i. e. He went, or kept pace, or ran, with him, or he vied, contended, or competed, with him in going or running, in the land; as though striving to be before him].* (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) — And سالفه *He equalled him in an affair.* (Ibn-'Abbād, K.)

4. اسلفه *He did it previously, or beforehand.* (O and TA in art. زلف.) — [Hence,] سالف في, كَذَا, (S, Mgh, Mḡb, TA,) inf. n. اسلاف; (TA;) and سلف فيه; (Mgh, Mḡb, TA,) inf. n. تسليف; (Mḡb, TA;) *He paid in advance, or beforehand, for such a thing, (S, Mgh, TA,) i. e. a commodity described to him, (S,) or wheat or the like, for which the seller became responsible, [with something additional to the equivalent of the current price at the time of the payment, (see سلف,)] (TA,) to be delivered at a certain period:* (S;) and اسلف signifies the same. (TA.) You say, سَلَفْتُ لَهُ فِي كَذَا and اسلَفْتُ إِلَيْهِ فِي كَذَا [I paid in advance to him for such a thing, &c.]. (Mḡb.) Hence the saying in a trad., مَنْ سَلَفَ فَلَيْسَ بِمَعْلُومٍ فِي كَيْلٍ مَعْلُومٍ وَوَزَنٍ مَعْلُومٍ إِلَى أَجَلٍ مَعْلُومٍ *i. e. He who pays in advance for a commodity for which the seller is responsible, let him pay in advance for a certain measure, and a certain weight, to be delivered at a certain period.* (TA.)

— And اسلفه مَالًا, (S, M, Mgh, TA,) and ʔ اسلفه, (M, Mgh, TA,) *He lent him property [to be repaid, or returned, without any profit].* (M, Mgh, TA. [See, again, سلف.]) [Whence one says, اسلفه إِحْسَانًا and اسلفه إِسَاءَةً, and ʔ اسلفه, meaning + *He did to him, to be requited it, a good action and an evil action;* as is shown by the words مَا اسلَفْتُ مِنْ إِسَاءَةٍ أَوْ إِحْسَانٍ وَمَا تُعْطِيهِ تَقْضَاهُ in art. قرض in the K, and by the corresponding words مَا سَلَفْتُ مِنْ إِحْسَانٍ وَمِنْ إِسَاءَةٍ in the same art. in the S: see also Bḡ in xxxvi. 11: and see زلفه. And hence,] a poet says,

تَسَلَّفَ ʔ الْجَارَ شَرِبًا وَهِيَ حَائِبَةٌ
وَالْمَاءَ لَزْنًا بِكَيْفِ الْعَيْنِ مُقْتَسِرٌ

+ [They (referring to camels) yield promptly to the neighbour a draught of milk, while they are thirsty, and going round about the water, when the water is crowded upon, scanty in the source, divided by lot]. (TA. [See also some verses of El-Akra' Ibn-Mo'adh, in which the former hemistich occurs with a different latter hemistich, in the Ḥam p. 753.]) — See also 1, last sentence but one.

5. تسلف *He received payment in advance:* and ʔ استسلف [perhaps a mistranscription for ʔ استلف] signifies [the same; or] *he took, or received, what is termed سلف.* (Mḡb.) — [And hence,] تسلف منه *He received from him a loan; syn. اقترض;* as also ʔ استلف. (A in art. قرض.) And تسلف منه كَذَا *He received as a loan from him such a thing.* (TA.) — See also 10. — And تسلف *He ate the [portion of food termed] سلفة.* (MA.) [See also 2.]

6. تسالفا *They two took as their wives two sisters.* (M, K.)

8: see 5, in two places.

10. اسلَفْتُ مِنْهُ دَرَاهِمَ *I sought, or demanded, of him money as a loan; as also ʔ تسلفت.* (S, TA.) Hence, اسلَفْتُ مِنْ أَعْرَابِيٍّ بَكْرًا *He sought, or demanded, as a loan, from an Arab of the desert, a [youthful he-camel such as is termed] بَكْر.* (TA.) — And اسلَفْتُ ثَمَنَهُ *He sought, or demanded, its price in advance; syn. استقرضه.* (Ḥar p. 530.) — See also 5. — [And اسلَفْتُ *He took as his wife the wife of his deceased brother: so in a version of the Bible, in Deut. xxv. 5: mentioned by Golius.]*

سلف *A [bag for travelling-provisions &c., such as is termed] جِرَاب, (M, K,) of any sort:* (M;) or a large جِرَاب: (S, M, K;) [and the contr., i. e. a small one: (Freytag, from the Kitáb el-Aḡdád:)] or a hide not well, or not thoroughly, tanned: (M, K, TA;) pl. [of pauc.] اسلف and [of mult.] سلوف. (M, K.)

سلف [perhaps a mistranscription for سلف, q. v.,] *A certain species of bird, not particularized.* (TA.) — See also مسلف.

سلف; and its fem., with ة; and their duals:

see سلف, in five places: — and see سلف, last sentence.

سلف *Such as have gone before, or preceded;* (M, Mḡb;*) [i. e. the preceding generations;] as also ʔ سليف and ʔ سلفة and ʔ سلوف; all quasi-pl. ns.; (M;) of which the sing. is ʔ سالف: (M, Mḡb;*) or *such as have gone before, or preceded, of a man's ancestors (S, K) and of his relations, (K,) that are above him in age and in excellence;* [but this addition is not always agreeable with usage;] one of whom is termed ʔ سالف: (TA:) the pl. of سلف is اسلاف and سلاف, (S, K,) [the former a pl. of pauc. and the latter of mult.,] or the latter is pl. of ʔ سالف, and so is سلف [said to be, though this is more properly termed, as it is in the M, a quasi-pl. n.]: (IB, Mḡb, TA:) and, accord. to Zj, سلف is pl. of ʔ سليف, and سلف is pl. of ʔ سلفة, which means *a company (عُصْبَةٌ) that has passed away:* (M:) or ʔ سالف and ʔ سليف signify the same; *going before; preceding; syn. متقدم.* (S.) [Accord. to Abu-l-Mahásin, السلف is particularly applied to 'Áisheh the wife of Moḡammad, the three Khaleefehs Aboo-Bekr and 'Omar and 'Othmán, Talḡah and Ez-Zubeyr, the Khaleefeh Mo'áwiyeh, and 'Amr Ibn-El-Áḡ. (De Sacy's Chrest. Ar., sec. ed., i. 156.)] And السلف الصالح is applied to the first chief persons of the Tábi'eess. (TA.) And السلف المقدم is an appellation of the prophet Moḡammad. (Ḥam p. 780.) [Hence, مذهب السلف *The tenets of the early Muslims.*] — Also *A people, or party, going before, or preceding, in journeying.* (TA.) — And [simply] *A company of men; as in the saying, جاءني سلف من الناس [A company of men came to me].* (M.) — And *Any good, or righteous, deed, that one has done beforehand [by way of preparing a future reward]: or any فوط [i. e. cause of reward, or recompense, in the world to come, such as a child dying in infancy], that [as it were] goes before one.* (A'Obeyd, O, K.) — And *i. q. سلم;* (T, Hr, Mgh, O, K, TA;) i. e. *Any money, or property, paid in advance, or beforehand, as the price of a commodity for which the seller has become responsible and which one has bought on description: (T, TA:) or payment for a commodity to be delivered at a certain [future] period with something additional to [the equivalent of] the current price at the time of such payment; this [transaction] being a cause of profit to him who makes such payment; and سلم also has this meaning: (TA:) or a sort of sale in which the price is paid in advance, and the commodity is withheld, on the condition of description, to a certain [future] period: (S, O:) it is a subst. from الاسلاف. (Mḡb, K, TA.) — And A loan (قرض) in which is no profit (Hr, O, Mgh, K, TA) to the lender (Hr, O, K, TA) except recompense [in the world to come] and thanks, (TA,) and which it is incumbent on the recipient thereof to return as he received it: (Hr, O, K, TA:) thus the Arabs term it: (Hr, O, TA:) and in this sense also the word is a subst.*