

sing. signifies a twig, or rod, that falls from the tree called بِشَام [q. v.]; and the pl. is صُرْعَان: the former pl. occurs in a trad., in which it is said that the Prophet was pleased to rub and clean his teeth with صُرْع. (TA.) — Also † A bow from which nothing has been pared off: or of which the wood has dried upon the tree; (S, O, K, TA.) or this [latter] is only called صُرَيْف. (TA.) — And † A whip, in like manner, (S, O, K, TA,) from which nothing has been pared off. (TA.) — See also صُرْعَة.

صُرَاعَة The quality of throwing down, or prostrating, vehemently. (TA.)

صُرَاع: see صُرْعَة.

صُرَيْف: see صُرْعَة, in four places.

صُرَاعَة: see صُرْعَة, in two places.

صُرْعَة act. part. n. of 1: pl. صَارِعُونَ and صُرْعَة. Hence, [صُرْعَة] قَوْمٌ صُرْعَة A people, or party, who throw down, or prostrate, those with whom they wrestle. (TA.)

مِصْرَعٌ A place [and accord. to rule a time also] of throwing down, or prostrating, on the ground: (S, O, K:) [pl. مِصْرَاعٌ]. — [And † A place of slaughter: for] مِصْرَاعُ الْقَوْمِ signifies the places of slaughter of the people, or party. (TA.) — Also an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. (S, O, K.)

مِصْرَعٌ: see مِصْرَاعٌ.

مِصْرَعٌ [pass. part. n. of 2, q. v.]. One says, مَرَزَتْ بِمِصْرَعِي مِصْرَعِينَ [I passed by slain persons thrown down, or prostrated, on the ground]: with teshdeed because relating to many objects. (S.) — See also صُرَيْف, in two places.

مِصْرَاعٌ Either half [i. e. leaf] of a door [meaning of a folding door]: (MA, * Mgb, KL:*) either one of what are termed the مِصْرَاعَانِ of a door or door-way: (S, Mgb:) مِصْرَاعًا بَابٌ means two doors that are set up, meeting together, the place of entrance thereof being in the middle of them [i. e. between them]: (T, O, K, TA:) [and in like manner, مِصْرَاعًا سِتْرٌ (occurring in the S in art. سَجْف) means the two separate halves, that hang side by side, so as to meet together, of a curtain; like the two leaves of a folding-door:] and the مِصْرَاع of a door [or curtain] is also called its مِصْرَاعٌ: (TA:) the pl. of مِصْرَاعٌ is مِصْرَاعِي. (MA.) — Hence, the مِصْرَاع in poetry; (S;) † A hemistich: (MA, KL:) [this is the general meaning: in a more restricted sense,] مِصْرَاعَانِ in poetry means a single verse [i. e. a pair of hemistichs] having two rhymes: (T, O, * K, * TA:) [using it in the latter sense, i. e. as meaning a verse of which the former hemistich rhymes with the latter, which is app. the primary signification,] Aboo-Is-hāk says, the مِصْرَاعَانِ are the two doors of the ode, like the مِصْرَاعَانِ of the house, or chamber, or tent: and he says that the derivation

of the word is from الصُرْعَانِ meaning “the two extremities of the day.” (TA.)

مِصْرَعٌ: see صُرَيْف, in four places; where it is stated that مِصْرَاعٌ is said to occur as a pl. thereof; the reg. pl. being مِصْرَاعِي.

مِصْرَاعِي One who wrestles with another, endeavouring to throw him down; as also صُرْعٌ: you say, هُمَا صُرْعَانِ i. e. They are two persons wrestling together, each endeavouring to throw down the other. (K, * TA.)

صرف

الصَّرْفُ signifies The turning, or sending, or putting, a thing away, or back, from its way, or course; the causing it to turn away, or back; therefrom; the averting it, or repelling it therefrom: (M:) or the shifting a thing from one state, or condition, to another; (Bd in vi. 105;) and so التَّصْرِيفُ. (TA.) You say, صَرَفَهُ, (M, K,) or صَرَفَهُ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ, (Mgb, TA,) i. e. عَنْ سَنَنِهِ, (TA in art. وَجْهِهِ,) aor. -, (M, Mgb, K,) inf. n. صَرَفٌ, (M, Mgb,) He turned, sent, or put, him, or it, away, or back, &c., (M, K,) from his, or its, way, or course. (M.) And صَرَفَ نَفْسَهُ عَنْ الشَّيْءِ, meaning صَرَفَهَا عَنْهُ [He turned himself away, or back, from the thing]. (M.) And صَرَفْتُ الرَّجُلَ عَنِّي [I turned the man away, or back, or I averted him, or repelled him, from me]. (S.) And صَرَفَ الصَّبِيَانَ He dismissed the boys, or sent them away, syn. قَلَّبَهُمْ, (S, K,) from the school: (K:) or صَرَفْتُ الصَّبِيَّ I let the boy go his way; and in like manner, الأَجِيرُ the hired man. (Mgb.) And صَرَفَ اللَّهُ عَنْكَ الأَذَى [May God avert from thee harm]. (S.) And اصْطَرَفَ صَرَفَهُ وَجْهَهُ (K in art. سَفُو and سَفَى) [meaning صَرَفَهُ وَجْهَهُ] He turned away his face. (TK in that art.) i. e.] صَرَفَ اللَّهُ فَلَوْبَهُم, in the Kur [ix. 128], means God hath made them to err in requital of that which they have done: (M, TA:) or God hath turned them away, or may God turn them away, from belief. (Bd.) And سَأَصْرِفُ عَنْ آيَاتِي in the Kur [vii. 143], means [in like manner] I will requite by causing to err from the direction of my signs. (O, TA.) [And one says also, كَذَا صَرَفَهُ إِلَى كَذَا He turned him (i. e. another man, or the like, as in the Kur xlv. 28), or it (for ex. his mind or intention), to such a thing.] — [Hence,] صَرَفَ الكَلِمَةَ, (TA,) inf. n. صَرَفٌ, (O,) He declined, or inflected, the word [i. e. the noun] with tenveen. (O, TA.) See also 2. — [Hence, also,] الصَّرْفُ means The exchanging, or giving in exchange, gold for silver [and the reverse]: because it is turned (يُصْرَفُ) thereby from one metal to another. (M.) You say صَرَفَ الدَّرَاهِمَ He exchanged, or gave in exchange, the dirhems for [other] dirhems or for deenars. (Mgh.) And صَرَفْتُ الذَّهَبَ بِالدَّرَاهِمِ I exchanged, or gave in exchange, the gold for dirhems: (Mgb:) and صَرَفَ الدَّرَاهِمَ بِالدَّنَانِيرِ [the dirhems for deenars]. (S.) — It is said in a trad. respecting إِذَا صَرَفْتَ [or the right of pre-emption], إِذَا صَرَفْتَ إِذَا صَرَفْتَ إِذَا صَرَفْتَ i. e. When the roads thereof are

made distinct [app. by their being turned in different directions, from the house, or piece of land, in question, to the possessions of different proprietors, there is no right of pre-emption]: (TA:) the inf. n. of the verb in this case is صَرَفٌ. (TA.) — You say also, صَرَفْتُ الحَالِ I expended the property; (Mgb;) [and so صَرَفْتُهُ; for] التَّصْرِيفُ, (M, O,) or فِي البَيَاعَاتِ, (O,) or تَصْرِيفُ الدَّرَاهِمِ, (M, O, K, *) means the expending of money [in the purchase of articles of merchandise]. (M, O, K, *) — And صَرَفْتُ الكَلَامَ I embellished the speech [app. by distorting it, or otherwise altering it]; and صَرَفْتُهُ has a similar, but intensive, meaning: (Mgb:) or صَرَفُ الحَدِيثِ means the embellishing of discourse, or speech, (A'Obeyd, S, M, O, K,) by adding in it, (A'Obeyd, S,) or and adding in it; (M, O, K;) and in like manner صَرَفُ الكَلَامِ: (K:) [of which see another explanation voce صَرَفٌ:] and is [said to be] from الصَّرْفُ in pieces of money, meaning “the superiority of one over another in value.” (O, K.) — صَرَفٌ لِأَهْلِهِ [as though meaning صَرَفَ نَفْسَهُ لِأَهْلِهِ]: see 8. — [See also صَرَفٌ, below.] — صَرَفَ الشَّرَابِ, (M, O, K,) inf. n. صَرَفٌ, (M, TA,) He did not mix the beverage, or wine; (M, O, K, TA;) as also صَرَفَهُ, and اصْرَفَهُ; the last mentioned by Th. (M, TA.) And صَرَفَ الخَمِيرَ, (K, TA,) aor. -, inf. n. صَرَفٌ, (TA,) [or perhaps this should be صَرَفٌ, as in the next preceding sentence,] He drank the wine unmixed; (K, TA;) [and so التَّصْرِيفُ; for] تَصْرِيفُ الخَمِيرِ, (S, O,) or صَرَفَهَا, (K,) signifies the drinking of wine unmixed. (S, O, K.) [Freytag has erroneously expl. صَرَفٌ as meaning simply He drank wine.] — صَرَفَتِ البِكْرَةُ, (S, O, K,) aor. -, (S, O,) inf. n. صَرَفٌ, (S, M, O, K,) The sheave of the pulley caused a sound to be heard on the occasion of the drawing of water: (S, M, * O, K:) and the صَرِيف of the door, and of the tush of the camel, is like that of the sheave of the pulley; (S, O;) [i. e.] the صَرِيف of the door, (M, K,) and of the writing-reed (M, Mgb) and the like, (M,) is a creaking, or grating; (M, Mgb, * K;) and so that of the tush of the camel: (K: [ونَابُ البَعِيرِ in the CK is a mistake for ونَابُ البَعِيرِ:] one says of a man, and of a camel, صَرَفَ نَابِهِ, (M, TA,) and صَرَفَ نَابَهُ, (TA,) aor. -, inf. n. صَرِيفٌ, He grated his canine tooth [against its opposite] so as to cause a sound to be heard: (M, TA:) the صَرِيف of the stallion-camel is [indicative of] his threatening: (M:) or that of the canine tooth of the she-camel denotes her weariness; and that of the canine tooth of the he-camel, his lust: (IKh, TA:) or the صَرِيف of the stallion is from briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness; and that of the female, from fatigue. (Aṣ, TA.) [But] — صَرَفْتُ, (IAṣr, S, M, O, K,) aor. -, (S, M, O,) inf. n. صَرَفٌ, (S, M, O, K,) and صَرَفٌ, (Lth, Lh, IAṣr, S, M, O, K,) said of a bitch, (S, O, K,) or of any female having a cloven hoof and of any having a claw, (Lh, M,) or of a ewe or she-goat and of bitch and of a cow, (Lth, TA,) or of any female animal of prey, but