

come to him seeking to obtain what he has. (S.) — And الصواعي means The stars that have inclined to setting. (TA.)

أَصْعَى, applied to a man, (TA.) Having an inclining of the حَكَّك; (K, TA;) or of one of the lips: (K, TA: [see 1:]); fem. صَعْوَاء. (TA.) — And the fem., applied to a قَطَا [or bird of the species termed قَطَا], Having an inclining of its beak, and of one of its mandibles: and one says صَعْوَاء صَعْوَاء to give intensiveness to the meaning; like as one says لَيْلٌ لَيْلٌ. (TA.) — Also, i. e. the fem., applied to the sun, Inclining to setting. (K.)

مَضَعِي [A place of inclining, or to which to incline]. It is said in a prov., الصَّبِيُّ أَعْلَمُ بِمَضَعِي خَدِّهِ [The child best knows the place of inclining of his cheek]: i. e. he best knows to whom he should betake himself, or whither it will profit him [to go]. (TA. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov., i. 715.]

مَضَعِي Inclined. (Ham p. 260.) — One says, فُلَانٌ مَضَعِي إِبْرَاهِيمَ, meaning †Such a one is abridged, or defrauded, of a portion of his right, or due: (S, and Ham pp. 259-60:) because when the vessel is inclined, what it will hold becomes deficient. (Ham.)

صف.

1. صَفَّ, (S, M, Mgh, O, Msb, K,) aor. ʔ, (Msb, TA,) inf. n. صَفَّ, (O, Msb, K, TA,) He set, or placed, or stationed, (S, M, Mgh, O, K,) a company of men, (S, M, Mgh, O, Msb, K,) in war (S, O, K) &c., (O, K,) and a military force, (TA,) and also [in a similar sense] a thing, (Msb,) in a rank, or row, or line: (S, M, Mgh, O, K:) and likewise صَفَّفَ, (TA,) inf. n. تَصْفِيفٌ; (IDrd, O, K, TA;) but this has an intensive signification. (IDrd, O, TA.) — One says also of a she-camel, تَصَفَّ يَدَيْهَا عِنْدَ الْحَلَبِ [She sets her fore legs evenly, side by side, not putting one of them in advance of the other, as if about to go onward, on the occasion of being milked]. (S, M, O, K. [See also صَفَّنَ, said of a man: and see صَانَ in art. صون.]) And [in like manner] one says, صَفَّتِ الْإِبِلُ قَوَائِمَهَا [The camels set their legs in an even row]. (S, O.) — And of a she-camel one says also, تَصَفَّ أَقْدَامًا مِنْ بَنِيهَا إِذَا حَلَبْتِ [as though meaning She yields a row of bowls of her milk when she is milked], because of the abundance of her milk. (S, O, K*) And تَصَفَّ بَيْنَ تَصَفَّ بَيْنَ, (S, O,) or simply تَصَفَّ, (M,) She combines two milking-vessels, or three, at one milking; (S, M, O,*) meaning her being milked into two milking-vessels, or three, (S, O, K,) so as to combine them. (S, O. [In the CK, حَلَبًا صَفًّا is a mistake for حَلَبًا تَحَلَّبًا.]) And a rájiz, cited by AZ, says, referring to a she-camel,

تَصَفَّ فِي ثَلَاثَةِ الْحَالِبِ

[She is milked into three milking-vessels at one milking]. (S, O.) One says also صَفَّهَا, i. e. صَفًّا حَلَبًا [app. meaning He milked her into two bowls, or three, at one milking; or into two bowls; the

pronoun referring to a she-camel]. (M. [One or the other of these two meanings appears to be indicated by what there precedes this.]) — صَفَّ عَلَى الْجَمْرِ لَيْثَوِي (S, K) is said of flesh-meat (S) [app. meaning It was laid, cut into a strip, or into strips, upon the live coals to broil]; and فِي الشَّمْسِ لَيْثَوِي [in like manner, in the sun to dry]: (K:) for one says of him who has prepared flesh-meat cut into strips, or oblong pieces, and dried in the sun, صَفَّ اللَّحْمَ; and [in like manner] one says also, صَفَّ عَلَى النَّارِ لَيْثَوِي: (Msb:) or صَفَّ اللَّحْمَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. صَفَّ, means he cut the flesh-meat into broad slices: (M:) and accord. to ISh, تَصْفِيفٌ is like التَّشْرِيحُ, i. e. the cutting a piece of flesh-meat thin, so that it is translucent: (TA in the present art:) or التَّصْفِيفُ is a kind of تَشْرِيحُ; i. e. the cutting a piece of flesh-meat thin, so that it is translucent by reason of its thinness, and then throwing it upon the live coals. (TA in art. شرح.) [See صَفِيفٌ.] — See also 8, in three places. — صَفَّ said of a bird, (M, O, Msb, K,) aor. ʔ, (M, Msb,) inf. n. صَفَّ, (Msb, K,) It extended its wings in a line, (M,) or it expanded its wings, (O, Msb, K,) in the sky, and did not move them, (M,) or and struck [an evident mistake for and did not strike] with them its sides like the pigeon: (Msb:) such as do so are not to be eaten; (Msb, K;) as the vulture and the hawk: (Msb:) it is said in a trad., يُوَكَّلُ مَا دَفَّ وَلَا يُوَكَّلُ مَا صَفَّ (O, K, TA. See art. دوف.) = صَفَّتِ لِلسَّرَجِ, (S,) or صَفَّتِ لِلسَّرَجِ, (O,) or صَفَّتِ السَّرَجَ, (K, and so in one place in the O,) and أَصَفَّتَهُ, (O, K,) but this latter verb is of weak authority, (O,) † I put to the horse's saddle a صَفَّةٌ [q. v.]: (S, O, K, TA:) [and] صَفَّ الدَّابَّةَ, and صَفَّ لَهَا, He made for the beast a صَفَّةٌ. (M.)

2: see above, first sentence: — and also in the latter half of the paragraph.

3. صَفَّوْهُمْ فِي الْقِتَالِ (S, MA, O, K) They fought them in rank; they drew themselves out in a rank against them [in fight]. (MA.) — [And app. one says also صَفَّاهُ meaning He had the صَفَّةٌ of his house over against, or facing, his (another's) صَفَّةٌ. See هُوَ مَصَافِي, below.]

4: see 1, last sentence.

6: see 8. — One says also تَصَافَوْا عَلَيْهِ They collected themselves together in a rank, or row, or line, against him. (M, TA.) And تَصَافَوْا عَلَى الْمَاءِ They collected themselves together at the water; as also تَصَافَوْا عَلَيْهِ: like as one says تَصَوَّكَ فِي ضَلَاضِلُّهُ and تَصَوَّكَ فِي حُرْبِهِ and تَصَوَّكَ فِي صِلَاوِلِ الْمَاءِ and تَصَوَّكَ فِي حُرْبِهِ. (Lh, TA.)

8. اصْطَفَوْا They stood in, (S, Mgh, O, K,) or became, (M,) [or set, placed, or stationed, themselves in,] a rank, or row, or line; (S, M, Mgh, Msb;) or ranks, or rows, or lines; (O, K;) as also تَصَافَوْا; (M, O, K;) [التَّصَافُ being expl. in the O and K by التَّسَاطُرُ; in the CK, erroneously, التَّشَاطُرُ;] and so صَفَّوْا, (M, Mgh, Msb,)

aor. ʔ, (M, Mgh,) inf. n. صَفَّ and صَفِّي, but [ISd says] this latter inf. n. I have not heard except in a phrase mentioned in what follows. (M.) Hence the saying, تَصَفَّ النِّسَاءُ خَلْفَ الرِّجَالِ وَلَا تَصَفَّ مَعَهُمُ [The women shall stand in a rank behind the men in the mosque, and shall not stand in a rank with them]. (Mgh.) And hence the saying of a woman of the desert to her sons, إِذَا لَقِيتُمُ الْعَدُوَّ فَدَعْرِي وَلَا صَفِّي [When ye meet the enemy, rush upon them without consideration, and] do not set yourselves in a rank. (M. [See also 1, in art. دغر.])

R. Q. 1. صَفَّفَ He journeyed, (S, O, and so in copies of the K,) or became, (S, O,) alone in a صَفْفٌ, or level tract of land. (O, K.) — And He pastured upon the trees called صَفْفَافٌ. (O, K.) — And صَفْفَةٌ [as an inf. n., or as a simple subst.,] signifies The crying or cry, (صَوْتُ,) of the sparrow, which is called صَفْفٌ (O, K) in some one or more of the dialects. (O.)

صَفٌّ A rank, row, or line [of things]; (KL, PŞ;) or an even صَدْرٌ [i. e. front, or fore part,] of any things: (M:) and a company of men standing in a rank, or row, or line: (O, K:) pl. صَفُوفٌ; (S, M, O, Msb, K;) and the sing. may also be used in the sense of the pl.; it may be used either thus in the sense of the pl. or as a sing. in the Kur xviii. 46. (O.) Hence, in a trad., سَوِّوا صَفُوفَكُمْ [Make even your ranks] in prayer. (O, TA.) — Also A station of صَفُوفٌ [or ranks of men]. (M. [See also مَصَفٌّ.]) And hence, (M,) as used in the Kur xx. 67, i. q. مَضَعِي [i. e. A place of prayer, or a place of prayer on the occasion of the عيد, or festival]; (Az, M, O;) because the people stand there in ranks: (M:) i. e. a place where people assemble for their عيد: (Az, O:) or, in that instance, صَفًّا may mean مُصْطَفِينَ [i. e. standing in ranks], (Az, M, O,) as a denotative of state. (M.) — And A pair of bowls (قَدْحَانِ) [app., as seems to be indicated, that are filled at one milking of a camel]; because they are put together. (M.) — Also A certain medicament with which the teeth are whitened. (O.)

صَفَّةٌ An appertenance of a house, (S, Mgh, O, Msb, K, [in none of which is it explained,]) or of a building, like a wide بَهْوٌ [here used in a post-classical sense, as meaning a kind of vestibule, or portico, for shade and shelter, open in front], with a long roof or ceiling; (Lth, TA;) the طَرَّةُ of a building [app. meaning what is above described]; (M;) i. q. سَقِيْفَةٌ: (S and Msb and K in art. سقف:) [see سَقِيْفَةٌ; and see also سُدَّةٌ:] and i. q. ظَلَّةٌ [i. e. a roof, or covering, for shade and shelter, over the door of a house; or extending from a house to another house opposite; like سُدَّةٌ and سَقِيْفَةٌ]: (M:) [for the meaning assigned to it by Golius as from the S, and by Freytag as from the K and S, ("scamnum discubitorium, fere ex lapidibus structum,") I find no authority in any Arabic work: in Egypt, it is applied to a shelf of marble or of common stone, about four