

صَفُورِيَّةٌ, accord. to the K, A kind of نَبَات [i. e. plant]: but in the Tekmileh, a kind of ثِيَاب [i. e. garments, or cloths]; pl. of ثَوْب; and it bears the mark of correctness. (TA.)

صَفَّارٌ: see صَافِرٌ. — Also A fabricator of صَفْر [or brass]. (M, K.)

صَفَّارٌ, with damm, The entire quill of a feather. (AA, O.)

صَفَّارَةٌ [A whistle: so in the present day: and also a fife:] a hollow thing (M, K) of copper, (K,) in which a boy whistles (M, K) to pigeons, (K,) or to an ass, that he may drink. (TS, L, K.) — [Hence,] الصَّفَّارَةُ The anus; syn. الإِسْت; (M, K;) in the dial. of the Sawád. (TA.)

صَافِرٌ Whistling; or a whistler. (TA.) — And hence, (TA,) A thief; (K;) as also صَفَّارٌ: [or this signifies a frequent, or habitual, whistler:] the thief being so called because he whistles in fear of his being suspected: whence, as some explain it, the saying أَجْبَنُ مِنْ صَافِرٍ [More cowardly than a thief]: (TA:) a prov.: accord. to AO, it means in this instance one who whistles to a woman for the purpose of fornication or adultery; because he fears lest he should be seen: or — accord. to A'Obeyd, Any bird that whistles; for birds of prey do not whistle, but only ignoble birds, that are preyed upon: (Meyd:) [or] any bird that does not prey: (M, K:) and any bird having a cry: and a certain cowardly bird: (K:) [accord. to Dmr, as stated by Freytag, it is a bird of the passerine kind; also called صَافِرِيَّةٌ:] accord. to Moḥammad Ibn-Habeeb, (Meyd,) a certain bird that suspends itself from trees, hanging down its head, whistling all the night in fear lest it should sleep and be taken; and so in the prov. above mentioned: (Meyd, A:\*) or, accord. to IAqr, it means به مَصْفُورٌ [whistled to]: i. e., when he is whistled to, he flees: and by به المَصْفُورُ is meant the bird called التَّنُوطُ [i. e. التَّنُوطُ &c.], the cowardice of which induces it to weave for itself a nest like a purse, suspended from a tree, narrow in the mouth and wide in the lower part, in which it protects itself, fearing lest a bird of prey should light upon it: (Meyd: [see also art. نوط:]) or any coward. (TA.) — مَا بِهَا صَافِرٌ There is not in it (i. e. the house, الدَّار, TA) any one: (S, K:) [lit.] any one who whistles: (M:) or any one to be called by whistling; صَافِرٌ being here an instance of the measure فَاعِلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ followed by به. (T, TA.)

صَافِرِيَّةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

أَصْفَرٌ [a comparative and superlative epithet from صَفْر]. One says أَصْفَرُ مِنْ بَلْبَلٍ [A greater whistler, or warbler, than the بلبل]. (S.) — See also صَفْرٌ. — [Also More, and most, empty, void, or vacant.] It is said in a trad., أَصْفَرُ الْبُيُوتِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ الْبَيْتِ الصَّفْرُ مِنَ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ [That one of houses which is the most void of good is the house

that is destitute of the Book of God]. (S.) — Also [Yellow;] of the colour termed صَفْرَةٌ: (S, M, K:) fem. صَفْرَاءٌ: (Msb, &c. :) pl. صَفْرٌ. (TA.) And Black (A'Obeyd, S, K) is sometimes thus termed: (S:) applied to a camel, as in the Kur lxxvii. 33, because a black camel always has an intermixture of yellow: (TA:) or, applied to a camel, of a colour whereof the ground is black, with some yellow hairs coming through. (M.) Applied to a horse, Of the colour termed in Pers. زَرْدَةٌ [a kind of sorrel], (S,) but not unless having a yellow [or sorrel] tail and mane. (As, S.) — The Greeks (الرُّومُ): (S, A:) or their kings: because the sons of El-Aṣfar the son of Room the son of 'Eesoo (or 'Eysoon, TA, [i. e. Esau,]) the son of Is-hāq [or Isaac] (K) the son of Ibrāheem [or Abraham]: (TA:) or El-Aṣfar was a surname of Room: (TA:) or they were so called because their first ancestor, (A, IAth,) Room the son of 'Eysoon, (IAth,) was of a yellow complexion: (A, IAth:) or because they were conquered by an army of Abyssinians by whom their women had yellow children: (K:) [or] they are the modern Muscovites. (TA.) — Gold and saffron: (S, M, K;) which are said to destroy women: (TA:) or the plant called وَرْسٌ and saffron: (S, K:) or the plant called وَرْسٌ and gold: (M:) or saffron and raisins. (Isk, Sgh, K.) — And الصَّفْرَاءُ Gold. (M, K.) [See also صَفْرٌ.] Hence the saying of 'Alee, يَا صَفْرَاءَ أَصْفَرِي وَيَا بَيْضَاءَ أَيْضِي وَغَرِي غَيْرِي [be yellow,] and O silver, [be white, and beguile other than me:] and one says also, مَا لِفُلَانٍ صَفْرَاءٌ وَلَا بَيْضَاءٌ [There is not belonging to such a one gold nor silver]. (TA.) — Also A kind of bile, (M, K,) well-known; (K;) [the yellow bile; one of the four humours of the body; of which the others are the black bile (السُّودَاءُ), the blood (الدَّم), and the phlegm (البَلغم):] so called because of its colour. (M.) — And The bow that is made of [the tree called] نَبَعٌ. (S, K, TA.) — And The female locust that is devoid of eggs. (M, K.) — And A certain plant, (S, M, K,) of the plain or soft tracts, and of the sands, (M, K,) and sometimes growing in hard level ground: (M:) or a certain herb, that spreads upon the ground, (AHn, M,) the leaves of which are like those of the خَسُّ [or lettuce], (AHn, M, K,) and which the camels eat vehemently: (AHn, M:) it is of the kind called ذُكُورٌ. (Abou-Naṣr, M.)

مَصْفُورٌ: see its fem., with ة, voce مَصْفُورٌ.

مَصْفُورٌ A poor man. (S.)

مَصْفُورٌ; and its fem., with ة: see مَصْفُورٌ.

هو مَصْفُورٌ أَسْتِهِ is from الصَّفِيرُ, [see صَفْرٌ] not from الصَّفْرَةُ, (S,) and means He is a ضَرَّاطٌ; (S, K;) as though denoting cowardice: (TA:) or it is from صَفْرٌ "he dyed yellow;" (M;) and was applied to Abou-Jahl; (M, TA;) meaning that he dyed his إِسْت with saffron, and was addicted to [the enormity termed] أُنْبَةٌ: this, accord. to Sgh, is the correct explanation; and he adds that it is said of a luxurious man, whom experience and afflictions have not rendered firm, or sound, in

judgment. (TA.) — المَصْفُورَةُ is an appellation applied to Those whose sign [meaning the colour of their ensign] is صَفْرَةٌ; (M, K;) [i. e. whose ensign is yellow;] and is similar to البَحِيرَةُ and المَبْيُضَةُ. (M.)

مَصْفُورٌ: see صَافِرٌ, in two places. — Also Hungry; and so مَصْفُورٌ. (K.) — Of the مَصْفُورَةُ, (TA,) and مَصْفُورَةٌ, (Mgh, TA,) or مَصْفُورَةٌ, (Mgh,) which one is forbidden to offer in sacrifice, (Mgh, TA,) it is said that the first is Such as has the ear entirely cut off; because its ear-hole is destitute of the ear: and the second, the lean, or emaciated; because devoid of fatness; or, accord. to Kt, the first and second have the latter meaning, as though destitute of fat and flesh: (TA:) or the second and third have the latter meaning; or the former meaning: (Mgh:) but accord. to the relation of Sh, what is thus forbidden is termed المَصْفُورَةُ, with غ, having the former of the meanings expl. above; which IAth disapproves: (TA in art. صغ:) or المَصْفُورَةُ. (Mgh in that art.) — Also Having the disease termed صَفَارٌ: (A, TA:) or one from whose belly comes forth yellow water. (TA.)

صفر

صَفْرٌ A certain bird, (S, M, K,) of a cowardly nature, (K,) larger than the sparrow, (M,) that frequents houses, and is the most cowardly of birds; (Lth;) it is afraid of the [little bird called] صَغُورَةٌ; (IAqr;) and is by the vulgar (S) called أَبُو الْمَلِيحِ. (S, K.) [Accord. to Golius, the nightingale: but this I think a mistake.] أَجْبَنُ مِنْ صَفْرٍ [More cowardly than a sifrid] is a prov., (S, Meyd,) asserted by AO to be post-classical. (Meyd. [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 372.]

صفت

إِصْفِنْتُ a dial. var. of إِسْفِنْتُ, q. v. (As, K.)

صغ

1. صَغَعَهُ, aor. ع, (O, Msb, K,) inf. n. صَغَعٌ, (S, O, Msb, TA,) accord. to Lth, (O, TA,) He struck him with his fist, not vehemently, on the back of his neck: (O, K, TA:) or, (O, K,) accord. to Az (O, Msb, TA) and others, (Msb,) he struck him [i. e. slapped him] with his expanded hand (O, Msb, K, TA) on the back of his neck, or on his body; not with the fist: (O, Msb, TA:) or it is post-classical: (S, K:) [but Fei says,] the assertion that it is post-classical is not to be regarded: (Msb:) Az adds, IDrd says that it is from صَوْفَعَةٌ, (O, TA,) which signifies the top, or uppermost part, of the [cap called] كُمَّة, and of the turban: (O, K, TA:) or this is a mis-transcription, and is correctly with ق: (K, TA:) [Sgh says,] this which Az mentions, [as] on the authority of IDrd, I have not found in the Jm; and it is correctly with ق. (O.)

صَغَعَةٌ A single act of striking [or slapping] with the expanded hand upon the back of the neck, or upon the body. (Msb.)