

صَوْلَةٌ (§, O, K) and صَيْالٌ (O,) *He leaped, or sprang, upon him* : (§, O, K:) and (K) صَالَ عَلَيْهِ, (M, K,) aor. يَصُولُ, (TA,) inf. n. صَوْلٌ and صَيْالٌ and صَوْلَانٌ and صَوْلَانٌ and صَالٌ and مَصَاةٌ, *he sprang, or rushed, upon him; made an assault, or attack, upon him; namely, his adversary, or antagonist; syn. سَطَا; (M, K, TA;) and حَمَلَ: (TA:)* [or *he sprang upon him and seized him violently or laid violent hands upon him; for so سَطَا is said to signify:] and صَالَ عَلَيْهِ † he overbore him, overpowered him, or subdued him; (§,\* O,\* Mḡb,\* TA; [a meaning also assigned to سَطَا;]) namely, one man another nam. (TA.)* [See also 1 in art. صِيل.] One says, رَبُّ قَوْلٍ أَشَدُّ مِنْ صَوْلٍ *Many a saying is more severe than a leaping or springing* [&c.]. (§, O.) And it is said in a trad. respecting prayer, بِكَ أَصُولٌ, meaning [By Thee may I] *spring, or rush, or assault, and subdue.* (TA.) — صَالٌ, aor. as above, inf. n. صَوْلٌ, is also said of a stallion [camel], meaning *He leaped, or sprang*: or, accord. to AZ, صَالٌ, inf. n. صَوْلٌ and صَيْالٌ, said of a camel, means *he leaped, or sprang, upon the [other] camels, and fought them*: (Mḡb:) or one says of a stallion, صَالَ عَلَى الْإِبِلِ, inf. n. صَوْلٌ, meaning *he fought the [other] camels, (M, K,) and sent them on before*: (M:) or, accord. to AZ, one says of a camel, (§,) or, accord. to Es-Sarakustee, some of the Arabs say of a camel, (Mḡb,) صَوْلٌ, (§, Mḡb, [in one of my copies of the § صَالٌ, but the former is the right,]) like قَرَبٌ, (Mḡb,) with ة, (§, Mḡb,) inf. n. صَاةٌ, meaning *he betook himself to the killing of men, and springing, or rushing, upon them*: (§:) and without ة in speaking of the act of one adversary, or antagonist, against another: (Mḡb:) Hamzeh El-Isbahānee says, in his "Proverbs," that صَالُ الْجَمَلِ means *the camel bit*; but he is alone in saying this. (TA.) One says also, صَالَ الْعَيْرُ, meaning *The he-ass attacked the she-ass*: (§, O:) or صَالَ الْعَيْرُ عَلَى الْعَائَةِ *the he-ass drove away the she-ass, or the herd of wild she-asses, (M, K, TA,) and attacked her or them, biting her or them with the fore teeth, and kicking her or them with the hind leg or hind legs.* (TA.) — صَالَ الْبَرَّ, aor. as above, inf. n. صَوْلٌ, *He swept away, or cleared, the wheat from the pieces of stick and of rubbish*: and صَوْلْنَا الْجَنْطَةَ † *we swept the wheat [well, and so cleared it from rubbish]: the teshdeed denotes intensiveness of meaning*: (O:) † تَصْوِيلُ الْبَيْدَرِ [or تَصْوِيلُ الْبَيْدَرِ] means *the sweeping of the بَيْدَرِ [or collected wheat or grain, or perhaps the place in which wheat or grain is trodden out], (O,) or of the sides thereof [تَوَاحِي الْبَيْدَرِ] [to clear it of rubbish].* (K.) — صَيْلٌ: see art. صِيل.

2. صَوْلٌ, and its inf. n.: see 1, last sentence but one. — تَصْوِيلٌ also signifies *The extracting a thing by means of water*: (K, TA: [in the CK, صَالٌ is erroneously put for صَوْلٌ:]) like the extracting a pebble from rice [by washing]. (TA.) [And app. *The soaking a thing to extract the juice or bitterness* &c.: see مَصُولٌ. See also

an ex. in De Sacy's Chrest. Arabe, sec. ed., vol. ii. p. 130 of the Ar. text; and see his remarks thereon in p. 335 of the transl. and notes.] — [Also *The mixing, and stirring about, and beating, a thing.*] One says, الْجَرَادُ يَصُولُ فِي مَشْوَاهُ [in the CK مَشْوَاهُ, which is a mistranscription,] *The locusts are mixed, and stirred about, and beaten, in his مَشْوَى (O, K) i. e. frying-pan.* (TK.)

3. صَوْلَةٌ and صَيْالٌ and صَيْالَةٌ [of which the first and second are inf. ns., the third being a quasi-inf. n.,] are *syn. with مَوَاتِبَةٌ*; (§, O, K;) صَوْلَةٌ signifying *وَاتِبَةٌ* [i. e. *He leaped, or sprang, upon him; or he assaulted, or assailed, him: or he contended with him, each leaping, or springing, upon the other, or each assaulting, or assailing, the other.*] (K.) [See also 6.]

6. يَتَوَاتَبَانِ يَتَصَاوِلَانِ i. q. يَتَوَاتَبَانِ [i. e. *The two stallion-camels leap, or spring, upon each other; or assault, or assail, each other.*] (§.)

صَوْلَةٌ is an inf. n.: (§, O, K: [see 1, first sentence:]) or it signifies *A leap, or spring*: (TA:) or a *single act of a camel's leaping, or springing, upon [other] camels, and fighting them*; as also صَيْالَةٌ: (Mḡb:) [but more commonly, *impetuosity, of a man, and of a camel or the like.*] — [Hence,] ذُو صَوْلَةٍ فِي الْبَزْدِ *One who springs upon the food, and devours it immoderately.* (M, TA.)\* — أَوَّلَ وَهْلَةٍ means *أَوَّلَ صَوْلَةٍ* [i. e. *I met him the first thing, or the first thing that I saw.*] (A, TA.)

جَنْطَةٌ مَصَوْلَةٌ † and صَوْلَةٌ مِنْ جَنْطَةٍ [signify nearly the same, the former meaning *A heap of wheat, and the latter wheat in general, cleared from rubbish by means of the implement called مَصَوْلَةٌ or مَصُولٌ*]: (O, K: [these significations are clearly indicated in the K, and more so in the O, by the context:]) the pl. of صَوْلَةٌ is صَوْلٌ. (O.)

صَيْلَةٌ, mentioned here in the K: see art. صِيل.

صَوْلٌ *A camel that devours his pastor; that springs upon men, and devours them*: (Lth, TA:) a camel that *kills men, and springs, or rushes, upon them*: (§:) or a camel that *leaps, or springs, upon the [other] camels, and fights them*: (Mḡb:) or a stallion that *fights the [other] camels, (M, K,) and sends them on before.* (M.) And † *A man who beats others, and overbears, overpowers, or subdues, them.* (TA.) Accord. to Az, it is originally without ة, and is app. pronounced with ة because the و is with damm. (TA.)

صَيْالٌ an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. (M, O, Mḡb, K.) — [And also an inf. n. of 3, q. v.]

صَوْلَةٌ: see 3: and see also صَوْلَةٌ.

أَصُولٌ مِنْ جَمَلٍ [More impetuous than a camel; or more wont to spring upon others, or to assault, or assail, them, than a camel]. (TA.)

مَصُولٌ *A thing in which colocynths are soaked in order that their bitterness may depart.* (AZ, §, O, K.) — And, accord. to Ibn-'Abbād, *An implement with which the ears of corn are swept*

away, or cleared, from the pieces of stick and of rubbish. (O. [See also what next follows.])

مَصَوْلَةٌ *A broom (مَكْنَسَةٌ, O, K) with which the sides of the بَيْدَرِ [or collected wheat or grain, or perhaps the place in which wheat or grain is trodden out,] are swept [to clear it of rubbish]: (O, TA:) so says IAar. (TA. [See also what next precedes.])*

صَوْلَةٌ مِنْ جَنْطَةٍ: see جَنْطَةٌ مَصَوْلَةٌ.

صولج

صَوْلَجَةٌ and صَوْلَجٌ: see what here follows.

صَوْلَجَانٌ (T, §, K) and صَوْلَجَانَةٌ (Sb, TA) and صَوْلَجٌ (T, TA) and صَوْلَجَةٌ (TA,) as also صَوْلَجَانٌ (L in art. صوح,) [A kind of goff-stick, or golf-stick, played with by men on horseback;] a stick with a curved, or crooked, end; syn. مَخَجَنٌ; (§, K;) [or rather] a stick of which the end is curved [artificially] with which a ball is struck by men on horseback: a stick of which the end curves, or crooks, naturally, on its tree, is called مَخَجَنٌ: (T, TA:) of Pers. origin, (§,) [i. e. from the Pers. چوگان,] arabicized: (T, §:) pl. صَوْلَجَةٌ; (§, K;) the ة being added in the pl. because of the foreign origin, (§, M, TA,) as is mostly the case in broken pls. of words of foreign origin. (M, TA.)

صَوْلَجَانَةٌ: see the next paragraph here preceding.

صوم

1. صَامٌ, (§, M, &c.,) aor. يَصُومُ, (Mḡb,) inf. n. صَوْمٌ, and صِيَامٌ; (§, M, Mgh, Mḡb, K;) and اصْطَامٌ; (M, K;) *He abstained, (Mḡb, TA,) in an absolute sense*: (Mḡb:) this is the primary signification: (TA:) [or] this is said to be the signification in the proper language of the Arabs: (Mḡb:) and in the language of the law, (Mḡb, TA,) *he observed a particular kind of abstinence*; (Mḡb;) i. e. (TA) *he abstained from food* (§, M, K, TA) and *drink* (M, K, TA) and *coitus*: (M, K:) and (§,\* M, &c.) by a tropical application, (TA,) † *from speech*: (§,\* M, Mgh, Mḡb,\* K, TA:) or صَوْمٌ in the proper language of the Arabs signifies a man's *abstaining from eating*: and by a secondary application, a *particular serving of God [by fasting]*; (Mgh;) [i. e.] *the abstaining from eating and drinking and coitus from daybreak to sunset*: (KT:) accord. to Kh, it signifies [properly] *the standing without work.* (§.) صَامَ فِي الشَّهْرِ means *صَامَ الشَّهْرَ* [He fasted during the month]: agreeably with what is said in the Kur ii. 181. (TA.) And it is said (§, M) by I'Ab (§) that the saying, in the Kur [xix. 27], (§, M,) إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ لِلرَّحْمَنِ صَوْمًا means † [Verily I have vowed unto the Compassionate] *an abstaining from speech.* (§, M, Mḡb.) One says also, صَامَ الْفَرَسُ, inf. n. صَوْمٌ (§, M) and صِيَامٌ (M,) † *The horse stood without eating of fodder*: (§;) or *abstained from the eating of fodder.* (M, A, Mgh.) And صَامَ عَنِ السَّيْرِ † *He abstained from going along, or journeying.* (TA.) — [Hence,]