

taller than it, and larger; or [in my originals "and"] they are both cased, but the امره is peaked and tall, and the صيرة is round and wide, and has angles [app. at the base]; and sometimes it is excavated, and gold and silver are found in it: it is of the work of 'Ad and Irem. (O, TA.)

صائرٌ Staying, or abiding, at a water. (TA.) And صائرةٌ A party, or people, staying, or abiding, at a water. (O, TA.) = Also A twister of men's necks. (TA.) = [And The pivot at the top, and that at the heel, of a door; the former of which turns in a socket in the lintel, and the latter in a socket in the threshold:] see ساكفٌ.

صائرةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph. = Also Rain. (M, TA.) = And Herbage, or pasture. (M.) See the next paragraph. = Also The state of dryness to which herbage comes. (M.)

صيرٌ: see صيرٌ. = Also Judgment, or opinion, (S,) and understanding, or intellect, or intelligence; (S, M, K;) as in the saying, مَا لَهُ صَيْرٌ [He has not judgment nor understanding]: (S, M:) or a judgment, or an opinion, to which one eventually comes; as in the saying, مَا لَهُ بَدَأٌ وَلَا صَيْرٌ [He has not a first, nor a final, idea, thought, judgment, or opinion]. (A.) = Also, (O, K,) as AHn says, on the authority of Aboo-Ziyád, (O,) and صائرةٌ (K,) Dry herbage or pasture, that is eaten long after its being green: (O, K:) and he adds that no herbs have صيورٌ except such as are of the kinds called الثغرٌ and الأثاني (O, TA.) = صيورٌ signifies A confused and dubious affair, (M, K,) through which there is no way of passing; as in the phrase وَقَعَ فِي أَمْرِ صَيْرٍ mentioned by Yaḥqoob [ISk] in the "Alfádh" [accord. to some of the copies of that work]: originally meaning a [mountain, or hill, such as is termed] هَضْبَةٌ without a pass: but it is more probably صيورٌ [q. v., in art. صير]. (M.)

صيرةٌ: see صيرٌ, first sentence.

مصيرٌ an inf. n. of صارٌ [q. v.]. (S, M, &c.) = [Also A place, and hence a state or condition, to which a person, or thing, eventually comes: a place of destination.] See صيرٌ. = A place where people alight and abide: a good place where people alight and abide. (TA.) = A place to which waters come, or take their course: (M, K:) [or a place of herbage, or pasture, and of water: pl. مصايرٌ: so in the saying,] خَرَجُوا إِلَى مَصَايِرِهِمْ They went forth to their places of herbage, or pasture, and of water. (A.) = See also art. مصرٌ.

مصيرةٌ: see صيرٌ, first sentence.

صيص

1. صاصت النخلة [aor. تصيصٌ] The palm-tree bore dates which had become such as are termed صيص, i. e., شيص; (K, TA;) as also تصيصٌ (K,) inf. n. تصيصٌ; (TA;) and تصيصٌ (K,) inf. n. تصيصٌ; (TA;) all three on the authority of IAgr, and the first mentioned by Sgh, in the O;

and صاصات, from صصاء [a dial. var. of صيصاء, i. q. صيص]. (TA.)

2: } see the preceding paragraph.  
4: }

صيص, in the dial. of Belhárith Ibn-Kaḥb, The [had] kind of dates called حصفٌ; (S;) i. q. شيص; as also صيصاء; (K;) صيص and صيصاء being dial. vars. of شيص and شيصاء. (S.)

صيصاء: see صيصية, throughout.

صيصاء: see صيص. [It is also said to signify] Dates without stones. (L in art. لقع.) = Also The pips of a colocynth that have no hearts, (AHn, S, K,) being hushs only; (AHn;) to which a poet likens ticks that have been long left in a desolate place: (AHn, S:\*) and so, accord. to some, of anything, such as the melon and the cucumber and the like. (AHn.)

صيصية (S, IB, O,) or صيصة (K,) thus in all the copies of the K, but it is a mistake, or a contracted form, (TA,) The weaver's [implement called] شوكة, with which he makes the warp and the woof even: (S, IB, K:) but IB says that its last radical letter is ي, not ص; so that it should be mentioned among the class of infirm words: (TA:) pl. صياص. (S.) = Hence, (S,) The spur of the cock. (S, K.) = [Hence also,] The horn of the bull or cow, and of the gazelle: (K:) pl. as above, (TA,) signifying the horns of bulls or cows; which were sometimes fixed upon spears, instead of the iron heads: (S:) and to such horns, called by this name, conflict and faction, or sedition, (فتنة,) is likened in a trad., because of its grievousness: some say that the sing. is صيصة, [as in the K,] contracted. (TA.) = And hence, (TA,) A wooden pin, or peg, with which dates are plucked out [when they are compacted in a mass, closely adhering together, in the receptacle of woven palm-leaves, or the like, in which they are packed]: (K:) likened to the horn of a bull or cow: in this sense, the word is written صيصة: and a certain poet changes it to صيصع. (TA.) = [Hence also,] Anything with which one defends himself: pl. as above, (K,) [in the CK erroneously written صياصي, as though it had the article ال prefixed to it, or were itself prefixed to another noun, for otherwise it is written and pronounced] with the [final] ي elided. (TA.) = [Hence also,] A fortress: (K:) pl. in this sense as above. (S, TA.) = [Hence also,] A pastor who manages [and protects] well his herds or flocks: (AA, K:) in this sense also written صيصة. (AA, as in the TA.)

صيغ

1. صيغٌ, aor. أصيغ, inf. n. صيغ: see 1 in art. صوع, in three places.  
4. اصاع الغنم: see 1, in art. صوع, latter half.  
5. تصيغ: see 5 in art. صوع, last sentence. = Also, said of water, It was, or became, in a state of commotion upon the surface of the ground:

(IDrd, O, K, TA:) but تصيغ is more approved [in this sense, or as meaning "it ran upon the surface of the ground," as expl. in art. صيغ]. (TA.)

7. انصاع: see art. صوع. It belongs to this art. and to art. صوع. (K.)

أصيغ [an epithet mentioned, but not expl. in the O and TA: it seems to be from صغته "I dispersed it, or scattered it;" and hence to be syn. with أصيغ, signifying In a state of commotion, or of exceeding commotion]. Rubeh says,

فَطَلَّ يَكْسُوها الغبارُ الأَصيغاً

[app. meaning And he passed the day enveloping her, or it, or them, in the dust in a state of commotion, or of exceeding commotion]. (O, TA.)

صيغ

2. تصيغ طعامه (ISH, O, K,) inf. n. تصيغ (K,) He soaked his food in sauce, or seasoning: (ISH, O, K:) and صبغته بالسمن He soaked it with clarified butter. (ISH, O.) [صبغ has a similar meaning, and is better known.]

صبغة and other words in which ي is substituted for و, see in art. صوغ.

صيف

1. صاف (S, M, O, Mḥb, K,) aor. يصيف, inf. n. صيف (TA,) He, or it, (a company of men, M, Mḥb,) remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, (S, M, O, Mḥb, K,) during the [season called] صيف (S, O,) or during his, or their, صيف (O, Mḥb,) or during a صيف (K,) in it, (S, M, O, K,) i. e. in a place; (S, M, O;) as also اصطاف (S, O, K, TA,) and تصيف (S, O, K, TA;) and اصيف بالمكان is like صيف [probably a mis-transcription for تصيف, of which اصيف is a var., and of which, together with one of this var., an ex. will be found in what follows]: (TA:) you say, صفت بمكان كذا [I remained during the صيف in such a place], and in like manner صفتته, and تصفتته, and صفتته [probably a mis-transcription for اصفتته, as seems to be indicated by what here follows]: (M:) a Hudhalee says,

تصفتت نعمان واصفتت

[I remained during the صيف in Noḡmán, and she remained during the صيف]. (M, TA.) = And صيفت الأرض (S, M, O, K,) a verb of the class of غنى (K,) originally صيفت (TA,) The land was rained upon by the rain of the [season called] صيف. (S, M, O,\*) And صيفنا, of the measure فعلننا, like حرقنا and ربعنا, We were rained upon by the rain of the صيف: (S:) and in like manner صيفنا (M, TA,\*) = صاف الشهر (S, M, O, Mḥb, K,\*) aor. يصيف (S, O, K,) inf. n. صيف (S, M, O, Mḥb, K) and صيفونة (S, M, O) and مصيف (M,) The arrow turned aside from the butt: (S, M, O, Mḥb, K:) a dial. var. of صاف having for its aor. يصوف and