

the suppression of the prep.; [i. e. *تُصَحَّرُ بِهَا* being for *تُصَحَّرُ بِهَا*;] for it is [properly] intrans. (TA. [See also the next sentence but one, in which the verb is tropically made trans.]) — *أَصْحَرُ لِعَدُوِّكَ* means † *Be thou in a state of clearness [or certainty] with respect to the case of thy enemy*: (JM, TA:) occurring in a trad. of 'Alee. (TA.) — One says also, *أَصْحَرَ بِالْأَمْرِ* and *أَصْحَرَهُ* † *He revealed, or made manifest, the affair, or case*: and *لَا تُصَحِّرْ أَمْرَكَ* † *[Reveal not thy affair, or case]*: and *أَصْحَرَهُ بِمَا فِي قَلْبِكَ* † *[Reveal to him what is in thy mind]*. (A, TA.) — *أَصْحَرُ* said of a place, *It was, or became, wide, or spacious*: (O, K, TA;) i. e. *it became like the صَحْرَاءُ*. (TA.) — Said of a man, *He was, or became, blind of one eye*. (K.)

11. *اصحار* It (a plant) dried up; or became yellow; or dried up and became yellow: (S:) or became of a dingy red colour, and then dried up and became yellow: (TA:) and (TA) it (a plant, K, or an ear of corn, TA) became red: or its first parts became white. (K, TA.)

صَحْرُ an imitative sequent to *صَفْرُ* [q. v.]. (Kh, Ham p. 354.)

صَحْرَةٌ: see *صَحْرَةٌ*.

لَقَيْتُهُ صَحْرَةَ بَحْرَةٍ, in which the two nouns are imperfectly decl., (S, L,) being regarded as one, (L,) and *صَحْرَةَ بَحْرَةٍ*, (K in art. *بحر*;) and *صَحْرَةَ بَحْرَةٍ*, with damm, (O,) and *صَحْرَةَ بَحْرَةٍ*, (MF in art. *بحر*;) and *صَحْرَةَ بَحْرَةٍ نَحْرَةٍ*, (O, K,) and *صَحْرَةَ بَحْرَةٍ نَحْرَةٍ*, (K,) [but this last is implicitly disallowed in the O, and expressly by MF in art. *بحر*,] and with damm also in all these words, [i. e. *صَحْرَةَ* &c.,] (K,) *I met him openly, or in open view, nothing intervening to conceal him*. (S, L, K. [See also *بَحْرَةٌ*; and see *صَحْرَةٌ*].) And one says likewise, *أَخْبَرَهُ بِالْأَمْرِ*, *صَحْرَةَ بَحْرَةٍ* [*He acquainted him with the affair, or case, openly*]. (TA.)

صَحْرَةٌ (S, K, in the CK, *صَحْرَةٌ* [which is a mistake,]) and *صَحْرٌ* (K [in some copies of the CK, which, as observed in the TA, is wrong,]) *A colour in which is [the kind of red termed] شَقْرَةٌ*: (S:) or a colour nearly the same as [the kind of red termed] *صَبِيَّةٌ*: (K:) or the latter, (TA, [and app. the former also,]) *a dust-colour with a slight redness*, (in the K, in *حَمْرَةٌ خَفِيَّةٌ*, the latter of these two words is a mistake for *خَفِيَّةٌ*, TA,) *inclining to a little whiteness*: (K, TA:) or the former, *redness inclining to dust-colour*: (TA:) or *dust-colour with redness*: (A:) and [redness of the kind termed] *شَقْرَةٌ* in the head: (As, TA:) and both words, *a colour in which is whiteness and redness*: (TA:) and *whiteness overspreading blackness*; like *سُحْرَةٌ* and *سُحْرُ*: (TA in art. *سحر*;) and the latter, accord. to Sgh, *whiteness*. (TA.) — Also, both words, *The quality of a صحراء* [q. v.]. (ISH.) — And the former, *A clear space in a [stony tract such as is called] حَرَّةٌ*, (S, K,) *consisting of soft and*

clean soil with stones in it: (TA:) pl. *صَحْرٌ*; (S, K;) the only pl. (TA.) — See also *صَحْرَةٌ*.

صَحْرَاءُ, imperfectly decl., (S, K,) though not an epithet; (S;) or it is an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates; (TA;) and is imperfectly decl. because it is of the fem. gender, (S,) and because the letter characteristic of the fem. gender [namely the long *ا*] is inseparable from it, (S, K,) *A desert; a waste*; syn. *بَرِّيَّةٌ*: (S, Mṣb:) or *a tract of land like the back of a beast, bare, or destitute of herbage, without trees and without hills and without mountains*; *smooth [throughout]*: (ISH:) or *a plain, or level tract of land, with smoothness and ruggedness*, (A, K,) *less [rugged] than what is termed قَفٌّ*: (K:) or *a spacious tract of ground in which is no herbage*: (M, A, K:) or *the most plain and even of land, whether it have produced herbage or not, not having any mountain or hill near it*; as also *صَحْرَاءُ جَبَادٍ*: (ISH, TA in art. *جهد*;) you say *صَحْرَاءُ وَاسِعَةٌ* [a wide desert &c.]; (S;) but you do not say *صَحْرَاءَةٌ*, adding one fem. sign after another: (S, Mṣb:) the pls. are *صَحَارِي* (S, Mṣb, K) and *صَحَارٍ* (S, M, Mṣb) [in the K, *صَحَارِي*, which, without the art. *ال*, and except when it is prefixed to another noun, and in a case of pausing, is a manifest mistake, as is shown in every complete treatise on inflection,] and *صَحَارِي* (S, Mṣb, K) and *صَحْرَاوَاتٍ*: (S, K:) the first of which four pls. occurs in poetry, and is the original form of the second: for when you form the pl. of *صَحْرَاءُ*, [which is originally *صَحْرَاءُ*] you introduce an *ا* between the *ح* and the *ر*, and give kesr to the *ر*, as in all similar cases: then the first *ا* which is after the *ر* [in *صَحْرَاءُ*] is changed into *ي*, because of the kesreh preceding it; and the second *ا*, which is the characteristic of the fem. gender, is also changed into *ي*, and incorporated into the former: then they reject the first *ي*, and change the second into *ا*, [though still writing it *ي*,] and say *صَحَارِي*, with fet-*h* to the *ر*, that the *ا* may not be elided in the case of tenween, [which the word would have if the *ر* were with kesr]; and this they do to distinguish between the *ي* that is changed from the *ا* which is a characteristic of the fem. gender and the *ي* that is changed from the *ا* which is not a characteristic of the fem. gender as the *ا* of *مَرَامِي* when they say *مَرَامٍ*: some of the Arabs, however, do not reject the first *ي* [in *صَحَارِي*], but reject the second *ي*, and say *الصَحَارِي*, with kesr to the *ر*, and *هَذِهِ صَحَارٍ*, like as you say *جَوَارٍ*. (S. [In the Ham, p. 54, *صَحْرٌ* is mentioned as a pl. of *صَحْرَاءُ*; but I think it doubtful.])

صَحَارٌ The sweat of horses: (O, K:) or the fever of horses. (K.) — See also 1.]

صَحْرٌ: see *صَحْرٌ*.

صَحِيرٌ A certain uttering of the voice of the ass, (A, K,) of a vehement kind, (A,) more vehement than the neighing of horses: an inf. n. (TA. [See 1.]

صَحِيرَةٌ Milk into which heated stones are

thrown, so that it boils, after which some clarified butter is poured upon it, and it is drunk; and sometimes some flour is sprinkled upon it, and then it is supped: or, accord. to Abu-l-Gheyth, it is called *صَحِيرَةٌ*, from *الصَحْرُ*; like *فَيْهْرَةٌ*, from *الفَهْرُ*: (S:) or *fresh milk into which heated stones are thrown, or which is put in the cooking-pot and made to boil in it once, until it burns; and sometimes flour is put into it, and sometimes clarified butter*: (TA:) or *fresh milk which is made to boil, after which some clarified butter is poured upon it, (K,) and it is drunk*: (TA:) or *fresh milk which is heated until it burns*: (A:) or *pure milk of camels, or of sheep, or of goats, which, when they want soup, and have not flour, it not being found in their land, they cook, and then give to drink to a sick person, hot*. (TA.)

ثَوْبٌ صَحَارِيٌّ A kind of garment, so called in relation to *صَحَارٌ*, a town of El-Yemen: or, as some say, of the colour termed *صَحْرَةٌ*, like *أَصْحَرٌ*. (TA, from a trad.)

صَحْرَاءُ A certain sort of milk: (K:) so says Kr, without particularizing it. (TA.)

أَصْحَرُ Of the colour termed *صَحْرَةٌ*: (S, K:) or similar to *أَصْبَحُ*: (As:) a man of a red colour inclining to dust-colour: (TA:) or having a colour such as is termed *شَقْرَةٌ* upon his head: (As:) and an ass in which is a red colour: (S:) or of a dust-colour with redness: (A:) or in which is whiteness and redness; (TA;) and so *صَحْرٌ* applied to a she-ass; or this signifies *wont to kick with her hind leg*: (K, TA:) fem. *صَحْرَاءُ*: (S, TA:) and pl. *صَحْرٌ*. (TA.) See also *صَحَارِيٌّ* and *الصَحْرُ*. — *الصَحْرُ* and *الصَحْرُ*. (Sgh, K.)

الصَحْرُ: see what next precedes.

مُصَاحِرٌ One who fights with his adversary in the desert (*الصَحْرَاءُ*), and does not act deceitfully with him. (S.)

صف

2. *تَصْفِيْفٌ* signifies (primarily, Mṣb) The making a mistake (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA) in a *صَحِيْفَةٌ*, (S, O, K, TA,) by reason of the ambiguity, or dubiousness, of the letters: a post-classical term: (TA:) or the reading a thing in a manner at variance with what the writer intended, or at variance with the conventional usage thereof: (Mgh:) a secondary signification is the altering a word, or an expression, in such a manner that the meaning intended by the application [thereof] becomes altered: (Mṣb:) or it consists in the altering of a diacritical point [or points]; as in *النَّقْيُ* for *النَّقْيُ*, or vice versa: (KT, after *التَّحْرِيفُ*;) one says, *صَفَّفَ اللَّفْظَ* *He altered the word, or expression, [in such a manner that the meaning intended by the application thereof became altered, or] so that it became dubious [to the reader]*. (Mṣb.) [See also *تَحْرِيفٌ*, in the first paragraph of art. *حرف*.]

4. *أَصْفَفٌ* It had *صَفَفٌ* [i. e. written pieces of