

**أُظْلَفَ** is applied, by 'Amr Ibn-Ma'adee-kerib, to the hoofs of horses, (S, M, O,) as is said by Lth and Az and IF, by poetic license, (O,) metaphorically: (S, O:) and by El-Akhtal, metaphorically, to the feet of men. (M, IB, TA.) [Its dual is used in the K, in explanations of the words **شَعْرَةٌ** and **أَشْعَرٌ**, in the latter instance on the authority of Lh, as meaning The two halves of a cloven hoof.] And one says, **مَا جَشِمْتَ إِلَيْكَ ظُلْفًا** [app. meaning I have not had the trouble of bringing to thee so much as the hoof of a gazelle or the like]. (AZ, TA in art. **جَشِرٌ**, q. v.) And **هُوَ يَأْكُلُهُ بِضَرْبٍ وَيَطْوُهُ بِظُلْفٍ** [He eats it with a lateral tooth, and treads it with a cloven hoof; app. meaning, vehemently]. (TA.) — It is sometimes used as meaning **جَمَلٌ** Cloven-hoofed animals. (TA.) One says, **مَا لَهُ حُفٌّ وَلَا حَافِرٌ وَلَا ظُلْفٌ** [He possesses not camels, nor horses or asses or mules, nor sheep or goats or other cloven-hoofed beasts]. (TA in art. **حُفٌّ**.) — It also signifies [or implies] The making consecutive progressions in walking and in other actions, (T, K,) or, accord. to the L, in a thing. (TA.) One says, **جَاءَتِ الْإِبِلُ عَلَى ظُلْفٍ وَاحِدٍ** (T, A, O, TA) i. e. The camels came following one another. (A, TA. [See also a similar phrase voce **حُفٌّ**].) And **غَنِمَ فُلَانٌ عَلَى ظُلْفٍ وَاحِدٍ** and **ظُلْفٍ** † The sheep, or goats, of such a one, have all of them brought forth [app. one after another]. (M.) — Also A thing that is suitable to the requirements of a man, and of a beast: (M:) and an object of desire: (M, O, K:) and an object of want. (T, K.) One says, **أَصَابَ فُلَانٌ ظُلْفَهُ** Such a one attained what was suitable to his requirements, and what he desired: and sometimes one says the like of any beast that finds, or lights on, or meets with, that which he likes. (M.) **وَجَدَتِ الدَّابَّةُ ظُلْفَهَا** is a prov., (M, O,) applied to him who finds the means of attaining that which he seeks; (Meyd;) meaning [The beast found what was suitable to its requirements; or,] what withheld it [from other things] and prevented its desire [thereof]. (A, TA. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov., ii. 807.]) And one says, **وَجَدَتِ الشَّاةُ ظُلْفَهَا** The sheep, or goat, found suitable pasturage, and therefore did not quit it: (K, TA:) a prov. mentioned by Fr; applied to him, of men and of beasts, that finds what is suitable to him. (TA.) And **بَنَدٌ مِنْ ظُلْفِ الْغَنِيمِ** A country of such as are suitable to sheep or goats. (M.) And **وَجَدَ ظُلْفَهُ** He found what he loved, (O,) or what he desired, (K,) and what was suitable to him; (TA;) said of a man. (O.) And **مَا وَجَدْتُ عِنْدَهُ ظُلْفِي** I did not find with him the object of my want. (TA.) — See also **ظُلْفٌ**, near the middle of the paragraph. — [In some copies of the K, **الظُّلْفُ** is erroneously put for **الظُّلْفُ** as relating to the means of subsistence. And in the CK **ظُلْفًا** is erroneously put for **ظُلْفَهَا** as meaning **الظُّلْفُ**.]

**ظُلْفٌ** [as an inf. n.: see 1, last quarter. — Also] Hardness, or difficulty, (S, O, K,) or Bk. I.

coarseness, (M,) in the means of subsistence: (S, M, O, K:) thus the word is correctly written: not **ظُلْفٌ**, as we find it written in [copies of] the K: [nor **ظُلْفٌ**, as in the CK:] and **ظُلْفُ الْعَيْشِ** occurs in a trad., (O, TA,) meaning *straitness, and hardness or difficulty, and coarseness, of the means of subsistence.* (TA.) — See also **ظُلْفٌ**, in three places, near the beginning of the paragraph. — And see the last sentence of that paragraph. — Also *Anything that is easy, or of light estimation, paltry, or despicable;* [as also **ظُلْفٌ**]; syn. **كُلٌّ هَيِّنٌ**, (M,) or **كُلٌّ هَيِّنٌ**. (TA.) — See also **ظُلْفٌ**, latter half. — And see **ظُلْفِيَّةٌ**.

**ظُلْفٌ**: see **ظُلْفٌ**, former half, in three places. — **ظُلْفُ النَّفْسِ**, [accord. to the CK **الظُّلْفُ**, but this is a mistranscription,] and **ظُلْفِيَّةٌ** (M, O, K,) A man who withholds himself from the love, or blamable love, of a thing: (M:) or one who abstains from that which is indecorous; syn. **نَزَهُ النَّفْسِ**. (O, K.) And **ظُلْفِيَّةُ النَّفْسِ** i. q. **عَزِيْزَةٌ عِنْدَ نَفْسِهَا** [app. A woman strong to resist, in her own estimation; and therefore meaning one who abstains from that which is indecorous: Golius renders it *mulier pudica, et de honore suo sollicita*]. (S, TA.) — See also **ظُلْفِيَّةٌ**.

[**الظُّلْفُ** in Har p. 623, there said to mean *The restraining the soul from its desire, or blamable inclination, is app. a mistranscription for **الظُّلْفُ**, inf. n. of **الظُّلْفُ**].*

**ظُلْفَةٌ**: see **ظُلْفٌ**. — Also A certain brand, or mark made with a hot iron, upon a camel; and so **ظُلْفَةٌ**. (O, K.)

**ظُلْفَةٌ**: see **ظُلْفٌ**, in two places, near the beginning. — [Hence, perhaps,] one says, **أَقَامَهُ اللَّهُ، عَلَى الظُّلْفَاتِ**, (TA, [there said to be **مُحَرَّكَةٌ**],) or **الظُّلْفَاتِ**, (so in a copy of the T, [i. e. **الظُّلْفَاتِ**],) meaning [God made him to keep to] a state of hardship and straitness. (T, TA.)

**ظُلْفَةٌ**: see **ظُلْفٌ**, in four places: — and see **ظُلْفَةٌ**: — and **ظُلْفَةٌ**. — Also The [lower] end of the [curved piece of wood called the] **حِنُوٌّ** [that lies against the side, at the fore part and at the hinder part,] of the [kind of saddle called] **قَتَبٌ**, and of the [kind called] **إِكْفَافٌ**, and the like; being in what is next to the ground, of the sides thereof: (Lth, T, TA:) or its pl., which is **ظُلْفَاتٌ** (S, M, O, K) and **ظُلْفٌ**, (O, K, [or rather the latter is a coll. gen. n.]) signifies the four pieces of wood, (S, M, O, K,) of the [saddle called the] **رَحْلٌ** and of the [saddle called the] **قَتَبٌ**, (S, O,) that are upon the two sides of the camel, (S, M, O, K,) the lower ends of which touch the ground when they are put down upon it; in the **وَاسِطُ** [or fore part of the saddle] are two (i. e. **ظُلْفَتَانِ**), and so in the **مُؤَخَّرَةُ** [or hinder part], and they are the lower portions of the **حِنُوَانِ**; (S, O, K;) for the

parts above them, next to the [pieces of wood called the] **عَرَاقِي**, are [called] the **عَضَدَانِ**, and the elongated pieces of wood upon the sides of the camel are the **أَحْنَاءُ** [pl. of **حِنُوٌّ**]: (S, O:) AZ says that the upper portions of the **ظُلْفَتَانِ**, [a mistake for the **حِنُوَانِ**, as is shown by what follows,] next to the **عَرَاقِي**, are [called] the **عَضَدَانِ**; below them being the **ظُلْفَتَانِ**, which are the lower parts of the **حِنُوَانِ** of the **وَاسِطُ** and of the **مُؤَخَّرَةُ**. (T, TA.) — [Hence] one says, **عَلَى أَطْرَافِهِمْ ظُلْفَاتِهِمْ** † [They stood upon their extremities, i. e. their feet]. (TA.) — And **نَحْنُ عَلَى ظُلْفَاتِ أَمْرٍ** † We are on the verge of an affair, or event. (TA.) — See also **ظُلْفِيَّةٌ**.

**ظُلْفَاءٌ** A smooth stone or rock, or a hard, smooth, large stone, (**صَفَاءَةٌ**), even with the ground, (T, O, K,) round (**مَدْوَرَةٌ**), (so in a copy of the T, [i. e. **مَدْوَرَةٌ**],) or extended (**مَمْدُوْدَةٌ**). (O, K.)

**ظُلْفٌ** [a pl. of which the sing. is not mentioned: accord. to general analogy, the sing. should be **ظُلْفٌ**]. **ظُلْفُوٌّ ظُلْفٌ** means *Hard* [or *divided hoofs*]: (S, O, K:) the latter word being a corroborative. (S, O.)

**ظُلْفِيٌّ** A rough, or rugged, place, (S, M, O, K, TA,) in which is much sand. (M, TA. [See also **ظُلْفٌ**].) — And A man (S, O) evil in condition (T, S, M, K) in respect of his means of subsistence: (T:) and low, abject, or abased, and weak. (M, O, K.) — And An affair that is hard, or difficult: (K:) anything difficult to one to seek: (IDrd, M, O:) and evil hard to be borne, or severe. (S, O.) — See also **ظُلْفٌ**. — Also *Hardship, or difficulty.* (O, K.) — **ذَهَبَ بِهَا ظُلْفِيًّا** He went away with it, or took it away, without compensation, or without price: (T, S, M, K:) and so **ظُلْفِيًّا**. (Yoo, TA in art. **ظُلْفٌ**.) And **ذَهَبَ بِغُلَامِي ظُلْفِيًّا** He went away with, or took away, my young man, or slave, without price, (AZ, S, O.) — See also **ظُلْفٌ**, last sentence. — **أَخَذَهُ بِظُلْفِيَّتِهِ وَقَبْتِهِ** He took him by the base of his neck. (O, K, TA.) — See also what here follows.

**بِظُلْفِيَّتِهِ**, (S, M, O, L,) or **بِظُلْفِيَّتِهِ**, (K,) and **بِظُلْفِيَّتِهِ**, (S, O, K,) † **بِظُلْفِيَّتِهِ**, (T, M, L,) He took it altogether, or wholly, (T, S, O, K,) or with its root, or base, and wholly, (M, L,) not leaving of it anything: (T, S, M, O, L, K:) so says AZ. (S.)

**أُظْلُوْفَةٌ** A piece of rugged, or rough, ground: (T:) or ground, (S, O, K,) or hard ground, (TA,) in which are sharp stones, as though its composition were that of a mountain: (S, O, K, TA:) pl. **أُظْلُوْفَاتٌ**. (T, S, &c.)

**مَظْلُوْفٌ** An animal of the chase, at which one