

clouds had in them no water: (M:) or **صَلَفَتْ** **السَّحَابَةُ** the cloud had little water. (A, TA. [It is implied in the TA that this is tropical; but I doubt its being so.]) See also its part. n., **صَلْفٌ**. — **صَلَفٌ** said of a man's **حَرْثٌ** [or seed-produce], *It did not increase, or multiply, or become plentiful or abundant.* (TA.) — **صَلَفٌ** as a quality of **طَعَامٌ** [or wheat] signifies *Its having little increase* (**نَزَلَ**, **سُ**, or **نَزَلَ**, **L**, or **نَمَاءٌ** and **بَرَكَهٌ**, **ك**) and *little goodness.* (L, TA: said in the latter to be tropical.) — [Hence, app., or from the verb as used in the sense expl. in the next sentence below,] **مَنْ يَبِغُ**, **فِي الدِّينِ يَصَلِفُ**, (**سُ**, **M**, **Meyd**, &c.), a prov., (**سُ**, **Meyd**, **O**, **ك**,) relating to the holding fast to religion, (**سُ**,) or used in urging to the mixing in social intercourse with the holding fast to religion, (**O**, **ك**,) or, accord. to **IAth**, a trad., (TA,) i. e., accord. to **Aṣ**, *He who exceeds the right bounds in religion (Meyd) will not be in favour with men, or beloved by them; (S, Meyd;)* or *will have little increase therein: (M:)* or *he who finds fault with men in respect of religion, (O, K,) and regards it as an excellence [that he possesses] above them, will have little goodness in their estimation, and (O) will not be in favour with them, or beloved by them: (O, K:) or the meaning is, he who seeks worldly good by means of religion, his share of the former will be little: (Meyd:)* or *he who seeks, in respect of religion, more than he has had revealed to him, his share will be little.* (**IAth**.) — **صَلَفَتْ**, (**سُ**, **M**, **O**,) aor. **صَلَفَ**, (**سُ**, **O**,) inf. n. **صَلْفٌ**, said of a woman, means *She was not in favour with, or was not beloved by, (S, M, O, K,*) her husband, (S, O, K,) or him by whom she was supported; (M;)* and *was hated by him.* (**سُ**, **O**,) — **صَلَفٌ**, (**O**, **ك**,) in a man and in a woman, (**O**,) signifies also *The saying that which one's companion dislikes, or hates.* (**O**, **ك**,) — And, (**O**, **ك**,) likewise in a man and in a woman, (**O**,) † *The commending, or praising, oneself for, or the boasting of, or glorying in, that which one does not possess: (O, K:) or, (K,) as Kh asserts, (S, O,) the overpassing the due limits in الظَّرْفُ [here meaning elegance of mind, manners, address, speech, person, attire, and the like], (S, M, O, K,) and in excellence in knowledge or courage or other qualities, (TA,) and arrogating to oneself more than is due, through pride: (S, O, K:) but some say that this is post-classical: (M, TA:) [see an ex. voce **أَفَفٌ**, in art. **أَوْف**; mentioned here in the TA as occurring in a trad.:] one says, of a man, **صَلَفَ**, (**M**, **MA**,) inf. n. **صَلْفٌ**, (**M**,) meaning † *He commended, or praised, himself [&c.]; (MA;)* and † **تَصَلَفَ**, (**سُ**, **MA**, **O**,) meaning the same; (**MA**;) or this latter means **تَكَلَّفَ الصَّلْفَ**, (**ك**, **TA**,) i. e. [*he affected the overpassing of the due limits in الظَّرْفُ (meaning as expl. above); or he took upon himself as a task] the arrogating to himself more than was due, through pride: (TA:)*] **يَقُولُ** **تَصَلَفَ بِمَا لَيْسَ عِنْدَهُ** † *He commended, or praised, himself for, or he boasted of, or gloried in, that which he did not possess:* the epithet from the former verb is † **صَلْفٌ**, (**AZ**, **سُ**, **M**, **O**, **ك**,) applied to a man, (**AZ**, **سُ**, **M**, **O**,) and **صَلْفَةٌ** applied to a woman; (**M**;) and the pl. of*

صَلْفٌ is **صَلَفَى** (**AZ**, **M**, **ك**,) and **صَلَفَانٌ** and **صَلَفُونَ** (**AZ**, **O**, **ك**,) it is said to be from **صَلَفٌ** applied to a vessel, accord. to **IAṣr** as meaning "that takes little water;" but rather, as others say, as meaning "thick and heavy:" the vulgar misapply it [app. by using it in the sense assigned to it by **IAṣr**]. (TA.) — See also the next paragraph.

4. **أَصْلَفَ** **قَلَّ خَيْرُهُ** [*His good things became few; or his wealth, or his goodness or beneficence, became little*]: (**IAṣr**, **O**, **ك**,) and (TA) so † **تَصَلَفَ**. (**M**, **TA**,) — And *His soul, or spirit, became heavy; (IAṣr, O, K;)* and *he became oppressed as though by the nightmare.* (**TK**,) — And *He became one whose wife was not in favour with him, or not beloved by him.* (**M**,) — **أَصْلَفَهَا** *He hated her, namely, his wife; (M;)* as also † **صَلَفَهَا**, (so in a copy of the **M**,) or **صَلَفَهَا**, aor. **صَلَفَ**; (so in the **L** and **TA**;) the latter mentioned by **IAmb**: (**L**, **TA**;) or **أَصْلَفَهُ** *he hated him, namely, another man.* (**Ibn-'Abbād**, **O**, **ك**,) — And **أَصْلَفَ نِسَاءَهُ** *He divorced his wives: and he made their share of his favours to be small.* (**A**, **TA**,) — And one says to a woman, **أَصْلَفَ اللهُ رُفْعَكَ**, meaning *May God make thee [or thy فرج or the like] to be hated by thy husband.* (**Esh-Sheybānee**, **سُ**, **O**, **ك**,) — **أَصْلَفَ القَوْمَ**, (thus in the **O**, on the authority of **Ibn-'Abbād**, [like **أَحْزَنَ**, and its contr. **أَسْهَلَ**, &c.]) or † **تَصَلَفَ**, (thus in the **ك**, [but the former is preferable on the ground of analogy, and the latter I think a mistake.]) *The people, or party, became in the [kind of tract termed] صَلَفًا.* (**O**, **ك**,)

5. **تَصَلَفَ**: see 4, first sentence. — And see 1, latter part. — Also *He behaved in a loving, or an affectionate, and a blandishing, or coaxing, manner.* (**O**, **ك**,) — And, said of a camel, *He loathed, or turned away with disgust from, the [pasturage termed] حَمِضٌ, and inclined to the حَمِضُ.* (**O**, **ك**,) — See also 4, last sentence.

الصَّلْفُ *The branches of the heart of the palm-tree that are next below the قَلْبَةُ*: [in the **CK**, **حَوَائِي** is erroneously put for **قَلْبُ النَّخْلَةِ**; and the same mistake was originally made in my MS. copy of the **ك**:] n. un. with **ة**. (**IAṣr**, **O**, **ك**, * **TA**. [See **حَافِيَةٌ**, last sentence.]

صَلْفٌ, applied to clouds (**سَحَابٌ**, **سُ**, **M**, **O**, **ك**,) *Containing no water: (M:)* or *having little water and much thunder.* (**سُ**, **O**, **ك**, [Said in the TA to be tropical; but I doubt its being so.]) It is said in a prov., **رَبِّ صَلْفٍ تَحْتِ الرَّاعِدَةِ**, (**سُ**, and so in some copies of the **ك**,) or † **رَبِّ صَلْفٍ**, (**M**, **O**, and so in some copies of the **ك**, [with an inf. n. in the place of an epithet,]) i. e. *Many a cloud is there, [or many clouds are there, lacking rain, or] having much thunder with little rain, [beneath that which thunders:]* (**A'Obeyd**, **O**;) applied to the wealthy niggard: (**A'Obeyd**, **O**, **ك**,) or to him who threatens, and does not perform what he threatens: (**سُ**, **O**, **ك**,) or to him who commends himself much, (**M**, **O**, **ك**,) and is loquacious, (**M**, **O**,) but is destitute of good. (**M**,

O, **ك**,) — And *A vessel that takes little water: (IAṣr, S, M, O, K:) a small vessel: one that leaks; that will not hold water.* (**IAṣr**, **TA**, [This, also, is said in the TA to be tropical.]) And *A heavy (K, TA) and thick (TA) vessel.* (**K**, **TA**,) — Also *High ground (قَفٌّ), or a hard plain, that produces no plants or herbage: (TA:)* and so the fem., with **ة**, applied to land (**أَرْضٌ**). (**M**, **TA**,) — **طَعَامٌ** *having little increase (الرَّبِيحُ and قَلِيلُ التَّرْبِ): (M:)* or *tasteless: (M, O, K:)* and † **صَلِيفٌ** signifies the same, in the former sense or in the latter. (**M**,) — And [A man] *heavy in soul, or spirit; syn. ثَقِيلُ الرُّوحِ.* (**TA**, [See 4, second sentence, which shows that **مُصَلِفٌ** has this meaning: but the epithet thus expl. in the TA is there said to be like **كُتِفٌ**].) — And **صَلِيفَةٌ** signifies *A woman not in favour with, or not beloved by, (S, M, O, K,) her husband, (S, O, K,) or him by whom she is supported; (M;)* and *hated by him: (S, O:)* pl. **صَلِيفَاتٌ**, (**سُ**, **M**, **O**, **ك**,) which is extr. [in respect of analogy], (**M**,) and **صَلِيفَاتٌ**. (**O**, **ك**,) — See also 1, near the end.

أَصْلَفٌ and **صَلَفَةٌ**, and each with **ة**: see **أَصْلَفٌ**, in five places.

صَلِيفٌ *The side (عُرْضٌ [in one of my copies of the سُ عُرْضٌ, and in the other copy عِرْقُ] of the neck; the two being called صَلِيفَانٌ; (S, O, K:)* [i. e.] **الصَّلِيفَانِ** signifies *the two sides of the neck (جَانِبَا العُنُقِ):* or this signifies *what are between the لَيْتِ [or part beneath the earring] and the قَصْرَةَ [or base of the neck, on the two sides]: (M:)* or *the two heads of the vertebra that is next to the head, in the two sides of the neck.* (**AZ**, **O**, * **ك**, * **TA**,) In this last explanation, in the copies of the **ك**, **رَأْسًا** is put for **رَأْسِ**. (**TA**, [And in some copies of the **ك**, **شَقِيْمًا** is there erroneously put for **شَقِيْمًا**, which, as is said in the TA, refers to the neck.]) **أَخَذَ بِصَلِيفِهِ** and † **بِصَلِيفَتِهِ** mean, accord. to **Aṣ**, *He took hold of the back of his neck: (O, TA:)* and one says also, † **أَخَذَهُ بِصَلِيفَتِهِ**, meaning *He took him, or it, altogether.* (**TA**, [But I think it not improbable that † **بِصَلِيفَتِهِ** in these two instances may be a mistranscription for **بِصَلِيفَتِهِ**].) — **الصَّلِيفَانِ** signifies also *Two staves, or pieces of wood, which are placed across [horizontally] upon the [camel's saddle called] غَبِيطٌ, by means of which the مَحَامِلُ [pl. of مَحْمِلٌ, q. v.,] are bound.* (**S**, **O**, **ك**,) And (**TA**) **الإِكَايفُ** signifies *The two [similar] pieces of wood that are bound upon the upper part of the [saddle called] إِكَايفُ.* (**M**, **TA**,) — See also **صَلْفٌ**, latter half.

صَلِيفَةٌ: see **صَلِيفٌ**, in three places.

صَلِنَفًا and **صَلِنَفِي** *A loquacious man.* (**M**, **TA**,)

أَصْلَفٌ *Hard*, applied to a place; and so [the fem.] † **أَرْضٌ** applied to land (**أَرْضٌ**): (**سُ**, **O**;) or both signify *hard ground (M, K) containing*