back with the woollen garment called .] ___ And مَلَيْتُ العَصَا بالنَّار I made the staff supple, and straightened it, by means of fire: (S:) or ; تَصْلَيَةً ، M, K, inf. n. وصَلَّى العَصَا عَلَى النَّارِ (K;) and المارة; he parched and darkened the staff upon the fire; syn. أوْهُما : (M, K:) or he straightened the staff by turning it round over the fire : (T in art. دوم : see an ex. in a verse cited in that art., conj. 10:) and مُلْيَتُ الْقَنَاةُ I straightened the spear-shaft by means of fire: (A, TA:) and صُلَيْتُ العُودَ بِالنَّار I rendered supple the stick, or branch, by means of fire. (Msb.)

4: see 1, second sentence; and third sentence in two places.

5: see the next paragraph, in two places: see also 1, latter half, in five places : ___ and see 2, last sentence.

8. بالنّار IIe warmed himself (M, K) اصطلى [by means of the fire]: (M:) one says, اصْطَلَيْتُ and اتَصَلَّيْتُ * بِهَا [app. meaning I warmed] تَصَلَّيْتُ myself by means of the fire]: (S:) or اصطلى النَّارُ and بالنار mean he became warm by means of the fire: and تصلّی لا بالنّار, he became burnt by the fire. (MA.) Hence, in the Kur [xxvii. 7 and xxviii. 20], لَعَلَّكُمْ تُصْطَلُونَ [May-be ye will warm yourselves]: (TA:) in relation to which it is said الاصطلاء that the time was winter, and therefore was needed. (M, TA.) __ It is also said of the chameleon, as meaning He repaired to the sun. (M and L in art. شقد: see an ex. in a verse cited voce شَقَدَان.) __ And one says of a courageous man, with whom one cannot cope, يَصْطَلَى بِنَارِهِ [lit. One cannot warm himself by means of his fire; meaning + one cannot approach him when he is inflamed with rage, especially in fight, or battle]. (S.) The phrase may be also used satirically, as meaning + One will not seek his hospitality. (Meyd. [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 588.]) _ See also 1, latter half, in two places.

. صَلَا عُدَة see : صَلَّى

صَلَانة see عَلَا

Roasted, broiled, or fried, flesh-meat. (Ṣ, M, Ķ.) — And, as also أصلى, (Ṣ, M, Ķ.) the former with kesr and the latter with fet-h, (Ṣ,) Fuel; (Ṣ, M, K;) syn. وَفُودُ ; (M, K, TA; مَا تُوقَدُ i. e. وُقُود ;]) i. e. مَا تُوقَدُ : صَلَى النَّارِ and صَلَامًا النَّارِ TA;) you say ; بِهِ النَّارُ صِلَامًا or both signify fire: (M, Mgh, K:) or signifies the heat of fire. (Msb.) One says, هُوَ signifies the heat of fire. (Msb.) One says, أَحْسَنُ مِنَ الصَّلَاءَ فِي الشِّتَاءِ than fire in winter]. (TA.)

.مُصْلَى 800 : صَلَى

see what next follows.

and أَصَلاَءَهُ , (Ş, M, Mgh, K,) the latter with . because * is used as the pl., [or rather coll. gen. n.,] but not by those who say صَلَايَة, صِلِيًّ and صُلِيًّ and صُلِيًّ and صَلِيًّ

(K) and صَلَايَات (MA,) i. q. فهر [i. e. A stone such as fills the hand; or of the size of that with which one bruises and breaks walnuts and the like]: (S:) or a thing with which perfume is bruised, brayed, or pounded: (M, K:) or a stone upon which one bruises, or powders, (MA, Mgh,) perfume or some other thing; (Mgh;) that with which [not upon which] one does so being called مدوك. (MA.) Imra-el-Keys [in a verse of his Mo'allakah, (see EM p. 45,) as some relate it,] uses the phrase صَلاَيَةُ حَنظُل, because colocynths, when they have become dry, are split therewith. (S. [But there are two other readings, صراية and .]) _ Also, (K,) as being likened thereto, (TA,) † The forehead. (K.) _ And the former word, A rough, rugged, سريحة [or long strip] of [high ground such as is termed] . (ISh, Az,

صل . see art. صليان

is expl. by Freytag as meaning Heated or warmed ("calefactus"), and burnt: and the pl. is said by him to be صافى: but he names no authority: if this be correct, it must be a possessive epithet from صلى.]

A support for the cooking-pot, such as is termed أَثْفَيَةُ (MA.)

Roasted, broiled, or fried; as also صلى. (Ham pp. 13-14. [Both of these words are there without any syll. signs.]) It is said in a trad., أتى بشاة مصلية i. e. A roasted sheep, or goat, was brought. (S, TA.) _ And عَيْحَانِيَة means [A date of the sort called مُصْلَيَّةُ dried in the sun. (A, TA.)

A land abounding with the plant called صليان. (K.)

A snare that is set up for birds &c .: (Ṣ, M : *) pl. مُصَالِ. (Ṣ, M.) It is said in a trad., مَصَالِيَ وَفُخُوخًا or (\$) إِنَّ لِلشَّيْطَانِ فَخُوخًا وَمَصَالِيَ i. e. [Verily to the Devil belong snares and traps] with which he catches men. (M.)

The limbs of a man, or his arms and legs and face and every prominent part, which become cold at the time of death, and which are warmed at the fire: (AHeyth, L in art. بود:) or the face and extremities. (Z, TA.) One says, أُبَرُدُ الْمَوْتُ عَلَى مُصْطَلَاهُ (AHeyth, L in art. بُرُدُ الْمَوْتُ عَلَى مُصْطَلَاهُ

1. مُعْمَر, (Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K,) and مُعْمَر, which is extr., (M, K,) [first pers. of each coo,] aor. (S, M, Msb, K) نصر (S, M, Msb, K) and مُصَّرُ (M, K;) and أَصَّرُ ; (S, M, Msb, K;) He was, or became, deaf; (M, Msb, K;) [or] he had a stoppage of the ear, and a heaviness of

above, inf. n. The ear was, or became, deaf. (Msb.) - [And He was, or became, as though he heard not.] One says, if | He was as though he heard not him, or it; he was deaf to him, or it]; (M;) and are for [meaning the same]. (S, M.) _ [Hence osignifics also + He or it, uttered, or made, no sound or noise; like him who, not hearing, returns no reply to a call or question; + was dumb, or mute.] One says, إلى المارة الما falling upon the ground by reason of blood]; i.e. the blood was so copious that if one threw a pebble into it no sound would be heard in consequence thereof, (As, S, M, Meyd, K, TA,) because it would not fall upon the ground: (As, S, Meyd:) the saying is a prov. (Meyd.) And hence the saying of Imra-el-Keys, صبّى ٱلْبُنَةُ الجَبْلِ, (٩, ﴿﴿ إِنَّ الْبُنَّةُ الْجَبْلِ in the following verse:

> بُدَّلْتُ مِنْ وَائِلِ وَكِنْدَةَ عَدْ وَانَ وَفَهُمَّا صَمِّى ٱبْنَةَ الجَبَلِ

+ [I have been given in exchange, for Wail and Kindeh,' Adwan and Fahm: make no sound, O pebble: app. meaning that he would shed much blood]: (S, TA: but this verse is omitted in one of my two copies of the S:) or the meaning is, O ccho; (S, M, Meyd, K;) so they assert: (AHeyth, TA:) or O calamity; the saying being a prov.; (Meyd, TA;) applied to the case of a severe calamity; as though meaning be dumb, O calamity; said by As to be applied in relation to an event deemed excessively foul or evil: (TA:) or O serpent; (Meyd, TA;) which is said to be the primary meaning: (Meyd:) or O rock. (AHeyth, K, TA. [See also the second of the sentences here following.]) One says also, مُمَّرُ صَدَاهُ إِلَى اللهُ echo became dumb, or may his echo become dumb;] meaning he perished, or may he perish. (S, K, TA.) And منهي صمامر [in the CK erroneously written صمام] meaning ! Increase, O calamity: (S, K, TA:) or it is applied to a man who brings to pass a calamity, and means be dumb, O calamity: (TA:) or omeans calamity, and war; but primarily, the serpent; and this saying, like صَعَى ٱبنَّةَ الجَبَل, is a prov. said when two parties refuse to make peace, and persist in opposition; meaning answer not the charmer, O serpent, but continue as thou art wont to be. in relation to stones, (Lth, TA,) (Meyd.)___ or stone, (M,) [app. as an inf. n.,] signifies The being hard [and solid (see | i)]; or [as a simple subst.] hardness [and solidity]: (Lth, M, TA:) and in relation to a spear-shaft, the being compact; or compactness. (M.) One says, , inf. n. ممم, The stone was hard [and solid]. (MA.) And معت الفتنة, meaning [The trial, or civil war, &c.,] was, or became, hard, vehement, or severe. (Msb.) = مُسَرَّ القَارُورَةَ (Ṣ, K,) or مُسَرِّ القَارُورَةِ (M,) aor. إِنَّ القَارُورَةِ (PṢ, [in a copy of the M =, contr. to a general rule in the case of a trans. verb of this class, and app. a mistranscription,]) inf. n. , (M,) He stopped hearing. (M, K.) And معت الأذن, aor. as the flash or bottle [app. with a معت الأذن]: (S, K:)