

clouds had in them no water: (M:) or صَلَفَتِ 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., صَلَفٌ. — صَلَفٌ said of a man's حَرْث [or seed-produce], It did not increase, or multiply, or become plentiful or abundant. (TA.) — صَلَفٌ as a quality of طَعَام [or wheat] signifies Its having little increase (نَزَلَ, S, or نَزَلَ, L, or نَمَا and بَرَكَة, K) 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 يَبِغْ فِي الدِّينِ يَصْلَفْ (S, M, Meyd, &c.), a prov., (S, Meyd, O, K,) relating to the holding fast to religion, (S,) or used in urging to the mixing in social intercourse with the holding fast to religion, (O, K,) or, accord. to IATH, a trad., (TA,) i. e., accord. to Aq, 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 (S, M, O,) aor. ʿ, (S, O,) inf. n. صَلَفٌ, 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. (S, O.) — صَلَفٌ (O, K,) in a man and in a woman, (O,) signifies also The saying that which one's companion dislikes, or hates. (O, K.) — And, (O, K,) 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 الظَّرْف [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 أَفَفَ, in art. اَوْف; mentioned here in the TA as occurring in a trad.:] one says, of a man, صَلَفٌ (M, MA,) inf. n. صَلَفٌ (M,) meaning † He commended, or praised, himself [&c.]; (MA;) and † تصَلَفٌ (S, MA, O,) meaning the same; (MA;) or this latter means تَكَلَّفَ الصَّلَفَ (K, TA,) i. e. [he affected the overpassing of the due limits in الظَّرْف (meaning as expl. above); or he took upon himself as a task] the arrogating to himself more than was due, through pride: (TA:) [you say, تَصَلَفَ بِمَا لَيْسَ عَنْدَهُ † 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 † صَلَفٌ (AZ, S, M, O, K,) applied to a man, (AZ, S, M, O,) and صَلَفَةٌ applied to a woman; (M;) and the pl. of

صَلَفٌ is صَلَافِي (AZ, M, K) and صَلَفُونَ: (AZ, O, K:) it is said to be from صَلَفٌ applied to a vessel, accord. to IAgar 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 IAgar]. (TA.) — See also the next paragraph.

4. اَصْلَفُ i. q. قَلَّ خَيْرُهُ [His good things became few; or his wealth, or his goodness or beneficence, became little]: (IAgar, O, K:) and (TA) so † تصَلَفٌ. (M, TA.) — And His soul, or spirit, (رُوحُهُ) became heavy; (IAgar, 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.) — † اَصْلَفَهَا He hated her, namely, his wife; (M;) as also † صَلَفَهَا (so in a copy of the M,) or صَلَفَهَا, aor. ʿ; (so in the L and TA;) the latter mentioned by IAMB: (L, TA:) or اَصْلَفَهُ he hated him, namely, another man. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) — And اَصْلَفَ نِسَاءَهُ He divorced his wives: and he made their share of his favours to be small. (A, TA.) — And one says to a woman, اَصْلَفِ اللهَ رُفْعَكَ, meaning May God make thee [or thy فرج or the like] to be hated by thy husband. (Esh-Sheybánee, S, O, K.) — اَصْلَفَ الْقَوْمَ (thus in the O, on the authority of Ibn-'Abbád, [like اَحْزَنَ, and its contr. اُسْهَلَ, &c.]) or † تصَلَفَ (thus in the K, [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, K.)

5. تصَلَفَ: 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, K.) — And, said of a camel, He loathed, or turned away with disgust from, the [pasturage termed] خُلَّةٌ, and inclined to the خَيْض. (O, K.) — See also 4, last sentence.

الصَّلَفُ The branches of the heart of the palm-tree that are next below the قَلْبَةُ: [in the CK, خَوَافِي in erroneously put for قَلْبُ التَّخْلَةِ; and the same mistake was originally made in my MS. copy of the K:] n. un. with ʿ. (IAgar, O, K, TA. [See خَافِيَةٌ, last sentence.]

صَلَفٌ, applied to clouds (سَحَابٌ, S, M, O, K), Containing no water: (M:) or having little water and much thunder. (S, O, K. [Said in the TA to be tropical; but I doubt its being so.]) It is said in a prov., رَبِّ صَلَفٍ تَحْتَ الرَّاعِدَةِ (S, and so in some copies of the K,) or رَبِّ صَلَفٍ (M, O, and so in some copies of the K, [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'Obeid, O:) applied to the wealthy niggard: (A'Obeid, O, K:) or to him who threatens, and does not perform what he threatens: (S, O, K:) or to him who commends himself much, (M, O, K,) and is loquacious, (M, O,) but is destitute of good. (M,

O, K.) — And A vessel that takes little water: (IAgar, S, M, O, K:) a small vessel: one that leaks; that will not hold water. (IAgar, 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 ʿ, applied to land (أَرْضُ). (M, TA.) — Wheat (طَعَامٌ) having little increase (الرَّيْعُ and قَلِيلُ النَّزْلِ): (M:) or tasteless: (M, O, K:) and † صَلِفٌ 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 مُصْلَفٌ has this meaning: but the epithet thus expl. in the TA is there said to be like كُتِفٌ.]) — And صَلَفَةٌ 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. صَلَفَاتٌ (S, M, O, K,) which is extr. [in respect of analogy], (M,) and صَلَفَاتٌ. (O, K.) — See also 1, near the end.

أَصْلَفٌ and صَلَفًا, and each with ʿ: see أَصْلَفٌ, in five places.

صَلِفٌ The side (عَرَضٌ [in one of my copies of the S عَرَضٌ, and in the other copy عَرَقُ]) of the neck; the two being called صَلِفَانِ (S, O, K;) [i. e.] الصَّلِفَانِ signifies the two sides of the neck (جَانِبَا الْعُنُقِ): or this signifies what are between the لَيْت [or part beneath the earring] and the قَصْرَةٌ [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, K, TA.) In this last explanation, in the copies of the K, رَأْسُ is put for رَأْسُ. (TA. [And in some copies of the K, شَقِيقًا is there erroneously put for شَقِيقًا, which, as is said in the TA, refers to the neck.]) أَخَذَ بِصَلِفِهِ and † بِصَلِفَتِهِ mean, accord. to Aq, He took hold of the back of his neck: (O, TA:) and one says also, † أَخَذَهُ بِصَلِفَتِهِ meaning He took him, or it, altogether. (TA. [But I think it not improbable that † بِصَلِفَتِهِ in these two instances may be a mistranscription for بِصَلِفَتِهِ.]) — الصَّلِفَانِ 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 مَحَامِل [pl. of مَحْمِلٌ, q. v.,] are bound. (S, O, K.) And (TA) الصَّلِفَانِ signifies The two [similar] pieces of wood that are bound upon the upper part of the [saddle called] إِكْفَانِ. (M, TA.) — See also صَلَفٌ, latter half.

صَلِفَةٌ: see صَلِفٌ, in three places.

صَلَفٌ and صَلَفًا A loquacious man. (M, TA.)

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