

[its verb] صَلَّصَ is said of anything dry [as meaning it made a sound, or noise, when struck, or put in motion]; (Lth, TA;) and also of thunder, meaning it made a clear sound. (M, K.) —

[Hence,] صَلَّتِ الْإِبِلُ, (M, K.) aor. تَصَلَّتْ, (M,) inf. n. صَلِيلٌ, The camels made a [rumbling] sound to be heard on the occasion of drinking in consequence of their intestines' having become dry: (M, K:) [and in like manner الْخَيْلُ the horses:] one says, جَاءَتِ الْخَيْلُ تَصِلُّ عَطْشًا The horses came making a [rumbling] sound to be heard from their bellies in consequence of thirst: (S, O:) and لَجَّ عَطْشُهُ صَلِيلًا مِنْ الْعَطْشِ [I heard a rumbling sound of his belly in consequence of thirst]. (T, TA.) And صَلَّتِ السَّقَاةُ, inf. n. صَلِيلٌ, † The water-skin became dry, (M, TA,) not having any water in it, so that it was such as would make a kind of clattering or crackling noise (يَتَفَقَّعُ) [when struck or shaken or beat]. (TA.)

And صَلِيلٌ also signifies The sounding of the entering of water into the earth, or ground. (M in art. صر.) = صَلَّ, (S, M, O, K,) aor. يَصَلُّ, (S, M, O,) inf. n. صَلُولٌ; (S, M, O, K;) and also, sec. pers. صَلَلْتُ, aor. تَصَلُّ; (O, TA;) and † اَصَلَّ; (S, M, O, K;) or only the latter; (Zj, TA;) or it may be الصَّلُولُ is said, as it occurs in a verse of El-Hotei-ah, and not صَلَّ; like الْعَطَاةُ from أُعْطِيَ, and الْقُلُوعُ from أَقْلَعَتِ الْحُمَى; (IB, TA;) It was, or became, stinking; said of flesh-meat, (S, M, O, K,) whether cooked or raw; (S, O;) said by some to be used only in relation to that which is raw; but † اَصَلْتُ occurs, in a verse of Zuheyr, said of a مُضْغَةً [or bit of flesh-meat that is chewed], which indicates that it is used in relation to that which is cooked and roasted; or, accord. to some, the verb here means أَثْقَلَتْ [which has rendered heavy the eater]: (M:) and one says also صَلَلْتُ † اللَّحَامُ [the flesh-meats were, or became stinking (in both of my copies of the § اللَّحَامُ is erroneously put for اللَّحَامُ, the reading in other copies of the § and in the O)]; the verb in this instance being with teshdeed لَنْتَكْرَهُ [i. e. because of its relation to many subjects, or to a pl.]. (S, O.) In the Kur [xxxii. 9], some read صَلَلْنَا فِي الْأَرْضِ (M, O, TA,) [instead of the common reading, which is صَلَلْنَا, with ض,] and some read صَلَلْنَا, (O, TA,) which has two meanings: i. e. When we shall have become stinking, in the earth, and altered in ourselves and in our forms? and when we shall have become dried up? from صَلَّةٌ meaning "dry ground." (TA.) — And صَلَّ, (M, K,) inf. n. صَلُولٌ, (TA,) is also said of water, meaning It became altered for the worse in taste and colour. (M, K.) = صَلَّتْهُمُ السَّالَةُ, (S, M, O, K,) aor. تَصَلَّتْهُمُ, (S, O,) † Calamity, or the calamity, befell them. (S, M, O, K, TA.) = صَلَّ الشَّرَابُ, (M, K,) aor. يَصَلُّ, (TA,) inf. n. صَلَّ, He cleared the wine, or beverage. (M, K.) — And صَلَلْنَا الْحَبَّ, (O,) or صَلَلْنَا الْحَبَّ بِالْخَيْلِ بِالشَّرَابِ, (K,) [We cleared the grain that was mixed with dust, or earth, from the dust, or earth, by pouring water upon it; or] we poured water upon the grain that was mixed with earth, or dust, so that each became separated from the other: (O, K:) one says, هَذِهِ صَلَاتُهُ [app. meaning This is its water with which it has been washed; like as one says referring to anything that has been washed, هَذِهِ غَسَاتُهُ, and مُوَاسَّتُهُ, meaning as above]. (K.) = صَلَلْتُ الْخُفَّ: see the next paragraph.

2. صَلَلْتُ اللَّحَامَ: see 1, latter half. = صَلَلْتُ الْخُفَّ; (so in my copies of the S;) or † صَلَلْتُ الْخُفَّ, (so accord. to the O and TA,) inf. n. صَلَّ; (TA;) [meaning, as is indicated by what immediately precedes in the S and O, He put a piece of skin such as is termed صَلَّةٌ to the boot, app., to its sole (see صَلَّةٌ): or, as is indicated by what immediately precedes in the TA, he put a lining (termed صَلَاتَةٌ) to the boot: the verb without teshdeed (written in the O صَلَلْتُ) I think to be a mistranscription, notwithstanding the inf. n. assigned to it in the TA: general analogy is in favour of its being with teshdeed; and it is said that] تَصَلِيلٌ signifies The putting skin upon a thing. (KL.)

4: see 1, latter half, in two places. = اَصَلَّ الْمَاءَ It (oldness) altered the water for the worse in taste and colour. (M, K.)

R. Q. 1. صَلَلَّ: see 1, former half, in four places. — Also He threatened, or menaced; and frightened, or terrified. (IDrd, O, K.) — And He slew the chief man of the army. (IDrd, O, K.) = And صَلَلَّ الْكَلِمَةَ † He uttered the كَلِمَةُ [or sentence] with a feigning, or making a show, of skilfulness. (Z, O, TA.)

R. Q. 2. تَصَلَّلَ: see 1, former half. — It is also said of a pool of water left by a torrent, as meaning Its black mud became dry [app. because such dry mud makes a crackling sound when trodden upon]. (IDrd, O, K.)

صَلَّ: see صَلَّةٌ, latter part.

صُلَّ Flesh-meat, &c., altered [for the worse]. (K.)

صَلَّ A serpent: (K:) or a serpent against which charming is of no avail: (S, O:) or a serpent that kills at once when it bites: (M:) or a yellow serpent (K) in the case of which charming is of no avail: (TA:) or a yellow serpent that is found in the sand; when a man sees it, he ceases not to tremble until he dies: (Har p. 102:) pl. أَصْلَالٌ. (S, M, O, K,*) One says, إِنَّهَا لَصَلٌّ صَفَا [lit. Verily it is a deadly serpent of smooth stones; i. e., such as is found among smooth stones;] meaning, an abominable serpent like the viper. (S, O.) And إِنَّهُ لَصَلٌّ أَصْلَالٌ [lit.] + Verily he is a serpent of serpents; thus one says of a man, likening him to a serpent; (S, O;) meaning cunning, or crafty, and abominable, (S, M, O, K,) in contention, (M,) or in contention and in other cases: (M, K:) like as one says أَصْلَالٌ, and

ضُرَّ أَضْرَارٌ. (TA in art. ضر.) — And † A calamity, or misfortune; as also † صَلَاةٌ. (M, K, TA.) So the former in the saying, مَنَى فُلَانٌ بِصَلٍّ † [Such a one was tried with a calamity]. (TA.) — And † A sharp sword: pl. as above. (A, O, K, TA.) — And † An equal, or a match. (Z, K, TA.) One says, هَذَا صَلٌّ هَذَا † This is the equal, or match, of this. (Z, TA.) And هُمَا صَلَانٌ † They two are likes. (Kr, M.) = See also صَلَّةٌ, latter part. = Also A certain plant: (S, O:) or a species of trees. (M, K.)

صَلَّةٌ [as an inf. n. of un.] The sound of a nail and the like, when it is struck with force; as also † صَلَّةٌ. (K.) And The sound of the لَجَامُ [or bit]. (K.) = Also Dry ground: (S, M, O, K:) or ground, or land, not rained upon, between two tracts of ground, or land, that are rained upon; (M, K;) because, being dry, it makes a sound [when trodden upon]: (M:) or accord. to IDrd, ground, or land, rained upon, between two tracts not rained upon: (O:) or simply ground, or land, (M, K,) whatever it be; like سَاهِرَةٌ: (M:) pl. صَلَلٌ. (M, O, K.) — And A sole: (K:) [ISd says,] خُفٌّ جَيِّدُ الصَّلَّةِ means [A boot good] in respect of the sole; which is thus called by the name of the ground, not otherwise; in my opinion because of its dryness, and its making a sound on the occasion of treading. (M. [See also another explanation of this phrase in what follows.]) — Also Skin: one says خُفٌّ جَيِّدُ الصَّلَّةِ [A boot good in respect of the skin; somewhat differently expl. above]: (S, O:) or dry skin, before the tanning. (M, K.) And Stinking skin in the tan. (K.) — Also An extensive rain: (K:) and a scattered, scanty rain: (M, K:) and so † صَلَّ and † صَلَّ: thus having two contr. meanings: (K:) pl. as above: (M:) or صَلَلٌ, its pl., signifies portions of scattered rains, falling by little and little. (S, O.) — And † A portion, (K,) or a scattered portion, (M,) of herbage: (M, K:) pl. as above: (M:) or [the pl.] صَلَلٌ signifies † herbage; which is thus called by the name of the rain. (S, O.) — And Moist earth. (O, K.) — See also صَلَّةٌ. = Also The اِسْت [i. e. podex, or anus]. (TA.)

صَلَّةٌ, with damm, (K,) or † صَلَّةٌ, (so in the O,) Remains of water (O, K) in a watering-trough; thus expl. by Fr; (O;) and of other things, (K,) such as [the oils called] دُهْنٌ and زَيْتٌ. (TA.) [See also صَلَصَةٌ.] — And A fetid odour. (K.) — And The flabbiness of moist flesh-meat. (K.)

صِلَّةٌ: see صَلَّةٌ, first sentence. — هُوَ بَيْعٌ صِلَّةٌ, or with ض, [i. e. صِلَّةٌ] accord. to different relaters, means He is a very cunning man (دَاهِيَةٌ), one in whom is no good. (TA.)

صَلَلٌ pl. of صَلَّةٌ [q. v.]. (S, M, O, K.) — Also The leg of a boot; (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K;) and so † صَلَاتَةٌ: (K:) or † the latter signifies the lining of a boot: (M, K:) the pl. of the former is أَصْلَالَةٌ. (Ibn-'Abbād, O.)

صَلَاتَةٌ: see 1, last sentence but one.

صَلَّ, (M, K:) like as one says أَصْلَالٌ, and

[its verb] صَلَّصَ is said of anything dry [as meaning it made a sound, or noise, when struck, or put in motion]; (Lth, TA;) and also of thunder, meaning it made a clear sound. (M, K.) — [Hence,] صَلَّتِ الْإِبِلُ, (M, K.) aor. تَصَلَّتْ, (M,) inf. n. صَلِيلٌ, The camels made a [rumbling] sound to be heard on the occasion of drinking in consequence of their intestines' having become dry: (M, K:) [and in like manner الْخَيْلُ the horses:] one says, جَاءَتِ الْخَيْلُ تَصِلُّ عَطْشًا The horses came making a [rumbling] sound to be heard from their bellies in consequence of thirst: (S, O:) and لَجَّ عَطْشُهُ صَلِيلًا مِنْ الْعَطْشِ [I heard a rumbling sound of his belly in consequence of thirst]. (T, TA.) And صَلَّتِ السَّقَاةُ, inf. n. صَلِيلٌ, † The water-skin became dry, (M, TA,) not having any water in it, so that it was such as would make a kind of clattering or crackling noise (يَتَفَقَّعُ) [when struck or shaken or beat]. (TA.) And صَلِيلٌ also signifies The sounding of the entering of water into the earth, or ground. (M in art. صر.) = صَلَّ, (S, M, O, K,) aor. يَصَلُّ, (S, M, O,) inf. n. صَلُولٌ; (S, M, O, K;) and also, sec. pers. صَلَلْتُ, aor. تَصَلُّ; (O, TA;) and † اَصَلَّ; (S, M, O, K;) or only the latter; (Zj, TA;) or it may be الصَّلُولُ is said, as it occurs in a verse of El-Hotei-ah, and not صَلَّ; like الْعَطَاةُ from أُعْطِيَ, and الْقُلُوعُ from أَقْلَعَتِ الْحُمَى; (IB, TA;) It was, or became, stinking; said of flesh-meat, (S, M, O, K,) whether cooked or raw; (S, O;) said by some to be used only in relation to that which is raw; but † اَصَلْتُ occurs, in a verse of Zuheyr, said of a مُضْغَةً [or bit of flesh-meat that is chewed], which indicates that it is used in relation to that which is cooked and roasted; or, accord. to some, the verb here means أَثْقَلَتْ [which has rendered heavy the eater]: (M:) and one says also صَلَلْتُ † اللَّحَامُ [the flesh-meats were, or became stinking (in both of my copies of the § اللَّحَامُ is erroneously put for اللَّحَامُ, the reading in other copies of the § and in the O)]; the verb in this instance being with teshdeed لَنْتَكْرَهُ [i. e. because of its relation to many subjects, or to a pl.]. (S, O.) In the Kur [xxxii. 9], some read صَلَلْنَا فِي الْأَرْضِ (M, O, TA,) [instead of the common reading, which is صَلَلْنَا, with ض,] and some read صَلَلْنَا, (O, TA,) which has two meanings: i. e. When we shall have become stinking, in the earth, and altered in ourselves and in our forms? and when we shall have become dried up? from صَلَّةٌ meaning "dry ground." (TA.) — And صَلَّ, (M, K,) inf. n. صَلُولٌ, (TA,) is also said of water, meaning It became altered for the worse in taste and colour. (M, K.) = صَلَّتْهُمُ السَّالَةُ, (S, M, O, K,) aor. تَصَلَّتْهُمُ, (S, O,) † Calamity, or the calamity, befell them. (S, M, O, K, TA.) = صَلَّ الشَّرَابُ, (M, K,) aor. يَصَلُّ, (TA,) inf. n. صَلَّ, He cleared the wine, or beverage. (M, K.) — And صَلَلْنَا الْحَبَّ, (O,) or صَلَلْنَا الْحَبَّ بِالْخَيْلِ بِالشَّرَابِ, (K,) [We cleared the grain that was mixed with dust, or earth, from the dust, or earth, by pouring water upon it; or] we poured water upon the grain that was mixed with earth, or dust, so that each became separated from the other: (O, K:) one says, هَذِهِ صَلَاتُهُ [app. meaning This is its water with which it has been washed; like as one says referring to anything that has been washed, هَذِهِ غَسَاتُهُ, and مُوَاسَّتُهُ, meaning as above]. (K.) = صَلَلْتُ الْخُفَّ: see the next paragraph.