

[A female of slender make, whose loose (q. v.) required more than it had within it to fill it, laughing so as to discover cool and sweet serrated and sharp teeth]. (M, TA.) — Easy; applied to a thing: (S:) easy, (Msb, K,) gentle; (S, Msb, K;) tractable; submissive; compliant; obsequious; (S, K;) applied [to a horse and the like, and, tropically,] to a man. (S.) You say, **فَرَسٌ سَلِسٌ الْقِيَادِ** [A horse easy to be led; tractable]. (A.) And **الْقِيَادِ مُسَلَّسٌ** and **فُلَانٌ سَلِسٌ الْقِيَادِ** [Such a one is easy to be led, or persuaded; tractable, submissive, or compliant]. (A.) — **سَلَسَ** A man easy in private conference; expl. by **سَهَّلَ الْخُلُوةَ**. (Msb.) — Beverage, or wine, that descends gently or easily [down the throat]. (TA.) — **سَلَسَ الْبَوْلَ** A man whose urine flows involuntarily; who is unable to retain his urine; (S, A, Msb, K;) by reason of disease. (Msb.)

سَلَسَ A certain herb, bearing a near resemblance to the **نَصَى**, (AHn, M, K, TA.) except that it has a grain like that of the [species of barley called] **سَلَسَ**; (AHn, TA;) and when it dries up, it has an awn that flies about, when it is put in motion, like arrows, sticking into the eyes and the nostrils, and often blinding the pasturing beasts: (AHn, M, TA;) the places of its growth are the plain, or soft, tracts. (AHn, TA.)

سَلَسَ Loss, or departure, of reason or intellect. (S, M, K.)

سَلَسَ: see **سَلَسَ**, in two places.

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سَلَسَ: see 4.

سَلَسَ: see 1, in two places: — and see also 4.

سَلَسَ A sword having wavy marks resembling a chain: occurring in a verse of Ibn-Kilābeh El-Hudhalee, as some relate it; but accord. to others, **مَلَسَ**, formed by transposition from **سَلَسَ**. (TA.)

سَلَسَ: see **سَلَسَ**: — and see also 1, latter part, in two places.

سَلَسَ Bereft of reason, or intellect; (S, M;) and [of bulk] of body, (M, TA,) as some say; but accord. to the T, one says **رَجُلٌ مَلَسٌ** in respect of his reason, or intellect, but **مَلَسٌ** in respect of his body: (TA:) possessed, or insane. (K.)

سلسل

سَلَسِلَ, a quinqueliteral-radical word, (M,) Easy [as a beverage] in the utmost degree: (TA:) [applied as an epithet to milk, (كَبَنَ, so in a copy of the M, and so in the CK,) or signifying smooth, (كَبَنَ, so in copies of the K,)] in which is no roughness: (M, K;) and sometimes applied as an epithet to water, (M, TA,) or beverage, meaning easy of entrance into the throat, or fauces. (TA.) — And Wine: (K:) so accord. to some, as in the saying of 'Abd-Allah Ibn-Rawāḥah, in which it is [said to be] used as a syn. adjunct to the preceding word:

إِنَّهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ فِي جَنَّاتٍ
يُشْرَبُونَ الرَّحِيقَ وَالسَّلْبِيلَ

[as though meaning Verily they are with their Lord, in gardens, drinking wine and fermented juice of the grape: but the meaning may be, the choicest of wine, or the sweetest thereof, &c., (see **رَحِيقٌ**), and wine easy to swallow, or the like]. (TA.) — And A certain fountain in Paradise [mentioned in art. **سَبِيل**, q. v.]: (M, K;) Abou-Bekr says that it may be a proper name of the fountain, and properly imperfectly decl. [i. e. without tenween] as being determinate and of the fem. gender, but made to be with tenween at the end of a verse in the Kur [lxxvi. 18] in order that it may be conformable with other endings of verses; or it may be an epithet applied to the fountain, and therefore perfectly decl.: (TA:) Sb mentions it as an ex. of an epithet: I'Ar says that he had not heard it except in the Kur-ān: (M, TA:) I'Ab says that **سَلْسِيلًا** [in the Kur] means that slips, or steals, (**يَسْلُ**) into the throats, or fauces: [as though the radical letters were only **س** and **ل**, which some assert to be the case:] accord. to Abou-Ja'far El-Bāḳir, it means soft in the part between the **حَنَجْرَةٌ** [or head of the wind-pipe] and the **حَلَقٌ** [or fauces]: the explanation as meaning [**سَلَّ سَلْسِيلًا** i. e.] **هَذِهِ** [Ash of thy Lord a way of access to this fountain] is a mistake, not allowable. (TA.) — The pl. is **سَلْسِلَاتٌ** and **سَلْسِيلٌ**: and the pl. of [the fem.] **سَلْسِيلَةٌ** is **سَلْسِيلَاتٌ**. (TA.) — [In the present day it is applied to An artificial fountain that throws up water.]

سلط

1. **سَلَطَ**, aor. **طَ**, (M,) inf. n. **سَلَاطَةٌ**, (S, M, B,) He, or it, overcame, prevailed, or predominated: (S, TA:) or was, or became, firm, or established, in superior power or force: (B, TA:) he possessed power of dominion or sovereignty or rule. (M.) — It (anything, as, for instance, a solid hoof, and a camel's foot,) was, or became, strong, or hard. (M.) — He was, or became, sharp. (TA.) And the same verb, (M, Msb, K,) inf. n. as above (S, M, Msb, K) and **سَلُوطَةٌ**, (S, M, K,) He was, or became, chaste, or perspicuous, in speech, or eloquent, and sharp in tongue: (S:) or long-tongued; (M, K;) as also **سَلِطَ**, aor. **طَ**, (K,) inf. n. **سَلَطَ**: (TS, TA:) or clamorous and foul-tongued: (Msb:) [or this verb, said of a man, has the first of these three significations; but] **سَلَطَتْ**, inf. n. **سَلَاطَةٌ**, signifies she (a woman) was, or became, long-tongued, and vehemently clamorous. (Lth.) [See **سَلِطَ**, below.]

2. **تَسَلَّطَ**, (S, M, Msb,) inf. n. **تَسَلِطٌ**, (M, K,) also written with **ص**, (Ibn-'Abbād, and K in art. **صَلَطَ**), He (God, S) made him to overcome him; to prevail, or predominate, over him; or to have, or exercise, superior power or force over him: (S, K:) he made him to have mastery, dominion, or authority, and power, over him: (Msb:) he made him to have, or exercise, absolute dominion or sovereignty or rule, over him;

(M;) or absolute superiority of power or force: (K:) he gave him power over him, and superior power or force. (TA.) [You say also, **سَلَطَ عَلَيْهِ الْكِلَابَ** He set the dogs upon him.]

5. **تَسَلَّطَ عَلَيْهِمْ** He overcame them; prevailed or predominated, over them; or was made to do so; he had, or exercised, or was made to have or exercise, superior power or force over them: (S:) he had, or was made to have, mastery, dominion, or authority, and power, or absolute dominion or authority and power, over them: (Msb:) he had, or received, power over them; and superior power or force; quasi-pass. of **تَسَلَّطَ عَلَيْهِمْ**. (TA.)

سَلَطَ: see **سَلِطَ**; for the former, in four places; and for the latter, in seven.

سُلْطَنٌ: see **سُلْطَانٌ**; for the latter, in three places.

سُلْطَانٌ Strength, might, force, or power; (TA;) as also **سُلْطَنَةٌ** (Bd in iii. 144:) predominance; the possession, or exercise, of superior power or force, or of dominion, or authority, and power, or of absolute dominion or authority and power; (Mgh;) as also **سُلْطَنَةٌ**; (S;) the former being syn. with **تَسَلَّطَ** [used as a subst.]; (Mgh;) and the latter being the subst. from **تَسَلَّطَ**: (S:) power of dominion; sovereign, or ruling, power; (M;) [in this sense, as well as in the first,] i. q. **سُلْطَنَةٌ**; (Msb;) power of a king; (Lth, Mgh, K;) and of a governor; (Mgh, Msb;) [i. e.] delegated power, or power given to one who is not a king; (TA;) also written **سُلْطَانٌ**; (M, Msb, K;) which is the only instance of this form: (Msb:) it is masc. and fem.; (M, TA;) generally masc., in the opinion of the skilful; but sometimes fem.; so say I'Am and Zj and others: (Msb:) but ISk says that it is fem. (TA.) One says, **قَضَتْ بِهِ السُّلْطَانُ** (ISk,) or some say, (Msb,) **قَضَتْ بِهِ السُّلْطَانُ** (ISk, Msb) The sovereign, or ruling, power († **السُّلْطَنَةُ**) decreed it. (Msb.) And Abou-Zuheyr says, I heard one, in whose chasteness of speech I have confidence, say, **أَتَيْنَا سُلْطَانًا جَائِرًا** [A tyrannical sovereign, or ruling, power, came to us]. (Msb.) It is said in a trad., **إِلَّا أَنْ تَسْأَلَ سُلْطَانًا**, meaning Unless thou ask the ruler, or governor, or the king, for thy due from the public treasury. (Mgh.) And you say, **قَدْ جَعَلْتُ لَكَ سُلْطَانًا عَلَى أَخِي حَقِّي مِنْ فُلَانٍ** I have given thee power, or authority, to take, or receive, my due from such a one. (TA.) And **يُؤْمَرُ الرَّجُلُ الرَّجُلَ فِي سُلْطَانِهِ** [A man shall not take precedence of a man in his authority]; meaning, in his house, and where he has predominance, or superior power, or authority; nor shall he sit upon his cushion; for in doing so he would show him contempt. (Mgh.) — Strength, or hardness, of anything: (M, K:) sharpness of anything: force, or violence, of anything. (TA.) The vehemence of winter. (TK.) An excited and predominant state of the blood; or inflammation thereof. (IDrd, M, K.) The flaming, or blazing; of fire. (IDrd.) — A proof; an evidence; an argument;