

comes to him seeking to obtain what he has. (§.) — And **النَّوَاغِي** means *The stars that have inclined to setting.* (TA.)

أَصْفَى, applied to a man, (TA,) *Having an inclining of the حَنَك* ; (K, TA;) or of one of the lips : (K,* TA : [see 1:]) fem. صَغَوًا. (TA.) — And the fem., applied to a قَطَاة [or bird of the species termed قَطَا], *Having an inclining of its beak, and of one of its mandibles* : and one says صَغَوًا صَغَوًا to give intensiveness to the meaning ; like as one says يَبُلُّ لَبَنًا. (TA.) — Also, i. e. the fem., applied to the sun, *Inclining to setting*. (K.)

مَضْعَى [A place of inclining, or to which to incline]. It is said in a prov., الصَّبِيُّ أَعْلَمُ بِمَضْعَى خَدِّهِ [The child best knows the place of inclining of his cheek]: i. e. he best knows to whom he should betake himself, or whither it will profit him [to go]. (T.A. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov., i. 715.]

مُضْعَى *Inclined*. (Hām p. 260.) — One says, **فُلَانٌ مُضْعَى إِبْنَانُهُ**, meaning † *Such a one is abridged, or defrauded, of a portion of his right, or due*: (S, and Hām pp. 259-60:) because when the vessel is inclined, what it will hold becomes deficient. (Hām.)

صف.

1. **صَفَّ**, (S, M, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. **صَفَّ**, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **صَفٌّ**, (O, Mṣb, K, TA,) *He set, or placed, or stationed*, (S, M, Mgh, O, K,) a company of men, (S, M, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) in war (S, O, K) &c., (O, K,) and a military force. (TA,) and also [in a similar sense] a thing, (Mṣb,) *in a rank, or row, or line* : (S, M, Mgh, O, K :) and likewise **صَفَّفَ**, (TA,) inf. n. **تَصْفِيفٌ**; (IDrd, O, K, TA;) but this has an intensive signification. (IDrd, O, TA.) — One says also of a she-camel, **تَصَفَّ يَدَيْهَا عِنْدَ الْحَلَبِ** [*She sets her fore legs evenly, side by side*, not putting one of them in advance of the other, as if about to go onward, on the occasion of being milked]. (S, M, O, K. [See also **صَفَّنَ**, said of a man: and see **صَانَ** in art. **صَوْن**].) And [in like manner] one says, **صَفَّتِ الْإِبِلَ قَوَائِمَهَا** [*The camels set their legs in an even row*]. (S, O.) — And of a she-camel one says also, **تَصَفَّ أَقْدَاحًا مِثْلَ لَبَنٍ إِذَا حَلَبَتْ** [as though meaning *She yields a row of bowls of her milk when she is milked*], because of the abundance of her milk. (S, O, K*.) And **تَصَفَّ بَيْنَ** **مَحْلَبَيْنِ** (S, O,) or simply **تَصَفَّ**, (M,) *She combines two milking-vessels, or three, at one milking*; (S,* M, O;*) **الصَّفَّ** meaning *her being milked into two milking-vessels, or three*, (S, O, K,) so as to combine them. (S, O. [In the CK, **أَنْ تُحَلَبَ** is a mistake for **أَنْ تُحَلَبَ**].) And a **rājiṣ**, cited by AZ, says, referring to a she-camel,

تَصُفُّ فِي ثَلَاثَةِ الْمَحَالِّ

[She is milked into three milking-vessels at one milking]. (S, O.) One says also حَلَبَهَا صَفَاً, i. e. صَفَاً حَلَبَهَا [app. meaning *He milked her into two bowls, or three, at one milking; or into two bowls; the*

pronoun referring to a she-camel]. (M. [One or the other of these two meanings appears to be indicated by what there precedes this.]) — **صَفَّ** عَلَى الْجَمْرِ لِيَنْشَوِيَ (S, K) is said of flesh-meat (S) [app. meaning *It was laid, cut into a strip, or into strips, upon the live coals to broil*]; and فِي الشَّمْسِ لِيَجِفَّ [in like manner, in the sun to dry]: (K:) for one says of him who has prepared flesh-meat cut into strips, or oblong pieces, and dried in the sun, **صَفَّ اللَّحْمَ**; and [in like manner] one says also, **صَفَّهُ عَلَى النَّارِ لِيَنْشَوِيَ**: (Msb:) or **صَفَّ**, aor. **صَفَّ**, inf. n. **صَفِّ**, means *he cut the flesh-meat into broad slices*: (M:) and accord. to ISh, **التَّصْفِيفُ** is like **التَّشْرِيحُ**, i. e. *the cutting a piece of flesh-meat thin, so that it is translucent*: (TA in the present art:) or **التَّصْفِيفُ** is a kind of **تَشْرِيح**; i. e. *the cutting a piece of flesh-meat thin, so that it is translucent by reason of its thinness, and then throwing it upon the live coals*. (TA in art. **شرح**.) [See **صَفِيفٌ**.] = See also 8, in three places. — **صَفَّ** said of a bird, (M, O, Msb, K,) aor. **صَفَّ**, (M, Msb,) inf. n. **صَفِّ**, (Msb, K,) *It extended its wings in a line, (M,) or it expanded its wings, (O, Msb, K,) in the sky, and did not move them, (M,) or and struck [an evident mistake for and did not strike] with them its sides like the pigeon*: (Msb:) such as do so are not to be eaten; (Msb, K;) as the vulture and the hawk: (Msb:) it is said in a trad., **يُؤْكَلُ مَا دَفَّ وَلَا يُؤْكَلُ مَا صَفَّ**. (O, K, TA. See art. **دَفَّ**.) = **صَفَفْتُ لِلسَّرَجِ**, (S,) or **صَفَفْتُ لِلسَّرَجِ**, (O,) or **صَفَفْتُ السَّرَجَ**, (K, and so in one place in the O,) and **أَصَفَفْتُهُ**, (O, K,) but this latter verb is of weak authority, (O,) † *I put to the horse's saddle a صَفَّةٌ* [q. v.]: (S, O, K, TA:) [and] **صَفَّ الدَّابَّةَ**, and **صَفَّ لَهَا**, *He made for the beast a صَفَّةٌ*. (M.)

2: see above, first sentence: — and also in the latter half of the paragraph.

3. فِي الْقِتَالِ (S, O, K) صَافُوهُمْ (S, MA, O, K)
They fought them in rank; they drew themselves out in a rank against them [in fight]. (MA.) =
 [And app. one says also صَافَهُ meaning *He had the صُفَّة of his house over against, or facing, his (another's) صُفَّة. See هُوَ مُصَافِي, below.*]

4 : see 1, last sentence.

6: sec 8. — One says also تَصَافَوْا عَلَيْهِ *They collected themselves together in a rank, or row, or line, against him.* (M, TA.) And تَصَافَوْا عَلَى الْمَاءِ *They collected themselves together at the water;* as also تَضَافَوْا عَلَيْهِ: like as one says تَصَوَّكَ فِي ضَلَايلِهِ and تَضَوَّكَ, and تَصَوَّكَ عَلَى الْمَاءِ and تَضَوَّكَ عَلَى الْمَاءِ. (Lh, TA.)

8. اصطفوا *They stood in*, (S, Mgh, O, K,) or *became*, (M,) [or *set, placed, or stationed, themselves in*,] a rank, or row, or line; (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb;*) or *ranks, or rows, or lines*; (O, K;) as also تصافوا; (M, O,* K;*) [التَّصَافُ being expl. in the O and K by التَّسَاطُرُ; in the CK, erroneously, التَّشَاطُرُ;]) and so صَفُّوا, (M, Mgh, Mṣb,)

aor. ^أ, (M, Mgh,) inf. n. **صَفَّ** and **صَفَّى**, but [ISd says] this latter inf. n. I have not heard except in a phrase mentioned in what follows. (M.) Hence the saying, **تَصَفَّ ۖ التَّيَّاسَةُ خَلْفَ الرِّجَالِ وَلَا تَصَفَّ مَعَهُمُ** [The women shall stand in a rank behind the men in the mosque, and shall not stand in a rank with them]. (Mgh.) And hence the saying of a woman of the desert to her sons, **ۖ إِذَا لَقِيتُمُ الْعَدُوَّ فَدَعِّرُوا وَلَا صَفَّى** i. e. [When ye meet the enemy, rush upon them without consideration, and] do not set yourselves in a rank. (M. [See also 1, in art. دَعَّرَ.])

R. Q. 1. **صَفَفَ** *He journeyed*, (سَارَ, O, and so in copics of the K,) or *became*, (صَارَ, so in the CK,) *alone in a صَفَفَ*, or *level tract of land*. (O, K.) = And *He pastured upon the trees called صَفَفَات*. (O, K.) = And **صَفَفَةٌ** [as an inf. n., or as a simple subst.,] signifies *The crying or cry*, (صَوْتُ,) of the sparrow, which is called **صَفَف** (O, K) in some one or more of the dialects. (O.)

صَّفٌ *A rank, row, or line* [of things]; (KL, PS;) or an even *صَدْر* [i. e. *front, or fore part,*] of any things: (M:) and a *company of men standing in a rank, or row, or line*: (O, K:) pl. *صُفُوف*; (S, M, O, Mgh, K;) and the sing. may also be used in the sense of the pl.; it may be used either thus in the sense of the pl. or as a sing. in the *Kur* xviii. 46. (O.) Hence, in a trad., *سَوِّا صُفُوفَكُمْ* [*Make even your ranks*] in prayer. (O, TA.) — Also *A station of صُفُوف* [or *ranks of men*]. (M. [See also *مَصَف*].) And hence, (M,) as used in the *Kur* xx. 67, i. q. *مَصَلًى* [i. e. *A place of prayer, or a place of prayer on the occasion of the عيد, or festival*]; (Az, M, O;) because the people stand there in ranks: (M:) i. e. *a place where people assemble for their عيد*: (Az, O:) or, in that instance, *صَفًا* may mean *مُصْطَفِينَ* [i. e. *standing in ranks*], (Az, M, O,) as a denotative of state. (M.) — And *A pair of bowls* (*قَدْحَانِ*) [app., as seems to be indicated, that are filled at one milking of a camel]; because they are put together. (M.) = Also *A certain medicament with which the teeth are whitened*. (O.)

صَفَّةٌ *An appertenance of a house*, (§, Mgh, O, Msb, K, [in none of which is it explained,]) or of a building, like a wide *بَوَّاب* [here used in a post-classical sense, as meaning a kind of vestibule, or portico, for shade and shelter, open in front], with a long roof or ceiling; (Lth, TA;) the طَرَفَة of a building [app. meaning what is above described]; (M;) i. q. سَقِيْفَةٌ: (§ and Msb and K in art. سَقَف: [see سَقِيْفَةٌ; and see also سُدَّة:] and i. q. ظِلَّة [i. e. a roof, or covering, for shade and shelter, over the door of a house; or extending from a house to another house opposite; like سَقِيْفَةٌ and سُدَّة]: (M: [for the meaning assigned to it by Golîus as from the §, and by Freytag as from the K and §, ("scamnum discubitorium, fere ex lapidibus structum,") I find no authority in any Arabic work: in Egypt, it is applied to a shelf of marble or of common stone, about four