

inf. n. صَوْفٌ. (O, Mgh, * K.) — And **صَافَ الْفَحْلُ** صَافَ **طَرَوْقَتَهُ** The stallion-camel turned away from covering the female that he had covered. (M.)

2. **صَيَّفَنِي** It (a thing, S, O, K) sufficed me for my [season termed] **صَيْفَةٌ**, (S, O, K,) or for my **صَيْف**: (Mgh:) by the "thing" here spoken of is meant food, or a garment, or some other thing. (TA.) — See also 1, in three places.

3. **صَيَّافًا** **عَامَلَهُ مُصَايَفَةً** (S, M, O, Mgh, K) and **صَيَّافًا** (Lh, M) is from **الصَّيْف**, (M, O, Mgh,) like **مُشَاهَرَةً** (S, O, Mgh, K) from **الشَّهْر**, (O, Mgh,) and **مُعَاوَمَةً** (S, O) from **العَامُ**, (O,) i. e. [He made an engagement, or a contract, with him for work or the like] for the days of the **صَيْف**. (S.) And in like manner, **صَيَّافًا** and **صَيَّافًا** [He hired him, or took him as a hired man or hireling, for the period of the **صَيْف**]. (M.)

4. **أَصَافُوا** They entered the [season called] **صَيْف**: (S, M, O, Mgh, K:) like **أَشْتَوُوا** meaning "They entered the [season called] **شِتَاء**." (TA.) — And **أَصَافَتْ** She (a camel) brought forth in the **صَيْف**. (M.) — [Hence,] **أَصَافَ** said of a man, † He had offspring born to him [in the summer of his age, i. e.] when he was old, or advanced in age: (S, M, O, K, TA:) or he had no offspring born to him until he was advanced in age, or old. (L, TA.) And † He abstained from women while a young man, and then married when old, or advanced in age. (M, TA.) — **أَصَافَ اللَّهُ عَنِّي شَرًّا** God turned away, or may God turn away, from me the evil, or mischief, of such a one: (S, O, K:*) belonging to this art. and to art. **صَوَف**. (O, TA.)

5. **تَصَيَّفَ**, and its var. **إِصَيَّفَ**: see 1, first sentence, in four places.

8: see 1, first sentence.

صَافٍ: see **صَائِفٌ**: = and see also art. **صَوَف**.

صَيْفٌ as signifying A certain portion of the year is said by ISk to be fem.: (TA, voce **شِتَاء**; q. v.:) [but by others I find it treated as masc.:] the **صَيْف** as meaning one of the seasons is well known: (M:) Lth says, it is one of the quarters of the year; and is applied by the vulgar to a half of the year [i. e. to the half-year commencing at the vernal equinox; the other half-year being called by them the **شِتَاء**]: Az says, it is, with the Arabs, the division which the vulgar in *El-Irák* and *Khurásán* call the **رَبِيع** [i. e. the spring]; it consists of three months; and the division that next follows it is with the Arabs the **قَيْظ**; and in it is the **جُمُرَة** [q. v.] of the **قَيْظ**; then, after this, is the division called the **خَرِيف**; and then, after this, the division called the **شِتَاء**: (TA:) [i. e.] it is the quarter of the year vulgarly called the **رَبِيع**, commencing when the sun enters Aries: but is applied by the vulgar to the **قَيْظ**, which is the [summer, i. e.] the quarter commencing when the sun enters Cancer: (Mgh in art. **زَمَن**; q. v.:) [F says,] the **صَيْف** is the **قَيْظ** [i. e. summer, or the hot season]; or [the season] after the **رَبِيع**: (K:) and [Sgh says,] the **صَيْف** is one of the divisions

of the year; which is after the **رَبِيع**: (O:) [but unless this explanation in the O denote only a vulgar meaning, and the latter of the two explanations in the K be virtually a repetition, we must suppose that, in each of them, by the **رَبِيع** is meant the season of rain thus termed, which ends in March: (see the latter of the two tables which I have inserted voce **زَمَن**;) most probably, I think, both have been faultily transcribed from what here follows; for the S is largely copied in the O, and the S and O are among the principal sources of the K, which generally follows the O when it differs (rightly or wrongly) from the S:] the **صَيْف** is one of the divisions of the year; which is after [that called] **الرَّبِيعُ الْأَوَّلُ** and before [that called] **الْقَيْظُ**: (S:) [this admits of two renderings, both of which are correct; namely, the quarter after the season of two months called **الرَّبِيعُ الْأَوَّلُ** (which ends in March) and before the quarter called **الْقَيْظُ** (which is summer); and also the season of two months after that called **الرَّبِيعُ الْأَوَّلُ** and before the similar season called **الْقَيْظُ**: (see the former of the two tables to which I have referred above:) but probably the latter only was meant by him who first gave this explanation:] the pl. is **أَصْيَافٌ** (M, O, K) and **صَيُوفٌ**: (M, Mgh:) **صَيْفَةٌ** is a more particular term [app. meaning A single **صَيْف**; (see 2;)] it is like **شَتْوَةٌ** [q. v.]; (O, K;) and its pl. is **صَيَفٌ**, like **بَدْرٌ** pl. of **بَدْرَةٌ**. (Fr, O, K.) **الصَّيْفُ صَيِّفَتٌ** is a saying expl. in art. **ضِيَع** [q. v.]. (O, K.) — **الصَّيْفُ** also signifies The rain that comes in the [season called] **صَيْف**; (S, O, Mgh, K;) [see, again, the second of the tables to which I have referred above, and see also **نَوُ**;] and (O, K) so **الصَّيْفُ**; (M, O, K;) also signifying the herbage thereof: (M:) or, (K,) accord. to Lth, (O,) the latter signifies the rain that falls after the division [a mistake for the rain] called the **رَبِيع**: (O, K;) and so the former; (K;) and it is also called **الصَّيْفِيُّ**; (O, K;) which likewise signifies the herbage thereof. (TA.) Hence the prov., relating to the completing of the performance of a needful affair, **تِمَامُ الرَّبِيعِ الصَّيْفُ** [The completion of the rain called the **رَبِيع** is that called the **صَيْف**]: for the rain called the **رَبِيع** is the first rain, and the **صَيْف** is that which is [next] after it. (TA.) — **آيَةُ الصَّيْفِ** is [A verse] in the end (آخر) of **سُورَةُ النَّسَاءِ** [the 4th chapter of the *Kur-án*, but which verse I know not], mentioned in a tradition. (TA.) — Also The female of the **بُوم** [or owl]. (Kr, M.)

صَيْفَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, latter half.

صَيْفِي A thing of, or belonging to, the [season called] **صَيْف**. (S, O.) — A young camel born in the **صَيْف**. (M.) [And in like manner a sheep or goat: see **صَفْرِي**.] — And [hence,] † A son born to a father [in the summer of his age, i. e.] old, or advanced in age. (S, M, O.) [See an ex. in a verse cited voce **رَبِيعِي**.] — See also **صَيْفٌ**,

near the end of the paragraph. — **صَيْفِيَّةٌ** [used as a subst., or as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant, for **صَيْفِيَّةٌ**,] and **صَائِفَةٌ** signify The **مِيرَة** [or provision of corn &c.] in the first part of the **صَيْف** [here meaning spring]; i. e. the second **مِيرَة**; for the first of the **مِير** is the **رَبِيعِيَّة**, then the **صَيْفِيَّة**, then the **دَفْنِيَّة**, and then the **رَمَضِيَّة**: (M:) or the **صَائِفَة** of a people is their **مِيرَة** in the **صَيْف**. (S, O, K.) [See **مِيرَة**.] — **صَيْفِيَّةٌ** is also applied to The latter, or last, season of the bringing forth of camels; so in an explanation of **مُبْع** in the S and TA.]

صَيْفِيَّةٌ [fem. of **صَيْفِي**: and also used as a subst., or as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant: see the latter word].

صَائِفٌ is used as an imitative sequent in the phrase **صَيِّفٌ صَائِفٌ**, (S, O, K,) meaning A warm, or hot, [spring or] summer: (PS:) a phrase like **يَوْمٌ صَائِفٌ** &c. (S, O.) And one says **يَوْمٌ صَائِفٌ**, (S, M, O, Mgh, K,) meaning A hot day; (O, K;) and **يَوْمٌ صَائِفٌ** (S, O, K) was sometimes said, meaning **صَائِفٌ**; like **يَوْمٌ رَاغٍ** [as meaning **رَائِحٌ**]: (S:) and **لَيْلَةٌ صَائِفَةٌ** [a hot night]. (S, O, Mgh.) — And **مَطَرٌ صَائِفٌ** [app. Rain coming in the **صَيْف**, meaning spring; as also **مُصَيِّفٌ**, occurring in a verse cited voce **رَسَمَ**, q. v.]. (M.) See also **صَافٍ** in art. **صَوَف**.

صَائِفَةٌ [fem. of **صَائِفٌ**, q. v. — Also, as a subst.,] A warring, or warring and plundering, expedition in the **صَيْف** [i. e. either spring or summer]: (M, Mgh, and Ham p. 239:) pl. **صَوَائِفٌ**. (Mgh, and Ham ib.) And [particularly] (Mgh) A warring, or warring and plundering, expedition against the Greeks (الروم): because they [i. e. the Arabs] used to go on expeditions of this kind in the **صَيْف**, (S, Mgh, O, K,) and to return in the winter, (Mgh,) on account of the cold and snow. (S, O, K.) And they said, **وَلِيَ فُلَانٌ الصَّائِفَةَ**, meaning Such a one was commander of the army going on a warring, or warring and plundering, expedition in the **صَيْف**: (Ham ubi suprâ:) [but Mtr says,] he who explains **صَائِفَةٌ** as meaning the place [of], or the army [engaged in, such an expedition], errs: [adding that the Hanafee Imâm] Moḥammad has used the phrase **الصَّوَائِفُ** and **نَحْوُهَا مِنَ الْعَسَاكِرِ الْعِظَامِ** either by surmise or by extension of the [proper] meaning. (Mgh.) — See also **صَيْفِي**, in two places. — Also The time, or season of the **صَيْف**. (M, TA.)

الصَّيْفُ: see **صَيْفٌ**, last quarter of the paragraph.

صَيْفَةٌ, originally **صَيُوفَةٌ**: see art. **صَوَف**.

مَصَيِّفٌ A place of remaining, staying, dwelling, or abiding, during the [season called] **صَيْف**; (S, O, TA:) as also **مُصْطَافٌ** (S, K, TA) and **مُتَصَيِّفٌ**: (TA:) and a time thereof: (Sb, M, TA:) pl. **مَصَائِفٌ**. (Mgh.) — And A place in which dates are dried in the [season called] **صَيْف**.