

or pleasant, food, (O, K, TA,) that is swallowed (K, TA) with ease. (TA.)

أَسْلَجُ Bald in the fore part of the head; like أَسْلَجُ; but the former is the more common. (TA in art. سلج.)

سلجم

سَلَجِمٌ and سَلَجِمٌ Tall, or long; (S, K;) as epithets applied to a horse, and to a man, and to the iron head or blade of an arrow &c.: (K;) or, applied to this last, the former word signifies long and broad: (AHn, TA:) or slender; as also سَلَجٌ: and the pls. of these two words are سَلَجِمٌ and سَلَجٌ: which, applied to such iron heads or blades, signify [also] sharpened, or pointed, or sharp-pointed: (TA:) and سَلَجِمٌ applied to arrows signifies long in the iron heads. (S.) سَلَجِمٌ and سَلَجِمٌ are also applied as epithets to a camel: (S, K;) [in the former it is implied that in this case they have the first of the significations above; but see what follows:] thus applied, they signify Advanced in age, and strong: (K;) or the former, so applied, signifies strong: (S voce صَلَخْدُ:) the pl. of each is سَلَجِمٌ, with fet-h [to the س]. (S, K.) — Also the former, applied to the نَحْيُ [or jaw-bone], Strong, (K, TA,) full-sized, (TA,) and thick, or compact. (K, TA.) And, applied to a head, Long in the نَحْيَانِ [or jaw-bones]. (K, TA.) — Also A well ancient (عَادِيَةٌ) and having much water. (K.) = سَلَجِمٌ is also the name of A certain well-known plant; (K, TA;) of those termed بَقُول; which is eaten; (TA;) [namely, colza; or brassica napus oleifera: so in the present day:] it is an arabicized word, [from the Pers. شَلْغَمُ,] originally with ش, but pronounced by the Arabs with س: (AHn, TA:) one should not say شَلْجَمٌ, nor شَلْجِمٌ, or this is a word of weak authority: (T, K, TA:) Az says that some pronounce it with ش, but that it is correctly with س. (TA.)

سَلَجِمٌ: see the preceding paragraph, in two places.

سَهَامٌ مُسَلَّجَاتٌ Arrows made long and broad [in their iron heads]. (TA.)

سلح

1. سَلَحَ (S, Mgh, K,) aor. ʿ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. سَلَحَ (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) said of a man, (TA,) He voided his excrement, or ordure; (S, K;) [or thin excrement: see سَلَحَ: and] said of a bird, it muted, or dunged; (Mṣb;) like تَغَوَّطَ (Mgh, Mṣb) said of a man: (Mṣb;) and said also [of other animals, as, for instance,] of a camel, (S, K, TA,) and of a bull. (K in art. ثَلَطَ.)

2. سَلَحَهُ He armed him with a weapon or weapons. (A.) And سَلَحَهُ السِّيفَ (K, TA,) and القَوْسَ (TA,) He armed him with the sword, (K, TA,) and the bow. (TA.) = سَلَحَ الْإِبِلَ (A, TA,) inf. n. تَسْلِيحٌ (TA,) It caused the

camels to void سَلَحَ [or thin excrement; i. e. it purged them]; said of a herb. (A, TA.) [See also 4.] = سَلَحَ نَحْيَهُ, inf. n. as above, He rubbed over his نَحْيُ [or skin for holding clarified butter] with سَلَحَ, i. e. rob, or inspissated juice. (K, TA.)

4. سَلَحَهُ He made him to void سَلَحَ [or thin excrement]. (S, K.) [See also 2.]

5. سَلَحَ He wore, or put on, [or armed himself with,] a weapon, or weapons. (S, A, L, K.) — [Hence,] تَسَلَّحَتِ الْإِبِلُ بِأَسْلِحَتِهَا: see سَلَّاحٌ.

سَلَحٌ Excrement, ordure, or dung: (L, TA: [and evidently so accord. to the Mṣb; in my copy of which, and so, app., in the copy used by SM, immediately after the mention and explanation of the verb سَلَحَ, is added, وهو سلحة تسمية بالمصدر, plainly showing, by what follows سلحة, that this word is a mistranscription for سَلَحَهُ; and that the meaning is, “and it is its سَلَحَ, an instance of the inf. n. used as a subst. properly so called;” i. e., the dung of a bird is called its سَلَحَ; for the verb is there said to relate to a bird; though in truth it has a general application:] or such as is thin, of any dung: (L, TA: [and this is the sense in which it is commonly known:] and سَلَّاحٌ signifies [the same: i. e.] excrement, ordure, or dung, (S, A, MA, L, K, KL,) of a human being, (KL,) or of a bird (MA) [and of any animal]: or thin excrement or dung: (MA:) this latter is said to be the correct meaning in a marginal note in a copy of the S: (TA:) the pl. of the former is سَلَحٌ and سَلَحَانٌ. (L, TA.) [سَلَّاحُهُ frequently occurs in the Lexicons &c., meaning He cast forth his excrement, or ordure; or properly, in a thin state.] يَا سَلَحَ [lit. O dung of the crow], an expression used by 'Omar, means يَا خَبِيثَ [O foul, or filthy, man]. (Mgh.)

سَلَحٌ signifies رَبَّ [i. e. Rob, or inspissated juice, generally of dates,] with which a skin for clarified butter is rubbed over, (K, TA,) for the purpose of seasoning it. (TA.)

سَلَحَ: see سَلَّاحٌ.

سَلَحَ Rain-water in pools left by torrents: (K:) so says ISh: but not heard by Az from the Arabs. (TA.)

سَلَحَ The young of the حَجَل [or partridge]; (S, K;) like سَلَحَ and سَلَحَ: (S:) [a coll. gen. n.: n. un. with ʿ: for] it is said in the T that سَلَحَةٌ and سَلَكَةٌ signify the young one of the حَجَل: (TA:) pl. سَلَحَانٌ, (T, S, K,) like سَلَكَانٌ. (T, TA.)

سَلَحَ: } see سَلَّاحٌ.
سَلَحَانٌ: }

سَلَّاحٌ: see سَلَحَ. — [Also A looseness, or flux of thin excrement from the bowels: diarrhoea.]

سَلَّاحٌ (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K, &c.,) as also سَلَّاحٌ

(accord. to the K) or سَلَّاحٌ (accord. to the Mṣb) and سَلَّاحَانٌ, (K,) [the last mentioned in the L as a pl.,] A weapon, or weapons; i. e. an instrument, or instruments, of war; (A, K;) the thing [or things] with which one fights in war, and repels, or defends oneself; (Mṣb;) anything with which one repels the enemy, as a sword and spear &c.: (Ham p. 73:) or a weapon, or weapons, of iron: (Lth, Mgh, K:) it is of the masc. gender, (S, Mṣb, TA,) accord. to the more approved usage, (TA,) or that which most prevails, (Mṣb,) because in the pl. it takes the form of سَلَّاحَةٌ, which is a pl. form of a masc. n., (S, Mṣb,*) as in the instances of أُخْمِرَةٌ, pl. of جِمَارٌ, and أُزْدِيَّةٌ, pl. of رِدَاءَةٌ, (S,) but it is also fem., (S, Mṣb, K,) and has also for pls. سَلَّاحٌ and سَلَّاحَانٌ, (L,) and the pl. fem. is سَلَّاحَاتٌ. (Mṣb.) You say رَجُلٌ ذُو سَلَّاحٍ [A man having a weapon or weapons]. (K.) And قَوْمٌ ذَوُو سَلَّاحٍ [A people, or party, having weapons, or arms]. (S, A, K.) And لَبَسَ السِّلَاحَ [He wore, or put on, the weapon, or the weapons, or arms]. (S, A, K.) And أَخَذَ الْقَوْمُ أَسْلِحَتَهُمُ The people, or party, took their weapons, or arms, each taking his. (Mṣb.) — A sword (Az, Mgh, K) alone is sometimes termed سَلَّاحٌ. (Az, Mgh.) — And A bow without a string (K) is likewise thus termed. (TA.) — And A staff, or stick. (K.) — سَلَّاحُ الثَّوْرِ means † The horns of the bull. (S, TA.) — ذُو السِّلَاحِ is † an appellation of السَّمَاءُ الرَّامِحُ [i. e. The star Arcturus]. (A, TA.) — And أَخَذَتِ الْإِبِلُ بِسَلَّاحِهَا and بِأَسْلِحَتِهَا mean † The camels became fat, and of goodly appearance; (A, L, TA;) i. e. their fat became as though it were weapons with which they prevented their being slaughtered: (L, TA:) and the like has been mentioned before, [voce رَمَحَ,] in art. رَمَحَ. (TA.)

سَلَّاحٌ A man having, (K,) or having with him, (S,) a weapon, or weapons: (S, K:) an epithet [of the possessive kind, having no verb,] similar to لَابِنٌ and تَامِرٌ. (TA.) = And A she-camel that has voided excrement, [or thin excrement,] in consequence [of the eating] of herbs, or leguminous plants. (S, K.)

أَسْلَجُ مِنْ حَبَارَى [More wont to mute than a bustard] (Meyd, A, Mgh) and مِنْ دَجَاجَةٍ [than a domestic hen]: the former mutes in the time of fear; and the latter, in the time of security: (Meyd:) a prov. (Meyd, Mgh.)

إِسْلِيحٌ A certain plant, the pasturing upon which causes the milk (S, K) of the camels (S) to become abundant: (S, K:) or a certain kind of tree, or shrub, that has this effect: (L:) [see also إِسْلِيحُ:] it was said to an Arab woman of the desert, “What is thy father's tree?” and she answered, أَبَى الْإِسْلِيحِ رَغْوَةٌ وَصَرِيحٌ وَسَنَامٌ [The tree of my father is the isloeh: froth upon the milk, and milk free from froth; and a long, or tall, hump: these are the consequences of pasturing upon it]: (S, L:) or it is a certain