

a plea; an allegation; syn. حُجَّة, (S, M, Mgh, Msh, K,) and بَرَهَان: (S, Msh:) a حُجَّة being thus called because of the force with which truth attacks the mind: (B:) or, accord. to Moḥammad Ibn-Yezced, from سَلِط, (M, TA,) signifying "oil of olives," because it enlightens: (TA:) and in these senses it has no pl., because it is used in the place of an inf. n. (S, TA.) Accord. to I'Ab, it signifies حُجَّة wherever it occurs in the K. (TA.) But in the words of the K. [xvii. 35], فَقَدْ جَعَلْنَا لَوَيْتِهِ سُلْطَانًا, the meaning may be either [We have given to his executor, or heir,] authority, and power, or absolute authority and power, or the like; or a plea, or the like. (Mgh.) And again, in the K. [lxix. 29], هَلَكَ عَنِّي هَلَكَةً سُلْطَانِيَّةً, the meaning may be My dominion, and my authority and power over men, has perished from me; or my plea. (B, B.) And sometimes it means A miracle; as in the words of the K. [li. 38], إِذْ أَرْسَلْنَاهُ إِلَىٰ فِرْعَوْنَ بِسُلْطَانٍ مُّبِينٍ [When we sent him to Pharaoh with a manifest miracle]. (TA.) Az says that it is sometimes masc. because it has a masc. form; and thus it is in the last of the instances above. (TA.) — Also A ruler, or governor, or the like; a king; a sovereign; (S, K, TA;) a khaleefeh: (TA:) these are its most common applications [in the writings of post-classical times]: (TA:) thus applied because the person so called is made to predominate; to have, or exercise, superior power or force; to have dominion, or the like: or because he is one of the evidences of God: (Aboo-Bekr, TA:) or because he possesses proof or evidence [of his right]: or because by him pleas and rights are established: (TA:) or because he enlightens the earth, (Msh, B,) and is of great usefulness; (B;) the word being derived from سَلِط [signifying "olive-oil"]: (Msh:) it is of the measure فَعْلَان: (S:) and when [thus] applied to a person, it is masc.: (Msh:) or it is masc. and fem.: (S, TA:) accord. to Moḥammad Ibn-Yezced, (TA,) fem. because it is [originally] pl. of سَلِط applied to "oil;" as though the kingdom shone by him; or because it has the signification of حُجَّة: and sometimes masc., because regarded as meaning a man; (K, TA;) or because regarded as a sing.: so says Moḥammad Ibn-Yezced; but Az observes that none beside him says this: Fr says that he who makes it masc. regards it as meaning رَجُلٌ; and he who makes it fem. regards it as meaning حُجَّة: (TA:) the pl. is سُلَاطِين. (S, Msh.) It is also, itself, sometimes used as a pl.; as in the phrase سَيِّدُ السُّلْطَانِ, used by a poet, meaning سَيِّدُ السُّلَاطِين [The lord of kings]; i. e. the khaleefeh: [but this may be rendered the lord of sovereign power, &c.]; or, as some say, the latter word is here pl. of سَلِط, like as رُفُفَان is pl. of رَغِيف. (Msh.)

سَلِط, and سِلْطَانَة, or سِلْطَانَة: see سَلِط.

سَلِط Strong, or hard; (M, K;) as also سَلَط, (M,) or سَلَطُ. (K.) You say, سَلَطُ, (M,) or سَلَطُ, (TA,) and سَلِط, (M, TA,) A

strong, or hard, solid hoof. (M, TA.) And سَلَطُ دَابَّةٌ سَلَطَةٌ A beast having a strong, or hard, hoof. (M.) And سَلَطُ الْخَفِّ A camel having a strong, or hard, foot. (M.) — Sharp; applied to anything. (K.) You say also, سَلَطَتْ سَنَابِكُ سَلَطَاتٍ Sharp edges of the fore parts of hoofs. (S, TA.) — Chaste in speech, or eloquent, (S, K,) and sharp in tongue: (S:) an epithet of praise when applied to the male, and of dispraise when [with ة] applied to the female: (IDrd, K:) also, (K,) long-tongued; (M, K;) and so سَلَطُ, (M,) or سَلَطُ; (K;) fem. سَلِطَةٌ, and سَلَطَانَة, (M, K,) and سَلَطَانَة, (K,) or سَلِطَانَة; (M;) the last written [thus] with teshdeed to the ط in the Jm., and there explained as signifying long-tongued and clamorous: (TA:) or سَلِط signifies clamorous and foul-tongued; and so سَلِطَةٌ applied to a woman: (Msh:) or the latter, applied to a woman, clamorous: (S:) or long-tongued and vehemently clamorous: (Lth:) or سَلِطَةُ اللِّسَانِ is applied to a woman in two senses; signifying sharp-tongued; and long-tongued. (Az, TA.) You say also, لِسَانٌ سَلِطٌ, (M, K,) and سَلَطُ, (M,) or سَلَطُ, (K,) A long tongue. (M, K.) = Oil of olives; (S, M, Msh, K;) so applied by the generality of the Arabs: but by the people of El-Yemen applied to oil of sesame, or sesamum: (S, M:) IDrd, in the Jm, says the reverse; and IF has followed him; but what J says is right, as Sgh, has observed in the O: (TA:) also, (K,) or as some say, (M,) any oil expressed from grains or berries: (M, K:) pl. سُلْطَان. (Msh, K.)

أَسْلَط More, and most, overcoming, prevailing, predominating, or superior in power or force. (Har p. 661.) — هُوَ أَسْلَطُهُمْ لِسَانًا He is the most chaste, or eloquent, and the sharpest, [i. e., (see an ex. voce سَلَطُ)] of them in tongue. (S.)

سَلَط

Q. 3. اسْلَطَ It (a thing) was, or became, long and wide. (AA, O and L in this art.: mentioned in the S in art. سَلَط.) — It (a valley) became wide: (K:) accord. to IF, both the ل and ن are added to give intensiveness to the signification. (O.) — He (a man) extended himself or became extended [app. on the ground]; syn. اِنْسَطَ: (L:) or he became thrown down upon his face: or he lay, or lay as though thrown down or extended: or he stretched himself; or lay, and stretched himself; upon his face, extended upon the ground: syn. اِنْطَحَ: (O:) or he lay as though thrown down or extended, upon the back of his neck: (Ibn-'Abbád, O:) or he (a man, L) fell upon his face: (L, K:) and upon his back. (L.)

سَلَطُ, (K,) or سَلَطُوح, (O,) A smooth mountain: (O, K:) so says Ibn-'Abbád. (O.)

سَلَطَحَة, applied to a girl, or young woman. Broad. (K.)

سَلَطُوح: see سَلَطُوح.

سَلَاطِح Wide. (Lth, T, O, K.) It is said of rain [as meaning Wide-spreading]. (O.)

سَلَنْطَح A wide open tract; (IDrd, O, K;) as also سَلَنْطَح. (K.)

سَلَنْطَح: see what next precedes.

سَلَع

1. سَلَعَ رَأْسَهُ, aor. سَلَع, (S, Msh,) inf. n. سَلْع, (S, TA,) He clave, or split, his head, [i. e., the skin thereof, (see سَلَعَة,)] (S, Msh, TA,) by striking it, with a staff, or stick. (TA.) = سَلَعَتْ, (S, K, *) aor. سَلَع, (S, K,) inf. n. سَلْع, (S, K,) His foot became chapped, or cracked, (S, K,) in its upper part and in its under, like زَلَعَتْ. (S, TA.) [See also 5.] — سَلَعَ جِلْدَهُ بِالنَّارِ, [so in the L and TA, app. a mistranscription for سَلَع,] inf. n. سَلْع, His skin became burned by fire so that the mark thereof was seen upon it. (L, TA.) — سَلَع, aor. سَلَع, inf. n. سَلْع, He was, or became, affected with بَرَص [i. e. leprosy, particularly the white, malignant kind thereof]. (IDrd, K.)

2. تَسْلِيعُ [inf. n. of سَلَع as used in the phrase سَلَعُ الْبَقَرِ, or ثِيْرَانِ الْوَحْشِ, (see سَلَعَة,)] signifies a practice which was observed in the Time of Ignorance, when the people were afflicted with drought, or barrenness of the earth; which was The hanging the [kind of tree, or plant, called] عَشْر, with the [species of swallow-wort called] عَشْر, to wild bulls, and sending them down from the mountains, having kindled fire in the سَلَع and عَشْر; seeking thereby to obtain rain: (K, TA:) or the loading the backs of those animals with the fire-wood of the سَلَع and عَشْر, then kindling fire therein; seeking to obtain rain by the flame of the fire, which was likened to the gleaming of lightning. (TA.) [See also سَلَع, where a meaning somewhat different from those above is indicated.]

4. اسْلَعَ He (a man, TA) had a [wound in the head, such as is termed] ثَجَّة, (K, TA,) i. e., a سَلَعَة: (TA:) or he had a [kind of ulcer in the belly, called] دُبَيْلَة. (TA.)

5. تَسْلَعَ عَقْبَهُ He heel became chapped, or cracked. (Sgh, K.) [See also 1; and see 7.]

7. اسْلَعَ It clave, or split, or slit, in an intrans. sense. (S, K.) [See also 1, and 5.]

سَلْع A chapp, or crack, in the human foot: pl. سَلَوُع. (S, K.) — See also the next paragraph, in two places.

سَلْع A cleft, or fissure, in a mountain, (Lh, IAr, Yaḥkoob, S, K,) having the form of a crack; (TA;) as also سَلْع, (S, K,) accord. to some: (S, TA:) pl. [of either] اَسْلَاع (Yaḥkoob, S, K) and (of the latter, TA) سَلَوُع. (K.) = Also A like, or fellow; (AA, L, K;) and so سَلْع: (L, TA:) pl. اَسْلَاع. (IAr, L, K.) You