

صَوْلَةٌ (S, O, K) and صَالٌ (O,) *He leaped, or sprang, upon him*: (S, O, K:) and (K) *صَالٌ عَلَيْهِ*, (M, K,) aor. *يَصُولُ*, (TA,) inf. n. *صَوْلٌ* and *صِيَالٌ*, and *مَصَالَةٌ* and *صَوْلَانٌ* and *صَالٌ* and *مَصَالَةٌ*, *he sprang, or rushed, upon him; made an assault, or attack, upon him; namely, his adversary, or antagonist; syn. سَطَا*; (M, K, TA;) and *حَمَلَ*: (TA:) [or *he sprang upon him and seized him violently or laid violent hands upon him*; for so *سَطَا* is said to signify:] and *صَالٌ عَلَيْهِ* *he overbore him, overpowered him, or subdued him*; (S, O, * Mgh, * TA; [a meaning also assigned to *سَطَا*];) namely, one man another nam. (TA.) [See also 1 in art. *صيل*.] One says, *رَبُّ قَوْلٍ أَشَدَّ مِنْ صَوْلٍ* *Many a saying is more severe than a leaping or springing* [&c.]. (S, O.) And it is said in a trad. respecting prayer, *بِكَ أَصُولُ*, meaning [By Thee may I] *spring, or rush, or assault, and subdue*. (TA.) — *صَالٌ*, aor. as above, inf. n. *صَوْلٌ*, is also said of a stallion [camel], meaning *He leaped, or sprang*: or, accord. to AZ, *صَالٌ*, inf. n. *صَوْلٌ* and *صِيَالٌ*, said of a camel, means *he leaped, or sprang, upon the [other] camels, and fought them*: (Mgh:) or one says of a stallion, *صَوْلٌ*, inf. n. *صَوْلٌ*, meaning *he fought the [other] camels, (M, K,) and sent them on before*: (M:) or, accord. to AZ, one says of a camel, (S,) or, accord. to Es-Sarakussee, some of the Arabs say of a camel, (Mgh,) *صَوْلٌ*, (S, Mgh, [in one of my copies of the S *صَالٌ*, but the former is the right,]) like *قَرَبٌ*, (Mgh,) with *ء*, (S, Mgh,) inf. n. *صَالَةٌ*, meaning *he betook himself to the killing of men, and springing, or rushing, upon them*: (S:) and without *ء* in speaking of the act of one adversary, or antagonist, against another: (Mgh:) Hamzeh El-Iqbahane says, in his "Proverbs," that *صَالُ الْجَمَلِ* means *the camel bit*; but he is alone in saying this. (TA.) One says also, *صَالُ الْعَيْرِ*, meaning *The he-ass attacked the she-ass*: (S, O:) or *صَالُ الْعَائَةِ عَلَى الْعَائَةِ* *the he-ass drove away the she-ass, or the herd of wild she-asses, (M, K, TA,) and attacked her or them, biting her or them with the fore teeth, and kicking her or them with the hind leg or hind legs*. (TA.) — *صَالُ الْبَرِّ*, aor. as above, inf. n. *صَوْلٌ*, *He swept away, or cleared, the wheat from the pieces of stick and of rubbish*: and *صَوْلَتْنَا الْحِنْطَةَ* *we swept the wheat [well, and so cleared it from rubbish]*: the teshdeed denotes intensiveness of meaning: (O:) *التَّصْوِيلُ* [or *التَّصْوِيلُ*] means *the sweeping of the بَيْدَر [or collected wheat or grain, or perhaps the place in which wheat or grain is trodden out], (O,) or of the sides thereof (نَوَاحِي الْبَيْدَر) [to clear it of rubbish]*. (K.) — *صيل*: see art. *صيل*.

2. *صَوْلٌ*, and its inf. n.: see 1, last sentence but one. — *تَصْوِيلٌ* also signifies *The extracting a thing by means of water*: (K, TA: [in the CK, *بَالِيَا* is erroneously put for *بَالِيَا*];) like the extracting a pebble from rice [by washing]. (TA.) [And app. The soaking a thing to extract the juice or bitterness &c.: see *مَصُولٌ*. See also

an ex. in De Sacy's Chrest. Arabe, sec. ed., vol. ii. p. 130 of the Ar. text; and see his remarks thereon in p. 335 of the transl. and notes.] — [Also The mixing, and stirring about, and beating, a thing.] One says, *الْجَرَادُ يَصُولُ فِي مَشْوَاهُ* [in the CK *مَشْوَاهُ*, which is a mistranscription,] *The locusts are mixed, and stirred about, and beaten, in his مَشْوَى* (O, K) i. e. *frying-pan*. (TK.)

3. *صِيَالَةٌ* and *صِيَالٌ* and *صِيَالَةٌ* [of which the first and second are inf. ns., the third being a quasi-inf. n.] are *syn. with مَوَاتِبَةٌ* (S, O, K;) *صِيَالَةٌ* signifying *وَاتِبَةٌ* [i. e. *He leaped, or sprang, upon him; or he assaulted, or assailed, him: or he contended with him, each leaping, or springing, upon the other, or each assaulting, or assailing, the other*]. (K.) [See also 6.]

6. *يَتَوَاتَبَانِ* i. q. *الْفَحْلَانِ يَتَصَاوِلَانِ* [i. e. *The two stallion-camels leap, or spring, upon each other; or assault, or assail, each other*]. (S.)

صَوْلَةٌ is an inf. n.: (S, O, K: [see 1, first sentence:]) or it signifies *A leap, or spring*: (TA:) or a single act of a camel's leaping, or springing, upon [other] camels, and fighting them; as also *صِيَالَةٌ*: (Mgh:) [but more commonly, impetuosity, of a man, and of a camel or the like.] — [Hence,] *ذُو صَوْلَةٍ فِي الْجَزْرِ* *One who springs upon the food, and devours it immoderately*. (M, TA.) — *أَوَّلُ وَهْلَةٍ* means *لَقِينَتُهُ أَوَّلُ صَوْلَةٍ* [i. e. *I met him the first thing, or the first thing that I saw*]. (A, TA.)

حِنْطَةٌ مَصُولَةٌ and *صَوْلَةٌ مِنْ حِنْطَةٍ* [signify nearly the same, the former meaning *A heap of wheat, and the latter wheat in general, cleared from rubbish by means of the implement called مَصُولَةٌ* or *مَصُولٌ*: (O, K: [these significations are clearly indicated in the K, and more so in the O, by the context:]) the pl. of *صَوْلَةٌ* is *صَوْلٌ*. (O.)

صِيَالَةٌ, mentioned here in the K: see art. *صيل*.

صَوْلٌ *A camel that devours his pastor; that springs upon men, and devours them*: (Lth, TA:) *a camel that kills men, and springs, or rushes, upon them*: (S:) or *a camel that leaps, or springs, upon the [other] camels, and fights them*: (Mgh:) or *a stallion that fights the [other] camels, (M, K,) and sends them on before*. (M.) And *أَمَانٌ* *man who beats others, and overbears, overpowers, or subdues, them*. (TA.) Accord. to Az, it is originally without *ء*, and is app. pronounced with *ء* because the *و* is with *dammm*. (TA.)

صِيَالٌ an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. (M, O, Mgh, K.) — [And also an inf. n. of 3, q. v.]

صِيَالَةٌ: see 3: and see also *صَوْلَةٌ*.

أَصُولٌ مِنْ جَمَلٍ [More impetuous than a camel; or more wont to spring upon others, or to assault, or assail, them, than a camel]. (TA.)

مَصُولٌ *A thing in which colocynths are soaked in order that their bitterness may depart*. (AZ, S, O, K.) — And, accord. to Ibn-'Abbád, *An implement with which the ears of corn are swept*

away, or cleared, from the pieces of stick and of rubbish. (O. [See also what next follows.])

مَصُولَةٌ *A broom (مَكْنَسَةٌ, O, K) with which the sides of the بَيْدَر [or collected wheat or grain, or perhaps the place in which wheat or grain is trodden out,] are swept [to clear it of rubbish]*: (O, TA:) so says IAgar. (TA. [See also what next precedes.])

صَوْلَةٌ مِنْ حِنْطَةٍ: see *حِنْطَةٌ مَصُولَةٌ*.

صولج

صَوْلَجَةٌ and *صَوْلَجٌ*: see what here follows.

صَوْلَجَانٌ (T, S, K) and *صَوْلَجَانَةٌ* (Sb, TA) and *صَوْلَجٌ* (T, TA) and *صَوْلَجَةٌ* (TA,) as also *صَوْلَجَانٌ*, (L in art. *صوج*.) [A kind of goff-stick, or golf-stick, played with by men on horseback;] a stick with a curved, or crooked, end; syn. *مُخَجَنٌ*; (S, K;) [or rather] a stick of which the end is curved [artificially] with which a ball is struck by men on horseback: a stick of which the end curves, or crooks, naturally, on its tree, is called *مُخَجَنٌ*: (T, TA:) of Pers. origin, (S,) [i. e. from the Pers. *چوگان*,] arabicized: (T, S:) pl. *صَوَالِجَةٌ*; (S, K;) the *ء* being added in the pl. because of the foreign origin, (S, M, TA,) as is mostly the case in broken pls. of words of foreign origin. (M, TA.)

صَوْلَجَانَةٌ: see the next paragraph here preceding.

صوم

1. *صَامَ*, (S, M, &c.,) aor. *يَصُومُ*, (Mgh,) inf. n. *صَوْمٌ*, and *صِيَامٌ*; (S, M, Mgh, Mgh, K;) and *أَصْطَامٌ*; (M, K;) *He abstained, (Mgh, TA,) in an absolute sense*: (Mgh:) this is the primary signification: (TA:) [or] this is said to be the signification in the proper language of the Arabs: (Mgh:) and in the language of the law, (Mgh, TA,) *he observed a particular kind of abstinence*; (Mgh;) i. e. (TA) *he abstained from food* (S, M, K, TA) and *drink* (M, K, TA) and *coitus*: (M, K:) and (S, * M, &c.) by a tropical application, (TA,) *from speech*: (S, * M, Mgh, Mgh, * K, TA:) or *صَوْمٌ* in the proper language of the Arabs signifies a man's abstaining from eating: and by a secondary application, a particular serving of God [by fasting]; (Mgh;) [i. e.] the abstaining from eating and drinking and coitus from daybreak to sunset: (KT:) accord. to Kh, it signifies [properly] the standing without work. (S.) *صَامَ فِي الشَّهْرِ* means *صَامَ الشَّهْرَ* [He fasted during the month]: agreeably with what is said in the Kur ii. 181. (TA.) And it is said (S, M) by I'Ab (S) that the saying, in the Kur [xix. 27], (S, M,) *إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ لِلرَّحْمَنِ صَوْمًا* means *† [Verily I have vowed unto the Compassionate] an abstaining from speech*. (S, M, Mgh.) One says also, *صَامَ الْفَرَسُ*, inf. n. *صَوْمٌ* (S, M) and *صِيَامٌ*, (M,) *† The horse stood without eating of fodder*; (S;) or *abstained from the eating of fodder*. (M, A, Mgh.) And *صَامَ عَنِ التَّيْرِ* *He abstained from going along, or journeying*. (TA.) — [Hence,]