

sing. signifies a twig, or rod, that falls from the tree called **بَسَام** [q. v.]; and the pl. is **صُرْعَان**: the former pl. occurs in a trad., in which it is said that the Prophet was pleased to rub and clean his teeth with **صُرْع**. (TA.) — Also † A bow from which nothing has been pared off: or of which the wood has dried upon the tree; (S, O, K, TA.) or this [latter] is only called **صُرَيْف**. (TA.) — And † A whip, in like manner, (S, O, K, TA.) from which nothing has been pared off. (TA.) — See also **صُرْعَة**.

صُرْعَة The quality of throwing down, or prostrating, vehemently. (TA.)

صُرْعَان: see **صُرْعَة**.

صُرَيْف: see **صُرْعَة**, in four places.

صُرْعَة: see **صُرْعَة**, in two places.

صُرْعَة act. part. n. of 1: pl. **صَارِعُونَ** and **صُرْعَة**. Hence, **قَوْمٌ صُرْعَة** A people, or party, who throw down, or prostrate, those with whom they wrestle. (TA.)

مَصْرَع A place [and accord. to rule a time also] of throwing down, or prostrating, on the ground: (S, O, K:) [pl. **مَصَارِع**.] — [And † A place of slaughter: for] **مَصَارِعُ الْقَوْمِ** signifies the places of slaughter of the people, or party. (TA.) — Also an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. (S, O, K.)

مَصْرَع: see **مَصْرَع**.

مَصْرَع [pass. part. n. of 2, q. v.]. One says, **مَرَرْتُ بِقَتْلَى مَصْرَعِينَ** [I passed by slain persons thrown down, or prostrated, on the ground]: with teshdeed because relating to many objects. (S.) — See also **صُرَيْف**, in two places.

مِصْرَاع Either half [i. e. leaf] of a door [meaning of a folding door]: (MA, * Msh, KL:*) either one of what are termed the **مِصْرَاعَانِ** of a door or door-way: (S, Msh:) **مِصْرَاعَا بَابٍ** means two doors that are set up, meeting together, the place of entrance thereof being in the middle of them [i. e. between them]: (T, O, K, TA:) [and in like manner, **مِصْرَاعَا سِتْرِ** (occurring in the S in art. **سِجْف**) means the two separate halves, that hang side by side, so as to meet together, of a curtain; like the two leaves of a folding-door:] and the **مِصْرَاع** of a door [or curtain] is also called its **مِصْرَع**: (TA:) the pl. of **مِصْرَاع** is **مِصَارِع**. (MA.) — Hence, the **مِصْرَاع** in poetry; (S;) † A hemistich: (MA, KL:) [this is the general meaning: in a more restricted sense,] **مِصْرَاعَانِ** in poetry means a single verse [i. e. a pair of hemistichs] having two rhymes: (T, O, * K, TA:) [using it in the latter sense, i. e. as meaning a verse of which the former hemistich rhymes with the latter, which is app. the primary signification,] Abóo-Is-hák says, the **مِصْرَاعَانِ** are the two doors of the ode, like the **مِصْرَاعَانِ** of the house, or chamber, or tent: and he says that the derivation

of the word is from **الصُّرْعَانِ** meaning "the two extremities of the day." (TA.)

مَصْرُوع: see **صُرَيْف**, in four places; where it is stated that **مَصَارِع** is said to occur as a pl. thereof; the reg. pl. being **مَصَارِيع**.

مَصَارِع One who wrestles with another, endeavouring to throw him down; as also **صُرْع**: you say, **هَؤُلَاءِ صُرْعَانِ** i. e. They are two persons wrestling together, each endeavouring to throw down the other. (K, * TA.)

صرف

الصَّرْف signifies The turning, or sending, or putting, a thing away, or back, from its way, or course; the causing it to turn away, or back; therefrom; the averting it, or repelling it therefrom: (M:) or the shifting a thing from one state, or condition, to another; (Bd in vi. 105;) and so **التَّصْرِيف**. (TA.) You say, **صَرَفَهُ**, (M, K,) or **صَرَفَهُ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ**, (Msh, TA,) i. e. **عَنْ سَنَنِهِ**, (TA in art. **وَجْه**) aor. -, (M, Msh, K,) inf. n. **صَرَفَ**, (M, Msh,) He turned, sent, or put, him, or it, away, or back, &c., (M, K,) from his, or its, way, or course. (M.) And **صَرَفَ عَنْهُ الشَّيْءَ**, meaning **صَرَفَهُ عَنْهُ** [He turned himself away, or back, from the thing]. (M.) And **صَرَفْتُ الرَّجُلَ عَنِّي** [I turned the man away, or back, or I averted him, or repelled him, from me]. (S.) And **صَرَفَ الصَّبْيَانَ** He dismissed the boys, or sent them away, syn. **قَلَّبَهُمْ**, (S, K,) from the school: (K:) or **صَرَفْتُ الصَّبِيَّ** I let the boy go his way; and in like manner, **صَرَفَ الْأَجِيرَ** the hired man. (Msh.) And **صَرَفَ اللَّهُ عَنْكَ الْأَذَى** [May God avert from thee harm]. (S.) And **اصْطَرَفَ** **صَرَفَهُ** (K in art. **سَفَو** and **سَفَى**) [meaning **صَرَفَهُ** i. e.] He turned away his face. (TK in that art.) **صَرَفَ اللَّهُ قُلُوبَهُمْ**, in the Kur [ix. 128], means God hath made them to err in requital of that which they have done: (M, TA:) or God hath turned them away, or may God turn them away, from belief. (Bd.) And **سَأَصْرِفُ عَنْ آيَاتِي**, in the Kur [vii. 143], means [in like manner] I will requite by causing to err from the direction of my signs. (O, TA.) [And one says also, **صَرَفَهُ إِلَيَّ كَذَا** He turned him (i. e. another man, or the like, as in the Kur xlv. 28), or it (for ex. his mind or intention), to such a thing.] — [Hence,] **صَرَفَ الْكَلِمَةَ**, (TA,) inf. n. **صَرَفَ**, (O,) He declined, or inflected, the word [i. e. the noun] with tenween. (O, TA.) See also 2. — [Hence, also,] **الصَّرْفُ** means The exchanging, or giving in exchange, gold for silver [and the reverse]: because it is turned (**يُصْرَفُ**) thereby from one metal to another. (M.) You say **صَرَفَ الدَّرَاهِمَ** He exchanged, or gave in exchange, the dirhems for [other] dirhems or for denars. (Mgh.) And **صَرَفْتُ الذَّهَبَ بِالدَّرَاهِمِ** I exchanged, or gave in exchange, the gold for dirhems: (Msh:) and **الدَّرَاهِمُ بِالذَّنَانِيرِ** [the dirhems for denars]. (S.) — It is said in a trad. respecting **الشُّفْعَة** [or the right of pre-emption], **إِذَا صُرِفَتْ الطُّرُقُ فَلَا شُفْعَة** i. e. When the roads thereof are

made distinct [app. by their being turned in different directions, from the house, or piece of land, in question, to the possessions of different proprietors, there is no right of pre-emption]: (TA:) the inf. n. of the verb in this case is **صَرَفَ**. (TA.) — You say also, **صَرَفْتُ الْمَالَ** I expended the property; (Msh:) [and so **صَرَفْتُهُ**; for] **التَّصْرِيفُ**, (M,) or **تَصْرِيفُ الدَّرَاهِمِ**, (O,) **فِي الْبَيَاعَاتِ**, (M, O, K, *) means the expending of money [in the purchase of articles of merchandise]. (M, O, K, *) — And **صَرَفْتُ الْكَلَامَ** I embellished the speech [app. by distorting it, or otherwise altering it]; and **صَرَفْتُهُ** has a similar, but intensive, meaning: (Msh:) or **صَرَفَ الْحَدِيثَ** means the embellishing of discourse, or speech, (A'Obeyd, S, M, O, K,) by adding in it, (A'Obeyd, S,) or and adding in it; (M, O, K;) and in like manner **صَرَفَ الْكَلَامَ**: (K: [of which see another explanation voce **صَرَفَ**]) and is [said to be] from **الصَّرْفُ** in pieces of money, meaning "the superiority of one over another in value." (O, K.) — **صَرَفَ لِأَهْلِهِ** [as though meaning **صَرَفَ نَفْسَهُ لِأَهْلِهِ**]: see 8. — [See also **صَرَفَ**, below.] — **صَرَفَ الشَّرَابَ**, (M, O, K,) inf. n. **صَرَفَ**, (M, TA,) He did not mix the beverage, or wine; (M, O, K, TA;) as also **صَرَفَهُ**, and **أَصْرَفَهُ**; the last mentioned by Th. (M, TA.) And **صَرَفَ الْخَمْرَ**, (K, TA,) aor. -, inf. n. **صَرَفَ**, (TA,) [or perhaps this should be **صَرَفَ**, as in the next preceding sentence,] He drank the wine unmixed; (K, TA;) [and so **صَرَفَهَا**; for] **تَصْرِيفُ الْخَمْرِ**, (S, O,) or **التَّصْرِيفُ**, (K,) signifies the drinking of wine unmixed. (S, O, K.) [Freytag has erroneously expl. **صَرَفَ** as meaning simply He drank wine.] — **صَرَفَتِ الْبِكْرَةُ**, (S, O, K,) aor. -, (S, O,) inf. n. **صَرَفَ**, (S, M, O, K,) The sheave of the pulley caused a sound to be heard on the occasion of the drawing of water: (S, M, * O, K:) and the **صَرِيف** of the door, and of the tush of the camel, is like that of the sheave of the pulley; (S, O;) [i. e.] the **صَرِيف** of the door, (M, K,) and of the writing-reed (M, Msh) and the like, (M,) is a creaking, or grating; (M, Msh, * K;) and so that of the tush of the camel: (K: [وَنَابُ الْبَعِيرِ in the CK is a mistake for وَنَابُ الْبَعِيرِ]) one says of a man, and of a camel, **صَرَفَ نَابَهُ**, (M, TA,) and **صَرَفَ نَابَهُ**, (TA,) aor. -, inf. n. **صَرَفَ**, He grated his canine tooth [against its opposite] so as to cause a sound to be heard: (M, TA:) the **صَرِيف** of the stallion-camel is [indicative of] his threatening: (M:) or that of the canine tooth of the she-camel denotes her weariness; and that of the canine tooth of the he-camel, his lust: (IKh, TA:) or the **صَرِيف** of the stallion is from briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness; and that of the female, from fatigue. (As, TA.) [But] — **صَرَفْتُ**, (IAqr, S, M, O, K,) aor. -, (S, M, O,) inf. n. **صَرَفَ**, (S, M, O, K,) and **صَرَفْتُ**, (Lth, Lh, IAqr, S, M, O, K,) said of a bitch, (S, O, K,) or of any female having a cloven hoof and of any having a claw, (Lh, M,) or of a ewe or she-goat and of bitch and of a cow, (Lth, TA,) or of any female animal of prey, but