

feet high, supported by two or more arches, or by a single arch, figured and described in the Introduction to my work on the Modern Egyptians; this being app. so called because resembling in form, though not in size, a porch:] the pl. is **صَفَف** (S, O, Mṣb, K) and **صَفَائ** and **صَفَات**.

(Mgh.) **أَهْلُ الصُّفَّةِ** [The people of the **صُفَّة**] was an appellation applied to certain persons who were the guests of El-Islām, [i. e. supported by the charity of the Muslims,] (O, K, TA,) consisting of poor refugees, and houseless men, (TA,) who passed the night in the **صُفَّة** of the mosque of the Prophet [in El-Medeeneh], which was a covered place, an appertenance of the mosque, (O, K, TA,) roofed over with palm-sticks; (Har p. 379; [where see more;]) thither they resorted for lodging; and sometimes they were few, and sometimes they were many: [SM says,] I have drawn up a list of their names, in a tract, to the number of ninety-two, (TA in the present art.,) or ninety-three. (TA voce **أَوْفَاضُ**.) [ISd says,] **عَذَابُ يَوْمِ الصُّفَّةِ** [The punishment of the day of the **صُفَّة**] is the same as **عَذَابُ يَوْمِ الظُّلَّةِ** [mentioned in the Kūr xxvi. 189]: (M, TA:) Lth says that the former was a day on which a certain people disobeyed their apostle, wherefore God sent upon them heat and clouds which overspread them, so that they perished: and Az says that it is not the same as that mentioned in the Kūr, and that he knew not what is meant by **عَذَابُ يَوْمِ الصُّفَّةِ**: (O, TA:) it seems, however, that both mean the same, as **الظُّلَّةُ** and **الصُّفَّةُ** are one in meaning. (TA.) — Also † An appertenance of the **سُرُج** [or horse's saddle]; (S, M, IAth, Mgh, O, K, TA;) like the **مِثْرَةٌ** [q. v. in art. **وِثْر**] of the **رَحْل** [or camel's saddle]; (IAth, L, TA;*) the thing with which it is covered, between the **قَرْبُوسَانِ**, which are its fore part and its hinder part: (Mgh:) or, (M, TA,) as also of the **رَحْل**, (M,) the thing that comprises within it (**تَضَمَّرُ**) the [two pieces of wood called the] **عَرْقُوتَانِ** and the [two pads, or stuffed things, called the] **بِدَادَانِ**, above them and beneath them: (M, TA:) pl. **صُفَف** (S, M, O, K) and **صَفَائ**, the latter mentioned by Sb. (M.) — Also † A long period (زَمَانٌ) of time. (O, K, TA.) So in the saying, **عَشْنَا صُفَّةً مِنَ الدَّهْرِ** [We lived, or have lived, a long period of time]. (O, TA.) — And † The quantity of grain that is put upon the palm of the hand: occurring in a trad. of Abu-d-Dardā, in the saying, **أَصْبَحْتُ لَا أَمْلِكُ صُفَّةً وَلَا لَفَّةً** [I became so that I possessed not the quantity of grain that might be put on the palm of the hand, nor a morsel of food]; **اللَّفَّةُ** meaning **اللَّقْمَةُ**. (TA.)

صَفَف A thing that a man wears beneath the coat of mail (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K) in the day of battle. (Ibn-'Abbād, O.)

صَفُوفٌ A she-camel that yields a row of bowls of her milk (**تَصَفُّفٌ أَقْدَاخًا مِنْ لَبَنِهَا**) (S, O, K) when she is milked, (S, O,) because of the abundance of her milk: (S, O, K:) or for which two vessels are

set side by side (**يُصَفُّ**), and which fills them: (Har p. 535:) or that sets her fore legs evenly, side by side, (**تَصَفُّفٌ يَدَيْهَا**), [see 1,] on the occasion of being milked. (S, M, O, K.) [See an ex. in a verse cited voce **صُوفٌ**. And see also **صَفُوفٌ**.]

صَفِيفٌ **Flesh-meat** (S, M) such as has been laid, cut into a strip, or into strips, (**صَفَفٌ**, S, K, and the like in the M and O, or **صَفَفٌ وَصَفَفٌ**, Mgh,) upon the live coals (S, Mgh, O, K) to broil (S, Mgh, K) or to become thoroughly cooked, (O,) or upon the pebbles, and then roasted, or broiled, (M,) or in the sun, to dry: (O, K:) or **flesh-meat cut into strips, or oblong pieces, and dried in the sun**, (M,* Mgh, Mṣb,) or, as Lth says, and in like manner Ks, spread in the sun [to dry]: (Mgh:) or **flesh-meat cut into broad slices**: (M:) or, accord. to Khālid Ibn-Jembeh, **flesh-meat cut into slices, not in the manner of قَدِيدٌ, but made broad, like cakes of bread** [which are generally about a span, or somewhat less, in width, round and flat]: (TA:) [or cut thin so as to be translucent: (see 1, latter half:)] or **flesh-meat made to boil once, and then taken up [from the fire]**. (M.)

الصُّفِيَّةُ **The صُوفِيَّةُ**: so called in relation to those called **أَهْلُ الصُّفَّةِ**. (TA. (See art. **صُوفٌ**.)]

صَافٌ [originally **صَافِفٌ**, act. part. n. of **صَفَفَ**, q. v.] **صَافَةٌ** and [its pl.] **صَوَائِفٌ** are epithets applied to camels [as meaning *Setting their legs in an even row*], from **صَفَّتْ قَوَائِمَهَا** (S, O:) [or] **صَوَائِفٌ** (in the Kūr xxii. 37, O, K) means **مُصَفَّوْفَةٌ** [i. e. set in a row], (M, O, K, TA,) to be slaughtered; (M, TA;) of the measure **فَوَاعِلٌ** in the sense of the measure **مَفَاعِلٌ** [thus in the Ó, and also (probably copied therefrom) in the copies of the K; but correctly **مَفَاعِلٌ**]: or it means **مُصَطَفَّةٌ** [i. e. standing in a row]: (O, K:) or, as related by I'Ab, it is **صَوَائِفٌ**. (TA.) In the phrase **الصَّافَاتِ صَفَاً** in the Kūr [xxxvii. 1], by **الصَّافَاتِ** are meant *The angels standing in ranks in Heaven, glorifying God*. (M, O, K.) — Applied to a bird, it means *Expanding its wings and not moving [or flapping] them [in its flight]*: opposed to **دَافٌ**. (M and TA in art. **دَف**.)

صَفْصَفٌ A level, or an even, tract of land or ground: (S, O, Mṣb, K:) thus expl. by AA, and by Mujāhid, as used in the Kūr xx. 106: by others as meaning *smooth*: accord. to Fr, *having in it no herbage*: and accord. to IAqr, *bald*: pl. **صَفْصَافٌ**: (TA:) or **أَرْضٌ صَفْصَفٌ** signifies a smooth, and level, or even, land; and so, accord. to IJ, [the fem.] **صَفْصَفَةٌ**. (M.) Also, (M,) or **صَفْصَفَةٌ** [app. as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant], (TA,) A desert, or waterless desert; syn. **فَلَاةٌ**; (M, TA;) from IDrd. (TA.) — And **حَرْفٌ** [i. e. ridge, or brow, or ledge,] of a mountain. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

صَفْصَفٌ The sparrow, (IDrd, O, K,) in some one or more of the dialects. (IDrd, O.)

صَفْصَفَةٌ [fem. of **صَفْصَفٌ**, q. v. = Also] i. q.

سَكْبَاجَةٌ [n. un. of **سَكْبَاجٌ**, q. v., i. e., A mess of the kind of food thus called]; (AA, O, K;) as also **صَفْصَافَةٌ**, (O, K,) which is of the dial. of Thaḳeef. (O.) = And A certain insect (**دُوبِيَّةٌ**, Lth, M, O), by the Persians (**العجم**) called the **سَيْسِكُ** [i. e. *meevil*]: (Lth, O:) a word adventitious to the Arabic language. (Lth, M, O.)

صَفْصَافٌ The tree called **خَلَّافٌ**: (S, M, O, K:) [accord. to modern usage, the latter is the *salix Aegyptia* of Linn.: (Forskål's Flora Aegypt. Arab., p. lxxvi., and Delile's Floræ Aegypt. Illustr., no 934:) and the **صَفْصَافُ** accord. to Forskål, *ibid.*, is the *salix Babylonica*; or this is called **صَفْصَافٌ رُومِيٌّ**: (Delile, no. 932:) and another species of *salix* is called in Egypt **صَفْصَافٌ بَلَدِيٌّ**: (Forskål, *ibid.*; and Delile, no. 933:) or so in the dial. of Syria: (M, Mṣb:) or a kind of tree of which the **خَلَّافٌ** is a species: (K in art. **خَلَف**:) n. un. with **ة**. (M, O, K.)

صَفْصَافَةٌ: see **صَفْصَفَةٌ**. = Also n. un. of **صَفْصَافٌ** [q. v.]. (M, O, K.)

مُصَفَّفٌ A station, (S, Mṣb,) or place where ranks are drawn up, (O, K,) in war, or battle: (S, O, Mṣb:) pl. **مَصَافٌ**. (S, O, Mṣb, K.)

هُوَ مُصَافِيٌّ He is the person whose **صُفَّةٌ** [of his house] is over against, or facing, my **صُفَّةٌ**. (IDrd, O, K.)

صفح

1. **صَفَحَ عَنْهُ**, (Mgh, Mṣb, K,*) aor. **صَفَحَ**, (K,) inf. n. **صَفْحٌ**, (TA,) properly signifying *He turned towards [or from] him, or it, the صَفْحَةُ* [i. e. side] of his face, (Mgh,) means *he turned away from*, (Mgh, Mṣb, K,*) and *left*, (Mṣb, K,) *him, or it*, (Mgh, Mṣb,) i. e. [a man, or] an affair. (Mṣb.) And **صَرَبْتُ عَنْهُ صَفْحًا** I turned away from him and left him; (S, TA;) i. e. a man: (TA:) **صَفْحًا** being here an inf. n., and therefore in the accus. case, as in the phrase **جَلُوسًا**; or it is in the accus. case as an adv. n., and the meaning is *I turned away from him aside*. (Har p. 434. [See also, in art. **ضَرَبَ**, a similar phrase in the Kūr xliii. 4, cited here in the TA, and in Har ubi suprā.]) — And **صَفَحَ عَنْهُ**, (S, A, K, TA,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (TA,) means [also] *He turned away from his crime, sin, fault, or offence*: (S, A, TA:) or *he forgave him*. (K, TA.) And **صَفَحْتُ عَنْ ذَنْبِ فُلَانٍ** I turned away from the crime, sin, &c., of such a one, and did not punish him for it: (TA:) or **صَفَحْتُ عَنِ الذَّنْبِ**, aor. and inf. n. as above, *I forgave the crime, sin, &c.* (Mṣb.) — And **صَفَحْتُ**, (K, TA,) aor. as above, (TA,) inf. n. **صَفُوحٌ**, said of a she-camel, (K, TA,) and of a ewe, or she-goat, (TA,) [*She ceased to yield her milk; her milk went away*. (K, TA.)] = **صَفَحَ** as a trans. verb: see 5, in five places. — And see 2. — Also, aor. **صَفَحَ**, inf. n. **صَفْحٌ**, *He (a dog) spread forth, or stretched out, his fore legs*: a rájiz says,