

taller than it, and larger; or [in my originals "and"] they are both cased, but the *امرة* is peaked and tall, and the *صيرة* is round and wide, and has angles [app. at the base]; and sometimes it is excavated, and gold and silver are found in it: it is of the work of 'Ad and Irem. (O, TA.)

صائر *Staying, or abiding, at a water.* (TA.) And **صائرة** *A party, or people, staying, or abiding, at a water.* (O, TA.) — Also *A twister of men's necks.* (TA.) — [And The pivot at the top, and that at the heel, of a door; the former of which turns in a socket in the lintel, and the latter in a socket in the threshold:] see **سائكف**.

صائرة: see the next preceding paragraph. — Also *Rain.* (M, TA.) — And *Herbage, or pasture.* (M.) See the next paragraph. — Also *The state of dryness to which herbage comes.* (M.)

صير: see **صير**. — Also *Judgment, or opinion, (S, M, K;) and understanding, or intellect, or intelligence; (S, M, K;) as in the saying, مَا لَهُ صَيُورٌ [He has not judgment nor understanding]: (S, M;) or a judgment, or an opinion, to which one eventually comes; as in the saying, مَا لَهُ بَدْءٌ وَلَا صَيُورٌ [He has not a first, nor a final, idea, thought, judgment, or opinion]. (A.) — Also, (O, K;) as AIIn says, on the authority of Aboo-Ziyád, (O,) and **صائرة**, (K,) *Dry herbage or pasture, that is eaten long after its being green:* (O, K:) and he adds that no herbs have **صير** except such as are of the kinds called **التغر** and **الافاني**. (O, TA.) — **امر صير** signifies *A confused and dubious affair, (M, K,) through which there is no way of passing; as in the phrase وَقَعَ فِي امر صير mentioned by Yaqqoob [ISk] in the "Alfadh" [accord. to some of the copies of that work]: originally meaning *a [mountain, or hill, such as is termed] هضبة without a pass: but it is more probably صير [q. v., in art. صير]. (M.)***

صيرة: see **صير**, first sentence.

مصير an inf. n. of **صار** [q. v.]. (S, M, &c.) — [Also *A place, and hence a state or condition, to which a person, or thing, eventually comes: a place of destination.*] See **صير**. — *A place where people alight and abide: a good place where people alight and abide.* (TA.) — *A place to which waters come, or take their course:* (M, K:) [or a place of herbage, or pasture, and of water: pl. **مصاير**: so in the saying, **خَرَجُوا إِلَى مَصَايِرِهِمْ** They went forth to their places of herbage, or pasture, and of water. (A.) — See also art. **مصر**.

مصيرة: see **صير**, first sentence.

صيص

1. **صَصَتِ النَّخْلَةُ**, [aor. **تَصَيصُ**], *The palm-tree bore dates which had become such as are termed صيص, i. e., شيص; (K, TA;) as also تصيصت, (K,) inf. n. تَصَيصُ; (TA;) and اصاصت, (K,) inf. n. اِصاصَةٌ; (TA;) all three on the authority of IAqr, and the first mentioned by Sgh, in the O;*

and **صَصَات**, from **صَصَاة** [a dial. var. of **صيصا**, i. q. **صيص**]. (TA.)

2: } see the preceding paragraph.
4: }

صيص, in the dial. of Belhárith Ibn-Kaḥb, *The [bad] kind of dates called حَشْفُ; (S;) i. q. شيص; as also صيصا; (K;) صيص and صيصا being dial. vars. of شيص and شيصا. (S.)*

صيصة: see **صيصية**, throughout.

صيصا: see **صيص**. [It is also said to signify] *Dates without stones.* (L in art. **لقح**). — Also *The pipps of a colocynth that have no hearts, (AHn, S, K,) being husks only; (AHn;) to which a poet likens ticks that have been long left in a desolate place: (AHn, S:*) and so, accord. to some, of anything, such as the melon and the cucumber and the like. (AHn.)*

صيصية, (S, IB, O,) or **صيصة**, (K,) thus in all the copies of the K, but it is a mistake, or a contracted form, (TA.) *The weaver's [implement called] شوكة, with which he makes the warp and the woof even: (S, IB, K:) but IB says that its last radical letter is ي, not ص; so that it should be mentioned among the class of infirm words: (TA:) pl. صياصي. (S.) — Hence, (S,) The spur of the cock. (S, K.) — [Hence also,] The horn of the bull or cow, and of the gazelle: (K:) pl. as above, (TA,) signifying the horns of bulls or cows; which were sometimes fixed upon spears, instead of the iron heads: (S:) and to such horns, called by this name, conflict and faction, or sedition, (فتنة,) is likened in a trad., because of its grievousness: some say that the sing. is **صيصة**, [as in the K,] contracted. (TA.) — And hence, (TA,) *A wooden pin, or peg, with which dates are plucked out [when they are compacted in a mass, closely adhering together, in the receptacle of woven palm-leaves, or the like, in which they are packed]: (K:) likened to the horn of a bull or cow: in this sense, the word is written صيصة: and a certain poet changes it to صيصح. (TA.) — [Hence also,] Anything with which one defends himself: pl. as above, (K,) [in the CK erroneously written صياصي, as though it had the article ال prefixed to it, or were itself prefixed to another noun, for otherwise it is written and pronounced] with the [final] ي elided. (TA.) — [Hence also,] *A fortress: (K:) pl. in this sense as above. (S, TA.) — [Hence also,] A pastor who manages [and protects] well his herds or flocks: (AA, K:) in this sense also written صيصة. (AA, as in the TA.)***

صيع

1. **صَعْتُ**, aor. **أَصَيْعُ**, inf. n. **صَيْعُ**: see 1 in art. **صوع**, in three places.

4. **اصاع الغنم**: see 1, in art. **صوع**, latter half.

5. **تصيع**: see 5 in art. **صوع**, last sentence. — Also, said of water, *It was, or became, in a state of commotion upon the surface of the ground:*

(IDrd, O, K, TA:) but **تصيع** is more approved [in this sense, or as meaning "it ran upon the surface of the ground," as expl. in art. **سيع**]. (TA.)

7. **انصاع**: see art. **صوع**. It belongs to this art. and to art. **صوع**. (K.)

أَصَيْعُ [an epithet mentioned, but not expl., in the O and TA: it seems to be from **صَعْتُهُ** "I dispersed it, or scattered it;" and hence to be *syn.* with **أَسَيْعُ**, signifying *In a state of commotion, or of exceeding commotion*]. Rubeh says,

فَظَلَّ يَكْسُوها الغبارَ الأَصَيْعَا

[app. meaning *And he passed the day enveloping her, or it, or them, in the dust in a state of commotion, or of exceeding commotion*]. (O, TA.)

صيغ

2. **تَصَيَّعُ**, (K,) inf. n. **تَصَيَّعَ**, (ISH, O, K,) *He soaked his food in sauce, or seasoning: (ISH, O, K:) and صَيَّعَهُ بِالسَّمْنِ He soaked it with clarified butter. (ISH, O.)* [صَبَّغَهُ has a similar meaning, and is better known.]

صَيْغَة and other words in which ي is substituted for و, see in art. **صوغ**.

صيف

1. **صَافٌ**, (S, M, O, Mḡb, K,) aor. **يَصَيِّفُ**, inf. n. **صَيِّفٌ**, (TA,) *He, or it, (a company of men, M, Mḡb,) remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, (S, M, O, Mḡb, K,) during the [season called] صَيْفٌ, (S, O,) or during his, or their, صَيْفٌ, (O, Mḡb,) or during a صَيْفٌ, (K,) به in it, (S, M, O, K,) i. e. in a place; (S, M, O;) as also اصطافٌ, (S, O, K, TA,) and تصييفٌ; (S, O, K, TA;) and اصييفٌ بالمكان is like صييفٌ [probably a mis-transcription for تصييفٌ, of which اصييفٌ is a var., and of which, together with one of this var., an ex. will be found in what follows]: (TA:) you say, **صَفْتُ بِمَكَانٍ كَذَا** [I remained during the صَيْف in such a place], and in like manner **صَفْتُهُ**, and **تَصَيَّفْتُهُ**, and **صَيَّفْتُهُ** [probably a mis-transcription for اصييفتُهُ, as seems to be indicated by what here follows]: (M:) a Hudhalee says,*

تَصَيَّفْتُ نَعْمَانَ وَاصَيَّفْتُ

[I remained during the صَيْف in Noqman, and she remained during the صَيْف]. (M, TA.) — And **صَيَّفَتِ الأَرْضُ**, (S, M, O, K,) a verb of the class of **عَنَى**, (K,) originally **صَيَّفَتِ**, (TA,) *The land was rained upon by the rain of the [season called] صَيْفٌ. (S, M, O,*)* And **صَيَّفْنَا**, of the measure **رَبَعْنَا** and **حُرِقْنَا** and **فَعَلْنَا**, like **رَبَعْنَا** and **حُرِقْنَا** and **فَعَلْنَا**, *We were rained upon by the rain of the صَيْف: (S:) and in like manner صَيَّفْنَا. (M, TA,*)* — **صَافُ السَّهْمِ**, (S, M, O, Mḡb, K,*) aor. **يَصَيِّفُ**, (S, O, K,) inf. n. **صَيِّفٌ**, (S, M, O, Mḡb, K) and **صَيَّفُوهُ**, (S, M, O) and **مَصَيَّفٌ**, (M,) *The arrow turned aside from the butt: (S, M, O, Mḡb, K:) a dial. var. of صَافٌ having for its aor. يَصُوفُ and*