

smote him; for the inf. n.] سَلَقٌ signifies the act of striking, or smiting. (TA.) [Hence,] سَلَقَهُ سَلَقَهُ (S, K,) aor. 2, (TA,) inf. n. سَلَقٌ (S, TA,) † He hurt him, or displeased him, with speech; (S, K, TA;) spoke strongly, or severely, to him; (S, TA;) made him to hear that which he disliked, or hated, and did so much: (TA:) and سَلَقَهُ بِلسَانِهِ † he said to him that which he disliked, or hated. (Msb.) سَلَقُواكُمْ بِاللِّسَانِ حَدَادٌ in the Kur xxxiii. 19, means † They hurt you, or displease you, (Fr, Jel, TA,) by what they say, or bite you, (Fr, TA,) or are extravagant, or vehement, in speech to you, (AO, S, TA,) or smite you, (Bd, Jel,) with sharp tongues: (Fr, Bd, TA:) سَلَقٌ signifying the act of assaulting, and smiting, with force, with the hand, or arm, or † with the tongue: (Bd:) and the verb is also with ص; but this is not allowable in the reading [of the Kur]. (TA.) — You say also, سَلَقَتِ الْأَقْدَامُ وَالْحَوَافِرُ الطَّرِيقَ (TK,) inf. n. سَلَقٌ (K,) The feet of men, and the hoofs of horses or the like, marked, or made marks upon, the road. (K, TK.) — And سَلَقَهُ He flayed him with a whip. (K.) — He galled it; namely, the back of his camel. (TA.) — He (a beast) abraded the inner side of his (the rider's) thigh. (TA.) — He peeled it off; namely, the flesh from the bone (عِنِ الْعَظْمِ); syn. انْتَحَاهُ; (O, K, TA;) he removed it therefrom. (TA.) — He removed its hair, (Msb, K,) and its fur, (K,) with hot water, (Msb, K,) leaving the traces thereof remaining; (K;) aor. 2, inf. n. سَلَقٌ (Msb.) — He boiled it with fire: (K:) or he boiled it slightly: inf. n. as above. (TA.) You say, سَلَقْتُ الْبَقْلَ I boiled the herbs, or leguminous plants, with fire, slightly: (S:) or I boiled them with water merely: thus heard by Az from the Arabs: (Msb:) and in like manner, eggs, (S, Msb,) in their shells: so says Az. (Msb.) You say also, سَلَقْتُ شَيْئًا بِالْمَاءِ [I cooked a-thing with hot water]. (Lth, TA.) And سَلَقٌ is said of anything as meaning It was [boiled, i. e.] cooked with hot water (TA.) — سَلَقَ الْبُرْدُ النَّبَاتَ The cold nipped, shrunk, shrivelled, or blasted, the herbage, or plants; syn. أَحْرَقَهُ [q. v.]. (K.) — سَلَقَ الْمَزَادَةَ (inf. n. as above, TA,) He oiled, or greased, the leathern water-bag: (S, K:) and in like manner, الْأَدِيمَ [the hide, or tanned hide]. (TA.) And سَلَقَ الْبَعِيرَ (K, TA) بِالْبَهَاءِ (TA) He smeared the camel all over with tar: (K, TA:) from Ibn-'Abbád. (TA.) — سَلَقَ الْجَوَالِقَ aor. 2, (TA,) inf. n. سَلَقٌ (S, TA,) He inserted one of the two loops of the [sack called] جَوَالِقَ into the other: (S, TA:) or سَلَقَ الْعُودَ فِي الْعُرْوَةِ he inserted the stick into the loop [of the جَوَالِقَ]; as also سَلَقَهُ: (K:) accord. to AHeyth, سَلَقٌ signifies the inserting the [stick called] شَطَاظَ at once into the two loops of the [two sacks called] جَوَالِقَانَ when they are put and bound upon the camel. (TA. [See also الْجَوَالِقَ.] — سَلَقٌ سَلَقَتْ أَفْوَاهُنَا مِنْ أَكْلِ وَرَقِ الشَّجَرِ see 5. — سَلَقَتْ أَفْوَاهُنَا مِنْ أَكْلِ وَرَقِ الشَّجَرِ Our mouths broke out with pimples, or small pustules, from the eating of the leaves of trees.

(TA. [See سَلَقٌ.] = هَذِهِ سَلِيقَتُهُ الَّتِي سَلَقَ عَلَيْهَا † and سَلَقَهَا [This is his nature, to which he was constitutionally adapted or disposed]: said by Sb. (TA.) = سَلَقٌ, [intrans., aor. 2,] (S, K,) inf. n. سَلَقٌ, (TA,) He called out, cried out, or shouted; or did so vehemently; or with his utmost force: (S, K:) a dial. var. of سَلَقَ: (S:) he raised the voice: (Ibn-El-Mubarak, TA:) or he raised his voice on the occasion of the death of a man, or on the occasion of a calamity: (A'Obeid, TA:) accord. to IDrd, the meaning [of the inf. n.] is a woman's slapping and scratching her face: but the first explanation is more correct. (TA.) — Also He ran. (K.) You say سَلَقَ سَلَقَهُ He ran a run. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

4. اسَلَقَ, said of a man, His camel's back became white after the healing of galls. (TA.) — And He hunted, snared, or trapped, a she-wolf, (IAqr, K,) which is called سَلَقَةٌ. (IAqr.) — See also 1, in the latter half of the paragraph.

5: see Q. Q. 3. — تَسَلَّقَ عَلَى فَرَاشِهِ (IAqr, K, TA) ظَهْرًا لِبَطْنٍ (IAqr, TA) He was, or became, restless, agitated, or in a state of commotion, upon his bed, by reason of anxiety or pain: (IAqr, K, TA:) but Az says that the verb known in this sense is with ص. (TA.) — تَسَلَّقَ الْجِدَارَ, (S, K,) or الْحَائِطَ; and سَلَقَهُ, inf. n. سَلَقٌ; (TA; [comp. the Chald. ܣܠܩ]); He ascended, climbed, or scaled, the wall: (S, K, TA:) or تَسَلَّقٌ signifies the ascending a smooth wall: or it is like the تَسَلَّقُ of the Messiah to Heaven. (TA.)

7. انسَلَقَ [app. signifies It was, or became, affected with what is termed سَلَقٌ; said of the tongue: and in like manner said of the eye: or,] said of the tongue, it was, or became, affected with an excoriation: and انسَلَقَ in the eye is a redness incident thereto. (TA.)

Q. Q. 1. سَلَقَاهُ &c.: see 1, in five places.

Q. Q. 3. اِفْعَلْنِي, of the measure اِفْعَلْنِي, (S,) He lay, or slept, (نَامَ,) on his back; (Seer, S, O, K;) like اسْتَلَقْنِي [which belongs to art. لَقَى]; (O, K;) as also تَسَلَّقَ. (TA.)

سَلَقٌ The mark, or scar, of a gall, or sore, on the back of a camel, when it has healed, and the place thereof has become white; (K;) [like سَحَقٌ]; as also سَلَقٌ. (S, K.) — And The mark made by the [plaited thong called] نَسَعٌ upon the side of the camel, (K, TA,) or upon his belly, from which the fur becomes worn off; (TA;) and so سَلِيقَةٌ: (S, K:*) سَلِيقَاتٌ [is pl. of † the latter word, and] signifies the marks made by the feet of men and by the hoofs of horses or the like upon the road: (K, TA:) and to these the marks made by the [plaited thongs called] اَنْسَاعٌ upon the belly of the camel are likened. (TA.)

سَلَقٌ [Bete; and particularly red garden-bete: so called in the present day; and also called سَلَقٌ and سَوْنَدِرٌ and سَوْنَدِرٌ: a certain plant, (S, Msb,) or herb (بَغْلَةٌ), (K,) that is eaten, (S,) well known; (Msb, K;) i. q. جَغْنَدِرٌ [or جَغْنَدِرٌ,

whence the vulgar name سَوْنَدِرٌ, and hence سَوْنَدِرٌ; so says ISh; i. e. in Pers.; in some of the MSS. جَلَنْدِرٌ [a mistranscription for جَغْنَدِرٌ]; a plant having long leaves, and a root penetrating [deeply] into the earth, the leaves of which are tender, and are cooked: (TA:) it clears [the skin], acts as a dissolvent, and as a lenitive, and as an aperient, or a deobstruent; exhilarates, and is good for the نَفْرَسُ [i. e. gout, or podagra,] and the joints: its expressed juice, when poured upon wine, converts it into vinegar after two hours; and when poured upon vinegar, converts it into wine after four hours; and the expressed juice of its root, used as an errhine, is an antidote to toothache and earache and hemicrania. (K.) [See also حَبَاضُ, and كُرْنُبُ.] — سَلَقُ الْمَاءِ and سَلَقُ الْبَرِّ, also, are the names of Two plants. (K.) — Also The he-wolf: (S, Msb, K:) and † سَلَقَةٌ the she-wolf: (S, K:) or the latter signifies thus; but سَلَقٌ is not applied to the he-wolf: (K:) the pl. of سَلَقَةٌ is سَلَقَانٌ and سَلَقَانٌ: (JM, TA;) or these are pls. of سَلَقٌ; and the pl. of سَلَقَةٌ is سَلَقٌ and سَلَقٌ, (K,) or [rather] this last is a coll. gen. n. of which سَلَقَةٌ is the n. un. (Sb.) Hence the prov., † اَسْلُطْ مِنْ سَلَقَةٍ (JK, Meyd) i. e. More clamorous than a she-wolf: or it may mean more overpowering. (Meyd.) — And hence, (TA,) † سَلَقَةٌ is applied to a woman as meaning † Clamorous; or long-tongued and vehemently clamorous, (S, K, TA,) foul, evil, or lewd; (K, TA;) likened to the she-wolf in respect of her bad qualities: (TA:) pl. سَلَقَانٌ and سَلَقَانٌ. (K.) — † سَلَقَةٌ also signifies A female lizard of the kind called صَبَّ (JK,) or a female locust, (TA,) when she has laid her eggs. (JK, TA.) — Also A water-course, or channel in which water flows, (K, TA,) between two tracts of elevated, or elevated and rugged, ground: or, accord. to As, an even, depressed tract of ground: (TA:) pl. سَلَقَانٌ (K) and اَسْلَاقٌ and اَسَالِقٌ, which (i. e. the second and third of these pls.) are also said to be pls. of سَلَقٌ [q. v.]. (TA.)

سَلَقٌ An even plain: (S:) or a smooth, even, tract, of good soil: (O, K: [a meaning erroneously assigned in the CK to سَلَقَةٌ:]) or a depressed, even, plain, in which are no trees: (ISh:) or a low tract, or portion, of land, that produces herbage: (JK:) pl. [of mult.] سَلَقَانٌ (S, O, K) and سَلَقَانٌ (K) and [of pauc.] اَسْلَاقٌ (JK, O, K,) and اَسَالِقٌ is also a pl. of سَلَقٌ, or of its pl. اَسْلَاقٌ, as is likewise اَسَالِقٌ: (TA:) † سَلَقٌ, also, with an augmentative م, signifies the same, and its pl. is سَلَقَاتٌ: (S:) or the pl. سَلَقَانٌ signifies meadows (رِيَاضُ) in the higher parts of [tracts such as are termed] بَرَاقٌ [pl. of بَرَقَةٌ] and قَفَاةٌ [pl. of قَفٌّ]. (Az, TA in art. رَوْضُ.) — See also سَلَقٌ.

سَلَقَةٌ: see سَلَقٌ, in four places.

سَلَقَاةٌ A certain mode of compressing, upon the back. (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA.) [See 1.]

سَلَقٌ Pimples, or small pustules, that come