

inf. n. صَوْفٌ. (O, Mṣb, *K.) — And صَافَ الفحلُ صَافَ الفحلُ عَنْ طَرُوقِهِ The stallion-camel turned away from covering the female that he had covered. (M.)

2. صَيَّفَنِي It (a thing, S, O, K) sufficed me for my [season termed] صَيْفَةٌ, (S, O, K,) or for my صَيْفٌ (Mṣb:) by the "thing" here spoken of is meant food, or a garment, or some other thing. (TA.) — See also 1, in three places.

3. صَيَّافًا عَامَلَهُ مُصَيِّفًا (S, M, O, Mṣb, K) and صَيَّافًا (Lh, M) is from الصَيْفُ, (M, O, Mṣb,) like مُشَاهَرَةٌ (S, O, Mṣb, K) from الشَّهْرُ, (O, Mṣb,) and مُعَاوَمَةٌ (S, O) from العَامُ, (O,) i. e. [He made an engagement, or a contract, with him for work or the like] for the days of the صَيْفِ. (S.) And in like manner, صَيَّافًا and اسْتَأْجَرَهُ مُصَيِّفًا [He hired him, or took him as a hired man or hireling, for the period of the صَيْفِ]. (M.)

4. اصْأَفُوا They entered the [season called] صَيْفٌ: (S, M, O, Mṣb, K:) like أَشْتَوُوا meaning "They entered the [season called] شَتَاءٌ." (TA.) — And اصْأَفَتْ She (a camel) brought forth in the صَيْفِ. (M.) — [Hence,] اصْأَفَ said of a man, † He had offspring born to him [in the summer of his age, i. e.] when he was old, or advanced in age: (S, M, O, K, TA:) or he had no offspring born to him until he was advanced in age, or old. (L, TA.) And † He abstained from women while a young man, and then married when old, or advanced in age. (M, TA.) — اصْأَفَ اللَّهُ عَنِّي شَرًّا God turned away, or may God turn away, from me the evil, or mischief, of such a one: (S, O, K:*) belonging to this art. and to art. صَوْفِ. (O, TA.)

5. تَصَيَّفَ, and its var. اصْيَفَ: see 1, first sentence, in four places.

8: see 1, first sentence.

صَوْفٌ: see صَائِفٌ = and see also art. صَوْفِ.

صَيْفٌ as signifying A certain portion of the year is said by ISk to be fem.: (TA, voce شَتَاءٌ; q. v.) [but by others I find it treated as masc.:] the صَيْفُ as meaning one of the seasons is well known: (M:) Lth says, it is one of the quarters of the year; and is applied by the vulgar to a half of the year [i. e. to the half-year commencing at the vernal equinox; the other half-year being called by them the شَتَاءُ]: Az says, it is, with the Arabs, the division which the vulgar in El-'Irāk and Khurāsān call the رَّبِيعِ [i. e. the spring]; it consists of three months; and the division that next follows it is with the Arabs the قَيْظُ; and in it is the جَمْرَةُ [q. v.] of the قَيْظِ; then, after this, is the division called the خَرِيفِ; and then, after this, the division called the شَتَاءُ: (TA:) [i. e.] it is the quarter of the year vulgarly called the رَّبِيعِ, commencing when the sun enters Aries: but is applied by the vulgar to the قَيْظِ, which is the [summer, i. e.] the quarter commencing when the sun enters Cancer: (Mṣb in art. زَمَنٌ; q. v.:) [F says,] the صَيْفُ is the قَيْظُ [i. e. summer, or the hot season]; or [the season] after the رَّبِيعِ: (K:) and [Sgh says,] the صَيْفُ is one of the divisions

of the year; which is after the رَّبِيعِ: (O:) [but unless this explanation in the O denote only a vulgar meaning, and the latter of the two explanations in the K be virtually a repetition, we must suppose that, in each of them, by the رَّبِيعِ is meant the season of rain thus termed, which ends in March: (see the latter of the two tables which I have inserted voce زَمَنٌ:) most probably, I think, both have been faultily transcribed from what here follows; for the S is largely copied in the O, and the S and O are among the principal sources of the K, which generally follows the O when it differs (rightly or wrongly) from the S:] the صَيْفُ is one of the divisions of the year; which is after [that called] الرَّبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ and before [that called] الْقَيْظِ: (S:) [this admits of two renderings, both of which are correct; namely, the quarter after the season of two months called الرَّبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ (which ends in March) and before the quarter called الْقَيْظِ (which is summer); and also the season of two months after that called الرَّبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ and before the similar season called الْقَيْظِ: (see the former of the two tables to which I have referred above:) but probably the latter only was meant by him who first gave this explanation:] the pl. is أَصْيَافٌ (M, O, K) and صَيُوفٌ: (M, Mṣb:) صَيْفَةٌ is a more particular term [app. meaning A single صَيْفٌ; (see 2;)] it is like شَتْوَةٌ [q. v.]; (O, K:) and its pl. is صَيْفٌ, like بَدْرٌ pl. of بَدْرَةٌ. (Fr, O, K.) الصَيْفُ صَيِّعَتِ (Fr, O, K.) الصَيْفُ is a saying expl. in art. ضَمِيعٌ [q. v.]. (O, K.) — الصَيْفُ also signifies The rain that comes in the [season called] صَيْفِ; (S, O, Mṣb, K;) [see, again, the second of the tables to which I have referred above, and see also نُؤُ;] and (O, K) so صَيِّفٌ; (M, O, K;) also signifying the herbage thereof: (M:) or, (K,) accord. to Lth, (O,) the latter signifies the rain that falls after the division [a mistake for the rain] called the رَّبِيعِ: (O, K;) and so the former; (K;) and it is also called الصَيْفِيُّ; (O, K;) which likewise signifies the herbage thereof. (TA.) Hence the prov., relating to the completing of the performance of a needful affair, تَمَامُ الرَّبِيعِ الصَيْفِ [The completion of the rain called the رَّبِيعِ is that called the صَيْفِ]: for the rain called the رَّبِيعِ is the first rain, and the صَيْفِ is that which is [next] after it. (TA.) — الصَيْفُ آيَةٌ الصَيْفِ is [A verse] in the end (أَخْر) of سُورَةِ النَّسَاءِ [the 4th chapter of the Kur-ān, but which verse I know not], mentioned in a tradition. (TA.) — Also The female of the بَوْمِ [or owl]. (Kr, M.)

صَيْفَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, latter half.

صَيِّفِي A thing of, or belonging to, the [season called] صَيْفِ. (S, O.) — A young camel born in the صَيْفِ. (M.) [And in like manner a sheep or goat: see صَفْرِي.] — And [hence,] † A son born to a father [in the summer of his age, i. e.] old, or advanced in age. (S, M, O.) [See an ex. in a verse cited voce رَّبِيعِي.] — See also صَيْفِ,

near the end of the paragraph. — صَيْفِيَّةٌ [used as a subst., or as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant, for مَيْرَةٌ صَيْفِيَّةٌ,] and † صَائِفَةٌ signify The مَيْرَةُ [or provision of corn &c.] in the first part of the صَيْفِ [here meaning spring]; i. e. the second مَيْرَةٌ; for the first of the مَيْرِ is the رَّبِيعِيَّةُ, then the صَيْفِيَّةُ, then the دَقْتِيَّةُ, and then the رَمَضِيَّةُ: (M:) or the † صَائِفَةٌ of a people is their مَيْرَةُ in the صَيْفِ. (S, O, K.) [See مَيْرَةُ.] — صَيْفِيَّةٌ is also applied to The latter, or last, season of the bringing forth of camels; so in an explanation of هَبْعٌ in the S and TA.]

صَيْفِيَّةٌ [fem. of صَيْفِيٌّ: and also used as a subst., or as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant: see the latter word].

صَائِفٌ is used as an imitative sequent in the phrase صَائِفٌ صَائِفٌ, (S, O, K,) meaning A warm, or hot, [spring or] summer: (PṢ:) a phrase like يَوْمٌ صَائِفٌ &c. (S, O.) And one says يَوْمٌ صَائِفٌ, (S, M, O, Mṣb, K,) meaning A hot day; (O, K;) and † يَوْمٌ صَائِفٌ (S, O, K) was sometimes said, meaning صَائِفٌ; like يَوْمٌ رَاحٌ [as meaning رَائِحٌ]: (S:) and لَيْلَةٌ صَائِفَةٌ [a hot night]. (S, O, Mṣb.) — And مَطَرٌ صَائِفٌ [app. Rain coming in the صَيْفِ, meaning spring; as also † مُصَيِّفٌ, occurring in a verse cited voce رَسَمٌ, q. v.]. (M.) See also صَائِفٌ in art. صَوْفِ.

صَائِفَةٌ [fem. of صَائِفٌ, q. v. — Also, as a subst.,] A warring, or warring and plundering, expedition in the صَيْفِ [i. e. either spring or summer]: (M, Mgh, and Ḥam p. 239:) pl. صَوَائِفٌ. (Mgh, and Ḥam ib.) And [particularly] (Mgh) A warring, or warring and plundering, expedition against the Greeks (الروم): because they [i. e. the Arabs] used to go on expeditions of this kind in the صَيْفِ, (S, Mgh, O, K,) and to return in the winter, (Mgh,) on account of the cold and snow. (S, O, K.) And they said, وَلِي فُلَانٍ وَوَيْلِي فُلَانٍ, meaning Such a one was commander of the army going on a warring, or warring and plundering, expedition in the صَيْفِ: (Ḥam ubi supr:) [but Mṣr says,] he who explains صَائِفَةٌ as meaning the place [of], or the army [engaged in, such an expedition], errs: [adding that the Ḥanāfee Imām Moḥammad has used the phrase الصَوَائِفِ وَنَحْوَهَا مِنَ الْعَسَاكِرِ الْعَظَامِ either by surmise or by extension of the [proper] meaning. (Mgh.) — See also صَيْفِيٌّ, in two places. — Also The time, or season of the صَيْفِ. (M, TA.)

الصَيْفِ: see صَيْفٌ, last quarter of the paragraph.

صَيْفَةٌ, originally صَيُوفَةٌ: see art. صَوْفِ.

مَصَيِّفٌ A place of remaining, staying, dwelling, or abiding, during the [season called] صَيْفِ; (S, O, TA;) as also † مُصَيِّفٌ (S, K, TA) and † مُتَصَيِّفٌ: (TA:) and a time thereof: (Sb, M, TA:) pl. مَصَائِفٌ. (Mṣb.) — And A place in which dates are dried in the [season called] صَيْفِ.