

الرجل اسلم (S, * M, Mṣb, *) or العذو (K,) He left, forsook, or deserted, (M, K,) the man, (S, * M, Mṣb, *) or the enemy; (K;) or abstained from aiding, or assisting, him; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) and threw him into destruction. (IATH, TA.) And He left him [to that bane which was in him: app. referring to the bite of a serpent, or any evil affection: see سلم, third sentence]. (S, * M.) — And سلم امره إلى الله and سلمه, both meaning the same, (S, Mṣb, K, TA,) i. e. He committed his case to God. (TA.) — And سلم الدعوى He acknowledged the truth [or justice] of the claim, demand, or suit; [he conceded its truth or justice;] from سلم الودیعة سلم الودیعة, expl. above; denoting an ideal delivering [or yielding of a thing to another person]. (Mṣb.) [Hence one says, سلم الله كذا He conceded that it was thus.] — And التسلم signifies also [The assenting, or] the giving [one's] approval (S, K, TA) unreservedly, (S,) to that which is ordained, or decreed, (S, K, TA,) by God; and the submitting to his commands; and the abstaining from offering opposition in the case in which it is not becoming [to do so]. (TA.) You say, سلم الامر الله He assented to the command of God: [or he gave his approval to it:] or he submitted to it; as also سلم. (MA.)

3. سلمه (M, Mṣb,) inf. n. مسالمة (S, M, Mṣb) and سلام (M, Mṣb,) He made peace, or became at peace or reconciled, with him; or he reconciled himself with him: [implying mutual concession, or a compromise:] (S, * M, Mṣb:) and سالتا They made peace, or became at peace or reconciled, or they reconciled themselves, each with the other. (K.)

4: see 2, in nine places. [The first of the meanings there assigned to this verb is, in my opinion, more than doubtful. In all its senses, it seems to be properly trans.: when it is used as an intrans. verb, an objective complement is app. understood. Thus, سلم is syn. with أسلف [as meaning He paid in advance, or beforehand]; (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb;) [the price] being suppressed, though sometimes it is expressed; (Mgh;) as also سلم; (M;) and تسلم, as occurring in a trad., where it is said, فلا من تسلم في شيء يصفه إلى غيره [Whoso pays in advance for a thing, he shall not turn it over, or transfer it, to another than him]; but Kt says that he had not heard this verb thus used except in this instance. (TA.) So the first of these verbs signifies in the saying, سلم في الطعام (S) or سلم في البز (Mgh) [He paid in advance for the wheat], and سلم في الشيء [for the thing], as also سلم. (M.) And hence the saying, إذا سلم صوفاً في لبد أو شعراً في مسج لم يجز [If he give in advance wool for felt, or goats' hair for a garment, or piece, of hair-cloth, it will not be allowable]. (Mgh.) And so in the phrase, سلمت إليه [I paid in advance to him]. (Mṣb.) — Also [He resigned, or submitted, himself; نفسه being understood: or] he was, or became, resigned, or submissive; (M, K;)

and so استسلم (S, M, Mṣb, K:) you say, سلم الله [He resigned, or submitted, himself, or he was, or became, resigned, or submissive, to God: see also an ex. (before referred to) in the last sentence of the second paragraph: or he was, or became, sincere in his religion, or without hypocrisy, towards God: see مسلم: (Mṣb:) [or] سلم signifies he entered into السلم, (S, Mṣb,) which here means الاستسلام [i. e. the state of resignation, or submission]. (S.) — And He became a Muslim; as also تسلم; (M, * K;) as in the saying, كان كافراً ثم تسلم, i. e. أسلم [He was an unbeliever, or a denier of the unity of God, &c.; then he became a Muslim]: (M:) or he entered [the pale, or communion, of] the religion of الإسلام (S, * Mṣb.) الإسلام as a principle of the law of God is The manifesting of humility or submission, and outward conforming with the law of God, and the taking upon oneself to do or to say as the Prophet has done or said: for this, the blood is to be spared, and one may demand the repelling of evil: (T, * M:) and if there is therewith firm belief with the heart, it is إيمان: (T:) this is the doctrine of Esh-Shāfi'ce; but the doctrine of Aboo-Hancefeh makes no difference between these two terms: (KT:) [agrecably with the former doctrine,] Th well and briefly says, الإسلام is with the tongue, and الإيمان is with the heart: and he says, in explaining verse 48 of ch. v. of the Qur, that every prophet has been sent with الإسلام, though the ordinances differ. (M.) — One says also, أسلمت عنه, meaning I left it [app. an affair, as in an explanation in the TK,] after I had been [engaged] in it. (Ibn-Buzurj, K.) And سلم occurs intransitively in the saying, كان راعياً غنم ثم أسلم, meaning [He was a pastor of sheep, or goats; then] he left them. (M.) — [Freytag assigns to سلم another signification "Ascendere fecit (vid. سلم), as from the Ham, p. 39: but this is app. a mistake, into which he has been led by a saying, there cited, of Zuheyr, which I read thus:

هوئى الدلو أسلمها الرشاء

(meaning, The descent, or as the descent, of the bucket that the well-rope has let go): and by its being there said that "you should not prefer any reading of هوئى to that with damm, though it has been said otherwise:" whereas the correct reading is, in my opinion, هوئى, agreably with what here follows:] Er-Riyáshee says, on the authority of AZ, that الهوى, with fet-h, is downwards; and with damm, upwards; and he cites the saying above as an ex. of the word as meaning downwards. (TA in art. هوئى.)

5. سلم منه He asserted, or declared, himself to be free from, or clear of, or quit of, it, or him. (M.) — سلم is also syn. with أسلم, in two senses: see the latter, in two places. — And سلمه signifies He took it, or received it; namely, a thing given, or delivered. (S, M, Mṣb, K.)

6. تسالموا (M,) and تسالما (K,) inf. n. تسالم

(S,) They, (M,) or they two, (K,) made peace, or became at peace or reconciled, (S, * M, K,) one with another, (S, M,) or each with the other. (S, K.) [See also 8.] — One says of a man, (M,) of a great, or frequent, liar, (TA,) لا تسالم له خيلا, [for تتسالم] (M,) or لا يتسالم خيلا, (K, TA,) [+ His two troops of horses will not agree in pace, each with the other;] meaning † [his assertions will not be found to agree together; or] he will not say what is true, so that it may be accepted from him: for تسالمت, said of horses, means † they kept pace, one with another; (تسالمت [q. v.];) not exciting one another. (M, K, TA.)

8. سلم He became at peace, or reconciled. (TA.) Hence the saying, (TA,) هو لا يتسلم على سخطه He will not become at peace, or reconciled, during his displeasure at a thing. (K, TA.) [See also 6.] — سلم الزرع The seed-produce put forth its ears. (K.) — سلم الحجر He touched, (S, K,) or reached, (Mgh,) the stone, [meaning the Black Stone of the Ka'beh,] by hissing, or with the hand: (S, Mgh, K:) or he wiped it, or stroked it, with the hand: (Mgh:) or he hissed the stone: or he embraced it: (M:) and استلامه signifies the same; (M, K;) but is not the original: (M:) accord. to ISk, the Arabs pronounced it with hemz, contr. to analogy; (Mṣb;) or it should not be pronounced with hemz, though some thus pronounce it, (S,) the original being سلم, (ISk, Mṣb,) because it is from سلام [pl. of سلمة] signifying "stones," (ISk, S, * M, Mṣb, * [in the Mgh, from سلمة signifying "a stone," and in the Mṣb the pl. of سلمة is said to be سلام, like كلام,]) accord. to Sb, who says that it does not denote the act of taking; (M;) or, accord. to Sb, it is from السلام, with fet-h, meaning "salutation," and it means the touching with the hand by way of salutation in order to obtain a blessing thereby: (TA:) but accord. to IAar, the original is with hemz, from الملامة, meaning denoting contact]. (Mṣb.) Abu-t-Tufeyl is related to have said, رأيت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يطوف على راحلته يتسلم بيحجبه ويقبل الميخنة [i. e. I saw the Apostle of God (may God bless and save him) circuiting around the Ka'beh, upon his camel, touching the Black Stone with his hooked staff, and kissing the hooked staff]. (TA.) The primary signification of الإسلام is [said to be] The wiping, or stroking, the سلمة, i. e. the stone: afterwards it was used in relation to other things, and one said سلمت يدها, meaning I stroked, or hissed, her hand. (Har pp. 30 and 31.) — سلم الخف قدميه The boot rendered his feet soft [after he had been accustomed to walking barefoot]. (TA.)

10: see 4, in the former half of the paragraph. — سلم الطريق He went upon the middle of the road, not missing it. (K, * TA.) [In the CK, after واستسلم انقاد, for وتسلم الطريق, meaning وتسلم الطريق, is erroneously put وتسلم