

Also The intellect, or understanding; or the heart, or mind; syn. رَوْعٌ (M, K; [in the CĶ رَوْعٌ:] the inmost part (نَبْ) of the heart. (M, K.) Hence the saying, (TA,) لَا يَتَّاطُ هَذَا بِصَفْرِي This will not adhere to me, [or to my mind,] nor will my soul accept it: (S, TA:)—said of that which one does not love. (A.)—Also A contract, compact, or covenant: or suretiship, or responsibility: syn. عَقْدٌ. (M, L, K. [In some copies of the K, فَعْدٌ.])—Also (S, M, Mḡb, K) and sometimes [صَفْرٌ,] imperfectly decl. (K,) but all make it perfectly decl. except AO, who makes it imperfectly decl. because it is determinate [or a proper name] and similar in meaning to سَاعَةٌ, which is fem., meaning that all nouns signifying times are سَاعَاتٌ, (Th, M,) and, accord. to some, الصَّفْرُ, (Mḡb,) [The second month of the Arabian calendar;] the month that is [the next] after El-Moharram (المُحَرَّمُ): (S, M, K:) so called because in it they used to procure their provision of corn from the places [in which it was collected, their granaries having then become empty (صَفْرٌ); agreeably with the opinion of my learned friend Mons. Fulgence Fresnel, that it was so called from the scarcity of provisions in the season in which it fell when it was first named; for it then fell in winter: see the latter of the two tables in p. 1254; and see also نُسْبَةٌ: or because Mekkeh was then empty, its people having gone forth to travel: or, accord. to Ru-beh, because the Arabs in it made predatory expeditions, and left those whom they met empty: (M:) or because they then made predatory expeditions, and left the houses of the people empty: (Mḡb in art. جَمَدُ:) pl. أَصْفَارٌ, (S, M, Mḡb, K,) and, as some say, صَفْرَاتٌ. (Mḡb.)—The two months of El-Moharram and Šafar; (M;) two months of the year, whereof one was called by the Muslims El-Moharram. (IDrd, M, Mḡb, K.)

صَفْرٌ: } see صَفْرٌ, first sentence.
صَفْرٌ: }

صَفْرَةٌ: see صَفْرٌ, [of which it is the n. un.,] first sentence.

صَفْرَةٌ [Yellowness;] a certain colour, (S, M, Mḡb,) well known, (M, K,) less intense than red, (Mḡb,) found in animals and in some other things, and, accord. to IAḡr, in water. (M.)—Also Blackness. (M, K.)—See also صَفْرٌ, in two places.—صَفْرَةٌ, imperfectly decl., is a proper name for The she-goat. (Sgh, K.)

صَفْرِي (S, M, K) and صَفْرِيَّةٌ (K) The increase, or offspring, (نَتَاجُ,) of sheep or goats (S, M, K [in the CĶ, او is erroneously put for و before this explanation]) after that called قَيْظِي (S, TA:) or at the period of the [auroral] rising of Suheyl [or Canopus, which, in Central Arabia, at the commencement of the era of the Flight, was about the 4th of August, O. S.; here erroneously said in the M to be in the beginning of winter]: (M, K:) or † the latter word signifies [as above, and also the period itself above men-

tioned: or] the period from the rising of Suheyl to the setting of الذَّرَاعُ [the Seventh Mansion of the Moon, which, in the part and age above mentioned, was about the 3rd of January, O. S.], when the cold is intense; and then breeding is approved: (M:) or the period from the rising of Suheyl to the rising of السَّمَكَ [the Fourteenth Mansion of the Moon, which, in the part and age above mentioned, was about the 4th of October, O. S.], commencing with forty nights of varying, or alternating, heat and cold, called المَعْتَدَلَاتُ: (AZ:) the first increase [of sheep and goats] is the صَفْعِي, which is when the sun smites (تَصْفَعُ) the heads of the young ones; and some of the Arabs call it the شَمْسِي, and the قَيْظِي: then is the صَفْرِي, after the صَفْعِي; and that is when the fruit of the palm-tree is cut off: then, the شَتْوِي, which is in the [season called] رَبِيع; then, the دَفْنِي, which is when the sun becomes warm: then, the صَيْفِي: then, the قَيْظِي: then, the خَرْفِي, in the end of the [season called] قَيْظ: (Abou-Naṣr:) or صَفْرِيَّةٌ signifies, (M, K,) and so صَفْرِي (K,) the [period of the] departure of the heat and the coming of the cold: (AḤn, M, K:) or the period between the departure of the summer and the coming of the winter: (Abou-Sa'eed:) or the first of the seasons; [app. meaning the autumnal season, called الخَرِيف, which was the first of the four, and of the six, seasons; or perhaps the first of the seasons of rain, commonly called الوَسْمِي;] and it may be a month: (AḤn, M, K:) or the latter, (M,) or both, (TA,) the beginning of the year. (M, TA.) [Hence,] أَيَّامُ الصَّفْرِيَّةِ Twenty days of, or from, (مِنْ,) the latter part of the summer, or hot season. (TA voce حَلَبٌ.)—Also the former, (S,) or † both, (TA,) The rain that comes in the beginning of autumn: (S:) or from the period of the rising of Suheyl to that of the setting of الذَّرَاعُ [expl. above]. (TA.)—Also the latter, (S, M,) or † both, (K,) A plant that grows in the beginning of the autumn: (S, M, K:) so called, accord. to AḤn, because the beasts become yellow when they pasture upon that which is green; their arm-pits and similar parts, and their lips and fur, becoming yellow; but [ISd says,] I have not found this to be known. (M.)

صَفْرِيَّةٌ A sort of dates of El-Yemen, which are dried in the state in which they are termed بُسْرُ, (AḤn, M, K,) being then yellow; and when they become dry, and are rubbed with the hand, they crumble, and are sweetened with them, and they surpass sugar; (AḤn, M;) [or] they supply the place of sugar in سَوِيقُ. (K.)—الصَّفْرِيَّةُ, (S, M, K,) and, (K,) or as some say, (S, M,) † الصَّفْرِيَّةُ, (M, K,) A sect of the خَوَارِجِ, (S,) a party of the حَرَوْرِيَّةِ; (M, K;) so called in relation to Šufrah (صَفْرَةٌ [which is the name of a place in El-Yemámeh]): (M:) or in relation to Ziyád Ibn-El-Aṣfar, (S, K,) their head, or chief; (S;) or to 'Abd-Allah (S, M, K) Ibn-Eḡ-Šaffár, (S,) or Ibn-Šaffár, (K,) or Ibn-Šafár, (so in a copy of the M,) in which case it is extr. in form; (M;) or on account of the yellowness of their complexions; or because of their being void of religion; (K;) accord. to which last derivation, it is † الصَّفْرِيَّةُ, with kesr; and Aḡ holds this to be the right opinion. (TA.)—And the former (الصَّفْرِيَّةُ) The مَهَابِيَّةُ, (M, K,) who were celebrated for bounty and generosity; (TA;) so called in relation to Abou-Šufrah, (M, K,) who was [surnamed] Abu-l-Mohelleb. (M.)

صَفْرِيَّةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph in two places.

صَفْرِيَّةٌ: see صَفْرِي, in five places.

صَفْرِيَّةٌ is the sing. of صَفَارِيَّةٌ, (S,) which signifies Poor men: (S, K:) the ت is augmentative. (S.)

صَفَارٌ, (S, M,) with fet-h, (S,) or † صَفَارٌ, like غُرَابٌ, (K,) What is dry, of [the species of barley-grass called] بُهْمِي (S, M, K:) app. because of its yellowness: (M:) it has prickles that cling to the lips of the horses. (TA in art. شَفْه.)—And the former, accord. to ISk, A certain plant. (TA.)

صَفَارٌ: see 1, in two places.—Also A certain disease, in consequence of which one becomes yellow: (A:) the yellow water that collects in the belly; (M, K;) i. q. سَفْيٌ: (M:) or a collecting of yellow water in the belly, which is cured by cutting the نَاطِطُ, a vein in the صُلْبُ [i. e. backbone, or back]. (S.)—See also صَفْرٌ.—And see صَفَارٌ.—Also A yellowness that takes place in wheat before the grain has become full. (A, TA.)—And Remains of straw and of other fodder, at the roots of the teeth of beasts; as also صَفَارٌ. (M, K.)—And The tick, or tichs: (M, K:) and, (K,) or as some say, (M,) an insect, or animalcule, (دُوْبِيَّةٌ,) that is found in the solid hoofs, and in the toes, or soles, of camels, (M, K,) in the hinder parts thereof. (M.)

صَفَارٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

صَفِيرٌ inf. n. of صَفَرَ [q. v.]. (S, M, K.)—[In the present day it signifies also The sapphire.]

صَفَارَةٌ What has withered, (M, K,) and become altered to yellow, (M,) of plants, or herbage. (M, K.)

صَفِيرَةٌ A dam (صَفِيرَةٌ) between two tracts of land. (Sgh, K.)

صَفَارِي A species of bird, that whistles (يُصْفِرُ). (M. [See also what next follows.]

صَفَارِيَّةٌ A certain bird; (IAḡr, S;) as also صَفَارِيَّةٌ, without tesheed; (S;) the bird called تَبَشْرُ (S in art. بَشْرُ) or تَبَشْرُ (K in that art.): [Golius (who writes the word صَفَارِيَّةٌ) adds, “ut puto, quæ in Syria صَفِيرًا dicitur, flava, duplo major passere, nam et passer luteus, ut reddit Meid.”:] i. q. صَعْوَةٌ. (IAḡr.) [See also الأَصْفَعُ.]