

author of the **ك** regarded the former as a pl. without a sing.; and the latter, as a pl. pl. :] or both signify *black garments worn by women*; and the sing. is **سَلْبَةٌ** (M:) accord. to the T, **سَلَابٌ** signifies *a black garment with which a woman mourning for the death of her husband covers her head*: accord. to the R, a black **خِرْقَةٌ** [or piece torn off from a garment or cloth] that is worn by a woman bereft of her child, or of a person beloved, by death. (TA.) = See also **سَلِيْبٌ**.

سَلُوْبٌ: see **سَلِيْبٌ**, in four places. = Also A spear that takes away life: pl. **سَلْبٌ**. (Ham p. 171.)

سَلِيْبٌ i. q. **مَسْلُوْبٌ** [as meaning *Seized, or carried off, by force*: — and more commonly *spoiled, despoiled, plundered, or deprived of what was upon one or with one*]: (S, A, * Mṣb:) as also **سَلْبٌ** [but app. in the former sense only]. (S.) [Hence] one says **شَجَرَةٌ سَلِيْبَةٌ** † *A tree despoiled, or deprived, of its leaves and its branches*: (M, K, TA:) or of which the leaves and fruit have been taken: (A:) pl. **سَلْبٌ**, as in the phrases **نَخْلٌ سَلْبٌ** *palm-trees upon which is no fruit*, and **شَجَرٌ سَلْبٌ** *trees upon which are no leaves*; the sing. being of the measure **فَعِيْلٌ** in the sense of the measure **مَفْعُوْلٌ**: (S:) and one says also **شَجَرَةٌ سَلْبٌ**, [using **سَلْبٌ** as a sing., like other words of the same measure mentioned in what follows,] meaning *a tree of which the leaves have become scattered, or strewn*. (Az, TA.) And **سَلِيْبٌ** is applied to a woman as meaning † *Whose husband has died, or her loved and loving relation or friend, and who puts on the black garments of mourning for him*; as also **مُسَلَّبَةٌ** and **سَلُوْبٌ**: (Lḥ, M:) or **مُسَلَّبَةٌ**, so applied, signifies [simply] † *putting on, or wearing, the black garments of mourning*. (M. [See an ex. of this last word with the affix **ة**, used as a pl., in a verse cited voce **خَطْبٌ**; and an ex. of its pl., **مُسَلَّبَاتٌ**, in a verse cited voce **تُدِي**].) Also, applied, to a she-camel, and so **سَالِبٌ** and **سَلُوْبٌ** and **مُسَلَّبٌ** (K,) the last in one instance in the copies of the **ك** erroneously written **مُسَلَّبٌ**, (TA,) and **سَلْبٌ**, (K, TA,) with **دَamm** to the first and second letters, (TA,) [in the **ك** **سَلْبٌ**, and said to be with **دَamm**,] or **سَلُوْبٌ** thus applied, (S, M,) and **سَلَابٌ**, (M,) † *Whose young has died*: (M, K:) or that has cast her young one in an imperfect state: (S, M, K: and in this latter sense, as applied to a she-camel, **مُسَلَّبٌ** is particularly mentioned in the M:) and in like manner applied to a woman: (M, K:) the pl. (of **سَلُوْبٌ**, S, M, or **سَلَابٌ**, M) is **سَلْبٌ** (S, M, K, TA, in the last expressly stated to be like **كُتْبٌ**, but in the **ك** **سَلْبٌ**,) and **سَلَابٌ**: (M, K:) and sometimes they said **أَمْرَأَةٌ سَلْبٌ**, like **نَاقَةٌ عَلَطٌ** and **فَرَسٌ فَرَطٌ**, and numerous other instances that have been enumerated by A'Obeyd, in which words of the measure **فَعِلٌ**, without **ة**, are used as fem. epithets: (M:) or **سَلُوْبٌ** signifies † *a she-camel whose young one has been taken*; and its pl. is **سَلَابٌ**: (A:) and, applied to a she-camel, it signifies also

أَلْتِي يَوْمِي وَوَلَدَهَا † [which may mean *whose young one is cast abortively*; or *cast away* because abortive; or *cast at, or shot at, and killed*]: (L, TA:) and is also applied to a she-gazelle, as meaning *despoiled, or deprived, of her young one*: and so **سَالِبٌ**. (M.) Applied to a man, (M,) it signifies also **مُسَلَّبٌ** † [Despoiled, or deprived, of reason]; (M, K;) and you say [also] **مُسَلَّبٌ** † [perhaps a mistranscription for **مُسَلَّبٌ**, see 1,] a tropical expression: (A:) pl. **سَلْبِي**. (M, K.)

سَلْبُوْتُ, (Lḥ, M, K, TA, [in the **ك**, erroneously, **سَلْبُوْبٌ**,]) of the measure **فَعْلُوْتُ**, from **سَلَبَةٌ**, (M,) and **سَلَابَةٌ**, are [doubly intensive] epithets of which each is applied to a man and to a woman; (Lḥ, M, K;) meaning *Wont to spoil, or plunder, people [very often, or] constantly*. (TK.)

سَلَابٌ [One who spoils, or plunders, people much or often. = And A seller, or manufacturer, of ropes, or baskets, made of **سَلْبٌ**]: see its pl., voce **سَلْبٌ**.

سَلْبُوْتُ: see **سَلَابَةٌ**.

سَالِبٌ: see **سَلِيْبٌ**, in two places.

أَسْلُوْبٌ A row of palm-trees; as also **أَسْلُوْبٌ**. (IAḥr, TA in the present art. and in art. **سَكَبٌ**. [This is app. the primary signification; as seems to be indicated, by its occupying the first place, in the TA.] — A road, or way, (M, Mṣb, K, TA,) that one takes: (M, TA:) any extended road or way: a way or direction [in which one goes]: (TA:) a way, course, mode, or manner, of acting or conduct or the like: (A, TA:) a mode, manner, sort, or species; syn. **فَنٌ**. (S, M, * Mṣb, TA:) pl. **أَسَالِيْبٌ**. (S, M, A, Mṣb.) You say, **هُوَ عَلَى أَسَالِيْبٍ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ**, i. e. [He is following] a way of the ways of the people, or party. (Mṣb.) And **هُمْ فِي أَسْلُوْبٍ سَوٍ** [They are in a bad, or an evil, way]. (TA.) And **سَلَكَ أَسْلُوْبَهُ** *He pursued his way, course, mode, or manner, of acting or conduct or the like*. (A, TA.) And **أَخَذَ فِي أَسَالِيْبٍ مِنَ الْقَوْلِ** *He began, or entered upon, modes, manners, sorts, or species, [meaning varieties, or diversities,] of speech*; syn. **فَتَوْنٌ**, (S,) or **أَفَانِيْنٌ**. (M.) And **كَلَامُهُ عَلَى أَسَالِيْبٍ حَسَنَةٍ** [His speech, or language, is according to good, or beautiful, modes, manners, sorts, or species]. (A, TA.) And one says of him who is proud, **أَنَفَهُ فِي أَسْلُوْبٍ** (M, A) [His nose is kept in one direction], meaning † *he looks not to the right nor to the left*. (A.) [Hence it is said that] **أَسْلُوْبٌ** signifies also † *Elevation in the nose, from pride*. (K, TA.) — Also The aperture of a watering-trough, or tank, through which the water flows. (IAḥr, TA in art. **بَيْبٌ**.) — And The neck of the lion. (K.)

أَسْلُوْبَةٌ A certain game of the Arabs of the desert: or some action that they perform among

them: one says, **بَيْنَهُمْ أَسْلُوْبَةٌ** [Among them is a performance of what is termed **أَسْلُوْبَةٌ**]. (Lḥ, M.)

مُسَلَّبُ الْعَقْلِ: see **سَلِيْبٌ**, last sentence.

مُسَلَّبٌ: see **سَلِيْبٌ**, in three places.

مُسَلَّبٌ: see **سَلِيْبٌ**, in two places. — **مَا لِي بِأَرَاكَ مُسَلَّبًا** i. e. [What hath happened to me that I see thee] unfamiliar, not inclining to any one? is a saying whereby a man is likened to a wild animal: one says also, **إِنَّهُ لَوْحَشِيٌّ مُسَلَّبٌ**, meaning *Verily he is unsociable and ungentle*. (AZ, L, TA.)

مَسْلُوْبٌ: see **سَلِيْبٌ**, first sentence.

مُسَلَّبُ الْعَقْلِ: see **سَلِيْبٌ**, last sentence.

السُّلْبُ the name of A sword of 'Amr Ibn Kulthoom: and of another, belonging to Abou-Dahbal. (K.)

سلب

1. **سَلَتَ الْمَعَى**, aor. **سَلَّ**, (M, K) and **سَلَّ**, (K,) inf. n. **سَلْتٌ**, (M, TA,) *He extracted, or made to come forth, [the contents of] the gut [by compressing it] with his hand*. (M, K. [In both it is expl. by **أَخْرَجَهُ بِيَدِهِ**: but it seems that a fault has been accidentally committed by a copyist in the former or in its original, and thence passed into the latter; and that the words which I have supplied are necessary to explain the true meaning. That such is the case, appears from what here follows.]) It is said in the L that **السَّلْتُ** signifies *The gripping, with the hand, a thing that is contaminated by dirt, or filth, so that what is in it comes forth*; and thus is done with a gut. (TA.) It is also said to signify *The extracting, or causing to come forth, what is fluid, or moist, adhering to another thing*. (MF, TA.) [Hence,] **سَلَّتْ خَشْمَهُ** i. e. **مُخَاطَهُ عَنِ أَنْفِهِ** [He cleansed his nose of the mucus that was in it by compressing it with his fingers]: occurring in two trads.; in one of which, the Prophet is related to have been in the habit of doing this to El-Hoseyn when he used to carry him upon his shoulder. (TA.) [Hence, likewise,] it is said in a trad., **فَيَنْفُذُ الْجَحِيمُ إِلَى جَوْفِهِ فَيَسَلْتُ مَا فِيهِ**, i. e. [And the fire of Hell shall penetrate to his inside, and] shall excise and extirpate what is in it. (TA.) — You say also, **سَلَّتِ الْقَصْعَةَ**, (S, A, K,) aor. **سَلَّ**, inf. n. **سَلْتٌ**; (S;) and **سَلَّتْهَا**; (K;) *He cleansed the bowl by taking off with his fingers what remained upon its sides*; (S;) *he wiped the bowl (A, K) with his fingers (A) or with his finger. (K.)* And **سَلَّتْ خَضَابَهَا عَنِ يَدِهَا**, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. **سَلَّ**, inf. n. **سَلْتٌ**, (Mṣb,) *She cast from her, or from her hand, the remains of her stuff for dyeing the hands or hair*: (S, K:) or *she put away, or removed, that stuff from her hand*: (Mṣb:) or *she wiped off, and cast away, that stuff from her hand*: (TA:) or **سَلَّتِ الْخَضَابَ**, aor. **سَلَّ**, *he took away, and wiped off, the material for dyeing the hands or hair*; and in like manner. a similar thing; and sweat; and blood. (Mgh.) **سَلَّتِ الدَّمَ عَنَّا** occurs in a trad. as meaning *He*