

paternal uncle, and maternal uncle: (Az, Mṣb:) or a man's relation by marriage: and a kinsman of a man's relation by marriage: (A:) or a man who has married among a people: (Lth, Mgh:) and the husband of a man's daughter: and the husband of a man's sister: (IAḡr, K:) Fr says that, in the Kur xxv. 56, it signifies, a relation whom it is lawful to marry; as the daughter of a paternal uncle, and of a maternal uncle, and the like: and نَسَب in the same, a relation whom it is unlawful to marry: Zj, that the former signifies a relation whom it is unlawful to marry: and the latter, such as is not a صهر, of those mentioned in the Kur [iv. 27], from the words "your mothers are forbidden unto you" to the words "and your combining [as your wives] two sisters:" I'Ab explains نَسَب and صهر in the former passage of the Kur differently from Fr [altogether], and differently in part from Zj; saying that the former applies to the seven relations first mentioned in iv. 27 in the Kur, and صهر to the remaining six there mentioned and that mentioned in the next preceding verse; [so that it includes a man's foster-mother, who has suckled him; his foster-sister, who has been suckled with him; his wife's mother; his step-daughter under his guardianship, born of his wife unto whom he has gone in; his son's wife; his wife's sister combined with that wife; and his father's wife;] and this, says Az, is correct: (Mgh:) in the Kur xxv. 56, it means ذَو صِهْر, whether male or female: (Jel:) or ذَوَاتُ صِهْر: (Bd:) pl. أَصْهَارُ (S, A, Mṣb, K, &c.) and صِهْرَاءُ (K); which latter is extr. (TA.) [صِهْرَاءُ, applied to a female, pl. صِهْرَاتُ, is app. post-classical.] — And † A grave, or sepulchre: (ISd, K:) for they used to bury their daughters alive, and say, "We have married them to the grave:" then, in the time of El-Islām, this expression was used, and it was said, نَعْمَ الصَّهْرُ الْقَبْرُ [An excellent son-in-law is the grave]: or it means, correctly, that which supplies the place of the صهر. (ISd.)

صِهْرِي i. q. صِهْرِي [q. v.]; (K;) a dial. var. of the latter word; signifying A thing like a حَوْضُ [or watering-trough, or tank]: (S:) accord. to Az, a construction of clay and stones, built between [and across] two narrow branches (مَأْزَمَانِ) of a small water-course (شُعْبَةٍ) of a valley, so that the water is kept back thereby, and they drink from it a long time. (TA.)

صِهْرُ A melter of fat: and a roaster, broiler, or frier: pl. صِهْرُ. (K.)

صِهْرِي [i. q. مَصْهُورٌ as meaning] Melted, or liquefied. (S, K.) [And used also as a subst., in the sense of صِهْرَاءُ.] — Also Bread seasoned with صِهْرَاءُ; and so مَصْهُورٌ. (A, O, TA.)

صِهْرَاءُ What is melted (Aḡ, K, TA) of fat, (Aḡ, TA,) and the like: (TA:) or (TA, in the K "and") any piece of fat, (K, TA,) whether small or large: (TA:) and † marrow; syn. نَقْيٌ and مَخٌّ; (K, TA;) which mean the same. (TA.) One says, مَا بِالْبَعِيرِ صِهْرَاءُ † There is not in the

camel any fatness (طَرِقُ); (ISk, S;) or any marrow. (TA.)

صِهْرُ: see صِهْرِي, first sentence.

صَاهُورُ The sheath of the moon. (K. [See what is meant thereby voce سَاهُورُ; of which it is a dial. var. in this sense, and app. in other senses also.]

صِهْبُورُ A thing (A, O, K, TA) like a منْبَرٌ [or pulpit], of clay, (K, TA,) or of wood, (TA,) for the household utensils of brass (A, O, K, TA) and the like, (O, K,) which are put thereon: (A, O:) but ISd says that it is not of established authority. (TA.)

مَصْهُورٌ: see صِهْرِي, in two places.

صهريج

Q. 1. صَهْرَجُوا صِهْرِيًا They plastered a صِهْرِيَج [or plaster of quick lime]. (L.)

Q. 2. تَصَهْرَجُوا صِهْرِيًا [They made for themselves a صِهْرِي, i. e. a صِهْرِيَج]. (T and TA in art. صهر.)

صِهْرِيَج (S, A, Mṣb, K) and صَهْرِيَج, but this latter is of weak authority, (Mṣb,) and صَهْرِيَجُ (S, K,) as also صِهْرِي, by a change of the last letter, (ISd, TA,) A حَوْضُ [i. e. watering-trough, or tank], (K,) or a thing like a حَوْضُ, (S, A,) in which water collects; (S, A, K;) a tank, or cistern, for rain-water: (ISd, TA:) arabicized: (Mṣb:) originally Pers.: pl. صَهْرِيَج. (S.) [See also صِهْرِي, in art. صهر.]

صَهْرِيَجُ: see the next preceding paragraph: — and also that here following.

مَصْرَجٌ Made with صَارُوجُ, (K,) i. e. نُورَةٌ [or plaster of quick lime]. (TA.) One says بَرَكَةٌ مَصْرَجَةٌ [A tank, or the like,] made with صَارُوجُ. (S.) And in like manner, † حَوْضُ صَهْرِيَجُ [A watering-trough, or tank,] plastered with صَارُوجُ. (L.)

صهليق

صَهْلِيْقُ A vehement voice. (S, O, K.) A rájiz says,

قَدْ شَيَّبْتُ رَأْسِي بِصَوْتِ صَهْلِيْقٍ

[She has rendered my head hoary by a vehement voice]. (TA.) — And A clamorous old woman; (S, O, K, TA;) vehement of voice; (TA;) and so صَهْلِيْقُ; (TA;) so too † صَهْلِيْقُ. (Aḡ, S, O, K.) صَهْلِيْقُ الصَّوْتِ is applied to a man, as meaning Vehement of voice: and in like manner to a hawk. (TA.)

صَهْلِيْقُ: see the next preceding paragraph.

صهلي

Q. 1. صَهْلِيْتُ for صَهْلِيْتُ: see R. Q. 1 in art. صه.

صهل

1. صَهْلٌ, said of a horse, aor. = (S, O, Mṣb, K) and =, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. صَهْلِيْلٌ (S, O, Mṣb, K,) [and تَصَهْلَانٌ is an intensive inf. n., (see صَهْلِيْلٌ below,)] He neighed; lit. uttered his voice; or voiced. (S, O, K.)

[6. تَصَاهَلَتِ الْخَيْلُ The horses neighed, one to another. See an ex. in a verse cited voce رُوْدٌ, where تَصَاهَلٌ occurs for تَصَاهَلٌ.]

صَهْلٌ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

صَهْلٌ A voice with hoarseness, roughness, harshness, or gruffness; [this is app. correct, or nearly so; but what follows I think evidently wrong; and probably taken from a copy of the O, in this instance incorrect;] like † صَهْلٌ: and صَهْلٌ is syn. with صَحْلٌ: (K) accord. to the CK and TA: [to which is added in the TA, i. e. hoarseness, roughness, harshness, or gruffness, in the voice:] or syn. with صَحْلٌ: (so in my MS. copy of the K:) [the explanation given by Sgh appears to be correctly as follows:] one says, فِي صَوْتِهِ صَهْلٌ and صَحْلٌ, i. e. [In his voice is] sharpness and hardness: it is said in a trad. of Umm-Maḡbad, فِي صَوْتِهِ صَهْلٌ or صَحْلٌ, accord. to different relations: and A'Obeyd says that الصَهْلُ is like البَحْحُ [i. e. hoarseness, &c.], not intense, but pleasing. (Thus I find in the O.) [It is said in Har p. 646 that الصحل and † الصهل signify الماء القليل: but I think that this has been taken from some commentator who had found الصحل and الصهل erroneously written for الصَحْلُ and الصَهْلُ, with ض.]

صَهْلَانٌ: see the next paragraph.

صَهْلِيْلٌ [an inf. n., see 1,] and † صَهْلَانٌ (S, O, K) and † صَوَاهِلٌ, of which the pl. is صَوَاهِلٌ (O, K,) and † تَصَهْلَانٌ, [which last is an intensive inf. n.,] (O,) The neighing or neigh, lit. the voicing or voice, of the horse: (S, O, K:) similar to نَهْيَقٌ and نَهَاتٌ (S, TA) in relation to the ass. (TA.) أَهْلُ صَهْلِيْلٍ وَأَطِيْبٌ means Possessors of horses and of camels: (TA in art. اط.) it is said in a trad. of Umm-Zarā, فَجَعَلَنِي فِي أَهْلِ صَهْلِيْلٍ وَأَطِيْبٍ [And he set me among possessors of horses and of camels]: (O, TA:) she meant that she was among people of little property, and he transferred her to people of much wealth; for the possessors of horses and of camels are more [rich] than the possessors of sheep or goats. (TA in the present art.)

صَهْلٌ Neighing, lit. uttering his voice; [or rather that neighs much or often;] an epithet applied to a horse; (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) and so † صَاهِلٌ and † ذُو صَاهِلٍ. (JK. [But these two I find not elsewhere in this sense.] — [Hence,] صَهْلٌ بَنَاتٌ Horses. (TA in art. بني. [It should be observed that بَنَاتٌ applied to irrational beings is pl. of ابْنٌ as well as of ابْنَةٌ.]

ذُو صَاهِلٍ and صَاهِلٌ: see صَهْلَانٌ. — صَاهِلٌ applied to a he-camel signifies That strikes, or beats, (O, K,) with his fore leg and his hind leg, (K,) and bites, and does not ever utter a grumbling cry, in