

ثَلَيْثُونَ : see what immediately precedes.

ثَلَاثَايَا One who fasts alone on the third day of the week. (IAq, Th, M.)

ثَلَيْثٌ : see ثَلَاثٌ.

ثَالِثٌ [Third]: fem. with ة. (T, &c.) The final ث in الثَالِث is sometimes changed into ي. (M.) You say, هُوَ ثَالِثٌ ثَلَاثَةَ [He, or it, is the third of three]: thus you say when the two [terms] agree, each with the other; but not ثَالِثٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ; ثَالِثٌ being regarded in the former case as though it were a subst.; for you do not mean to convey by it a verbal signification, but only mean that he, or it, is one of the three, or a portion of the three: (Fr, ISk, T, S:) and in like manner you say, هِيَ ثَالِثَةٌ ثَلَاثٍ [She is the third of three]; but when there is among the females a male, you say, هِيَ ثَالِثَةٌ ثَلَاثَةٍ, making the masc. to predominate over the fem. (T.) When the two [terms] are different, you may make the former to govern the gen. case or to govern as a verb; saying, هُوَ رَابِعٌ ضَارِبٌ ثَلَاثَةَ, like as you say ضَارِبٌ زَيْدٌ ثَلَاثَةَ and ضَارِبٌ زَيْدًا; and thus you also say, هَذَا ثَالِثٌ and هَذَا ثَالِثٌ اَتْنَيْنِ, meaning This makes two to be three, with himself, or itself. (ISk, T, S.) [In most copies of the S, for ثَالِثٌ اَتْنَيْنِ is put ثَالِثٌ اَتْنَيْنِ; and, in the explanation of this phrase, ثَلَاثٌ اَتْنَيْنِ for ثَلَاثٌ اَتْنَيْنِ: IB has remarked that these are mistakes.] ثَلَاثٌ occurs in the sense of ثَالِثٌ in a trad. cited voce ثَابٍ in art.

ثَابِيَةٌ [ثابى] means A projecting portion of a mountain, by which are placed two pieces of rock, upon all which is placed the cooking-pot. (S, K.) Hence the saying, اِثْفُ ثَابِيَةٌ [explained in art. اِثْفُ]. (TA.) ثَالِثٌ عَشْرَةٌ and ثَالِثٌ عَشْرَةٌ, the former masc. and the latter fem., meaning Thirteenth, are generally held to be indecl. in every case without the art.; but with the art., most say in the nom. الثَالِثُ عَشْرَ, accus. الثَالِثَ عَشْرَ, and gen. الثَالِثِ عَشْرَ; and in like manner in the fem. Accord. to some, you say, هُوَ ثَالِثٌ عَشْرَ as well as هُوَ ثَالِثٌ عَشْرَةٌ [He, or it, is a thirteenth]: he who uses the former phrase says that he means هُوَ ثَالِثٌ ثَلَاثَةَ عَشْرَةَ, (T, S,) i. e. He, or it, is one of thirteen, (T,) and that he suppresses ثَلَاثَةَ, and leaves ثَالِثٌ decl. as it was; and he who uses the latter phrase says that he likewise means this, but that, suppressing ثَلَاثَةَ, he gives its final vowel to the word ثَالِثٌ, (T, S,) to show that there is a suppression: (S:) but IB says that the former of these two phrases is wrong; that the Koofees allow it, but that the Baqrees disallow it, and pronounce it a mistake. (L.) [And accord. to J, one says, هَذَا هَذِهِ الثَالِثَةُ عَشْرَةُ This is the thirteenth, or this thirteenth: for he adds,] and you say, هَذَا الْحَادِي عَشْرَ and هَذَا السَّانِي عَشْرَ and so on to twenty [exclusive]; all with fet-ḥ; for the reason which we have mentioned: and in like manner in the fem., in which each of the two

nouns is with ة. (S.) You say also, ثَالِثٌ عَشْرَ ثَلَاثَةَ عَشْرَ [The thirteenth of thirteen]; and so on to تَاسِعَ عَشْرَ تِسْعَةَ عَشْرَ: and in like manner in the fem. (I' Aq p. 316.)

[الثالوث The Trinity.]

مِثْلٌ and مِثْلَةٌ : see ثَلَاثٌ. — مِثْلٌ [i. e. مِثْلٌ] signifies A chord [of a lute] composed of three twists: that which is of two twists is called مِثْنِي [i. e. مِثْنِي]: or, as some say, these two words signify [respectively] the third chord and the second: their pls. are مِثَالٌ and مِثَانٌ. (Har p. 244.)

مِثْلَةٌ A she-camel, and any female, bringing forth her third young one, or offspring: one should not say ثَلَاثٌ نَاقَةٌ. (M.) — See also مِثْلَةٌ.

مِثْلَةٌ A thing having three angles or corners, triangular [or trilateral]; a triangle. (S, K.) You say مِثْلَةٌ حَادٍ [An acute-angled triangle]: and مِثْلَةٌ قَائِمٌ [A right-angled triangle]. (TA.)

مِثْلَةٌ A three-sided piece of land. (TA.) — A thing composed of three layers or strata, or of three distinct fascicles or the like; (M, TA;) [see also مِثْلَةٌ]; and in like manner what are composed of four, and more, to ten [inclusive], are called by similar epithets: (TA:) or a thing of three folds. (Lth, T.) — [As a conventional term in lexicology, A word having a letter which has any of the three vowels: ex. gr., مِثْلَةٌ is written مِثْلَةٌ and مِثْلَةٌ. As such also, A verb having its عين (or middle radical letter) movent by any of the three vowels: ex. gr., مِثْلَةٌ is written مِثْلَةٌ and مِثْلَةٌ. And as such, مِثْلَةٌ (not مِثْلَةٌ) signifies Three-pointed; having three diacritical points: it is an epithet added to ثَاءٌ, to prevent its being mistaken for بَاءٌ or تَاءٌ or يَاءٌ.] — Wine (شَرَابٌ) cooked until the quantity of two thirds of it has gone; (S, K;) the expressed juice of grapes so cooked. (Mgh.) — And A certain electuary, or confection, of aromatics, or perfumes. (KL.)

مِثْلَةٌ A calumniator, or slanderer, of his brother [or fellow] to his prince; because he destroys three; namely, himself and his brother and his prince: (Sh, T, M, K;) as also مِثْلَةٌ; (K;) or thus accord. to Abou-Owáneh. (Sh, T.) — See also ثَلَاثٌ, last sentence: — and see ثَلَاثٌ.

مِثْلَةٌ from ثَلَاثٌ is like مِثْلَةٌ from رُبْعٌ. (M.) See مِثْلَةٌ and مِثْلَةٌ.

مِثْلَةٌ Property of which a third part has been taken. (A.) — [Applied to a verse,] That of which a third has been taken away: (M, K;) whatever is مِثْلَةٌ is مِثْلَةٌ: (TA:) or the former word signifies as above, and the latter signifies that of which two thirds have been taken away: this is the opinion of the authors on versification with respect to the metres called رَجَزٌ and مَسْرُوحٌ: (M, TA:) the مِثْلَةٌ in poetry is that whereof two feet out of six have gone. (TA.) — A rope

composed of three strands (Lth, T, S, M, A, K) twisted together, (Lth, T, A,) and in like manner woven, or plaited: (Lth, T:) and ropes composed of four, five, six, seven, and nine, strands, but not of eight nor of ten, are similarly called. (M.) — A garment of the kind called كَسَاءٌ woven of wool and camels' hair (وَبْرٌ) and goats' hair (شَعْرٌ). (Fr, T.) — مِثْلَةٌ مِثْلَةٌ [or leathern water-bag] made of three skins. (T, S, A, K.) — مِثْلَةٌ مِثْلَةٌ Land turned over three times for sowing or cultivating. (A.) — See also ثَلَاثٌ.

ثلج

1. ثَلَجَتِ السَّمَاءُ, aor. 2 and 3, The sky snowed; let fall snow. (A, TA.) [Here, and in other cases, throughout this art., the meaning of ثَلَجٌ is assumed to be well known.] — ثَلَجَتِ السَّمَاءُ, (S, M, K,) aor. 2; (S, M, K;) and اُثْلَجَتْنَا; (M, K;) The sky snowed upon us; (S, M, K;) like as one says مَطَرَتْنَا. (S.) And ثَلَجُوا They were snowed upon. (TA.) You say, ثَلَجْنَا الْعَامَ ثَلَجًا كَثِيرًا [We were snowed upon this year much]. (A.) And ثَلَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ, (A, M, K, TA,) and اُثْلَجَتِ, (TA,) The land was snowed upon. (A, M, K, TA.) — [ثَلَجٌ, said of water &c., It was cooled, or made cold, with snow: see an ex. voce مِثْلُوجٌ. In the present day, اُثْلَجَهُ signifies He cooled it, or made it cold, with snow or ice; iced it; froze it.] — See also 4. — [Hence,] ثَلَجَ, (IAq, K,) aor. 2, (K,) inf. n. ثَلَجٌ, (TA,) † His heart became cool, or refreshed, and relieved of a thing: (IAq;) and he rejoiced; or was, or became, joyful, glad, or happy: (IAq, K;) and he was, or became, at ease, at rest, tranquil, or free from disquietude. (TA.) And ثَلَجَتْ نَفْسُهُ بِكَذَا † His mind became refreshed and happy by means of such a thing. (A.) And ثَلَجَتْ نَفْسِي, aor. 2, inf. n. ثَلَجٌ; (AA, S, K;) and ثَلَجْتُ, aor. 2, inf. n. ثَلَجٌ; (As, S, K;) [in the CK ثَلَجٌ;] and اُثْلَجْتُ; (K;) and اُثْلَجْتُ; (TA;) † My mind became at ease, at rest, tranquil, or free from disquietude, (AA, S, K, TA,) and became healed, by means of the thing: (TA:) or I knew it, and was rejoiced at it, or by it: or my mind became at ease, and I confided, or trusted, in the thing: as also اُثْلَجْتُ; and ثَلَجْتُ صَدْرِي: or this last, accord. to Sh, means my bosom became dilated [with joy], لِلرَّامِرِ at the event. (TA.) And ثَلَجْتُ بِمَا خَبَّرْتَنِي † I became healed, and my heart became at rest, or tranquil, by means of the information which thou gavest me. (ISk, TA.) And ثَلَجَ قَلْبُهُ and ثَلَجَ, the latter mentioned by Lb, on the authority of 'Abd-El-Hak̄k, † His heart became certified, or assured. (TA.) ثَلَجٌ is said to mean † Certitude, or assurance, because it is taken from the delight that one has in water rendered cool, or cold, by means of snow and the like. (TA.) — ثَلَجٌ فَوَادُهُ † He was, or became, stupid, dull, wanting in