

[of the head]: (§, M, K:) or weak, or weak and soft. (A.) You say **ثَلْبٌ عَلَى ثَلْبٍ وَبَيْدِهِ ثَلْبٌ** [An extremely old, or old and weak, man, whose teeth are much broken, upon a camel in the like condition, and having in his hand a spear that is much notched, or weak, or weak and soft]. (A, TA.)

**ثَالِبَةُ الشَّوَى** A woman having cracked, or chapped, feet: (§, K:) from **ثَلْبٌ** as an epithet applied to a spear. (§.)

**أَثْلَبٌ** and **إِثْلَبٌ**, (Fr, T, §, M, K,) the former of which is the more common, (Fr, T,) *Dust, or earth*; and *stones*: (Fr, T, M, K:) or *small fragments, or particles, of stones*, (§, K,) and *of dust or earth*: (§:) or *stone* (A 'Obeyd, Sh, T) in the dial. of El-Hijáz: and *dust, or earth*, in the dial. of Temeem: (T:) and El-Hejeree says, **الْأَثْلَبُ** is like **الْإِثْلَبُ**; but [ISd says,] whether it be formed by substitution or be a dial. var., I know not. (M, TA.) One says, **بِفِيهِ الْإِثْلَبُ** and **الْإِثْلَبُ** *In his mouth are, or be, dust, or earth, and stones*; (Fr, T;) or, *particles of stones and of dust or earth*. (§.) Lh mentions the phrase **الْإِثْلَبُ لَكَ** or **الْأَثْلَبُ لَكَ** [*Dust, or earth, and stones, be thy lot*]; and **الْثَّرَابُ**: and he says that the noun is thus put in the accus. case, as though the phrase were an imprecation [of the ordinary kind]: he means, as though the noun were an inf. n. used in an imprecation; though it is a simple subst. (M.) **الْإِثْلَبُ** or **لِبُعَاثِرِ الْإِثْلَبِ**, occurring in a trad., means *For the adulterer, or fornicator, stone* (**الْحَجَرُ** [but see this word, and see also art. **عَبْر**]): or *dust, or earth*: or *small stones*. (TA.)

**مُثْلَبٌ** *Accustomed to blame, reprehend, or find fault*. (A, TA.)

**مُثْلَبَةٌ** (§, M, Mṣb, K) and **مُثْلَبَةٌ** (M, K) *A fault, vice, or the like*: (§, M, \*K:) or [properly] *a cause of [blame or] reviling*: (Mṣb:) pl. **مُثْلَبَاتٌ**. (§, A, Mṣb.) You say, **مَا عَرَفْتُ فِي مِثْلَبَةٍ** [I have not known in such a one a fault, or vice, or cause of blame, &c.]. (A, TA.)

ثلث

1. **ثَلَّثَ الْقَوْمَ**, aor. ٢, (§, M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **ثَلَّثٌ**, (TA,) *He took the third of the goods, or property, of the people, or company of men*. (§, M, Mṣb, K.) And **ثَلَّثَتِ السَّرَكَةُ** *The property left at death had a third of it taken*. (A.) And **ثَلَّثَ**, aor. ٢, [but in this case it seems that it should be ٢, as above,] is also said to signify *He slew a third*. (L.) — **ثَلَّثَ الْقَوْمَ**, (T, §, K,) or **الْإِثْلَبُ**, (Fr, T, M,) or **الرَّجُلَيْنِ**, (Mṣb,) aor. ٢, (§, M, Mṣb, K,) [thus distinguished from the verb in the first sense explained above,] inf. n. **ثَلَّثٌ**, (TA,) signifies *He was, or became, the third of the people*, (T, §, K,) or *a third to the two*, (Fr, T, M,) or *to the two men*: (Mṣb:) or *he made them, with himself, three*: (T, §, K:) and similar to this are the other verbs of number, to ten [inclusive]; except that you say, **أَرْبَعَةٌ** and **أَسْبَعَةٌ** and **أَسْبَعَةٌ**, with fet-h, because of the

ع. (§.) A poet says, (IAar, §,) namely, Abd-Allah Ibn-Ez-Zubeyr El-Asadee, satirizing the tribe of Teiyi, (IB, TA.)

• **فَإِنْ تَثَلَّثُوا تَرَبَّعَ وَإِنْ يَكُ خَامِسٌ**  
• **يَكُنْ سَادِسٌ حَتَّى يَبِيرَكُمُ الْقَتْلُ**

[And if ye make up the number of three, we will make up the number of four; and if there be a fifth of you, there shall be a sixth of us; so that slaughter shall destroy you]: (IAar, §, IB:) he means, if ye become three, we will become four: or if ye slay three. (IB, TA.) — Also; (§, M, TA;) in the K, “or,” but this is wrong; (MF, TA;) **ثَلَّثَ الْقَوْمَ** signifies *He made the people, with himself, thirty*; (A 'Obeyd, §, M, K;) they being twenty-nine: and in like manner one uses the other verbs of number, to a hundred [exclusive]. (A 'Obeyd, §.) And **ثَلَّثَ** also signifies *He made twelve to be thirteen*. (T.) — **ثَلَّثَ الْأَرْضَ** *He turned over the ground three times for sowing, or cultivating*. (A, TA.) — See also 2. — **ثَلَّثَ**, (T, M, L, TA,) [as though intrans., an objective complement being app. understood,] or **ثَلَّثَ**, (K, [but the former is app. the right reading, unless both be correct,]) said of a horse, *He came [third in the race; i. e., next] after that which is called **الْمُصَلِّي***: (T, M, L, K; [in the CK, **الْفَرَسُ**, after **الْفَرَسُ**, should be omitted:]) then you say **رَبَّعَ**: then, **خَمَسَ**. (T, M, L.) And in like manner it is said of a man [as meaning *He came third*]. (T.) — **لَا يَثْنِي** **لَا يَثْنِي**, (so in a copy of the M in art. **يَثْنِي**, but in the present art. in the same copy written **لَا يَثْنِي وَلَا يَثْنِي**, or **لَا يَثْنِي وَلَا يَثْنِي**, (so in a copy of the A, [in the CK in art. **يَثْنِي**, and in Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 545, **لَا يَثْنِي وَلَا يَثْنِي**,] or **لَا يَثْنِي وَلَا يَثْنِي**, (so in a copy of the K in art. **يَثْنِي**, [in the TA, in the present art. and in art. **يَثْنِي**, without any syll. signs,]) said of an old man, meaning *He cannot rise*, (M, A, TA,) when he desires to do so, a first time, nor can he (M, TA) *the second time, nor the third*. (M, A, TA.)

2. **ثَلَّثَهُ** *He made it three; or called it three*: (**تَثْلِيثٌ** (Esh-Sheybánee, and K in art. **وَحَد**) signifies the *making [a thing] three [by addition or multiplication or division]*; as also **ثَلَّثٌ** [inf. n. of **ثَلَّثَ**]: and the *calling [it] three*. (KL.) — [Hence, **ثَلَّثَ**, inf. n. **تَثْلِيثٌ**, *He asserted the doctrine of the Trinity*.] — [Hence also,] **فَلَانَ** **فَلَانَ** **يَثْنِي وَلَا يَثْنِي** *Such a one counts two Khaleefehs, namely, the two Sheykh[s] [Aboo-Bekr and 'Omar], and [does not count three, i. e.,] rejects the other [that succeeded them]: and **فَلَانَ** **فَلَانَ** **يَثْنِي وَلَا يَثْنِي** *Such a one counts three Khaleefehs, [namely, those mentioned above and 'Othmán,] and [does not count a fourth, i. e.,] rejects [ 'Alee,] the fourth*. (A, TA.) — **لَا يَثْنِي وَلَا يَثْنِي**: see 1. — **ثَلَّثَ لِأَمْرَاتِهِ**, or **عِنْدَهَا**, *He remained three nights with his wife*: and in like manner the verb is used in relation to any saying or action. (TA voce **سَبَعٌ**) — **ثَلَّثَ بِنَاقَتِهِ** *He tied, or bound, three of the teats of his she-camel with the**

(§.) — **ثَلَّثَتْ** said of a she-camel, and of any female: see 4. — **ثَلَّثَ** said of a horse in a race: see 1. — **ثَلَّثَ الْبُسْرُ**, (M, K,) inf. n. as above, (K,) *The full-grown unripe dates became, to the extent of a third part of them, ripe, or in the state in which they are termed **رَطْبٌ***. (M, K.) — **تَثْلِيثٌ** also signifies *The watering seed-produce*

[on the third day, i. e.,] *another time **الثُّنْيَا*** [which app. means *after excepting, or omitting, one day*]. (M.) — And **ثَلَّثَ** [a thing] *triangular [or trilateral]*. (KL.) — [The making a letter *three-pointed*; making it to have three dots.] — The making [a thing] *to be a third part*. (KL.) — The making the *electuary, or confection, of aromatics, or perfumes, that is called **مُثَلَّثٌ***. (KL.)

4. **اِثْلَثَ الْقَوْمَ** *The party of men became three*: (Th, §, M, L, K:) and similar to this are the other verbs of number, to ten [inclusive]: (§:) also *The party of men became thirty*: and so in the cases of other numbers, to a hundred [exclusive]. (M, L.) — **اِثْلَثَتْ** *She (a camel, and any female,) brought forth her third young one, or offspring*; (Th, M;) and so **اِثْلَثَتْ**, or **اِثْلَثَتْ**. (TA in art. **بَكَر**) — **لَا يَثْنِي وَلَا يَثْنِي**: see 1. — **ثَلَّثَ** said of a grape-vine, *It had one third of its fruit remaining, two thirds thereof having been eaten*. (M.)

8: see 4.

**ثَلَّثَ**: see **ثَلَّثَ**.

**ثَلَّثَ** *The third young one or offspring*, (M, A, K,) of a she-camel, (M, K,) and, accord. to Th, of any female: (M:) and in like manner others are termed, to ten [inclusive]. (A.) But one should not say **ثَلَّثَ نَاقَةَ** [after the manner of **ثَلَّثَ**, q. v.]. (M.) — **سَقَى نَخْلَهُ الثَّلَثَ** *He watered his palm-trees once in three days*: (A:) or *he watered them **بَعْدَ الثُّنْيَا*** [which app. means *after excepting, or omitting, one day*]. (K.) **ثَلَّثَ** is not used [thus] except in this case: there is no **ثَلَّثَ** in the watering of camels; for the shortest period of watering is the **رُفَّة**, when the camels drink every day; then is the **غَبَّ**, which is when they come to the water one day and not the next day; and next after this is the **رَبَّعَ**; then, the **خَمَسَ**; and so on to the **عَشْرَ**: so says Aṣ: (§, TA:) and this is correct, though J's assertion that **ثَلَّثَ** is not used except in this case is said by F to require consideration. (TA.) — **حُمَّى الثَّلَثِ** *i. q. **حُمَّى الغَبِّ**, [The tertian fever;] the fever that attacks one day and intermits one day and attacks again on the third day; called by the vulgar **المِثْلَبَةُ***. (Mṣb.)

**ثَلَّثَ**: see what next follows.

**ثَلَّثَ** (T, §, M, A, Mṣb, K) and **ثَلَّثَ** (Mṣb, K) and **ثَلَّثَ**, which last is either a dial. var. or is so pronounced to make the utterance more easy, (MF,) *A third; a third part or portion*; (§, A, Mṣb, K;) as also **ثَلَّثَ**, (Aṣ, T, §, M, Mṣb, K,) like **ثَلَّثَ** and **ثَلَّثَ** and **ثَلَّثَ** and **ثَلَّثَ** and **ثَلَّثَ**, (S,) though AZ ignored **ثَلَّثَ** (T, §) and