

ثَلَاثُونَ : see what immediately precedes.

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

ثَلَاثٌ : see ثَلَاثٌ.

ثَالِثٌ [Third]: fem. with *ḥ*. (T, &c.) The final *ث* in الثَالِثُ is sometimes changed into *ي*. (M.) You say, هُوَ ثَالِثٌ ثَلَاثَةً [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 ثَلَاثَةً, 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 ثَلَاثَةً or هُوَ رَابِعٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ, like as you say زَيْدٌ ثَلَاثَةً and ضَارِبٌ زَيْدًا; and thus you also say, هَذَا ثَالِثٌ هَذَا ثَالِثٌ ائْتَيْنِ and هَذَا ثَالِثٌ ائْتَيْنِ, meaning *This makes two to be three, with himself, or itself.* (ISk, T, S.) [In most copies of the S, for ثَالِثٌ ائْتَيْنِ is put ثَالِثٌ ائْتَيْنِ; and, in the explanation of this phrase, ثَلَاثٌ ائْتَيْنِ for ثَلَاثٌ ائْتَيْنِ: IB has remarked that these are mistakes.] ثَلَاثٌ occurs in the sense of ثَالِثٌ in a trad. cited voce ثَالِثٌ in art.

ثَالِثَةٌ الْأَثَابِي 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, ثَالِثَةٌ الْأَثَابِي رَمَاهُ اللَّهُ بِثَالِثَةِ الْأَثَابِي (TA.)—[ثَالِثَةٌ عَشْرَةٌ and ثَالِثٌ عَشْرٌ, 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 عَشْرٌ, accus. الثَالِثَ عَشْرَ, and gen. الثَالِثِ عَشْرَ; and in like manner in the fem. Accord. to some,] you say, هُوَ ثَالِثٌ عَشْرٌ as well as هُوَ ثَالِثٌ عَشْرٌ [He, or it, is a thirteenth]: he who uses the former phrase says that he means هُوَ ثَالِثٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ عَشْرَ, (T, S,) i. e. *He, or it, is one of thirteen*, (T,) and that he suppresses ثَلَاثَةٌ, and leaves ثَالِثٌ decl. as it was; and he who uses the latter phrase says that he likewise means this, but that, suppressing ثَلَاثَةٌ, 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 Baḡrees disallow it, and pronounce it a mistake. (L.) [And accord. to J, one says, هَذَا هَذَا الثَالِثُ عَشْرُ and هَذَا الثَالِثَةُ عَشْرَةُ This is the thirteenth, or this thirteenth: for he adds,] and you say, هَذَا الثَالِثُ عَشْرُ and هَذَا الثَالِثَةُ عَشْرَةُ 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 *ḥ*. (S.) You say also, ثَالِثٌ عَشْرٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ عَشْرَ [The thirteenth of thirteen]; and so on to ثَالِثٌ عَشْرٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ عَشْرَ: and in like manner in the fem. (I' Ak p. 316.)

[الثَالِثُ The Trinity.]

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

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

مُثَلَّثٌ A thing having three angles or corners, triangular [or trilateral]; a triangle. (S, K.) You say مُمَثَّلٌ حَادٌّ [An acute-angled triangle]: and مُمَثَّلٌ قَائِمٌ [A right-angled triangle]. (TA.) And أَرْضٌ مُمَثَّلَةٌ A three-sided piece of land. (TA.)—A thing composed of three layers or strata, or of three distinct fuscicles or the like; (M, TA;) [see also مُثَلَّثٌ]; 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., مُثَلَّثَةٌ بِدَاةٌ; i. e., it is written بِدَاةٌ and بِدَاةٌ. As such also, A verb having its *عين* (or middle radical letter) moved by any of the three vowels: ex. gr., مُمَثَّلٌ بِهَبَاةٌ; i. e., it is written مُمَثَّلٌ and مُمَثَّلٌ. And as such, مُثَلَّثَةٌ (not مُثَلَّثَةٌ) signifies *Three-pointed; having three diacritical points: it is an epithet added to ثَلَاةٌ, to prevent its being mistaken for ثَلَاةٌ or ثَلَاةٌ or ثَلَاةٌ.*—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.)

مُثَلَّثٌ 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 مُثَلَّثٌ (K;) or thus accord. to Aboo'Owáneh. (Sh, T.)—See also ثَلَاثٌ, last sentence:—and see ثَلَاثٌ.

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

مُمَثَّلٌ 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 مُمَثَّلٌ is مُمَثَّلٌ: (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 مُنْسُوحٌ: (M, TA:) the مُمَثَّلٌ 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 كِسَاءٌ woven of wool and camels' hair (وَبْرٌ) and goats' hair (شَعْرٌ). (Fr, T.)—مَزَادَةٌ مُمَثَّلَةٌ A مزادة [or leathern water-bag] made of three skins. (T, S, A, K.)—أَرْضٌ مُمَثَّلَةٌ Land turned over three times for sowing or cultivating. (A.)—See also ثَلَاثٌ.

ثلج

1. ثَلَجَتِ السَّمَاءُ, aor. ثَلَجَتْ and ثَلَجَتْ, 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.]—ثَلَجْنَا السَّمَاءَ (S, Mḡb, K,) aor. ثَلَجْنَا; (S, Mḡb;) and أَثَلَجْنَا; (Mḡb, * K;) The sky snowed upon us; (S, Mḡb, K;) like as one says مَطَرْنَا. (S.) And ثَلَجُوا They were snowed upon. (TA.) You say, ثَلَجْنَا الْعَامَ ثَلَجْنَا [We were snowed upon this year much]. (A.) And ثَلَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ, (A, Mḡb, TA,) and أَثَلَجَتْ, (TA,) The land was snowed upon. (A, * Mḡb, TA.)—[ثَلَجٌ, said of water &c., It was cooled, or made cold, with snow: see an ex. voce ثَلَجٌ. In the present day, ثَلَجَهُ signifies He cooled it, or made it cold, with snow or ice; iced it; froze it.]—See also 4.—[Hence,] ثَلَجَ (IAqr, K,) aor. ثَلَجَ, (K,) inf. n. ثَلَجٌ, (TA,) + His heart became cool, or refreshed, and relieved of a thing: (IAqr:) and he rejoiced; or was, or became, joyful, glad, or happy: (IAqr, 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. ثَلَجَتْ, inf. n. ثَلَجٌ; (AA, S, K;) and ثَلَجَتْ, aor. ثَلَجَتْ, inf. n. ثَلَجٌ; (Aḡ, S, K;) [in the CK ثَلَجٌ;] and أَثَلَجْتُ; (K;) and أَثَلَجْتُ; (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 ثَلَجْتُ إِلَيْهِ; and ثَلَجَ صَدْرِي: or this last, accord. to Sh, means my bosom became dilated [with joy], ثَلَجْتُ at the event. (TA.) And ثَلَجْتُ بِمَا خَبَرْتَنِي † 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-Hakk, † 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.)—ثَلَجَ فَوَادُهُ † He was, or became, stupid, dull, wanting in