

age at which he may be sacrificed : (T:) and a horse in the fourth year ; (IAqr, T, Mgh, K;) or in the third year : (S, Mgh:) and a cloven-hoofed animal, (S, Mgh, Mgh,) or a sheep or goat and an animal of the bovine kind, [respecting which last see عَضْبُ,] (T, IAth, K,) in the third year : (T, S, IAth, Mgh, Mgh, K:) or a sheep and a goat, (M,) the latter accord. to the persuasion of Ahmad [Ibn-Hambal], (TA,) in the second year : (M:) and a gazelle after the age at which he is termed جَذَعُ : (M: [see شَصْرُ:]) in all cases, after what is termed جَذَعُ and before what is termed رَبَاعُ : (Mgh:) pl. (masc., S, TA) ثَنِيَانٌ and ثَنَاءٌ (S, M, Mgh, Mgh) and ثَنَاءٌ, and, accord. to Sb, ثَنِيَانٌ; (M;) and pl. fem. ثَنِيَاتٌ. (S.)

الثَّنِيَانُ, or الثَّنِيَانُ: see اِثْنَانٌ.

ثَنِيَةٌ I. q. عَقَبَةٌ : (AA, M, Mgh, K:) or the latter means a long mountain that lies across the road, and which the road traverses; and the former, any such mountain that is traversed : (T:) so called because it lies before the road, and crosses it; or because it turns away him who traverses it: (Mgh:) or the road of what is termed عَقَبَةٌ : (S; and so in copies of the K:) or a high road of what is thus termed : (K accord. to the TA:) or a road in, or upon, a mountain, (M, K,) like that which is termed نَقَبٌ [q. v.]: (M:) or a road to a mountain : (M, K:) or a mountain (M, K) itself : (M:) or a part of a mountain that requires one, in traversing it, to ascend and descend; as though it turned the course of journeying : (Er-Rághib, TA:) pl. ثَنِيَايَا : (T, S:) which signifies also [such roads as are termed] مَدَارِجُ. (T.) Hence the phrase, فَلَانَ طَلَعَ الثَّنِيَايَا Such a one rises to eminences, or to lofty things or circumstances, or to the means of attaining such things; like the phrase اَتَجِدُ طَلَعَ [q. v.]: (S:) or, like the latter phrase, is accustomed to embark in, or undertake, or to surmount, or master, lofty and difficult things : (Mgh:) or is hardy, strong, or sturdy; one who embarks in, or undertakes, great affairs. (TA. [See an ex. under the heading of اِبْنُ جَلَا, in art. جَلُو: and see also art. طَلَعَ.]) — Also, (T, S, M, &c.,) pl. ثَنِيَايَا (T, S, Mgh, Mgh) and ثَنِيَاتٌ, (Mgh,) One of certain teeth, (T, S, M, Mgh, Mgh, K,) the foremost in the mouth, (M,) [namely, the central incisors,] four in number, (T, M, Mgh, Mgh,) to man, and to the camel, (T, M, &c.,) and to the wild beast, (M,) in the fore part of the mouth, (T, Mgh, K,) two above and two below : (T, M, Mgh, K:) so called as being likened to the ثَنِيَّةُ of a mountain, in form and hardness; (TA;) or because each of them is placed next to its fellow. (Mgh.) — Also fem. of ثَنِيٌ [q. v.]. (T, S, M, &c.) — See also ثَنِيَا, in five places.

ثَنِيَةٌ A cord, or rope, of goats' hair (شَعْرُ), or of wool, (S, K,) or of other material; (K;) as also ثَنِيَةٌ (K) and ثَنِيَةٌ and ثَنِيَةٌ; (M, K;) which last is explained by IAqr as signifying [simply] a cord, or rope : (M:) [or] the first has the meaning assigned to it above, voce ثَنِيَةٌ;

syn. with ثَنِيَانٌ: and signifies also a long rope; whence the saying of Zuheyr, describing the [she-camel termed] سَانِيَةٌ,

- تَمَطُّو الرِّشَاءَ وَتَجْرِي فِي ثَنِيَاتِهَا
- مِنَ الْمَحَالَةِ قَبَا رَائِدًا فَلَقَا

(T,) meaning [She draws the well-rope, and causes to run,] with her ثَنِيَةٌ upon her, (ISk, T,) [a wabbling, unsteady, sheave (?) of the large pulley;] the ثَنِيَةٌ here being a rope of which the two ends are tied to the saddle (قَتَبُ) of the سَانِيَةٌ; the [upper] end of the well-rope being tied to its مِثْنَةٌ [which here means the folded middle part]: (T:) but Aboo-Sa'eed says that it [here] means a piece of wood by which are connected the two extremities of the cheeks, or side-pieces, (طَرَفَا) الميلين, [the latter of which words I here render conjecturally, supposing it to be similar in meaning to القَعْوِيْنُ or القَعْوِيْنُ] above the محَالَةِ, and a similar piece below; the محَالَةِ and [qu. or] the sheave turning between the two pieces thus called. (T, in a later portion of the art.)

ثَنِيَانٌ [a rel. n. from اِثْنَانٌ, anomalously formed, but analogous with other rel. ns. from ns. of number, as ثَلَاثِيٌّ, رَبَاعِيٌّ, &c., Of, or relating to, two things]. — كَلِمَةٌ ثَنِيَانِيَةٌ A word comprising, or composed of, two letters; as يَدٌ, and دَمٌ [or دَمَرٌ?]. (TA.)

ثَنِيَانٌ a fem. of اِثْنَانٌ, q. v.

ثَنَانٌ [act. part. n. of 1; Doubling, or folding; &c.]. Hence, وَهُوَ ثَانٍ رِجْلَهُ While he was bending his leg before rising, or standing up. (TA from a trad.) [And جَاءَ ثَانِيٌّ عَطْفَهُ: see art. عَطَف.] One says of a horseman who has bent the neck of his beast on the occasion of his vehement running, جَاءَ ثَانِيٌّ العَنَانِ [He came bending the <sup>rein</sup> by pulling it with both hands a little apart]: (T:) or جَاءَ ثَانِيًّا مِنْ عَنَانِهِ [he came bending a part of his <sup>rein</sup>]. (S.) And of the horse himself, one says, جَاءَ سَابِقًا ثَانِيًّا, i. e. He came outstripping, with bent neck, by reason of briskness; because when he is fatigued, he stretches out his neck; and when he is not fatigued nor jaded by running, but comes in his first run, he bends his neck: and hence the saying of the poet,

- وَمَنْ يَفْخَرُ بِمِثْلِ أَبِي وَجَدِّي
- يَجِي قَبْلَ السَّوَابِقِ وَهُوَ ثَانِيٌّ

i. e. [And he who glories in the like of my father and my grandfather, let him come before the mares that outstrip,] he being like the horse that outstrips [all others], with bent neck; or it may mean, he bending the neck of his horse which has outstripped the others. (T.) [Hence also,] شَاءَ ثَنِيَةٌ A sheep, or goat, bending the neck, not in consequence of disease. (M, K.) — [Also Second; the ordinal of two: fem. with ة.] You say, هَذَا ثَانِيٌّ [This is the second of this]; i. e. this is what has made this a pair, or couple : (M:) and ثَانِيٌّ (S) or هَذَا ثَانِيٌّ (T) or هَذَا ثَانِيٌّ (S) i. e. Such a one, or this, is [the second of two, or] one of the two; (T, S;) like as you say ثَالِثٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ; and so on to عَشْرَةٌ: but not with <sup>ten</sup>ween: (S:)

[i. e.,] you may not say ثَانٍ ثَانِيٌّ : (T: [see ثَالِثٌ:]) but if the two [terms] disagree, you may use either mode; (S;) you may say, هَذَا (S) or ثَانٍ وَاحِدًا and ثَانِيٌّ وَاحِدًا (S, Mgh,) i. e. This has become a second to one, (S,) [or rather, becomes &c. (i. e. يَثْنِي rather than ثَنِي),] or he, or it, makes one, with himself, or itself, to be two. (Mgh.) ثَنِيَةٌ also signifies the same in a trad. respecting the office of commander, or governor, or prince; where it is said, أَوْلَاهَا مَلَامَةً وَثَنَانًا وَثَنَانًا نَدَامَةً وَثَلَاثَةً عَذَابٌ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ إِلَّا مَنْ عَدَلَ, i. e. [The first result thereof is blame, and] the second [is regret, and] the third [is the punishment of the day of resurrection, except in the case of him who acts equitably]: so says Sh. (T.) — And الثَّنِيَانُ [pl. of الثَّنِيَّةُ] signifies [The second horns;] the horns that are [next] after the أوَّلُ. (M.) — ثَانِيَّةٌ عَشْرَةٌ and ثَانِيٌّ عَشْرٌ, the former masc. and the latter fem., meaning Twelfth, are subject to the same rules as ثَالِثٌ and its fem., explained in art. ثَلِثٌ.]

ثَنِيَانٌ pl. of ثَنِيٌّ and of اِثْنَانٌ: and also syn. with this latter, q. v.

ثَنِيٌّ: see اِثْنِيٌّ.

اِثْنَانٌ a noun of number; (S, Mgh;) applied to the dual number; (Mgh;) meaning [Two;] the double of وَاحِدٌ; (M, K;) with a conjunctive l [when not immediately preceded by a quiescence, written اِثْنَانٌ]; (T, S, Mgh;) but this is sometimes made disjunctive when connected with a preceding word by poetic license : (T, S:) of the masc. gender: (S:) fem. اِثْنَانٌ, (T, S, Mgh,) in which, also, the l is conjunctive; (T, Mgh;) and ثَنِيَانٌ; (T, S, M, Mgh, K;) the latter sometimes used, (T,) [much less frequently than the former, though the only fem. form mentioned in the M and K,] and of the dial. of Temeem; (Mgh;) like as one says, هِيَ بِنْتُهُ and هِيَ ابْنَةٌ فَلَانٍ, (T:) the ت in the dual is a substitute for the final radical, ي, (M, TA,) as it is in اُسْتَوَا, the only other instance of this substitution except in words of the measure اِفْتَعَلَ: (Sb, M, TA:) in اِثْنَانٌ, the final radical, ي, is suppressed: (Mgh:) it has no sing.: (Lth, T:) if it were allowable to assign to it a sing., it would be اِثْنٌ [for the masc.] and اِثْنَةٌ [for the fem.], like اِبْنٌ and ابْنَةٌ: (S:) accord. to some, (Mgh,) it is originally ثَنِيَانٌ; (T, Mgh, CK;) and hence the dual ثَنِيَانٌ: (Mgh:) or it is originally ثَنِيٌّ, (M, Mgh, and so in a copy of the K,) the conjunctive l being then substituted for the ي, whence the dual اِثْنَانٌ, like اِثْنَانٌ: (Mgh:) this is shown by the form of its pl., which is اِثْنَاءٌ, (M, K,) like اِثْنَاءٌ [pl. of اِثْنَانٌ, which is originally اِثْنَانٌ] and اِثْنَاءٌ [pl. of اِثْنَانٌ, which is originally اِثْنَانٌ]. (M.) In the saying in the Kur [xvi. 53], لَا تَتَّخِذُوا اِلٰهَيْنِ, the last word is added as a corroborative. (M.) The phrase ثَنِيَانٌ حَنْظَلٌ occurs, by poetic license, for حَنْظَلَتَانِ, meaning اِثْنَانٌ, meaning [Two colo-