

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 عَضَبُ,] (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. ثَنِيَاثٌ : (T, S:) which signifies also [such roads as are termed] مَدَارِجٌ. (T.) Hence the phrase, فَلَانٌ طَلَعَ الثَّنِيَاثَ Such a one rises to eminences, or to lofty things or circumstances, or to the means of attaining such things; like the phrase اَتَجِدُّ 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. ثَنِيَاثٌ (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 ثَنِيَاثٌ, 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 المَحَالَةِ 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) المِيلِينِ, [the latter of which words I here render conjecturally, supposing it to be similar in meaning to القَعْوِيْنِ or القَعْوِيْنِ,] 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, رُبَاعِيٌّ, &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 ثَنَانٌ رِجْلَهُ While he was bending his leg before rising, or standing up. (TA from a trad.) [And جَاءَ ثَنَانِيٌّ عَطْفَهُ: see art. عَطَفَ.] One says of a horseman who has bent the neck of his beast on the occasion of his vehement running, جَاءَ ثَنَانِيٌّ العَنَانِ [He came bending the <sup>rein</sup> by pulling it with both hands a little apart]: (T:) or جَاءَ ثَنَانِيٌّ مِنْ عَنَانِهِ [he came bending a part of his <sup>rein</sup>]. (S.) And of the horse himself, one says, جَاءَ سَابِقًا ثَنَانِيًّا, 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 ثَنَانِيٌّ

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 ثَنَانِيَّةٌ 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 ثَنَانِيٌّ [This is the second of this]; i. e. this is what has made this a pair, or couple : (M:) and ثَنَانِيٌّ (S) or هَذَا ثَنَانِيٌّ (T) or هَذَا ثَنَانِيٌّ (S) i. e. Such a one, or this, is [the second of two, or] one of the two; (T, S;) like as you say ثَلَاثَةٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ; and so on to عَشْرَةٌ: but not with <sup>between</sup> : (S:)

[i. e.,] you may not say ثَنَانِيٌّ ثَنَانِيٌّ : (T: [see ثَلَاثَةٌ:]) but if the two [terms] disagree, you may use either mode; (S;) you may say, هَذَا (S) or هَذَا (Mgh) ثَنَانِيٌّ وَاحِدًا and ثَنَانِيٌّ 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.) ثَنَانِيٌّ also signifies the same in a trad. respecting the office of commander, or governor, or prince; where it is said, أَوْلَاهَا مَلَامَةً وَثَنَانِيَّةً 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 الثَّنَانِيٌّ [pl. of الثَّنَانِيَّةُ] signifies [The second horns;] the horns that are [next] after the أَوَّلُ. (M.) — ثَنَانِيَّةٌ عَشْرَةٌ and ثَنَانِيٌّ عَشْرٌ, the former masc. and the latter fem., meaning Twelfth, are subject to the same rules as ثَلَاثَةٌ and its fem., explained in art. ثَلَاثَةٌ.

ثَنَانِيٌّ pl. of ثَنِيٌّ and of اِثْنَانِيٌّ: and also syn. with this latter, q. v.

ثَنِيٌّ: see اِثْنَانِيٌّ.

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. اِثْنَانِيٌّ, (T, S, Mgh,) in which, also, the l is conjunctive; (T, Mgh;) and ثَنَانِيٌّ; (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 ابْنَةٌ فَلَانٌ and هِيَ بِنْتُهُ : (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 ثَنَانِيٌّ; (T, Mgh, CK;) and hence the dual ثَنَانِيٌّ : (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 اِثْنَانِيٌّ, like اِثْنَانِيٌّ : (Mgh:) this is shown by the form of its pl., which is اِثْنَانِيٌّ, (M, K,) like اِثْنَانِيٌّ [pl. of اِثْنَانِيٌّ, which is originally اِثْنَانِيٌّ] and اِثْنَانِيٌّ, which is originally اِثْنَانِيٌّ or اِثْنَانِيٌّ, [pl. of اِثْنَانِيٌّ, which is originally اِثْنَانِيٌّ]. (M.) In the saying in the Kur [xvi. 53], لَا تَتَّخِذُوا اِلٰهَيْنِ, the last word is added as a corroborative. (M.) The phrase ثَنَانِيٌّ حَنْظَلٌ occurs, by poetic license, for حَنْظَلَانِيٌّ, meaning اِثْنَانِيٌّ [Two colo-