

خَمِيسَ : (S:) [and مَثَلَاتُ, q. v., app. signifies the same:] the pl. of ثَلَاثُ, (M, Mṣb,) and of ثَلَيْت also, (M,) is أَثَلَاتُ. (M, Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., دَبَّةٌ شَبَّ الْعَمِيدِ أَثَلَاتًا [The expiatory mulct for that homicide which resembles what is intentional shall be thirds]; i. e., thirty-three she-camels each such as is termed حَقَّةٌ, and thirty-three of which each is such as is termed جَذَعَةٌ, and thirty-four of which each is what is termed ثَنِيَّةٌ. (TA.)

إِنَاءٌ ثَلَاثُ A vessel in which the corn &c. that is measured therein reaches to one third of it: and in like manner one uses this expression in relation to beverage, or wine, &c. (M, L.)

ثَلَاثَانُ, (so in a copy of the M,) or ثَلَاثَانُ, and ثَلَاثَانُ, (K,) I. q. عَنَبُ الثَّعْلَبِ; (K;) the tree thus called. (M, TA.)

ثَلَاثُ, also written ثَلُثُ: see ثَلَاثَةٌ, in six places: and ثَلَاثُ, in two places.

ثَلَاثُ and مَثَلَتُ (S, L, K) Three and three; three and three together; or three at a time and three at a time; (L;) imperfectly decl. [because] changed from the original form of ثَلَاثَةٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ; (K;) or because of their having the quality of epithets and deviating from the original form of ثَلَاثَةٌ: they are epithets; for you say, مَرَرْتُ بِقَوْمٍ ثَلَاثَةً [I passed by a party of men two and two, and three and three, together]: (Sb, S:) or they are imperfectly decl. because they deviate from their original as to the letter and the meaning; the original word being changed as above stated, and the meaning being changed to ثَلَاثَةٌ; but the dim. is ثَلَاثِيَّةٌ, perfectly decl., like أَحْمَدُ &c., because it is like حَمِيرٌ [dim. of حِمَارٌ], assuming the form of that which is perfectly decl., though it is not so in the cases of أَحْسَنُ and the like, as these words, in assuming the dim. form, do not deviate from the measure of a verb, for هَوَ أَحْسَنُهُ [How goodly is he!] is sometimes said. (S.) It is said in the Kur [iv. 3], فَاتَّكِحُوا مَا طَابَ, i. e. Then marry ye such as please you, of women, two [and] two, and three [and] three, and four [and] four: [meaning, two at a time, &c.:] here مَتْنِي &c. are imperfectly decl. because deviating from the original form of اثْنَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ, &c., and from the fem. form. (Zj, T, L.) And one says مَثَلَتُ ثَلَاثَةً, like ثَلَاثُ ثَلَاثُ. (T.) You say also, مَتْنِي وَثَلَاثُ وَرَبَاعٌ, meaning I did the thing twice and twice, and thrice and thrice, and four times and four times. (L.) — [ثَلَاثُ is app. fem. of ثَلَاثَةٌ, a dial. var. of ثَلَاثَةٌ, of which the fem. is ثَلَاثُ: and hence,] ذُو ثَلَاثُ, with ḍamm [to the initial ث, A camel's girth of the kind called] الثَّقَتُ عَرَا ذِي ثَلَاثٍ [lit., The loops of her girth met together]; (A, TA; [but in a copy of the former, ذِي ثَلَاثٍ;]) meaning, she was, or became, lean, or lank in the

belly. (A. [See a similar saying voce بَطَانُ]) And a poet says,

وَقَدْ صَمَرَتْ حَتَّى بَدَا ذُو ثَلَاثِهَا

[And she had become lean, or lank in the belly, so that her girth appeared]: but some say that ذُو ثَلَاثِهَا [here] means her belly, and the two skins, [namely,] the upper, and that which is pared, or scraped off, after the flaying: (TA:) or, accord. to some, the phrase is حَتَّى آرَتْ ذُو ثَلَاثِهَا, meaning, so that her fetus rose to her back; the ثَلَاثُ [here again in a copy of the A written with fet-h to the initial ث, and in like manner ثَلَاثِهَا,] being the سَائِيَّةُ and the سَلَا and the womb. (A, TA.) You say also, عَلَيْهِ ذُو ثَلَاثُ, [so I find it written, but perhaps it should be ذُو ثَلَاثُ,] meaning, Upon him is a [garment of the kind called] كَسَاةٌ made of the wool of three sheep. (A, TA.) [In the latter without any syll. sign to show that ثَلَاثُ here differs from the form in the exs. cited before.]]

ثَلَاثُ: see ثَلَاثُ.

ثَلَاثُ A she-camel that fits three vessels (S, M, A, L, K) such as are called أَقْدَاحُ, (M, L,) when she is milked, (S, K,) [i. e.,] at one milking. (A.) This is the utmost quantity that the camel yields at one milking. (IAṣr, M.) — Also A she-camel three of whose teats dry up: (S, M, A, K: [accord. to the TA, it is said in the T that such is termed مَثَلُوتُ; but I think that this is a mistranscription:]; or that has had one of her teats cut off (IAṣr, T, M, L, K) by cauterization, which becomes a mark to her, (IAṣr, M,) and [in some copies of the K “or”] is milked from three teats: (T, M, L, K:) or that has three teats; (IAṣr, TA;) [and] so مَثَلَتُهُ (T, TA:) or a she-camel having one of her teats dried up in consequence of something that has happened to it. (ISK.)

ثَلَاثُ: see ثَلَاثُ.

ثَلَاثَةٌ, also written ثَلَتَةٌ, a noun of number, [i. e. Three,] is masc., (S, M, Mṣb,) and is also written and pronounced ثَلَاثَةٌ, with ḍamm: (IAṣr, M, TA:) the fem. is ثَلَاثُ, also written ثَلُثُ; (S, M, Mṣb;) [and app. ثَلَاثُ also, mentioned above, under the head of ثَلَاثُ, but only as occurring with ذُو prefixed to it.] You say ثَلَاثَةٌ ثَلَاثُ [Three men]: and ثَلَاثُ ثَلَاثُ [three women]. (Mṣb.) In the saying of Moḥammad, رَفَعَ الْقَلَمُ عَنْ ثَلَاثٍ [The pen of the recording angel is withheld from three persons] ثَلَاثُ is for ثَلَاثُ ثَلَاثُ. (Mṣb. [See art. رَفَعَ.]) [In like manner, ثَلَاثُ occurs in several trads. for ثَلَاثُ مَنْ; as, for instance, in the saying,] كُنْ فِيهِ حَاسِبَهُ اللَّهُ حَسَابًا يَسِيرًا [There are three qualities: in whomsoever they be, God will reckon with him with an easy reckoning]: these are, thy giving to him who denies thee, and forgiving him who wrongs thee, and being kind to him who cuts thee off from him. (El-Jāmi' es-Sagheer.) The people of El-Hijāz say, أَتَوْنِي ثَلَاثَتَهُمُ [The

three of them came to me], and أَرْبَعَتَهُمُ, and so on to ten [inclusive], with naṣb in every case; and in like manner in the fem., أَتَيْنِي ثَلَاثَهُنَّ, and أَتَيْنِي ثَلَاثَهُنَّ: but others decline the word with the three vowels, making it like كَلْبُهُمُ: after ten, however, only naṣb is used; so that you say, أَتَوْنِي أَحَدَ عَشْرَهُمُ, [and ثَلَاثُ ثَلَاثُ, and إِحْدَى عَشْرَتَهُنَّ, and ثَلَاثُ ثَلَاثُ]. (S.) The saying وَلَدَ الزَّانَا شَرَّ الثَّلَاثَةِ [The offspring of adultery, or fornication, is the worst of the three] if he do the deeds of his parents. (Mgh.) [It is said that when ثَلَاثَةٌ means the things numbered, not the amount of the number, it is imperfectly decl., being regarded as a proper name; and so are other ns. of number. (See ثَلَاثِيَّةٌ.) See also سِتَّةٌ.] ثَلَاثَةٌ عَشْرُ— [indecl. in every case, meaning Thirteen,] is pronounced by some of the Arabs ثَلَاثَةٌ عَشْرُ: and [the fem.] ثَلَاثُ عَشْرَةٌ, thus in the dial. of El-Hijāz [and of most of the Arabs], is pronounced ثَلَاثُ عَشْرَةٌ in the dial. of Nejd. (S in art. عَشْرُ.)

ثَلَاثَةٌ: see ثَلَاثَةٌ.

الثَّلَاثَةُ, also written الثَّلَاثَا, (Lth, T, S, M,) or الثَّلَاثَا, (A, Mṣb, K,) and الثَّلَاثَا, with ḍamm, (A, K,) [meaning The third day of the week, Tuesday,] has this form for the sake of distinction; for properly it should be الثَّلَاثُ: (S, M:) or it has meddeh in the place of the ة in the noun of number [ثَلَاثَةٌ] to distinguish it from the latter: (Lth, T:) [it is without tenween in every case; when indeterminate as well as when determinate; being fem.:] the pl. is ثَلَاثَاوَاتُ (S, M, Mṣb) and أَثَلَاتُ. (Th, M.) It has no dim. (Sb, S in art. أَمَسُ.) Lh relates that Abou-Ziyād used to say, مَضَى الثَّلَاثَا بِمَا فِيهِ [Tuesday passed with what occurred in it]; making ثَلَاثَا sing. and masc.; [but this he did because he meant thereby يَوْمُ الثَّلَاثَا; being masc.:] Th is related to have said, بِمَا فِيهَا; making it fem.: and Abu-l-Jarrāḥ used to say, مَضَتْ الثَّلَاثَا بِمَا فِيهَا, treating the word as a numeral. (M.)

الثَّلَاثَا: see الثَّلَاثَا.

ثَلَاثِيَّةٌ a rel. n. from ثَلَاثَةٌ, anomalously formed, (M,) [or regularly formed from ثَلَاثَةٌ,] Of, or relating to, three things. (T, TA.) — Three cubits in length, or height; applied in this sense to a garment, or piece of cloth; (T, A;) and to a boy. (T.) — A word comprising, or composed of, three letters [radical only, or of three radical letters with one or more augmentative; i. e., of three radical letters with, or without, an augment]. (T, TA.)

ثَلَاثُونَ, [also written ثَلْتُونَ,] the noun of number, [meaning Thirty, and also thirtieth,] is not considered as a multiple of ثَلَاثَةٌ, but as a multiple of عَشْرَةٌ; and therefore, if you name a man ثَلَاثُونَ, you do not make the dim. to be ثَلْتِيُونَ, but [you assimilate the noun from which it is formed to a pl. with و and ن from عَشْرَةٌ, or to عَشْرُونَ, and say] ثَلْتِيُونَ. (Sb, M.)