

[of the head]: (S, M, K:) or weak, or weak and soft. (A.) You say **ثَلَاثٌ عَلَى ثَلَاثٍ وَبَيْدِهِ ثَلَاثٌ** [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 السَّوْيِ A woman having cracked, or chapped, feet: (S, K:) from **ثَلَاثٌ** as an epithet applied to a spear. (S.)

اُثْلَبُ and **اُثْلَبُ**, (Fr, T, S, 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*, (S, K,) and of *dust* or *earth*: (S:) or *stone* (A 'Obeyd, Sh, T) in the dial. of El-Hijáz: and *dust*, or *earth*, in the dial. of Temcem: (T:) and El-Hejeree says, **اُثْلَبُ** is like **اُثْلَبُ**; but [ISd says,] whether it be formed by substitution or be a dial. var., I know not. (M, TA.) One says, **بِفِيهِ اُثْلَبُ** and **اُثْلَبُ** *In his mouth are, or be, dust, or earth, and stones*; (Fr, T;) or, *particles of stones and of dust or earth*. (S.) Lh mentions the phrase **اُثْلَبُ لَكَ** or **اُثْلَبُ** [*Dust, or earth, and stones, be thy lot*]; and **اُثْلَبُ**: 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.) **اُثْلَبُ** or **اُثْلَبُ** occurring in a trad., means *For the adulterer, or fornicator, stone* (**اُثْلَبُ** [but see this word, and see also art. **اُثْلَبُ**]): or *dust, or earth*: or *small stones*. (TA.)

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

اُثْلَبُ (S, M, Msh, K) and **اُثْلَبُ** (M, K) *A fault, vice, or the like*: (S, M, K:) or [properly] *a cause of [blame or] reviling*: (Msh:) pl. **اُثْلَبُ**. (S, A, Msh.) You say, **مَا عَرَفْتُ فِيْ فُلَانٍ اُثْلَبُ** [*I have not known in such a one a fault, or vice, or cause of blame, &c.*]. (A, TA.)

ثَلَاثٌ

1. **ثَلَاثُ الْقَوْمِ**, aor. 2, (S, M, Msh, K,) inf. n. **ثَلَاثٌ**, (TA,) *He took the third of the goods, or property, of the people, or company of men*. (S, M, Msh, K.) And **ثَلَاثُ الشَّرِكَةِ** *The property left at death had a third of it taken*. (A.) And **ثَلَاثٌ**, aor. 2, [but in this case it seems that it should be 2, as above,] is also said to signify *He slew a third*. (L.) — **ثَلَاثُ الْقَوْمِ**, (T, S, K,) or **اُثْلَبُ**, (Fr, T, M,) or **اُثْلَبُ**, (Msh,) aor. 2, (S, M, Msh, K,) [thus distinguished from the verb in the first sense explained above,] inf. n. **ثَلَاثٌ**, (TA,) signifies *He was, or became, the third of the people*, (T, S, K,) or *a third to the two*, (Fr, T, M,) or *to the two men*: (Msh:) or *he made them, with himself, three*: (T, S, K:) and similar to this are the other verbs of number, to ten [inclusive], except that you say, **اُثْلَبُ** and **اُثْلَبُ**, with fet-h, because of the

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

• **فَإِنْ تَثَلَّثُوا نَرْبِعُ وَإِنْ يَكُ خَامِسٌ**
• **يَكُنْ سَادِسٌ حَتَّى يَبْرِكُمْ 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]: (IAqr, S, IB:) he means, if ye become three, we will become four: or if ye slay three. (IB, TA.) — Also; (S, M, TA;) in the K, "or," but this is wrong; (MF, TA;) **ثَلَاثُ الْقَوْمِ** signifies *He made the people, with himself, thirty*; (A 'Obeyd, S, M, K;) they being twenty-nine: and in like manner one uses the other verbs of number, to a hundred [exclusive]. (A 'Obeyd, S.) And **ثَلَاثٌ** also signifies *He made twelve to be thirteen*. (T.) — **ثَلَاثُ الْأَرْضِ** *He turned over the ground three times for sowing, or cultivating*. (A, TA.) — See also 2. — **ثَلَاثٌ**, (T, M, L, TA,) [as though intrans., an objective complement being app. understood,] or **ثَلَاثٌ**, (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 اُثْلَبُ*: (T, M, L, K: [in the CK, اُثْلَبُ, after اُثْلَبُ, should be omitted:]) then you say **رَبِعٌ**: then, **خَمْسٌ**. (T, M, L.) And in like manner it is said of a man [as meaning *He came third*]. (T.) — **لَا يَثْنِي**, (so in a copy of the M in art. ثَنَى, 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. ثَنَى, 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. ثَنَى, [in the TA, in the present art. and in art. ثَنَى, 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. **ثَلَاثُهُ** *He made it three; or called it three*: (Esh-Sheybānee, and K in art. وَحَدٌ) signifies the making [a thing] three [by addition or multiplication or division]; as also **ثَلَاثٌ** [inf. n. of **ثَلَاثٌ**]: and the calling [it] three. (KL.) — [Hence, **ثَلَاثٌ**, inf. n. **ثَلَاثٌ**, *He asserted the doctrine of the Trinity*.] — [Hence also,] **فُلَانٌ ثَلَاثٌ** *Such a one counts two Khaleefehs, namely, the two Sheykhhs [Abou-Bekr and 'Omar], and [does not count three, i. e.,] rejects the other [that succeeded them]: and ثَلَاثٌ 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. — **ثَلَاثٌ لِمَرْأَتِهِ**, 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 **سَبَعَ**.) — **ثَلَاثٌ بِنَاقَتِهِ** *He tied, or bound, three of the teats of his she-camel with the صِرَار*.

(S.) — **ثَلَاثٌ** said of a she-camel, and of any female: see 4. — **ثَلَاثٌ** said of a horse in a race: see 1. — **ثَلَاثُ الْبُسْرِ**, (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.) — **ثَلَاثٌ** also signifies *The watering seed-produce*

[on the third day, i. e.,] another time **ثَلَاثٌ** [which app. means after excepting, or omitting, one day]. (M.) — And *The making [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 مَبْنُثٌ*. (KL.)

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

8: see 4.

ثَلَاثٌ: see **ثَلَاثٌ**.

ثَلَاثٌ *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 **ثَلَاثٌ ثَلَاثٌ** [after the manner of **ثَنَى**, q. v.]. (M.) — **سَقَى نَخْلَهُ الثَّلَاثَ** *He watered his palm-trees once in three days*: (A:) or *he watered them ثَلَاثًا* [which app. means after excepting, or omitting, one day]. (K.) **ثَلَاثٌ** is not used [thus] except in this case: there is no **ثَلَاثٌ** in the watering of camels; for the shortest period of watering is the **رَفْه**, when the camels drink every day; then is the **غَب**, which is when they come to the water one day and not the next day; and next after this is the **رَبْع**; then, the **خَمْس**; and so on to the **عَشْر**: so says Aq: (S, TA:) and this is correct, though J's assertion that **ثَلَاثٌ** is not used except in this case is said by F to require consideration. (TA.) — **حُمَى الثَّلَاثِ** i. q. **حُمَى الْغَبِ**, [The tertian fever;] the fever that attacks one day and intermits one day and attacks again on the third day; called by the vulgar **اُثْلَبُ**. (Msh.)

ثَلَاثٌ: see what next follows.

ثَلَاثٌ (T, S, M, A, Msh, K) and **ثَلَاثٌ** (Msh, K) and **ثَلَاثٌ**, 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*; (S, A, Msh, K;) as also **ثَلَاثٌ**, (Aq, T, S, M, Msh, K,) like **ثَلَاثٌ** and **ثَلَاثٌ** and **ثَلَاثٌ** and **ثَلَاثٌ** (S,) though AZ ignored **ثَلَاثٌ** (T, S) and