

intelligence: (IAqr, A, TA:) his heart, or his mind, or intellect, quitted him. (TA.) — ثَلَجَهُ (Sh, K,) aor. ٤, inf. n. ثَلَجٌ, (Sh, TA,) also signifies He, or it, soaked it; moistened it. (Sh, K, TA.)

2: see 1.

4. اِثْلَجَ It (a day, S, K, or a year, A) was, or became, snowy. (S, A, K.) — He reached, came upon, or lighted on, snow; (K;) as also ثَلَج [written without any syll. signs, app. ٥ ثَلَج]. (TA.) He entered upon [a tract, or time, or season, of] snow. (TA.) — اِثْلَجْنَا السَّمَاءَ: and اِثْلَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ: see 1. — [Thus the verb is intrans. and trans. And hence,] اِثْلَجْتُ نَفْسِي: see 1. — And اِثْلَجَهُ + He rejoiced him; made him joyful, glad, or happy. (K.) And اِثْلَجَ صَدْرِي: It (news, or information,) healed and tranquillized me. (A, TA.) And اِثْلَجَنِي بِهَذَا: How joyful, or happy, am I made by this thing, or event! (TA.) — [Hence also,] اِثْلَجَ حَفْرَتِي: He dug until he reached the clay, or mud, (AA, S, K, TA,) or the cold of the moist earth, (A,) or the moist earth and the water. (TA.) — اِثْلَجَ مَاءُ الْبَيْتِ: The water of the well ceased, or stopped. (A, K.) And hence, (TA,) اِثْلَجَتْ عَنْهُ الْحُمَّى: The fever quitted him. (A, TA.) — اِثْلَاجٌ [the inf. n.] is also syn. with اِثْلَاجٌ [inf. n. of اِثْلَجَ, q. v.]. (K.)

ثَلَجٌ [Snow;] a thing well known, (S, A, M, K,) that falls from the sky: (TA:) pl. ثَلُوجٌ. (M, K.)

ثَلَجٌ Cold: (K;) applied to water. (TA.)

ثَلَجٌ + Men joyful, glad, or happy, by reason of news. (IAqr, TA.) — + Men who are stupid, dull, or wanting in intelligence. (TA.) [See also ثَلُوجٌ.]

ثَلَجِي: see ثَلَاجٌ.

ثَلَجِي: Very white: applied to an iron head of an arrow or of a spear or of a sword or the like: (A, K:) fem. with ٥. (A.)

ثَلَجِي A seller of snow; (K;) as also ثَلَجِي. (TA.)

مَثْلَجَةٌ A place in which is [kept] snow [for cooling water &c. in summer]. (K.)

مَثْلُوجٌ: fem. with ٥: the latter applied to land (أَرْضٌ), meaning Snowed upon. (S, A, M, K.) — Water cooled, or made cold, with snow. (TA.) A poet says, speaking of a woman's mouth,

يَخَالُ مَثْلُوجًا وَإِنْ لَمْ يَثْلَجْ  
[It would be thought to be cooled with snow, though it was not cooled therewith]. (TA.) — مَثْلُوجُ الْفَوَادِ: A man (S) stupid, dull, or wanting in intelligence. (S, A, M, K.) [See also ثَلَجٌ.]

### ثَلَط

1. ثَلَطَ, aor. ٤, (Az, S, K,) inf. n. ثَلُطٌ, (Az, S,) He (a camel, S, IAth, K, and a bull, IAth, K,

and an elephant, mostly said of these three animals, IAth, and a man, Az, and a child, K) voided his dung in a thin state. (Az, S, K.) It is said in a trad., (S, TA,) of 'Alee, (TA,) كَانُوا يَبْعُرُونَ بَعْرًا وَاتَّامَرُوا ثَلُطُونَ ثَلُطًا, (S, TA,) meaning that the former ate little, and that the latter ate much and of various kinds. (TA.) — ثَلَطَ فَلَانًا He threw (K, TA,) i. e. thin dung, (TA,) at such a one: (K, TA:) and he befouled him, or smeared him, therewith. (K, TA.)

ثَلُطٌ Thin dung of an elephant and the like, (Lth, K,) and of anything, when it is thin. (TA.)

مَثْلُطٌ (K, TA, [but by rule it should be مَثْلُطٌ]) or مَثْلُطَةٌ, (CK,) The place of exit of ثَلُطٌ. (K.)

### ثَلَمَ

1. ثَلَمَ, aor. ٤, (T, S, M, M, K,) inf. n. ثَلْمٌ, (S, M, M, K,) He broke its edge; (S, M, M, K;) namely, that of a vessel, (M, M, K,) and of a sword, and the like; (M, K;) as also ثَلَمَهُ, aor. ٤; (K, TA;) [but I suspect that this latter form of the verb has been taken from a copy of the S in which the intrans. verb ثَلِمَ has been erroneously made trans.]; and ثَلَمَهُ; (M, K;) or this last signifies he did so much, or in many places: (S;) and the first signifies also he made a gap, or breach, in it; namely, a wall. (T, S.) — [Hence,] ثَلِمَ فِي مَالِهِ, (TA,) or ثَلِمَ فِي ثَلَمِهِ, (M,) He suffered the loss of somewhat of his property. (M, TA.) And هَذَا مِمَّا يَكْلُمُ الدِّينَ وَثَلِمَ الْيَقِينَ + [This of the things that wound religion and impair sure faith]. (TA.) — ثَلِمَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. ثَلْمٌ; (S;) and ثَلِمَ, and ثَلِمَ; (S, M, M, K;) said of a thing, (S,) a vessel, (M, M, K,) a sword, and the like, (M, K,) It was, or became, broken in its edge: (S, M, M, K;) [or ٥ the last, being quasi-pass. of 2, it was, or became, broken much, or in several places, in its edge:] and ثَلِمَ and ثَلِمَ are said of a wall [as signifying it had a gap or breach, or gaps or breaches, made in it]. (T.) ثَلِمَ, [the inf. n. of ثَلِمَ,] when relating to a valley, signifies The having its حَرْفٌ, (T, M, K, and so in a copy of the S, [meaning brink, or edge,]) or its جُرْفٌ, (so in other copies of the S, [meaning its abrupt, water-worn, bank,]) broken; (T, S, M, K, TA;) i. e., broken down: (TA:) and in like manner, in relation to a trench dug round a tent to prevent the rain-water from entering it, and in relation to a watering-trough, or tank. (M, TA.) [Golius and Freytag have explained it as signifying the part so broken; but I do not think that this can be meant by the explanation given above.]

2: see 1.

5: see 1, in three places.

7: see 1, in two places. — You say also, اِثْلَمُوا عَلَيْهِ They poured forth, or down, upon him, or against him; as also اِثْلَمُوا. (Z, TA.)

ثَلَمٌ A break of the edge in a vessel (ISk, T, S) and in a sword. (T, S.) [See also what next follows.]

ثَلَمَةٌ A gap, or breach, (S, M, M, K,) in a

wall &c., (S, M, K,) or of a thing that is broken, and of a thing ruined, (K,) or of a broken edge: (M:) or a place that has been broken in an edge, or that has had a gap, or breach, made in it: (T, TA:) a broken place of a vessel: (TA:) pl. ثَلَمٌ. (T, M, K.) [See also ثَلَمٌ.] — [Hence,] ثَلَمٌ: مَوْتُ فَلَانٍ ثَلَمَةٌ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ ثَلَمَةٌ لَا تَسُدُّ: [The death of such a one is an occasion of a gap in the body of the Muslims; a gap that will not be filled up]. (TA.) [See also its syn. خَلَّةٌ.]

أَثْلَمَ A thing [such as a vessel and a sword and the like] broken in its edge: (S:) a watering-trough, or tank, broken in its side. (TA.) — أَثْلَمَ Dust, or earth; and stones; like أَثْلَمَ; accord. to El-Hejeree: but [ISd adds,] whether it be a dial. var. or formed by substitution, I know not. (M.)

### ثَمَ

1. ثَمَ, (S, M, K,) aor. ٤, (S, M,) inf. n. ثَمٌ, (T, S, M,) He repaired it; or put it into a good, sound, or right, state; (T, S, M, K;) [by filling up its interstices, &c.,] with ثَمَامٌ [q. v.]. (S.) Hence the saying, ثَمَمْتُ أُمُورِي + I put my affairs into a good, sound, right, or proper, state; restored them to such a state; or set them right, or in order. (S.) And hence also the saying, كُنَّا أَهْلَ ثَمَةٍ وَرَمَةٍ + [We were the fit persons to put it into a good, sound, right, or proper, state; &c.]; (S;) occurring in a trad.; accord. to the relaters thereof, وَرَمَةٍ; but A'Obeid holds the former reading to be the right. (T.) — He spread ثَمَامٌ for it, namely, a skin of milk, and put it [ثَمَامٌ] above it, in order that the sun might not strike it, and its milk become consequently decomposed, or curdled. (T.) — [He stuffed it, either with ثَمَامٌ or absolutely: for] ثَمٌ signifies it was stuffed. (T.) — He collected it together; (S, M, K;) namely, a thing; (S, M;) mostly used in relation to dry herbage. (M, K.) You say, ثَمَّرْنَا, i. e. Collect thou [for them; namely, the cattle &c.; like ثَمَّرْنَا, from them]. (TA.) And هُوَ يَثْمُهُ وَيَقْمُهُ He sweeps it, and collects the good and the bad. (S.) — ثَمَّ الطَّعَامَ, (M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (M,) He ate the good of the food and the bad thereof; (M, K;) as also ثَمَّتْ. (TA.) — ثَمَّتْ, (T, S, M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (M,) She (a ewe or a goat, M, K, or, as some say, only the latter, M) pulled it, or plucked it, up, or out, with her mouth; (T, S, M, K;) namely, a thing, (T, M,) or a plant, (S, K,) and anything by which she passed. (TA.) — ثَمَّ يَدَهُ بِالْحَشِيشِ, (M, K,) or ثَمَّ يَدَهُ, (S, M,) [aor. and] inf. n. as above, (TA,) He wiped his hand (S, M, K) with the dry herbage, (M, K,) or upon the ground. (S, M.)

ثَمٌّ There; syn. هُنَاكَ; (Zj, S, M, K;) a noun of indication, (Zj, T, M, M, K,) denoting a place that is remote (Zj, T, S, M, M, K) from the speaker, (Zj, T, M,) like هُنَا denotes that which is near; (Zj, T, S;) or denoting a place other than that of the speaker: (M, K:) it is an adverbial noun, not to be used otherwise