

ثَلَاثُونَ: see what immediately precedes.

ثَلَاثَاوِي One who fasts alone on the third day of the week. (IAqr, Th, M.)

ثَلَاثِي: see ثَلَاث.

ثَالِث [Third]: fem. with ة. (T, &c.) The final ت in الثَالِث is sometimes changed into ي. (M.) You say, هُوَ ثَالِثُ ثَلَاثَةٍ [He, or it, is the third of three]: thus you say when the two [terms] agree, each with the other; but not ثَالِثُ ثَلَاثَةٍ; ثَالِث being regarded in the former case as though it were a subst.; for you do not mean to convey by it a verbal signification, but only mean that he, or it, is one of the three, or a portion of the three: (Fr, ISk, T, S:) and in like manner you say, هِيَ ثَالِثَةُ ثَلَاثٍ [She is the third of three]; but when there is among the females a male, you say, هِيَ ثَالِثَةُ ثَلَاثَةٍ, making the masc. to predominate over the fem. (T.) When the two [terms] are different, you may make the former to govern the gen. case or to govern as a verb; saying, هُوَ رَابِعٌ ضَارِبٌ ثَلَاثَةً or هُوَ رَابِعٌ ثَلَاثَةً, like as you say زَيْدٌ ضَارِبٌ زَيْدًا and هَذَا ثَالِثٌ, meaning *This makes two to be three, with himself, or itself.* (ISk, T, S.) [In most copies of the S, for ثَالِثُ ثَلَاثِينَ is put ثَالِثُ ثَلَاثِينَ; and, in the explanation of this phrase, ثَلَاثُ ثَلَاثِينَ for ثَلَاثُ ثَلَاثِينَ: IB has remarked that these are mistakes.] ثَلَاثُ ثَلَاثٍ occurs in the sense of ثَالِث in a trad. cited voce ثَانٍ in art. ثَنِ. (Sh, T in art. ثَنِ.) ثَالِثَةُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ means *A projecting portion of a mountain, by which are placed two pieces of rock, upon all which is placed the cooking-pot.* (S, K.) Hence the saying, [explained in art. ثَانٍ]. ثَالِثَةُ اللَّهِ بِثَالِثَةِ الْإِثْنَيْنِ (TA.) — ثَالِثَةُ عَشْرَةٍ and ثَالِثُ عَشَرَ, the former masc. and the latter fem., meaning *Thirteenth*, are generally held to be indecl. in every case without the art.; but with the art., most say in the nom. الثَالِثُ عَشَرَ, accus. الثَالِثَ عَشَرَ, and gen. الثَالِثِ عَشَرَ; and in like manner in the fem. Accord. to some,] you say, هُوَ ثَالِثُ عَشَرَ as well as هُوَ ثَالِثُ عَشَرَ [He, or it, is a thirteenth]: he who uses the former phrase says that he means ثَالِثُ ثَلَاثَةِ عَشَرَ (Sh, T, M, K:) as also ثَالِثُ; (K:) or thus accord. to Aboo-'Owāneh. (Sh, T.) — See also ثَلَاثُ, last sentence: — and see ثَلَاثُ.

ثَالِثُ from ثَلَاثُ is like مَرْبَاعٌ from رُبْعٌ. (M.) See مَرْبَاعٌ and ثَلَاثُ.

ثَالِثُ Property of which a third part has been taken. (A.) — [Applied to a verse,] That of which a third has been taken away: (M, K:) whatever is ثَالِثُ is مَنُحَوَّلٌ: (TA:) or the former word signifies as above, and the latter signifies that of which two thirds have been taken away: this is the opinion of the authors on versification with respect to the metres called رَجَزٌ and مُنْزِعٌ: (M, TA:) the ثَالِثُ in poetry is that *whereof two feet out of six have gone.* (TA.) — A rope

nouns is with ة. (S.) You say also, ثَالِثُ عَشَرَ ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ [The thirteenth of thirteen]; and so on to ثَالِثُ عَشَرَ ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ: and in like manner in the fem. (I 'Ak p. 316.)

[الثَالُوثُ The Trinity.]

ثَالِثُ and ثَالِثُ: see ثَلَاثُ. — ثَالِثُ [i. e. ثَالِثُ] signifies *A chord [of a lute] composed of three twists: that which is of two twists is called ثَانِي [i. e. ثَانِي]: or, as some say, these two words signify [respectively] the third chord and the second: their pls. are ثَالِثَاتٌ and ثَانِيَاتٌ.* (Har p. 244.)

ثَالِثُ A she-camel, and any female, bringing forth her third young one, or offspring: one should not say ثَالِثُ ثَلَاثُ. (M.) — See also ثَالِثُ.

ثَالِثُ A thing having three angles or corners, triangular [or trilateral]; a triangle. (S, K.) You say ثَالِثُ حَادٍ [An acute-angled triangle]: and ثَالِثُ قَائِمٍ [A right-angled triangle]. (TA.) And ثَالِثُ أَرْضٍ A three-sided piece of land. (TA.) — A thing composed of three layers or strata, or of three distinct fascicles or the like; (M, TA;) [see also ثَالِثُ]; and in like manner what are composed of four, and more, to ten [inclusive], are called by similar epithets: (TA:) or a thing of three folds. (Lth, T.) — [As a conventional term in lexicology, A word having a letter which has any of the three vowels: ex. gr., ثَالِثُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ is written ثَالِثُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ and ثَالِثُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ. As such also, A verb having its عَيْنُ (or middle radical letter) movent by any of the three vowels: ex. gr., ثَالِثُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ is written ثَالِثُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ and ثَالِثُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ. And as such, ثَالِثُ (not ثَالِثُ) signifies *Three-pointed; having three diacritical points: it is an epithet added to ثَالِثُ, to prevent its being mistaken for ثَالِثُ or ثَالِثُ or ثَالِثُ.* — Wine (شَرَابٌ) cooked until the quantity of two thirds of it has gone; (S, K:) the expressed juice of grapes so cooked. (Mgh.) — And A certain electuary, or confection, of aromatics, or perfumes. (KL.)

ثَالِثُ A calumniator, or slanderer, of his brother [or fellow] to his prince; because he destroys three; namely, himself and his brother and his prince: (Sh, T, M, K:) as also ثَالِثُ; (K:) or thus accord. to Aboo-'Owāneh. (Sh, T.) — See also ثَالِثُ, last sentence: — and see ثَالِثُ.

ثَالِثُ from ثَلَاثُ is like مَرْبَاعٌ from رُبْعٌ. (M.) See مَرْبَاعٌ and ثَالِثُ.

ثَالِثُ Property of which a third part has been taken. (A.) — [Applied to a verse,] That of which a third has been taken away: (M, K:) whatever is ثَالِثُ is مَنُحَوَّلٌ: (TA:) or the former word signifies as above, and the latter signifies that of which two thirds have been taken away: this is the opinion of the authors on versification with respect to the metres called رَجَزٌ and مُنْزِعٌ: (M, TA:) the ثَالِثُ in poetry is that *whereof two feet out of six have gone.* (TA.) — A rope

composed of three strands (Lth, T, S, M, A, K) twisted together, (Lth, T, A,) and in like manner woven, or plaited: (Lth, T:) and ropes composed of four, five, six, seven, and nine, strands, but not of eight nor of ten, are similarly called. (M.) — A garment of the kind called كَمَلٌ woven of wool and camels' hair (وَبَرٌ) and goats' hair (شَعَرٌ). (Fr, T.) — مَزَادَةٌ مَثْلُوثَةٌ A مزادة [or leathern water-bag] made of three skins. (T, S, A, K.) — أَرْضٌ مَثْلُوثَةٌ Land turned over three times for sowing or cultivating. (A.) — See also ثَلَاثُ.

## ثلج

1. ثَلَجَتِ السَّمَاءُ, aor. ٢ and ٣, The sky snowed; let fall snow. (A, TA.) [Here, and in other cases, throughout this art., the meaning of ثَلَجَ is assumed to be well known.] — ثَلَجْنَا السَّمَاءَ, (S, Mgh, K,) aor. ٢; (S, Mgh;) and أَثَلَجْنَا; (Mgh, K;) The sky snowed upon us; (S, Mgh, K;) like as one says مَطَرْنَا. (S.) And ثَلَجُوا They were snowed upon. (TA.) You say, ثَلَجْنَا الْعَامَ ثَلَجًا كَثِيرًا [We were snowed upon this year much]. (A.) And ثَلَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ, (A, Mgh, TA,) and أَثَلَجَتِ, (TA,) The land was snowed upon. (A, Mgh, TA.) — ثَلَجَ, said of water &c., It was cooled, or made cold, with snow: see an ex. voce ثَلُوجٌ. In the present day, ثَلَجَهُ signifies *He cooled it, or made it cold, with snow or ice; iced it; froze it.* — See also 4. — [Hence,] ثَلَجَ, (IAqr, K,) aor. ٢, (K,) inf. n. ثَلَجَ, (TA,) † His heart became cool, or refreshed, and relieved of a thing: (IAqr:) and he rejoiced; or was, or became, joyful, glad, or happy: (IAqr, K:) and he was, or became, at ease, at rest, tranquil, or free from disquietude. (TA.) And ثَلَجَتْ نَفْسُهُ † His mind became refreshed and happy by means of such a thing. (A.) And ثَلَجَتْ نَفْسِي, aor. ٢, inf. n. ثَلَجَ; (AA, S, K;) and ثَلَجَتْ, aor. ٢, inf. n. ثَلَجَ; (Aq, S, K; [in the CK ثَلَجَ;]) and أَثَلَجْتُ; (K;) and أَثَلَجْتُ; (TA;) † My mind became at ease, at rest, tranquil, or free from disquietude, (AA, S, K, TA,) and became healed, by means of the thing: (TA:) or I knew it, and was rejoiced at it, or by it: or my mind became at ease, and I confided, or trusted, in the thing: as also ثَلَجَتْ إِيَّاهُ; and ثَلَجَ صَدْرِي: or this last, accord. to Sh, means *my bosom became dilated [with joy], at the event.* (TA.) And ثَلَجْتُ بِمَا خَبَرْتَنِي † I became healed, and my heart became at rest, or tranquil, by means of the information which thou gavest me. (ISk, TA.) And ثَلَجَ قَلْبُهُ and ثَلَجَ, the latter mentioned by Lb, on the authority of 'Abd-El-Hakḳ, † His heart became certified, or assured. (TA.) ثَلَجَ is said to mean † Certitude, or assurance, because it is taken from the delight that one has in water rendered cool, or cold, by means of snow and the like. (TA.) — ثَلَجَ فُؤَادُهُ † He was, or became, stupid, dull, wanting in