

a thousand; (S, K;) of articles of property, and of camels. (TA.)

2. **أَلْفٌ بَيْنَهُمْ**, inf. n. **تَأْلَفُ**, (T, M<sub>sb</sub>, K,) *He united them, or brought them together, (T, M<sub>sb</sub>, TA,) after separation; (T, TA;) and made them to love one another; (M<sub>sb</sub>;) he caused union, or companionship, (أَلْفَةٌ) to take place between them. (K.)* And **أَلْفَتُ بَيْنَ الشَّيْئَيْنِ**, inf. n. as above, [*I united, or put together, the two things.*] (S.) And **أَلْفَ الشَّيْءِ** *He united, or connected, (T,) or gathered or collected or brought together, (M,) the several parts of the thing. (T, M.)—Hence, تَأْلِيفُ الْكُتُبِ [The composition of books]. (T, TA.)—* **تَأْلِيفٌ** is *The putting many things into such a state that one name becomes applicable to them, whether there be to some of the parts a relation to others by precedence and sequence, or not: so that it is a more general term than تَرْتِيبٌ: (KT:) or the collecting together, or putting together, suitable things; from الإلْفَةُ [i. e. الألفَةُ]; and is a more particular term than تَرْكِيبٌ, which is the putting together things, whether suitable or not, or placed in order or not. (Kull p. 118.)— **أَلْفُوا إِلَى كَذَا**: see 5. **أَلْفَ الْفَأِ** *He wrote an alif; (K;) like as one says جَمَعَ جِمْماً*. (TA.)—See also 4, in three places.*

3. **أَلْفُهُ**: see 1, first sentence. **أَلْفٌ**, (M, TA,) inf. n. **مُؤَالَفَةٌ**, (TA,) [app., *He made a covenant with another to be protected during a journey for the purpose of trade, or traffic: (see 1:) and hence,] he (a man) traded, or trafficked. (M, TA.)— **شَارَطَهُ مُؤَالَفَةً** *He made a condition with him for a thousand: (IA<sub>ar</sub>, M:) like as one says, شَارَطْتُهُ مِائَةً, meaning, for a hundred. (IA<sub>ar</sub>, M, K, in art. مَأَى.)**

4. **أَلْفُهُ**, inf. n. **إِبْلَافٌ**: see 1, in three places. **مَكَانٌ أَلْفُهُ الشَّيْءُ**, (T, M,) or **المَوْضِعُ**, (S,) or **كَذَا أَلْفَتُ الشَّيْءُ**, (K,) inf. n. as above, (T,) *He made him to keep, or cleave, to the thing, or to the place, or to such a place. (T, S, \*M, K,\*)—* **أَلْفَتُ الشَّيْءُ** *I joined, conjoined, or united, the thing. (T.)—* **أَلْفَتُ الْقَوْمَ**, (T, \*S, K,\*) inf. n. as above, (S,) *I made the people, or company of men, to be a thousand complete [by adding to them myself]; (T, S, K, TA;) they being before nine hundred and ninety-nine. (T, TA.)* And **أَلْفَ الْعَدَدِ** *He made the number to be a thousand; as also أَلْفُهُ: (M:) or **أَلْفٌ** **أَلْفٌ** *he completed the thousand. (K.)* And in like manner, (S,) **أَلْفَتُ الدَّرَاهِمَ** *I made the dirhems to be a thousand (S, K) complete. (S.)* And **أَلْفُوا لِبِهِمُ الْأَعْيَارَ** *They said to them, May you live a thousand years. (A in art. عَمْر.)—* **أَلْفُوا** *They became a thousand (T, S, M) complete. (S.)* And **أَلْفَتُ الدَّرَاهِمَ** *The dirhems became a thousand (S, K) complete. (S.)**

5. **تَأْلَفَ الْقَوْمَ**, (M<sub>sb</sub>, K,) and **أَتَلَفُوا** [written with the disjunctive alif **أَتَلَفُوا**], (T, K,) *The people, or party, became united, or came together, (M<sub>sb</sub>, K,) [after separation, (see 2, of which each is said in the TA to be quasi-pass.,)] and loved one another: (M<sub>sb</sub>;) or the meaning of*

**أَتَلَفُوا** [and **تَأْلَفَ** also] is *the being in a state of union, alliance, agreement, congruity, or congregation: (M<sub>sb</sub>;) and the being familiar, sociable, companionable, friendly, or amicable, one with another. (TA.)* And **تَأَلَّفَا** is said of two things; [meaning *They became united, or put together; (see 2;)] as also أَتَلَفَا. (S.)* And **أَتَلَفَ الشَّيْءُ** signifies *The several parts of the thing kept, or cluve, together. (M.)* And **تَأَلَّفَ** *It became put together in order. (M.)—* **تَأَلَّفُوا** *They sought, desired, or asked, [a covenant to ensure them] protection, (IA<sub>ar</sub>, T, M,) إِي كَذَا [meaning in a journey for the purpose of trade, or traffic, to such a place, as is shown in the T by an explanation of the words of IA<sub>ar</sub>, الشَّامِ إِلَى الشَّامِ, in a passage in which the foregoing signification is assigned to تَأَلَّفُوا]; (M;) as also أَلْفُوا إِلَى كَذَا. (M.)—* **تَأَلَّفَهُ** *He treated him with gentleness or blandishment, coaxed him, or wheedled him; (K;) behaved in a sociable, friendly, or familiar, manner with him; (TA;) attracted him, or allured him; and gave him a gift, or gifts; (T, K,\*) in order to incline him to him: (K;) or he affected sociableness, friendliness, or familiarity, with him. (Mgh.)* You say, **تَأَلَّفْتُ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ** [*I attracted him, or allured him; and gave him a gift, or gifts, in order to incline him; to embrace El-Islám.*] (S.)

8: see 5, in four places.

**أَلْفٌ**, meaning *A certain number, (S, M, K,) well known, (M,) i. e. a certain round number, (M<sub>sb</sub>), [namely a thousand,] is of the masc. gender: (T, S, M<sub>sb</sub>, K;) you say **ثَلَاثَةُ أَلْفٍ** [*Three thousand*], not **ثَلَاثُ أَلْفٍ**; (T, A;) and **هَذَا أَلْفٌ وَاحِدٌ** [*This is one thousand*], not **وَاحِدَةٌ أَلْفٌ**; (S;) and **أَلْفٌ أَقْرَعٌ**, [*A complete thousand*], (T, S,) not **قَرَعَةٌ أَلْفٌ**: (S;) it is not allowable to make it fem.: so say IA<sub>amb</sub> and others: (M<sub>sb</sub>;) or it is allowable to make it fem. as being a pl.: (T:) or, accord. to ISk, it is allowable to say, **هَذِهِ أَلْفٌ** as meaning **هَذِهِ الدَّرَاهِمُ أَلْفٌ** [*These dirhems are a thousand*]; (S, K,\*) and Fr and Zj say the like: (M<sub>sb</sub>;) the pl. is **أَلْفٌ**, applied to three, (M,) and **أَلْفٌ**, (T, S, M, M<sub>sb</sub>, K,) applied to a number from three to ten, inclusively, (TA,) and **أَلْفٌ**, (T, S, M, M<sub>sb</sub>, K,) used to denote more than ten; (T;) and **أَلْفٌ** [in the TA **أَلْفٌ**] is used by poetic licence for **الْأَلْفُ**, by suppression of the [radical] **ل**. (M.)*

**إِلْفٌ** [originally an inf. n. of **أَلْفُهُ**, q. v.,] *He with whom one is familiar, sociable, companionable, friendly, or amicable; he to whom one keeps or cleaves; [a constant companion or associate; a mate; a fellow; a yoke-fellow; one who is familiar, &c., with another or others; (see مؤَلَّفٌ);] (M;) i. q. أَلْفٌ; (T, S, M, K;) which is an act. part. n. of **أَلْفُهُ**; (M<sub>sb</sub>;) as is also أَلْفٌ; (M<sub>sb</sub>, K;) and أَلْفٌ also is syn. with أَلْفٌ; (K;) the female is termed أَلْفَةٌ and أَلْفٌ; (M;) both of these signifying a woman with whom thou art familiar, &c., and who is familiar, &c., with thee: (K;) and the fem. of أَلْفٌ is أَلْفَةٌ; (K;)*

the pl. of **إِلْفٌ** is **أَلْفٌ**; (T, M;) which is also pl. of **أَلْفٌ**: (TA:) and that of **أَلْفٌ** is **أَلْفٌ** (S, K, TA) and **أَلْفَةٌ**: (M, TA:) and that of **أَلْفٌ** is **أَلْفٌ** (T, S, M<sub>sb</sub>, K) and **أَلْفٌ**, like as **أَنْصَارٌ** is pl. of **نَاصِرٌ**, (TA,) and so, (M, TA,) in my opinion, [says ISd,] (M,) is **أَلْفٌ**, like as **شُهُودٌ** is pl. of **شَاهِدٌ**, (M, TA,) though some say that it is pl. of **أَلْفٌ**: (M:) and the pl. of **أَلْفَةٌ** is **أَلْفٌ** and **أَلْفَاتٌ**. (K.) You say, **فُلَانٌ إِيْلَفِي** and **أَلْفِي** [*Such a one is my constant companion or associate, &c.*] (T.) And **إِلْفٌ إِلَى الْإِلْفِ** [*The female mate yearned towards the mate*]. (S.) And **نَزَعَ الْبَعِيرُ إِلَى أَلْفِهِ** [*The camel yearned towards his mates*]. (T.) **أَلْفٌ**, (T,) or **أَلْفٌ**, (TA,) is said by IA<sub>ar</sub> to mean *Persons who keep to the large towns, or cities. (T, TA.)* **أَلْفٌ** in the Kur ii. 244 is said by some to be pl. of **إِلْفٌ** or of **أَلْفٌ**: but by others, to signify “thousands.” (Bd, L, TA.) **أَلْفٌ الطَّيْرِ** signifies *The birds that keep to Mekkeh and the sacred territory: and أَلْفٌ الْحَمَامِ, *Domestic pigeons. (T.)**

**أَلْفٌ**: see **إِلْفٌ**, in two places. — As some say, (O,) it also signifies *A man having no wife. (O, K.)—* **أَلْفٌ** **أَلْفٌ** *One of the letters of the alphabet; (M;) the first thereof; (K;) as also أَلْفٌ; (M;) Ks says that, accord. to the usage of the Arabs, it is fem., and so are all the other letters of the alphabet; [and hence its pl. is أَلْفَاتٌ]; but it is allowable to make it masc.: Sb says that every one of them is masc. and fem., like as is لِسَانٌ. (M.)* See art. 1. — **أَلْفٌ** *A certain vein lying in the interior of the upper arm, [extending] to the fore arm: (K, TA:) so called as being likened to an 1: (TA:) the two are called الْإِلْفَانِ. (K.)—* **أَلْفٌ** *One of any kind of things: (K, TA:) as being likened to the 1; for it denotes the number one. (TA.)*

**أَلْفَةٌ** *A state of keeping or cleaving [to a person or thing]: (M:) a state of union, alliance, agreement, congruity, or congregation; (M<sub>sb</sub>;) a subst. from الْإِتْلَافُ: (M<sub>sb</sub>, K, TA:) and, as such, (TA,) signifying also familiarity, sociableness, socialness, companionableness, friendliness, fellowship, companionship, friendship, and amity. (M<sub>sb</sub>, TA,\*)*

**أَلْفِيٌّ** *Of, or relating to, or belonging to, the number termed أَلْفٌ [a thousand]. (TA.)*

**أَلْفِيَّةٌ** *A stature resembling the letter alif. Often occurring in late works.]*

**إِلْفٌ** an inf. n. of **أَلْفُهُ**: and used as a subst.: see 1. — **بُرُقٌ إِلْفٌ** *Lightning of which the flashes are consecutive or continuous. (TA.)*

**أَلْفٌ** *Having much أَلْفَةٌ [meaning familiarity, sociableness, &c.]: pl. أَلْفٌ. (K.)*

**أَلْفٌ**: see **إِلْفٌ**, in three places: — and see **أَلْفٌ**.

**أَلْفٌ** and **أَلْفَةٌ**; and **أَلْفٌ**, the pl. of the latter: see **إِلْفٌ**, in seven places.

**إِبْلَافٌ** an inf. n.: and used as a subst.: see 1.