

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

أَثْلَبٌ and **إِثْلَبٌ**, (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, الأثْلَمُ is like الأثْلَبُ; but [ISd says,] whether it be formed by substitution or be a dial. var., I know not. (M, TA.) One says, **بِفِيهِ إِثْلَبٌ** and **إِثْلَبٌ** *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 **لَكَ إِثْلَبٌ** or **إِثْلَبٌ** [*Dust, or earth, and stones, be thy lot*]; and **الْتَرَابُ**: 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.) **لِلْعَاهِرِ إِثْلَبٌ** or **الْأَثْلَبُ**, occurring in a trad., means *For the adulterer, or fornicator, stone (الحجر) [but see this word, and see also art. عهر]*: or *dust, or earth: or small stones. (TA.)**

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

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

ثلث

1. **ثَلَّثَ الْقَوْمَ**, aor. ٢, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **ثَلَّثْتُ**, (TA,) *He took the third of the goods, or property, of the people, or company of men. (S, M, Mṣb, K.)* And **ثَلَّثَتِ التَّرِكَةَ** *The property left at death had a third of it taken. (A.)* And **ثَلَّثَ**, aor. ٢, [but in this case it seems that it should be ٢, as above,] is also said to signify *He slew a third. (L.)* — **ثَلَّثَ الْقَوْمَ**, (T, S, K,) or **الْإِثْنَيْنِ**, (Fr, T, M,) or **الرَّجُلَيْنِ**, (Mṣb,) aor. ٢, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) [thus distinguished from the verb in the first sense explained above,] inf. n. **ثَلَّثْتُ**, (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: (Mṣb:) 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, أَرْبَعَةٌ and أَسْبَعَةٌ and أَسْبَعَةٌ, with fet-h, because of the*

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

• **فَإِنْ تَثَلَّثُوا تَرْبَعٌ وَإِنْ يَكُ خَامِسٌ**
• **يَكُنْ سَادِسٌ حَتَّى يُبِيرَكُمُ 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]: (IAḡr, 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;) **ثَلَّثَ الْقَوْمَ** 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 **ثَلَّثَ** also signifies *He made twelve to be thirteen. (T.)* — **ثَلَّثَ الْأَرْضَ** *He turned over the ground three times for sowing, or cultivating. (A, TA.)* — See also 2. — **ثَلَّثَ**, (T, M, L, TA,) [as though intrans., an objective complement being app. understood,] or **ثَلَّثْتُ**, (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 المصلي: (T, M, L, K: [in the CK, الذي, after الفرس, should be omitted:]) then you say رُبِعٌ: then, خَمْسٌ. (T, M, L.)* And in like manner it is said of a man [as meaning *He came third. (T.)* — **لَا يَثْنِي** *ولا يثني*, (so in a copy of the M in art. ثنى, but in the present art. in the same copy written *ولا يثني ولا يثني*, or *لا يثني ولا يثني*, (so in a copy of the A, [in the CK in art. ثنى, and in Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 545, *ولا يثني ولا يثني*,]) or *لا يثني ولا يثني*, (so in a copy of the K in art. ثنى, [in the TA, in the present art. and in art. ثنى, 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. **ثَلَّثَهُ** *He made it three; or called it three: (Esh-Sheybánee, and K in art. واحد:) تَثْلِيثٌ* signifies *the making [a thing] three [by addition or multiplication or division]; as also ثَلَّثْتُ [inf. n. of **ثَلَّثْتُ**: and the calling [it] three. (KL.) — [Hence, **ثَلَّثْتُ**, inf. n. **تَثْلِيثٌ**, *He asserted the doctrine of the Trinity.*] — [Hence also,] **فُلَانٌ حَمِي الثَّلَثِ** *Such a one counts two Khaleefehs, namely, the two Sheykh [Aboo-Bekr and 'Omar], and [does not count three, i. e.,] rejects the other [that succeeded them]: and فُلَانٌ يَثَلَّثُ وَلَا يَرْبِعُ* *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 يَثَلَّثُ**: see 1. — **ثَلَّثَ لِمْرَأَتِهِ**, 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 سَبَعٌ.)* — **ثَلَّثَ بِنَاتِهِ** *He tied, or bound, three of the teats of his she-camel with the صِرَارِ.**

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

[on the third day, i. e.,] *another time بَعْدَ الثَّنِيَا* [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 مَثَلَّثٌ. (KL.)*

4. **اِثْلَثَ الْقَوْمَ** *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.)* — **اِثْلَثْتُ** *She (a camel, and any female,) brought forth her third young one, or offspring; (Th, M;) and so اِثْلَثْتُ, or اِثْلَثْتُ. (TA in art. بكر.)* — **لَا يَثْنِي وَلَا يَثَلَّثُ**: see 1. — **اِثْلَثْتُ** said of a grape-vine, *It had one third of its fruit remaining, two thirds thereof having been eaten. (M.)*

8: see 4.

ثَلَّثْتُ: see **ثَلَّثْتُ**.

ثَلَّثْتُ *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 **ثَلَّثْتُ نَاقَةَ ثَلَّثُ** [after the manner of **ثَلَّثْتُ**, q. v.]. (M.) — **سَقَى نَخْلَهُ الثَّلَثَ** *He watered his palm-trees once in three days: (A:) or he watered them بَعْدَ الثَّنِيَا* [which app. means *after excepting, or omitting, one day*]. (K.) **ثَلَّثْتُ** is not used [thus] except in this case: there is no **ثَلَّثْتُ** in the watering of camels; for the shortest period of watering is the **رُفْه**, 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 **رُبِع**; then, the **خَمْس**; and so on to the **عَشْر**: so says Aḡ: (S, TA:) and this is correct, though J's assertion that **ثَلَّثْتُ** is not used except in this case is said by F to require consideration. (TA.) — **حَمِي الثَّلَثِ** *i. q. حَمِي الغَبِ, [The tertian fever;] the fever that attacks one day and intermits one day and attacks again on the third day; called by the vulgar المَثَلَّثَةُ. (Mṣb.)*

ثَلَّثْتُ: see what next follows.

ثَلَّثْتُ (T, S, M, A, Mṣb, K) and **ثَلَّثْتُ** (Mṣb, K) and **ثَلَّثْتُ**, 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, Mṣb, K;) as also ثَلَّثْتُ, (Aḡ, T, S, M, Mṣb, K,) like ثَلَّثْتُ and سَبَعٌ and سَدِيسٌ and خَمِيسٌ and ثَلَّثْتُ (T, S) and نَصِيفٌ (S,) though AZ ignored ثَلَّثْتُ (T, S) and*