

age at which he may be sacrificed : (T:) and a horse in the fourth year ; (IAar, T, Mgh, K) ; or in the third year : (S, Mgh) ; and a cloven-hoofed animal, (S, Mgh, Mghb) or a sheep or goat and an animal of the bovine kind, [respecting which last see عَضْبُ,] (T, IAth, K) in the third year : (T, S, IAth, Mgh, Mghb, K) ; or a sheep and a goat, (M) the latter accord. to the persuasion of Ahmad [Ibn-Hambal], (TA) in the second year : (M) ; and a gazelle after the age at which he is termed جَذَعُ : (M) : [see شَصْرُ:] in all cases, after what is termed جَذَعُ and before what is termed رِبَاعُ : (Mgh) pl. (masc., S, TA) ثَنِيَانٌ and ثَنَاءٌ (S, M, Mgh, Mghb) and ثَنَاءٌ, accord. to Sb, ثَنِيَانٌ ; (M) ; and pl. fem. ثَنِيَاتٌ. (S.)

إِثْنَانٌ, or الثَّنِيُّ : see ثَنِيَانٌ.

ثَنِيَّةٌ I. q. عَقَبَةٌ : (AA, M, Mgh, K) ; or the latter means a long mountain that lies across the road, and which the road traverses ; and the former, any such mountain that is traversed : (T) ; so called because it lies before the road, and crosses it ; or because it turns away him who traverses it : (Mgh) ; or the road of what is termed عَقَبَةٌ : (S) ; and so in copies of the K) ; or a high road of what is thus termed : (K) accord. to the TA) ; or a road in, or upon, a mountain, (M, K) like that which is termed نَقَبٌ [q. v.] : (M) ; or a road to a mountain : (M, K) ; or a mountain (M, K) itself : (M) ; or a part of a mountain that requires one, in traversing it, to ascend and descend ; as though it turned the course of journeying : (Er-Rághib, TA) ; pl. ثَنِيَاتٌ : (T, S) ; which signifies also [such roads as are termed] مَدَارِجُ. (T) Hence the phrase, فَلَانَ طَلَعَ السَّنَابِيَا Such a one rises to eminences, or to lofty things or circumstances, or to the means of attaining such things ; like the phrase طَلَعَ أَنْجِدُ [q. v.] : (S) ; or, like the latter phrase, is accustomed to embark in, or undertake, or to surmount, or master, lofty and difficult things : (Mgh) ; or is hardy, strong, or sturdy ; one who embarks in, or undertakes, great affairs. (TA. [See an ex. under the heading of جَلَا, in art. جَلَوُ : and see also art. طَلَعَ.] — Also, (T, S, M, &c.) pl. ثَنِيَاتٌ (T, S, Mgh, Mghb) and ثَنِيَاتٌ (Mghb) One of certain teeth, (T, S, M, Mgh, Mghb, K) the foremost in the mouth, (M) [namely, the central incisors,] four in number, (T, M, Mgh, Mghb) to man, and to the camel, (T, M, &c.) and to the wild beast, (M) in the fore part of the mouth, (T, Mgh, K) two above and two below : (T, M, Mgh, K) ; so called as being likened to the ثَنِيَّةُ of a mountain, in form and hardness ; (TA) ; or because each of them is placed next to its fellow. (Mgh.) = Also fem. of ثَنِيُّ [q. v.] (T, S, M, &c.) = See also ثَنِيَّةٌ, in five places.

ثَنِيَّةٌ A cord, or rope, of goats' hair (شَعْرُ), or of wool, (S, K) ; or of other material ; (K) ; as also ثَنِيَّةٌ (K) and ثَنِيَّةٌ and ثَنِيَّةٌ ; (M, K) ; which last is explained by IAar as signifying [simply] a cord, or rope : (M) ; [or] the first has the meaning assigned to it above, voce ثَنِيَّةٌ ;

syn. with ثَنِيَانٌ : and signifies also a long rope ; whence the saying of Zuheyr, describing the [she-camel termed] سَانِيَةٌ,

- تَمْطُو الرِّشَاءَ وَتَجْرِي فِي ثَنِيَاتِهَا •
- مِنْ الْمَحَالَةِ قَبًا وَإِدَا قَلْفًا •

(T) meaning [She draws the well-ropes, and causes to run,] with her ثَنِيَّةٌ upon her, (ISk, T) [a wabbling, unsteady, sheave (?) of the large pulley ;] the ثَنِيَّةُ here being a rope of which the two ends are tied to the saddle (قَتَبُ) of the سَانِيَةٌ ; the [upper] end of the well-ropes being tied to its ثَنِيَّةٌ [which here means the folded middle part] : (T) ; but Aboo-Sa'ced says that it [here] means a piece of wood by which are connected the two extremities of the cheeks, or side-pieces, (طَرَفَا) المِيلِينِ, [the latter of which words I here render conjecturally, supposing it to be similar in meaning to محَالَةٌ or القَعْوِينِ,] above the محَالَةُ, and a similar piece below ; the محَالَةُ and [qu. or] the sheave turning between the two pieces thus called. (T, in a later portion of the art.)

ثَنِيَّتِي [a rel. n. from إِثْنَانٌ, anomalously formed, but analogous with other rel. ns. from ns. of number, as ثَلَاثِيٌّ, رُبَاعِيٌّ, &c., Of, or relating to, two things]. — كَلِمَةٌ ثَنِيَّتِيَّةٌ A word comprising, or composed of, two letters ; as يَدٌ, and دَمٌ [or دَمْرٌ?] (TA.)

إِثْنَانٌ a fem of ثَنِيَانٌ, q. v.

ثَانٌ [act. part. n. of 1 ; Doubling, or folding ; &c.]. Hence, وَهُوَ ثَانٌ رِجْلَهُ While he was bending his leg before rising, or standing up. (TA from a trad.) [And جَاءَ ثَانِيٌّ عَطْفَهُ : see art. عَطَفَ.] One says of a horseman who has bent the neck of his beast on the occasion of his vehement running, جَاءَ ثَانِيٌّ الْعِنَانِ [He came bending the rein by pulling it with both hands a little apart] : (T) ; or جَاءَ ثَانِيًّا مِنْ عِنَانِهِ [he came bending a part of his rein]. (S.) And of the horse himself, one says, جَاءَ سَابِقًا ثَانِيًّا, i. e. He came outstripping, with bent neck, by reason of briskness ; because when he is fatigued, he stretches out his neck ; and when he is not fatigued nor jaded by running, but comes in his first run, he bends his neck : and hence the saying of the poet,

- وَمَنْ يَفْخَرُ بِمِثْلِ أَبِي وَجَدِّي •
- يَجِيئُ قَبْلَ السَّوَابِقِ وَهُوَ ثَانِي •

i. e. [And he who glories in the like of my father and my grandfather, let him come before the mares that outstrip,] he being like the horse that outstrips [all others], with bent neck ; or it may mean, he bending the neck of his horse which has outstripped the others. (T) [Hence also,] شَاءَ ثَانِيَّةٌ A sheep, or goat, bending the neck, not in consequence of disease. (M, K) — [Also Second ; the ordinal of two : fem. with ة.] You say, هَذَا ثَانِيٌّ [This is the second of this] ; i. e. this is what has made this a pair, or couple : (M) ; and ثَانِيٌّ (T) or هَذَا (S) ثَانِيٌّ (T, S) i. e. Such a one, or this, is [the second of two, or] one of the two ; (T, S) ; like as you say ثَالِثٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ ; and so on to عَشْرَةٌ : but not with tenween : (S) ;

[i. e.,] you may not say ثَانِ اثْنَيْنِ : (T) : [see ثَالِثٌ :] but if the two [terms] disagree, you may use either mode ; (S) ; you may say, هَذَا (S) or هُوَ (Mgh) ثَانٍ وَاحِدًا and ثَانِيٍّ وَاحِدًا (S, Mgh) i. e. This has become a second to one, (S) ; [or rather, becomes &c. (i. e. يَثْنِي rather than ثَنِي),] or he, or it, makes one, with himself, or itself, to be two. (Mgh.) ثَانِيٌّ also signifies the same in a trad. respecting the office of commander, or governor, or prince ; where it is said, أَوَّلُهَا مَلَامَةٌ وَثَانِيَّتُهَا نَدَامَةٌ وَثَالِثُهَا عَذَابٌ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ إِلَّا مَنْ عَدَلَ, i. e. [The first result thereof is blame, and] the second [is regret, and] the third [is the punishment of the day of resurrection, except in the case of him who acts equitably] : so says Sh. (T) — And الثَّوَانِيُّ [pl. of الثَّانِيَّةُ] signifies [The second horns ;] the horns that are [next] after the أوَائِلُ. (M) — ثَانِيَّةٌ عَشْرَةٌ and ثَانِيٌّ عَشْرٌ, the former masc. and the latter fem., meaning Twelfth, are subject to the same rules as ثَالِثٌ and its fem., explained in art. ثَلِثٌ.]

ثَانِيٌّ pl. of ثَنِيٌّ and of إِثْنَانٌ : and also syn. with this latter, q. v.

ثَنِيٌّ : see ثَنِيٌّ.

إِثْنَانٌ a noun of number ; (S, Mgh) ; applied to the dual number ; (Mghb) meaning [Two ;] the double of وَاحِدٌ ; (M, K) ; with a conjunctive l [when not immediately preceded by a quiescence, written إِثْنَانٌ] ; (T, S, Mgh) ; but this is sometimes made disjunctive when connected with a preceding word by poetic license : (T, S) ; of the masc. gender : (S) ; fem. إِثْنَانٌ, (T, S, Mgh) in which, also, the l is conjunctive ; (T, Mgh) ; and ثَنِيَانٌ ; (T, S, M, Mghb, K) ; the latter sometimes used, (T) ; [much less frequently than the former, though the only fem. form mentioned in the M and K,] and of the dial. of Temcem ; (Mghb) ; like as one says, هِيَ بِنْتُهُ and هِيَ ابْنَةُ فَلَانٍ, (T) ; the ت in the dual is a substitute for the final radical, ي, (M, TA) as it is in أُسْتَوُوا, the only other instance of this substitution except in words of the measure اِفْتَعَلَ : (Sb, M, TA) ; in إِثْنَانٌ, the final radical, ي, is suppressed : (Mghb) ; it has no sing. : (Lth, T) ; if it were allowable to assign to it a sing., it would be إِثْنٌ [for the masc.] and إِثْنَةٌ [for the fem.], like أَبْنٌ and ابْنَةٌ : (S) ; accord. to some, (Mghb) it is originally ثَنِيَانٌ ; (T, Mgh, CK) ; and hence the dual ثَنِيَانٌ : (Mghb) ; or it is originally ثَنِيٌّ, (M, Mghb, and so in a copy of the K) the conjunctive l being then substituted for the ي, whence the dual إِثْنَانٌ, like أَبْنَانٌ : (Mghb) ; this is shown by the form of its pl., which is أَثْنَاءٌ, (M, K) like أَبْنَاءٌ [pl. of أَبْنٌ, which is originally بَنِيٌّ or بَنُوٌّ] and أَحَاءٌ [pl. of أَخٌ, which is originally أَخُوٌّ]. (M) In the saying in the Kur [xvi. 53], لَا تَتَّخِذُوا إِلَهَيْنِ, [Take not to yourselves two gods], the last word is added as a corroborative. (M) The phrase ثَنِيَانٌ حَنْظَلٌ occurs, by poetic license, for حَنْظَلَانٌ meaning حَنْظَلَانٌ [Two colo-