خَمِيسٌ : (Ṣ:) [and ▼مُثَلَّثٌ, q. v., app. signifies the same:] the pl. of ثُلُثٌ, (M, Mṣb,) and of ثليت also, (M,) is أَثْلَاثٌ. (M, Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., دِيَةُ شِبْهِ العَمْدِ أَثْلَاثًا [*The expiatory mulct for that* homicide *which resembles what is intentional* shall be *thirds*]; i. e., thirty-three she-camels each such as is termed حِقَّة, and thirty-three of which each is such as is termed جَذَعَة, and thirty-four of which each is what is termed ثَنِيَّة. (TA.)

إِنَاءٌ ثُلْثَانُ *A vessel in which the corn &c. that is measured therein reaches to one third of it:* and in like manner one uses this expression in relation to beverage, or wine, &c. (M, L.)

ثِلْثَانٌ, (so in a copy of the M,) or ثَلِثَانٌ, and ثَلَثَانٌ, (K,) *I. q.* عِنَبُ الثَّعْلَبِ; (K;) the *tree thus called.* (M, TA.)

ثَلَاثٌ, also written ثَلْثٌ: see ثَلَاثَةٌ, in six places: and ثُلَاثٌ, in two places.

ثُلَاثٌ and ▼مَثْلَثٌ (Ṣ, L, K) *Three and three; three and three together;* or *three at a time and three at a time;* (L;) imperfectly decl. [because] changed from the original form of ثَلَاثَةٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ; (K;) or because of their having the quality of epithets and deviating from the original form of ثَلَاثَةٌ: they are epithets; for you say, مَرَرْتُ بِقَوْمٍ مَثْنَى وَثُلَاثَ [*I passed by a party of men two and two, and three and three, together*]: (Sb, Ṣ:) or they are imperfectly decl. because they deviate from their original as to the letter and the meaning; the original word being changed as above stated, and the meaning being changed to ثَلَاثَةٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ: but the dim. is ▼ثُلَيْثٌ, perfectly decl., like أُحَيْدٌ &c., because it is like حُمَيْرٌ [dim. of حِمَارٌ], assuming the form of that which is perfectly decl., though it is not so in the cases of أُحَسَنُ and the like, as these words, in assuming the dim. form, do not deviate from the measure of a verb, for مَا أُحَيْسِنَهُ [How goodly is he!] is sometimes said. (Ṣ.) It is said in the Kur [iv. 3], فَانْكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ مَثْنَى وَثُلَاثَ وَرُبَاعَ, i. e. *Then marry ye such as please you, of women, two [and] two, and three [and] three, and four [and] four:* [meaning, *two at a time,* &c.:] here مثنى &c. are imperfectly decl. because deviating from the original form of اِثْنَيْنِ اِثْنَيْنِ, &c., and from the fem. form. (Zj, T, L.) And one says ▼مَثْلَثَ مَثْلَثَ, like ثُلَاثَ ثُلَاثَ. (T.) You say also, فَعَلْتُ الشَّيْءَ مَثْنَى وَثُلَاثَ وَرُبَاعَ, meaning *I did the thing twice and twice, and thrice and thrice, and four times and four times.* (L.) — [ثُلَاثٌ is app. fem. of ثُلَاثَةٌ, a dial. var. of ثَلَاثَةٌ, of which the fem. is ثَلَاثٌ: and hence,] ذُو ثُلَاثٍ, with ḍamm [to the initial ث], A camel's [*girth of the kind called*] وَضِين. (K.) You say, اِلْتَقَتْ عُرَا ذِى ثُلَاثِهَا ‡ [lit., *The loops of her girth met together*]; (A, TA; [but in a copy of the former, ▼ ذى ثَلَاثِهَا;]) meaning, *she was,* or *became, lean,* or *lank in the belly.* (A. [See a similar saying voce بِطَانٌ.]) And a poet says,

• وَقَدْ ضَمَرَتْ حَتَّى بَدَا ذُو ثُلَاثِهَا •

[*And she had become lean,* or *lank in the belly, so that her girth appeared*]: but some say that ذو ثلاثها [here] means *her belly, and the two skins,* [namely,] *the upper, and that which is pared,* or *scraped off, after the flaying:* (TA:) or, accord. to some, the phrase is حَتَّى ٱرْتَقَى ذو ثلاثها, meaning, *so that her fœtus rose* to her back; the ثلاث [here again in a copy of the A written with fet-ḥ to the initial ث, and in like manner ثلاثها,] being the سَابِيَاء and the سَلَا and the womb. (A, TA.) You say also, عَلَيْهِ ذُو ثَلَاثٍ▼, [so I find it written, but perhaps it should be ذو ثُلَاثٍ,] meaning, ‡ *Upon him is a* [*garment of the kind called*] كِسَاءٌ *made of the wool of three sheep.* (A, TA. [In the latter without any syll. sign to show that ثلاث here differs from the form in the exs. cited before.])

ثِلَاث: see ثَالِثٌ.

ثَلُوثٌ A she-camel *that fills three vessels* (Ṣ, M, A, L, K) *such as are called* أَقْدَاح, (M, L,) *when she is milked,* (Ṣ, K,) [i. e.,] *at one milking.* (A.) This is the utmost quantity that the camel yields at one milking. (IAạr, M.) — Also A she-camel *three of whose teats dry up:* (Ṣ, M, A, K: [accord. to the TA, it is said in the T that such is termed ▼مَثْلُوثٌ; but I think that this is a mistranscription:]) or *that has had one of her teats cut off* (IAạr, T, M, L, K) *by cauterization,* which becomes a mark to her, (IAạr, M,) *and* [in some copies of the K "or"] *is milked from three teats:* (T, M, L, K:) or *that has three teats;* (IAạr, TA;) [and] so ▼مُثَلَّثَةٌ: (T, TA:) or a she-camel *having one of her teats dried up in consequence of something that has happened to it.* (ISk.)

ثَلِيثٌ: see ثُلُثٌ.

ثَلَاثَةٌ, also written ثَلْثَةٌ, a noun of number, [i. e. *Three,*] is masc., (Ṣ, M, Mṣb,) and is also written and pronounced ▼ثُلَاثَةٌ, with ḍamm: (IAạr, M, TA:) the fem. is ▼ثَلَاثٌ, also written ثَلْثٌ; (Ṣ, M, Mṣb;) [and app. ثُلَاثٌ also, mentioned above, under the head of ثُلَاثٌ, but only as occurring with ذو prefixed to it.] You say ثَلَاثَةُ رِجَالٍ [*Three men*]: and ▼ثَلَاثُ نِسْوَةٍ [*three women*]. (Mṣb.) In the saying of Moḥammad, رُفِعَ القَلَمُ عَنْ ثَلَاثٍ▼ [*The pen* of the recording angel *is withheld from three* persons] ثلاث is for ثَلَاثِ أَنْفُسٍ. (Mṣb. [See art. رفع.]) [In like manner, ▼ثَلَاثٌ occurs in several trads. for ثَلَاثُ خِصَالٍ; as, for instance, in the saying,] ثَلَاثٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ حَاسَبَهُ ٱللّٰهُ حِسَابًا يَسِيرًا [There are *three* qualities: *in whomsoever they be, God will reckon with him with an easy reckoning*]: these are, thy giving to him who denies thee, and forgiving him who wrongs thee, and being kind to him who cuts thee off from him. (El-Jámi' eṣ-Ṣagheer.) The people of El-Ḥijáz say, أَتَوْنِى ثَلَاثَتَهُمْ [*The three of them came to me*], and أَرْبَعَتَهُمْ, and so on to ten [inclusive], with naṣb in every case; and in like manner in the fem., أَتَيْنَنِى ثَلَاثَهُنَّ▼, and أَرْبَعَهُنَّ: but others decline the word with the three vowels, making it like كُلُّهُمْ: after ten, however, only naṣb is used; so that you say, أَتَوْنِى أَحَدَ عَشَرَهُمْ [and ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَهُمْ], and إِحْدَى عَشْرَتَهُنَّ [and ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَتَهُنَّ]. (Ṣ.) The saying وَلَدُ الزِّنَا شَرُّ الثَّلَاثَةِ means [*The offspring of adultery,* or *fornication, is the worst of the three*] if he do the deeds of his parents. (Mgh.) [It is said that when ثلاثة means the things numbered, not the amount of the number, it is imperfectly decl., being regarded as a proper name; and so are other ns. of number. (See ثَمَانِيَةٌ.) See also ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ — سِتَّةٌ.] [indecl. in every case, meaning *Thirteen,*] is pronounced by some of the Arabs ثَلَاثَةَ عْشَرَ: and [the fem.] ▼ثَلَاثُ عَشْرَةَ, thus in the dial. of El-Ḥijáz [and of most of the Arabs], is pronounced ثَلَاثَ عَشِرَةَ in the dial. of Nejd. (Ṣ in art. عشر.)

ثُلَاثَةٌ: see ثَلَاثَةٌ.

الثَّلَاثَاءُ, also written الثَّلْثَاءُ, (Lth, T, Ṣ, M,) or يَوْمُ الثَّلَاثَاءِ or الثَّلْثَاءِ, (A, Mṣb, K,) and ▼الثُّلَاثَاءُ, with ḍamm, (A, K,) [meaning *The third day of the week, Tuesday,*] has this form for the sake of distinction; for properly it should be الثَّالِثُ: (Ṣ, M:) or it has meddeh in the place of the ة in the noun of number [ثَلَاثَةٌ] to distinguish it from the latter: (Lth, T:) [it is without tenween in every case; when indeterminate as well as when determinate; being fem.:] the pl. is ثَلَاثَاوَاتٌ (Ṣ, M, Mṣb) and أَثَالِثُ. (Th, M.) It has no dim. (Sb, Ṣ in art. امس.) Lḥ relates that Aboo-Ziyád used to say, مَضَى الثَّلَاثَاءُ بِمَا فِيهِ [*Tuesday passed with what* occurred *in it*]; making ثلاثاء sing. and masc.; [but this he did because he meant thereby يَوْمُ الثَّلَاثَاءِ; يوم being masc.:] Th is related to have said, بِمَا فِيهَا; making it fem.: and Abu-l-Jarráḥ used to say, مَضَتِ الثَّلَاثَاءُ بِمَا فِيهِنَّ, treating the word as a numeral. (M.)

الثُّلَاثَاءُ: see الثَّلَاثَاءُ.

ثُلَاثِىٌّ a rel. n. from ثَلَاثَةٌ, anomalously formed, (M,) [or regularly formed from ثُلَاثَةٌ,] *Of,* or *relating to, three things.* (T, TA.) — *Three cubits in length,* or *height;* applied in this sense to a garment, or piece of cloth; (T, A;) and to a boy. (T.) — A word *comprising,* or *composed of, three letters* [*radical* only, or *of three radical letters with one or more augmentative;* i. e., *of three radical letters with,* or *without, an augment*]. (T, TA.)

ثَلَاثُونَ, [also written ثَلْثُونَ,] the noun of number, [meaning *Thirty,* and also *thirtieth,*] is not considered as a multiple of ثَلَاثَةٌ, but as a multiple of عَشَرَةٌ; and therefore, if you name a man ثَلَاثُونَ, you do not make the dim. to be ثُلَيْثُونَ, but [you assimilate the noun from which it is formed to a pl. with و and ن from عَشَرَةٌ, or to عِشْرُونَ, and say] ▼ثُلَيْثُونَ. (Sb, M.)