

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

2. **تَأْتَفُّوا**, inf. n. **تَأْتَفُّ**, (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 **أَلْفَتَ 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, **تَأْتَفُّوا** [The composition of books]. (T, TA.)—**تَأْتَفُّوا** 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 **تُرْتَبُّوا**: (KT:) or the collecting together, or putting together, suitable things; from **الْأَلْفَةُ** [i. e. **الْأَلْفَةُ**]; and is a more particular term than **تُرْكِبُّوا**, 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 أَلْفًا** He wrote an alif; (K;) like as one says **جَمِعَ جَمِيعًا**. (TA.)—See also 4, in three places.

3. **أَلْفٌ**: 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>qr</sub>, M:) like as one says, **شَارَطْتُهُ مِائَةً**, meaning, for a hundred. (IA<sub>qr</sub>, M, K, in art. **مَأَى**.)

4. **أَلْفَةٌ**, inf. n. **إِبْلَافٌ**: see 1, in three places. **مَكَانٌ أَلْفٌ**, (T, M,) or **الْمَوْضِعُ**, (S,) or **أَلْفَةُ الشَّيْءِ**, (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,\*)—**أَلْفَتَ الشَّيْءَ** I joined, conjoined, or united, the thing. (T.)—**أَلْفَتَ 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 **أَلْفَةٌ**: (M:) or **أَلْفٌ** he completed the thousand. (K.) And in like manner, (S,) **أَلْفَتَ الدَّرَاهِمَ** I made the dirhems to be a thousand (S, K) complete. (S.) And **أَلْفُوا نَهْرَ الْأَعْمَارِ** 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 **أَلْفَتَ الدَّرَاهِمَ** The dirhems became a thousand (S, K) complete. (S.)

5. **تَأْتَفُّوا**, (M<sub>sb</sub>, K,) and **أَتَتَلَفُوا** [written with the disjunctive alif **أَتَتَلَفُوا**], (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

**أَتَتَلَفُوا** [and **تَأْتَفُّوا** 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 **تَأْتَفُّوا** is said of two things; [meaning They became united, or put together; (see 2:)] as also **أَتَتَلَفُوا**. (S.) And **أَتَتَلَفُوا الشَّيْءَ** signifies The several parts of the thing kept, or claved, together. (M.) And **تَأْتَفُّوا** It became put together in order. (M.)—**تَأْتَفُّوا** They sought, desired, or asked, [a covenant to ensure them] protection, (IA<sub>qr</sub>, T, M,) **إِلَى 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>qr</sub>, **كَانَ هَاشِمٌ يُؤَلِّفُ إِلَى الشَّامِ**, in a passage in which the foregoing signification is assigned to **تَأْتَفُّوا**]; (M;) as also **أَلْفُوا إِلَى كَذَا**. (M.)—**تَأْتَفُّوا** 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, **تَأْتَفُّوا عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ** [I attracted him, or allured him; and gave him a gift, or gifts, in order to incline him; to embrace El-Islām]. (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 آلَافٍ** [Three thousand], not **ثَلَاثُ آلَافٍ**; (TA;) and **هَذَا أَلْفٌ وَاحِدٌ** [This is one thousand], not **وَاحِدَةٌ**; (S;) and **أَلْفٌ أَقْرَعٌ**, [A complete thousand], (T, S,) not **قَرَعَةٌ**: (S;) it is not allowable to make it fem.: so say IA<sub>mb</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 **آلَافٌ**, (T, S, M, M<sub>sb</sub>, K,) applied to a number from three to ten, inclusively, (TA,) and **أُلُوفٌ**, (T, S, M, M<sub>sb</sub>, K,) used to denote more than ten; (T;) and **الْأُلُوفُ** [in the TA **الْأُلُوفُ**] is used by poetic licence for **الْآلَافُ**, by suppression of the [radical] **ل**. (M.)

**إِلْفٌ** [originally an inf. n. of **أَلْفٌ**, 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 **مُؤَلِّفٌ**);] (M;) i. q. **أَلْفٌ**; (T, S, M, K;) which is an act. part. n. of **أَلْفٌ**; (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 **إِلْفَةٌ** and **إِلْفٌ**; (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 **إِلْفَاتٌ**; (T, M;) which is also pl. of **أَلْفٌ**: (TA:) and that of **أَلْفٌ** is **أَلْفَاتٌ** (S, K, TA) and **أَلْفَاتٌ**: (M, TA:) and that of **أَلْفٌ** is **أَلْفَاتٌ** (T, S, M<sub>sb</sub>, K) and **آلَافٌ**, like as **أَنْصَارٌ** is pl. of **نَاصِرٌ**, (TA,) and so, (M, TA,) in my opinion, [says ISd,] (M,) is **أُلُوفٌ**, like as **شُهُودٌ** is pl. of **شَاهِدٌ**, (M, TA,) though some say that it is pl. of **إِلْفٌ**: (M:) and the pl. of **أَلْفَةٌ** is **أُلُوفٌ** and **أَلْفَاتٌ**. (K.) You say, **فُلَانٌ إِلْفِيٌّ** and **إِلْفِيٌّ** [Such a one is my constant companion or associate, &c.] (T.) And **حَنَّتْ الإِلْفُ إِلَى الإِنْفِ** [The female mate yearned towards the mate]. (S.) And **نَزَعَ البَعِيرُ إِلَى آلَافِهِ** [The camel yearned towards his mates]. (T,) or **آلَافٌ**, (TA,) is said by IA<sub>qr</sub> to mean Persons who keep to the large towns, or cities. (T, TA.) **أُلُوفٌ** 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.) **أُلُوفٌ الطَّيْرِ** signifies The birds that keep to Mekkeh and the sacred territory: and **أُلُوفٌ الحَمَامِ**, Domestic pigeons. (T.)

**أَلْفٌ**: see **إِلْفٌ**, in two places. — As some say, (O,) it also signifies A man having no wife. (O, K.)—**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 **بِسَانٌ**. (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 **أَلْفٌ**: (TA:) the two are called **الْأَلْفَانِ**. (K.)—**أَلْفٌ** One of any kind of things: (K, TA:) as being likened to the **أَلْفٌ**; 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 **الْإِتْتِلَافُ**: (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.)

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

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

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

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

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