

camel, (TA,) raised her tail, and smote her vulva with it, (A, K, TA,) and then went along. (K, TA.) — ضَرَبَ فِي جَهَاذِهِ † He (a camel) took fright, and ran away at random, (S, A, L, TA,) and ceased not to gallop and leap until he had thrown off all his furniture, or load. (L, TA.) — جَاءَ يَضْرِبُ بَشْرًا † He came hastening [with mischief, or] in an evil affair. (A.) It is said in a trad. of 'Alee, When such and such things shall happen, (mentioning faction, or sedition, or the like,) ضَرَبَ يَعُوبُ الدِّينِ بِذَنبِهِ, meaning, accord. to AM, † The leader of the religion shall hasten to go away through the land, fleeing from the faction, or sedition: or, as some say, shall go away hastily through the land, with his followers. (O, TA. [But see يَعُوبُ: and see also ذَنْبٌ.]) And you say also, ضَرَبْتُ فِي السَّيْرِ, (Msb,) inf. n. ضَرْبٌ, (S,) † I hastened in journeying. (S, * Msb.) And ضَرَبَ فِي الْأَرْضِ, (S, A, Mgh, Msb, K,) aor. ʾ, (TA,) inf. n. ضَرْبٌ (S, K, TA) and مَضْرَبٌ (S, TA) and ضَرْبَانٌ (K, TA,) † He journeyed in the land (S, Mgh, Msb) seeking sustenance, (S,) and for the purpose of traffic: (Mgh:) [and ضَرْبُ الْأَرْضِ, as shown above, has a similar meaning:] or † he went forth in the land as a merchant; (A, K;) or warring and plundering, (K,) or so ضَرَبَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ [meaning in the cause of God]: (A:) or he hastened through the land: (A, K:) or he arose, and hastened in his journey through the land: (TA:) or he went, or went away, in the land: (A, K:) or he traversed, or journeyed through, the land. (TA.) The verb is [similarly] used in relation to almost all employments: you say, ضَرَبَ فِي التَّجَارَةِ † [He travelled for the purpose of traffic]: (TA:) and إِنَّ لِي فِي ضَرْبِ أَلْفٍ دِرْهَمٍ لَمْضَرِبًا i. e. ضَرْبًا [Verily I have to make a journey for the sake of, or on account of, a thousand dirhems]. (S, TA: but in my copies of the S, لِي is omitted.) And ضَرَبَتِ الطَّيْرُ, aor. as above, † The birds went, or went away, [or migrated,] seeking sustenance. (K, TA.) — ضَرَبَ said of time, † It went, passed, or passed away. (K.) And ضَرَبَ الدَّهْرُ مِنْ ضَرْبَانِهِ, or, accord. to one reading, مِنْ ضَرْبِهِ, occurring in a trad., † The time in part passed; [the time pursued a part of its course;] or a part of the time passed. (TA.) And ضَرَبَ الدَّهْرُ ضَرْبَانَهُ † Fortune, or time, produced, or brought to pass, its events: (IKtt, TA:) a phrase like قُضِيَ مِنَ الْقَضَاءِ. (S, L, TA.) And ضَرَبَ الدَّهْرُ مِنْ ضَرْبَانِهِ أَنْ كَانَ كَذَا وَكَذَا † [Fortune, or time, brought to pass, among its events, that such and such things happened]. (A, L, TA.) And ضَرَبَ الدَّهْرُ بَيْنَنَا † Fortune, or time, separated us: (AO, A, TA:) or made a wide separation between us; syn. بَعَدَ. (K.) — Also † It was, or became, long: (K, TA:) so in the saying, ضَرَبَ اللَّيْلُ عَلَيْنَا † [The night was, or became, long to them]. (TA.) — And ضَرَبَ إِلَيْهِ † It inclined to it. (TA.) [One says, يَضْرِبُ إِلَى السَّوَادِ † It inclines to blackness, and إِلَى الْحُمْرَةِ to redness, &c.: often occurring in the lexicons.] = ضَارِبُهُ قَضَرُهُ, aor. of the latter ʾ:

see 3. = جَادَ ضَرْبًا i. q. ضَرَبْتُ يَدَهُ [meaning Excellent, or how excellent, is his hand, or arm, in beating, striking, smiting, or hitting! a phrase similar to رَمَوْتُ يَدَهُ]. (K.) = ضَرَبَ, (IKtt, A, K,) aor. ʾ, (K,) inf. n. ضَرْبٌ, said of herbage, † It was marred, or spoilt, by the cold: (A:) or it was smitten by the cold, (IKtt, K, TA,) and injured thereby, and by the wind. (IKtt, TA.) And ضَرَبَتِ الْأَرْضُ, inf. n. ضَرْبٌ, † The land was smitten by hoar-frost, or rime, and its herbage was nipped, or blasted, thereby: (AZ, TA:) and ضَرَبَتْ [in like manner] † it (i. e. land) was smitten by hoar-frost, or rime; or had hoar-frost, or rime, fallen upon it. (S, A, TA.)

2: see 1, first sentence; and in two places in a sentence shortly after that. — ضَرَبَ الشَّيْءُ بِالشَّيْءِ: see 1, in the second quarter of the paragraph. — [Hence,] التَّضَرُّبُ بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ † The exciting discord, or strife, or animosity, between, or among, the people, or party. (S, TA.) — And ضَرَبَ, inf. n. تَضَرُّبٌ, signifies also † He excited, incited, urged, or instigated, and roused to ardour, a courageous man, in war, or battle. (TA.) — ضَرَبَ الْمَضْرَبَةَ, (S, Mgh, Msb,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) He sewed (S, Mgh, Msb) [meaning quilted] with cotton (Mgh, Msb) the مَضْرَبَةَ [q. v.]. (S, Mgh, Msb.) = ضَرَبَتْ عَيْنُهُ His eye became depressed in his head. (K.) = ضَرَبَ, inf. n. as above, also signifies † He exposed himself, or became exposed, (تَعَرَّضَ,) to the snow, (K, TA,) i. e. the ضَرْبُ [which signifies also, and more commonly, hoar-frost, or rime]. (TA.) = And He drank what is termed ضَرْبُ, (O, K, TA,) i. e. the milk thus called, (O,) or شَدُّ [meaning honey, or honey in its comb, or honey not expressed from its comb]. (TA.)

3. مُضَارَبَةٌ, (S, A, Mgh, Msb, K,) inf. n. ضَرْبٌ, (Msb, TA) and ضَرْابٌ, He contended with him in beating, striking, smiting, or hitting; he beat him, &c., being beaten, &c., by him; (TA;) [he returned him beating for beating, blow for blow, or blows for blows; he bandied, or exchanged, blows with him: and] he contended with him in fight. (S, TA.) One says, † ضَارِبُهُ قَضَرُهُ, aor. of the latter verb ʾ, (K, TA,) agreeably with the general rule respecting verbs signifying the surpassing, or overcoming, in a contest, (MF, TA.) He contended with him in beating, &c., and he surpassed him, or overcame him, therein. (K, * TA.) See also 6. — [Goliath says, as on the authority of the KL, that ضارب signifies also "Coivit camelus;" and Freytag, as on the authority of the K, that it signifies "inivit camelus camelam:" but in the KL it is only said that ضَرْابٌ is an inf. n. of a verb having this meaning; and its verb in this sense, as is said in the S and A and Msb and K, is ضَرَبَ, which has been thus expl. in the first paragraph.] — بِالْمَالِ ضَارِبٌ and بِالْمَالِ, inf. n. مُضَارَبَةٌ, means † He trafficked with the property. (A.) And ضَارِبٌ لَهُ, (A, Mgh, K,) ضَارِبُهُ, (A, Mgh,) or ضَارِبُهُ فِي الْمَالِ, (S,) inf. n. as above, (S, A, Mgh,) means † He trafficked for him with his property [or with the property]; (A, Mgh;)

because he who does so generally journeys in the land seeking gain; (Mgh;) app. from ضَرْبُ فِي الْأَرْضِ [the journeying in the land] for the purpose of seeking sustenance: (TA:) and is syn. with قَارَضَهُ, (S, * Mgh, K, * TA, *) he gave him of his property for the purpose of his trafficking therewith on the condition that the gain should be between them two or that the latter should have a certain share of the gain: and accord. to En-Nadr, ضَارِبُهُ is said of him who does thus and also of the person thus employed. (TA.)

4. اضْرَبِ النَّاقَةَ, (S,) and اضْرِبِ الْفَحْلَ النَّاقَةَ, (A, TA,) inf. n. اضْرَابٌ, (TA,) † He made the stallion to leap the she-camel. (S, * A, * TA.) — اضْرَبْ جَائِشًا لِأَمْرٍ كَذَا † He disposed, or accommodated, and subjected, himself to such a thing, or such an affair. (A, TA.) — اضْرَبِ السُّمُومَ الْمَاءَ † The sūm [or hot wind] caused the earth to imbibe the water (اضْرَبَ الْأَرْضَ). (K.) — اضْرَبْ لِنَفْسِكَ خَاتَمًا † He caused a signet-ring to be made, fashioned, or moulded, for himself. (A, TA. [See also 8.]) — اضْرِبْ الْبَرْدَ: and اضْرِبِ الضَّرْبَ الْأَرْضَ: see 1, in the former half of the paragraph. — [Accord. to the TA, اضْرِبْنَا (there written اضْرِبْنَا) seems to signify † We were smitten by hoar-frost, or rime: or our land, or herbage, was smitten thereby: thus resembling أَجْلَدْنَا and أَضْرَبْنَا: but perhaps the right reading is أَضْرَبْنَا: for] = اضْرَبِ الْقَوْمَ, (K, TA,) inf. n. اضْرَابٌ, (TA,) signifies † The people, or party, had hoar-frost, or rime, fallen upon them. (K, TA.) — اضْرِبِ الْخُبْزَ † The bread (K, TA) i. e. the bread baked in hot ashes (TA) became thoroughly baked, (K, TA,) and in a fit state to be beaten with a stick and to have its ashes and dust shaken off. (TA.) — اضْرِبْ عَنْهُ: see 1, near the middle of the paragraph, in two places. اضْرِبْ عَنِ الْأَمْرِ is expl. in a copy of the A as meaning عَرَفَ عَنْهُ, and in the TA, (probably from that copy of the A, as I have reason to believe that it was used by the author of the TA,) is expl. by عَرَفَ عَنْهُ; but the right reading is indubitably عَرَفَ عَنْهُ, with the dotted ز; meaning † He turned away from the thing, or affair; a signification given in the first paragraph: it is said in the A to be tropical. And اضْرِبْ عَنْهُ also signifies † He digressed from it; made a digression, or transition, from it; namely, a subject of speech or discourse: and particularly † he turned from it and retracted it. — اضْرِبِ الرَّجُلَ فِي الْبَيْتِ: see 1, in the latter half of the paragraph. — اضْرِبْ signifies also † He was silent; he spoke not: or he lowered his eyes, looking towards the ground: syn. أَطْرَقَ. (S, TA.)

5. تَضَرَّبَ [He beat, struck, smote, or hit, himself much, or violently; or several, or many, times]. One says, تَضَرَّبَ بِالْحَصَى [He smote himself much with pebbles], (K in art. كَتَحَ,) and بِالْتُّرَابِ [with earth, or dust, as a man sometimes does in vexation]. (L. ibid.) — See also 8, in two places.