will be found in it. (Ş, A.) _ And مَضْرِبٌ (Ş, Msb, K) and * مَضْرَبُهُ (Msb, K) and مُضْرَبُ (S, Msb, K) and مُضْرَبَّهُ لا (Msb, K) and مُضْرَبَّهُ لا (Sb, TA) signify The part of a sword, with which one strikes: (Msb, and Ham p. 129:) or [the part] about a span from the extremity: (S, TA:) or [q. v.] ظبة q. v.] طبقة [q. v.] (دُونَ الطَّبَة): (TA:) or the edge (حُونَ الطَّبَة) (K, TA;) thus expl. by several of the leading lexicologists: (TA:) and so † ضُريبَةُ which last also signifies a sword: (K:) [i. c.] a sword itself is sometimes thus called, as ISd says: (TA:) the pl. of مُضْرِبُ is مُضَارِبُ. (Ḥam ubi suprà.) _ [مَضْرِبُ مَثَل] _ means + The secondary idea, or thing, signified by a parable or proverb, and compared to the primary idea, or thing; the thing, or case, to which a parable or proverb is applied: correlative of مُوْرِدُ مَثَلِ pl. بَوْرِدُ مَثَلِ _ And [the pl.] مَضَارِبُ signifies + Stratagems in war. (IAnr, TA.)

بُعْرِبُ [part. n. of أَغْرِبُ, q. v.]. You say, أَغْرِبُ (Ṣ, TA) and مُضْرِبًة مُضْرِبًا (Ṣ, TA) t مُضْرِبًة مُضْرِبًا

[A thing with which one beats, strikes, smites, or hits;] a thing with which the action termed الضَّرْب is performed; as also † مضْرَابْ (K.) A wooden instrument [a kind of mallet] with which the bow-string is struck in the operation of separating cotton. (Msb.) __ And, (S, A, K,) as an epithet applied to a man, (S,A,) it signifies شديد [One who beats, strikes, smites, or hits, vehemently]; (Ṣ, O;) or كثيرُ الضَّرْبِ [one who beats, &c., much]; as also فروب (A, K) and . ضَرِبٌ * (A) and فَرَيبٌ * (K, TA) and ضَرَّابٌ * (O, K, TA. [But in none of these lexicons is this signification mentioned in such a manner as to show that it necessarily relates to any but the first of these words, namely, مضرب : that it does so, however, is indicated by the measures of all of them.]) __ Also, (O, K, TA,) or *مضرب , with fet-h to the and kesr to the , (Mgh,) [thus] written like مجلس by MF, and pronounced by the vulgar مُفْرَب, but both of these are [said to be] incorrect, (TA,) A [tent such as is called] : فُبَّة (Mgh:) or a great [tent of the hind called] ; فُسُطَاط (O, K, TA;) the a hing: (TA:) pl. مَضَارِبُ. (Mgh, TA.)

. مَضْرِبٌ see : مَضْرَبَةُ and مَضْرَبَةُ and مَضْرِبَةً

Served [meaning quilted] with cotton: applied in this sense to a بساط [or thing that is spread like a carpet, &c.]. (Mgh, Mgb.)

[a subst. signifying A quilt; a quilted garment and the lihe: see 2]. (S, Mgh, Msb.)

مَضْرَابُ The thing [i. e. plectrum] with which a lute (عُود) is struck [or played]: (Ş:) pl. مُضَارِبُ. (TA in art. طروب) [See an ex. voce . طروب. Bk. I.

The plectrum commonly used for this purpose in the present day is a slip of a vulture's feather, and is termed زيشَة: see the chap. on music in my "Modern Egyptians."] — See also مضْرَبُ

مُضْرُوبُ and ضُرِيبُ, the latter in two places. Dhu-r-Rummeh says, speaking of a cake of bread (خُبُرَة),

[Many a thing (meaning many a cake of bread) beaten for no offence, free from blame, I have broken for my companions in haste, with a vigorous breaking]. (TA, after explaining the phrase أَضُرَبُ الخُبْرُ [q. v.].) — Also + Staying, abiding, or remaining, [fixed, or settled,] in a tent, or house. (TA.)

One who is employed by another to traffic for him with his (the latter's) property, on the condition of their sharing the gain together: and also one who employs another to traffic for him with his (the former's) property, on that condition: thus expl. by En-Nadr; and Az also allows the use of the word in these two senses. (TA.)

المفطوب [A thing having its several parts in a state of collision: and hence, a thing, and a man, in a state of commotion, agitation, convulsion, &c.: see its verb, 8]. — One says, العنان [lit. He came with quivering rein]; meaning he came discomfited, or put to flight, and alone. (K.) — And رَجُلُ مُصْطُرِبُ الْحُلُقِ A man incongruous, unsound, faulty, or weak, in respect of make: (A, TA:) tall, and [loose, lax, flabby, uncompact, slack, shaky, or] not strong of make. (TA.) — And عَدِيثُ مُضْطُرِبُ السَّدُ † A tradition unsound, faulty, or weak, in respect of the authority upon which it rests, or to which it is traced up or ascribed; syn. . (S, TA.)

ضرج

1. مُرْجَهُ (Ṣ, O, L, Ṣ,) aor. ع, (O,) or ع, (L,) inf. n. مُرْجَهُ (O, L,) He split it, slit it, or rent it asunder or open; (Ṣ, O, L, Ṣ;) and so مُرْجَهُ (but app. in an intensive sense, or said of a number of things, inf. n. تَضْرَبُعُ (i. e. Their envelopes, or pericarps, and their calyxes, rent asunder or open, so as to disclose them]. (A, TA. [And the like is said in the Ṣ and O.]) And one says also, garment, &c. (L.) [Hence,] النَّفَرُ فَدَ وَ النَّارُ اللَّهُ اللَّه

i. e. He made an opening in the live coals of the fire, in order that it might burn up well]. (AHn, TA.) _ And He smeared it, daubed it, or defiled it; (O, L, K;) and so أضرجه [but app., in this case also, in an intensive sense, or said of a number of things]; namely, a garment, (A, L,) &c., (L,) with blood, (A, L,) or with something similar thereto, that was red, or with something yellow. (L.) __ And He threw it, or threw it down. (K.) = خُرُضَتْ and ضُرَجَتْ بِحِرْتِهَا [signify the same, i. c. She was choked with her cud; or she smallowed her cud with difficulty; the former verb being app. formed by transposition from the latter; but جُرضَتْ seems to be better known than [- جَرَضَتْ]; said of a camel. (O, TA.)

2: see above, in two places. _ One says also, K,) He made, (S, O,) or بالدّم, (K,) He made his nose to bleed. (S, O, K.) _ And ضرَّج الثُّوبُ (Ṣ, O, Ķ,) inf. n. تَضْرِيحٌ, (Ṣ, O,) He dyed the garment, or piece of cloth, of a red colour, (S, O, K,) making it less fully dyed than that which is termed and more so than that which is رضرّج الكُلامُ [Hence,] . مُورّد termed , مُورّد (A, K,) inf. n. as above, (O,) ! He embellished the speech, (A, O, K,) and amplified it, (A,) as one does in excuses, or pleas, (O,) with truth, or with falschood. (A, O.) _ فرجت جيبها She (a woman) loosened her - [or opening at the neck and bosom of her shift or the like, so that the edges were not drawn together, or buttoned]. (O, K: in the latter, ضرّج الجين, inf. n. as above.) We urged on the camels, in making ضرَّجنا الإبلُ a hostile, or predatory, incursion. (O, K.*)

5: see 7, in four places. تضريع also signifies It (a garment, A, L) became smeared, daubed, or defiled, (Ṣ, A, O, L, K,) with blood, (Ṣ, A, O, L,) or with something similar thereto, that was red, or with something yellow. (L.) — And عَلَيْنَ اللهُ الل

انضرج الفرج slit, or rent asunder or open; (S, O, L, K;) as also انضرع ; (TA in art. نضرح) and so تضرع ; (TA in art. نضرع) and so انضرع ; (the latter is said of a number of things]: (L:) the latter is said of a garment in the former sense; (TA;) or as meaning it became much rent, or rent in several places. (L.) When the fruits of herbs, or leguminous plants, appear, one says, انضر عنه المنافلة and المنافلة [i. e. Their envelopes, or pericarps, and their calyxes, rent asunder or open, so as to disclose them]. (A, TA. [And the like is said in the S and O.]) And one says also, المنافلة المناف