

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 يُضْرِبُ بِشَرٍّ** † *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 يَعْسُوبُ الدِّينَ بِدَنِيهِ**, 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 **يَعْسُوبٌ**: and see also **ذَنْبٌ**].) And you say also, **ضَرَبْتُ فِي السَّيْرِ**, (Mṣb,) inf. n. **ضَرْبٌ**, (S,) † *I hastened in journeying.* (S, * Mṣb.) And **ضَرَبَ فِي الْأَرْضِ**, (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʔ, (TA,) inf. n. **ضَرْبٌ** (S, K, TA) and **مَضْرَبٌ** (S, TA) and **ضَرَبَانٌ**, (K, TA,) † *He journeyed in the land* (S, Mgh, Mṣb) *seeking sustenance,* (S,) and for the purpose of traffic: (Mgh:) [and **ضَرْبٌ** 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 التِّجَارَةِ** † [He travelled for the purpose of traffic]: (TA:) and **إِنَّ لِي فِي** **ضَرْبًا** 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 ضَرَبَانِهِ**, 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 ضَرَبَانَهُ** † *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 ضَرَبَانِهِ 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 عَلَيْهِمْ** † [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**, aor. of the latter ʔ:

see 3. = **جَادَ ضَرْبَهَا** i. q. **ضَرَبَتْ يَدَهُ** [meaning Excellent, or how excellent, is his hand, or arm, in beating, striking, smiting, or hitting! a phrase similar to **رَمَوْتُ يَدَهُ**]. (K.) = **ضَرْبٌ**, (IKtt, A, K,) aor. ʔ, (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,] **التَّضْرِيبُ بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ** † *The exciting discord, or strife, or animosity, between, or among, the people, or party.* (S, TA.) — And **ضَرْبٌ**, inf. n. **تَضْرِيبٌ**, signifies also † *He excited, incited, urged, or instigated, and roused to ardour, a courageous man, in war, or battle.* (TA.) — **ضَرْبُ الْمُضْرَبَةِ**, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) inf. n. as above, (TA.) *He sewed* (S, Mgh, Mṣb) [meaning quilted] with cotton (Mgh, Mṣb) *the مَضْرَبَةُ* [q. v.]. (S, Mgh, Mṣb.) = **ضَرَبَتْ عَيْنَهُ** *His eye became depressed in his head.* (K.) = **ضَرْبٌ**, 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 ضَرْبِ**, (O, K, TA,) i. e. *the milk thus called,* (O,) or **شَهْدٌ** [meaning honey, or honey in its comb, or honey not expressed from its comb]. (TA.)

3. **ضَارِبُهُ**, (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **مُضَارِبَةٌ** (Mṣb, TA) and **ضَرَابٌ**, *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 banded, or exchanged, blows with him: and] *he contended with him in fight.* (S, TA.) One says, † **ضَارِبُهُ فَضْرِبُهُ**, aor. of the latter verb ʔ, (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. — [Golius says, as on the authority of the KL, that **ضَارِبٌ** 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 **ضَرَابٌ** 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 Mṣb and K, is **ضَرَبَ**, which has been thus expl. in the first paragraph.] — **بِالْمَالِ** and **ضَارِبُ فِي الْمَالِ**, inf. n. **مُضَارِبَةٌ**, means † *He trafficked with the property.* (A.) And **فِي مَالِهِ** (A, Mgh, K) **ضَارِبٌ لَهُ** (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 **الضَّرْبُ فِي الْأَرْضِ** [the journeying in the land] for the purpose of seeking sustenance: (TA:) and is syn. with **فَارَصَهُ**, (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. **اضْرِبِ النَّاقَةَ**, (S,) and **اضْرِبِ الْفَحْلَ النَّاقَةَ**, (A, TA,) inf. n. **إِضْرَابٌ**, (TA,) † *He made the stallion to leap the she-camel.* (S, * A, * TA.) — **اضْرِبِ جَائِشًا لِأَمْرٍ كَذَا** — **اضْرِبِ** † *He disposed, or accommodated, and subjected, himself to such a thing, or such an affair.* (A, TA.) — **اضْرِبِ السَّمُومَ الْمَاءَ** † *The سموم [or hot wind] caused the earth to imbibe the water* (ضَرْبُ الْأَرْضِ). (K.) — **اضْرِبِ لِنَفْسِكَ خَاتَمًا** † *He caused a signet-ring to be made, fashioned, or moulded, for himself.* (A, TA. [See also 8.]) — **اضْرِبِ الْبَرْدُ**: and **اضْرِبِ الْأَرْضَ**: see 1, in the former half of the paragraph. — [Accord. to the TA, **أُضْرِبْنَا** (there written **اضْرِبْنَا**) seems to signify † *We were smitten by hoar-frost, or rime: or our land, or herbage, was smitten thereby:* thus resembling **أُجْلِدُنَا** and **أُضْقِنَا**: but perhaps the right reading is **أُضْرِبْنَا**: for] = **أَضْرَبَ الْقَوْمَ**, (K, TA,) inf. n. **إِضْرَابٌ**, (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.) — **اضْرِبِ عَنْهُ**: see 1, near the middle of the paragraph, in two places. [**اضْرِبِ 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 **عَزَفَ عَنْهُ**, with the dotted z; 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 **اضْرِبِ 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. — **اضْرِبِ** signifies also † *He was silent; he spoke not: or he lowered his eyes, looking towards the ground:* syn. **أَطْرَقَ**. (S, TA.)

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