

بِالْقِدَاحِ; as also ضَارِبٌ : (K:) or both of these epithets signify the person who shuffles those arrows (الَّذِي يَضْرِبُ بِالْقِدَاحِ); and he is the person who is intrusted, as deputy, with [the disposal of] them : (S:) the former is of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure فَاعِلٌ : (Sb, TA:) and the pl. is ضَارِبَاتٌ. (S, A.) You say, هُوَ ضَرِيْبِي, meaning † He is my playfellow with the gaming-arrows (مَنْ يَضْرِبُ الْقِدَاحَ مَعِيَ). (A, TA.) — And الضَّرِيْبُ is a name of † The third arrow of those used in the game called المَيْسِرُ : (K, TA:) that arrow is thus called by some: by others الرَّقِيْبُ [q. v.]: it has three notches; and three portions are assigned to it if successful, and three fines if unsuccessful. (Lh, L, TA.) — [Hence, app.,] ضَرِيْبٌ signifies also † A share, or portion. (K.) — Also † Hoar-frost, or rime; (S, K;) like جَلِيْدٌ and سَقِيْطٌ : (S in art. جلد:) and † snow. (K.) — And † The head: (K:) so called because often in a state of agitation. (TA.) — And i. q. شَهْدٌ [i. e. honey, or honey in its comb, or honey not expressed from its comb]: and عَسَلٌ ضَرِيْبٌ honey becoming, or become, white and thick. (TA. [See also ضَرَبٌ.]) — Also Big-bellied, (بَطِيْنٌ, [in some copies of the K بَطْنٌ,]) [as an epithet] of men, (K, TA,) and of others. (TA.)

ضَرِيْبَةٌ A man, (K,) or anything, (T, S, TA,) living or dead, (T, TA,) struck, or smitten, with the sword: (T, S, K, TA:) the *δ* is affixed, though the word has the meaning of a pass. part. n., because it becomes numbered with subst., like أَكِيْلَةٌ and نَطِيْحَةٌ. (S.) — [And also] The place [or part] upon which the blow, or stroke, falls, of the body that is beaten, or struck. (Ham p. 129.) — And Wool, or [goats'] hair, separated, or plucked asunder, with the fingers, and then folded together, and bound with a thread, and spun: (S: [more fully expl. voce سَلِيْلَةٌ:] and wool that is beaten with a mallet: (TA:) or a portion of wool: (K:) or a portion of cotton, and of wool: (TA:) pl. ضَرَائِبٌ. (S.) — Also † An impost that is levied, of the poll-tax or land-tax and the like, (S, A, Mgh, O, Msh, K, TA,) and of [the tolls, or similar exactions, termed] أَرْصَادٌ : (S, O, TA:) pl. as above. (S, A, Mgh, &c.) And (hence, TA) † The غَلَّةُ [as meaning the income, or revenue, arising from the service] of a slave; (S, K, TA;) i. e. ضَرِيْبَةُ الْعَبْدِ means what the slave pays to his master, of the impost that is laid upon him: ضَرِيْبَةٌ being of the measure فَعِيْلَةٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُوْلَةٌ. (TA.) — And † A nature; or a natural, a native, or an innate, disposition or temper or the like: [as though signifying a particular cast of constitution, moulded by the Creator:] syn. طَبِيْعَةٌ, (S, A, K,) and سَجِيَّةٌ : (S:) pl. as above. (A, TA.) You say, فُلَانٌ كَرِيْمٌ الضَّرِيْبَةِ [† Such a one is generous in respect of nature]; and لَثِيْمٌ الضَّرِيْبَةِ [† mean &c.]; (S;) and إِنَّهُ لَكَرِيْمٌ الضَّرَائِبِ [† Verily he is generous in respect of natural dispositions]: and خَلَقَ النَّاسَ عَلَى ضَرَائِبَ شَتَّى

[Men are created of diverse natures &c.]. (TA.)

— See also مَضْرَبٌ.

ضَرَابٌ: see مَضْرَبٌ.

ضَارِبٌ [Beating, striking, smiting, or hitting: &c.:] act. part. n. of ضَرَبَ [in all its senses]. (K, TA.) — A she-camel that strikes her milker: (S, K:) or one which, having been submissive, or tractable, before conceiving, afterwards strikes her milker away from before her: or [the pl.] ضَوَارِبُ signifies she-camels that resist after conceiving, and become repugnant, so that one cannot milk them. (TA.) — Also, and ضَارِبَةٌ (K, TA,) the former a possessive epithet [i. e. denoting the possession of a quality], and the latter a verbal epithet [i. e. an act. part. n.], (TA,) † A she-camel that raises her tail, and smites with it her vulva, (K, A, in which latter only the pl. is mentioned,) and then goes: (K:) pl. ضَوَارِبُ. (A, TA.) And the former is like تَضْرَابُ, [i. e. † تَضْرَابٌ, as appears from what follows,] expl. by Lh as meaning † A she-camel that has been covered by the stallion, [and app. that raises her tail in consequence thereof,] but respecting which one knows not whether she be pregnant or not: (TA:) or † تَضْرَابٌ signifies a she-camel recently covered by the stallion [and therefore often raising her tail]. (Mz, 40th نوع.) — The former (ضَارِبٌ) signifies also † Swimming, (S, TA,) in water. (TA.) Dhu-r-Rummeh says,

لِيَايَ اللّٰهُوَ يَطْبِيْنِي فَاَتَّبَعَهُ
كَأَنِّي ضَارِبٌ فِي غَمْرَةِ لَعْبٍ

[In the nights of diversion he calls me and I follow him as though I were swimming in a deep water, sporting therein]. (S, TA.) — طَيْرٌ ضَوَارِبٌ † Birds seeking sustenance: (S, A, TA:) or birds traversing the land, [or migrating,] in search of sustenance. (L, TA.) — See also ضَرِيْبٌ. — ضَارِبٌ also signifies † A dark night: (K:) or a night of which the darkness extends to the right and left, and fills the world. (S, O. [So in my copies of the S and in the O and TA: but accord. to Golius, as from the S, “yet not filling the air.”]) See the verse of Homeyd cited in the first paragraph. [J cites as an ex. of the last of the meanings expl. above, and so does Sgh in the O, the verse in the sentence here next following.] — † Anything long: applied in this sense to a night: thus in the following verse:

وَرَأْبَعْتَنِي تَحْتَ لَيْلٍ ضَارِبٍ
بِسَاعِدٍ قَعْمٍ وَكَيْفٍ خَاصِبٍ

† [And that she helped me in lifting and putting on the loads, beneath the darkness of a long night, with a plump fore arm and a hand dyed with henna]. (TA.) — † A place, (S,) or a depressed place, (K, TA,) and a valley, (TA,) in which are trees. (S, K, TA.) And † A piece of rugged ground extending in an oblong form in a plain, or soft, tract. (K, TA.) And † The like of a رَحْبَةٌ in a valley [app. meaning where the water flows into it from its two sides: see art. رَحْبٌ]: pl. ضَوَارِبُ. (K.)

ضَارُوْبٌ [an irregular instrumental noun, like طَاحُوْنٌ and some other words of the same measure,] † A snare for catching birds. (A, TA.)

ضُتْرِيْبٌ dim. of اضْطْرَابٌ, inf. n. of 8, q. v.

تَضْرَابٌ: see ضَارِبٌ, former half, in two places.

مَضْرَبٌ is an inf. n. (Ham p. 129.) [See the sentence explaining the phrase ضَرَبَ فِي الْأَرْضِ; and also the sentence next following it, towards the close of the first paragraph.] — And it is also a noun of place [and of time, like مَضْرَبٌ, which is the regular form]. (Ham ibid.) See the next paragraph, in five places.

مَضْرَبٌ [and مَضْرَبٌ, q. v.,] A place, or time, [the latter, as is said in the explanation of a phrase mentioned in what follows,] of beating, striking, smiting, or hitting: — and also, † a place, or time, of journeying. (KL.) — مَضْرَبٌ means † The line, or long mark, upon the face of the animal called ظَرِيْبَانٌ [as though it were a place upon which it had been struck]. (TA in art. ظرب, q. v.) — And مَضْرَبٌ, † A place where a tent is pitched, or set up. (Msh.) — See also مَضْرَبٌ. — Also, (thus in the TA in art. سوف, as from the A,) or مَضْرَبٌ, (thus in a copy of the A in the present art.,) † i. q. مَسَافَةٌ [meaning A space, or tract, or an extent, over which one journeys; as being a place of beating the ground]: so in the saying, بَيْنَهُمْ مَضْرَبٌ بَعِيْدٌ [or مَضْرَبٌ, i. e. † Between them is a far-extending space to be traversed]. (A.) — [مَضْرَبٌ عَسَلَةٌ is a euphemism for † The place of injection of sperma: and hence it means † the source from which one springs; origin, ancestry, or parentage; &c.] One says, مَا أَعْرِفُ لَهُ مَضْرَبَ عَسَلَةٍ (S, A) meaning [i. e. † I know not the sources (or the source) from which he has sprung; or his ancestry, or parentage]: (S:) or مَا يُعْرِفُ لَهُ مَضْرَبَ عَسَلَةٍ † No source or origin [or parentage], nor people, nor ancestor or father, nor nobility, pertaining to him, is known. (M, K, TA.) And مَا لِفُلَانٍ مَضْرَبَ عَسَلَةٍ (S, A, in the latter لَزِيْدٌ) i. e. † [Such a one has no source] of kindred (نَسَبٌ), nor of cattle or property (مَالٌ). (S.) And إِنَّهُ لَكَرِيْمٌ الْمَضْرَبِ † [Verily he is generous in respect of origin]. (A, TA.) [See also ضَرِيْبَةٌ.] — One says also, أَتَتْ النَّاقَةَ عَلَى مَضْرِبِهَا, meaning † The she-camel arrived at the time [of year] of her being leaped by the stallion; making the time to be like the place. (S.) — مَضْرَبٌ, (S, A, O, and so in the M in art. روم) or مَضْرَبٌ, (K, TA,) with fet-ḥ to the م, (K, TA,) and to the ر also, (TA,) [but this is app. a mistake, as the weight of authority is in favour of the former,] † A bone in which is marrow: (S, O, K:) or a bone that is broken and from which marrow is extracted [or sought to be extracted]. (M in art. روم.) One says, of a sheep or goat, (S, A,) that is emaciated, (S,) مَا يُؤْرَمُ مِنْهَا مَضْرَبٌ † [Not a bone of her that is broken for its marrow contains any marrow]; i. e. when a bone of her is broken, no marrow