

will be found in it. (S, A.) — And **مَضْرِبٌ** (S, Mṣb, K) and **مَضْرِبٌ** (Mṣb, K) and **مَضْرِبَةٌ** (S, Mṣb, K) and **مَضْرِبَةٌ** (Mṣb, K) and **مَضْرِبَةٌ** (Sb, TA) signify The part of a sword, with which one strikes: (Mṣb, and Ḥam p. 129:) or [the part] about a span from the extremity: (S, TA:) or the part exclusive of, or below, the **طَبَّة** [q. v.] (**دُونَ الطَّبَّة**): (TA:) or the edge (**حَدٌّ**) thereof; (K, TA;) thus expl. by several of the leading lexicologists: (TA:) and so **ضَرْبِيَّةٌ**: which last also signifies a sword: (K:) [i. e.] a sword itself is sometimes thus called, as ISd says: (TA:) the pl. of **مَضْرِبٌ** is **مَضَارِبٌ**. (Ḥam ubi suprā.) — [**مَضْرِبٌ مَثَلٌ** 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 **مَوْرَدٌ مَثَلٌ**: pl. **مَضَارِبٌ**.] — And [the pl.] **مَضَارِبٌ** signifies + Stratagems in war. (IAṣr, TA.)

مَضْرِبٌ [part. n. of **أَضْرَبَ**, q. v.]. You say, **رَأَيْتُ حَيَّةً مَضْرِبًا** (S, TA) and **مَضْرِبَةٌ** (TA) † I saw a serpent still, not moving. (S, TA.)

مَضْرِبٌ [A thing with which one beats, strikes, smites, or hits;] a thing with which the action termed **الضَرْبُ** is performed; as also **مَضْرَابٌ**. (K.) A wooden instrument [a kind of mallet] with which the bow-string is struck in the operation of separating cotton. (Mṣb.) — And, (S, A, K,) as an epithet applied to a man, (S, A,) it signifies **شَدِيدُ الضَّرْبِ** [One who beats, strikes, smites, or hits, vehemently]; (S, O;) or **كَثِيرُ الضَّرْبِ** [one who beats, &c., much]; as also **ضَرْوَبٌ** (A, K) and **ضَرْوَابٌ** (A) and **ضَرْبِيَّةٌ** (K, TA) and **ضَرْبٌ**. (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, **مَضْرِبٌ**: that it does so, however, is indicated by the measures of all of them.]) — Also, (O, K, TA,) or **مَضْرِبٌ**, with fet-ḥ to the **م** and **كسر** to the **ر**, (Mgh,) [thus] written like **مَجْلِسٌ** by MF, and pronounced by the vulgar **مَضْرِبٌ**, but both of these are [said to be] incorrect, (TA,) A [tent such as is called] **قَبَّةٌ**: (Mgh:) or a great [tent of the kind called] **فَسْطَاطٌ**; (O, K, TA;) the **فَسْطَاطُ** of a king: (TA:) pl. **مَضَارِبٌ**. (Mgh, TA.)

مَضْرِبَةٌ and **مَضْرِبَةٌ** and **مَضْرِبَةٌ**: see **مَضْرِبٌ**.

مَضْرِبٌ Sewed [meaning quilted] with cotton: applied in this sense to a **بَسَاطٌ** [or thing that is spread like a carpet, &c.]. (Mgh, Mṣb.)

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

مَضْرَابٌ The thing [i. e. plectrum] with which a lute (**عُودٌ**) is struck [or played]: (S:) pl. **مَضَارِيبٌ**. (TA in art. **طَرِبٌ**.) [See an ex. voce **طَرُوبٌ**.] Bk. I.

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

مَضْرُوبٌ: see **ضَرْبٌ** and **ضَرْبِيٌّ**, the latter in two places. Dhu-r-Rummeh says, speaking of a cake of bread (**حَبْزَةٌ**),

• **وَمَضْرُوبَةٌ فِي غَيْرِ ذَنْبٍ بَرِيئَةٍ**
• **كَسَرَتْ لِأَصْحَابِي عَلَى عَجَلٍ كَسْرًا**

[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 **أَضْرَبَ الخُبْزُ** [q. v.].) — Also † Staying, abiding, or remaining, [fixed, or settled,] in a tent, or house. (TA.)

مَضْرَابٌ 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-Naḍr; and Az also allows the use of the word in these two senses. (TA.)

مَضْطَرَبٌ may mean **اضْطْرَابٌ** [i. e. it may be used as an inf. n. of **اضْطَرَبَ** (q. v.), agreeably with a general rule]: — and it may mean A place of **اضْطْرَابٍ**: (Ḥam p. 142:) [thus used it often means a place in which one goes to and fro seeking the means of subsistence: and simply a place in which one seeks gain: see **اضْطَرَبَ فِي امْرُؤِهِ** and see also the syns. **مَرَاغِرٌ** (in two places) and **مُنْتَقِدٌ**.] — [It is also a pass. part. n.: and hence the phrase **مَضْطَرَبَاتٌ لِمَعَاشٍ**, meaning The things that are desired to be gained for subsistence, or sustenance: see **مَرَاغِبٌ**.]

مَضْطَرِبٌ [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, **جَاءَ مَضْطَرِبٌ** [lit. He came with quivering rein]; meaning he came discomfited, or put to flight, and alone. (K.) — And **رَجُلٌ مَضْطَرِبٌ الخَلْقِ** † 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 **حَدِيثٌ مَضْطَرِبٌ السَّنَدِ** † 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. **مُنْتَقِلٌ**. (S, TA.)

ضرح

1. **ضَرَحَهُ**, (S, O, L, K,) aor. **ز**, (O,) or **ز**, (L,) inf. n. **ضَرْحٌ**, (O, L,) He split it, slit it, or rent it asunder or open; (S, O, L, K;) and so **ضَرَحَهُ** [but app. in an intensive sense, or said of a number of things, inf. n. **تَضْرِيحٌ**]; namely, a garment, &c. (L.) [Hence, **ضَرَحَ النَّارَ**, q. v.]

لَبَّأَ عَيْنًا [i. e. He made an opening in the live coals of the fire, in order that it might burn up well]. (AḤn, TA.) — And He smeared it, daubed it, or defiled it; (O, L, K;) and so **ضَرَحَهُ** [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.) — **جَرَحَتْ بِجَرَّتِهَا** and **جَرَحَتْ** [signify the same, i. e. She was choked with her cud; or she swallowed her cud with difficulty; the former verb being app. formed by transposition from the latter; but **جَرَحَتْ** seems to be better known than **جَرَحَتْ**]; said of a camel. (O, TA.)

2: see above, in two places. — One says also, **ضَرَحَ أَنْفَهُ بِدَمٍ**, (S, O,) or **بِالدَّمِ**, (K,) He made his nose to bleed. (S, O, K.) — And **الضَّرْحُ**, (S, O, K,) inf. n. **تَضْرِيحٌ**, (S, 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 **مُشَبَّعٌ**, and more so than that which is termed **مَوْرَدٌ**. (S, O.) — [Hence,] **ضَرَحَ الكَلَامَ**, (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 falsehood. (A, O.) — **ضَرَحَتْ جَيْبَهَا** She (a woman) loosened her **جَيْبٌ** [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, **ضَرَحَ الجَيْبِ**, inf. n. as above.) — **ضَرَجْنَا الإِبِلَ** We urged on the camels, in making a hostile, or predatory, incursion. (O, K:*)

5: see 7, in four places. — **تَضْرَحَ** also signifies It (a garment, A, L) became smeared, daubed, or defiled, (S, A, O, L, K,) with blood, (S, A, O, L,) or with something similar thereto, that was red, or with something yellow. (L.) — And **تَضْرَحَ الخَدَّ** † The cheek became red, (O, K, TA,) on an occasion of shame. (O.) You say, **كَلَّمْتُهُ فَتَضْرَحَ خَدَاهُ** † I spoke to him and his cheeks became red. (A,* TA.) — And **تَضْرَجَتِ المِرَاةُ** † The woman displayed her finery, or ornaments, and beauties of person or form or countenance, to men, (A, O, K, TA,) and embellished herself. (A, TA.)

7. **انضرح** It (a thing, or garment, &c., L) split, slit, or rent asunder or open; (S, O, L, K;) as also **انضرح**; (TA in art. **ضرح**;) and so **تَضْرَحُ** [but app. in an intensive sense, or 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, **انضرحت عنبًا** and **انضرحت عنبًا** [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, **انضرحت عنبًا** † **انضرحت** [i. e. **انضرحت**].