

ضَرَبَ فِي مَالِهِ سَهْمًا i. e. + He assigned [a share, or portion, of his property]: and thus is expl. the saying of Abou-Haneefeh, لَا يَضْرِبُ لِلْمَوْصَى لَهُ فِيمَا زَادَ عَلَى الثَّلَاثِ + He shall not assign, or give, to the legatee, aught of more than the third part; the true objective complement being suppressed. (Mgh.) — ضَرَبَ بِيَدَيْهِ [lit. He beat with his arms; meaning + he moved his arms about, or to and fro; brandished, tossed, or swung them]: you say, ضَرَبَ بِيَدَيْهِ وَحَرَكَمَهَا فِي مَشِيَّتِهِ + [He swung his arms, and moved them about, in his manner of walking]. (TA in art. جَدَف. [See جَدَف.] And ضَرَبَ فِي الْمَاءِ [ضَرَبَ being understood after the verb] + He swam. (K.) — ضَرَبَ بِيَدِهِ إِلَى شَيْءٍ + He made a sign, or pointed, with his hand, towards a thing. (TA.) And ضَرَبَ [alone] + He made a sign, or pointed. (K.) And ضَرَبَ يَدَهُ إِلَى كَذَا + He put forth his hand towards such a thing, to take it, or to point, or make a sign. (TA.) And ضَرَبَ يَدَهُ إِلَى عَمَلٍ كَذَا + [He applied his hand to the doing of such a thing]. (Lth, TA.) [And ضَرَبَ فِي الْمَالِ a phrase expl. to me by IbnD as meaning + He busied his hands with the property, in the giving, or dispensing of it.] — ضَرَبَ عَلَى يَدِهِ + [He struck his (i. e. another man's) hand; meaning] he struck, or made, the bargain with him; or ratified the sale with him: for it is a custom, when two persons are bargaining together, for one of them to put his hand upon the other's in ratifying the bargain. (TA, from a trad.) — And + He prohibited, or prevented, or hindered, him, from doing a thing, or from doing a thing that he had begun: (TA:) and [in like manner] ضَرَبَ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ + he withheld, or restrained, him, or it. (K, TA.) And (i. e. the former phrase) + He (the judge, A, Mgh, TA) prohibited, or interdicted, him from the using, or disposing of, his property according to his own free will. (S, A, Mgh, Msh, TA.) — Also + He corrupted, vitiated, marred, or disordered, his affair, or case, or state. (A, Msh, TA.) — ضَرَبَ عَنْهُ + He turned away a person or thing from him [or it]; as also ضَرَبَ عَنْهُ: (TA:) [or] ضَرَبَ عَنْهُ signifies, (S, Msh,) or signifies also, (TA,) and (Msh, TA) so does ضَرَبَ عَنْهُ, (Msh, K, TA,) [the latter app. for ضَرَبَ نَفْسَهُ عَنْهُ] + He turned away from, avoided, shunned, or left, him, or it; (S, *Msh, K, *TA; *) namely, a person, (TA,) or a thing. (Msh.) أَفَنَضْرِبُ عَنْكُمْ الذِّكْرَ صَفْحًا in the Kur [xliii. 4], is said to mean + Shall we then neglect you, and not teach you what is incumbent on you? the phrase being taken from a rider's striking his beast with his stick when he desires to turn him from the course that he is pursuing: or the meaning is, + shall we then turn away the Kur-an from you, and not invite you thereby to the faith, turning away ourselves from you? (TA.) One says also, ضَرَبْتُ عَنْهُ صَفْحًا meaning + I turned away from him and left him. (S and TA in art. صَفَح: see 1 in that art.) See also the saying ضَرَبَ أَحْمَسًا فِي أَسْدَانِهِ — voice أَحْمَس. — And فَلَانٌ يَضْرِبُ أَحْمَسًا لِأَسْدَانِهِ: see voce أَحْمَس. — ضَرَبَ بِنَفْسِهِ الْأَرْضَ (K.) inf. n. ضَرَبَ, (TA.)

[lit. He smote with himself the ground; and hence, + he cast, threw, or flung, himself upon the ground; app. often used in this sense; (a phrase similar to ضَرَبَ بِهِ الْأَرْضَ expl. before;) and hence,] + he remained, stayed, or abode; (K;) and so ضَرَبَ (AZ, ISk, S, K, TA) as used in the phrase ضَرَبَ الرَّجُلُ فِي الْبَيْتِ + The man remained, stayed, or abode, in the tent, or house, (AZ, ISk, S, A, TA,) not quitting it: (ISk, A, TA:) and [in like manner] ضَرَبَ بِذَنبِهِ [ضَرَبَ الْأَرْضَ being understood,] + He stayed, or abode, and remained fixed. (K in art. ذَنْب. [See also other explanations of this last phrase in a later part of this paragraph.]) And ضَرَبَ الْوَتِدَ بِحِجْلٍ كَذَا + He remained, stayed, or abode, [lit., struck the tent-peg,] in such a place of alighting. (A.) And ضَرَبَتِ الْإِبِلُ [الْإِبِلُ being understood after الضَرَبَ], بِعَطْنٍ + The camels lay down [in a place by the water]: (S in art. عَطْن:) or satisfied themselves with drinking and then lay down around the water or by the watering-troughs, to be brought again to drink another time: (IAth, TA in that art.:) and [hence,] ضَرَبَ النَّاسُ بِعَطْنٍ, occurring in a trad., + The people's camels satisfied themselves with drinking until they lay down and remained in their place [at the water]: (TA in the present art.:) or the people satisfied their thirst and then abode at the water. (K in art. عَطْن.) — ضَرَبَ بَذَنْفِهِ الْأَرْضَ + He was cowardly; and feared; (A, O, *K, TA;) and clave to the ground: (O, TA:) or he was, or became, affected with shame, shyness, or bashfulness. (A, TA.) — يَضْرِبُ لَهُ [lit. He beats for it the whole land, i. e. in journeying,] means + he seeks it through the whole land: so says AZ in explanation of the phrase here following. (O, TA.) يَضْرِبُ الْمَجْدَ + He seeks to gain, or obtain, glory: (O, K:) or he applies himself with art and diligence to gain glory, (يَتَسَبَّهُ) and seeks it through the whole land. (AZ, TA. [See also 8.]) — ضَرَبَ اللَّبْنَ (A,) or اللَّبْنَ, + He made [or moulded] bricks. (MA.) And ضَرَبَ الْخَاتَمَ + He made, fashioned, or moulded, the signet-ring. (TA.) [Hence one says,] ضَرَبَ عَلَى طَبِيعِ هَذَا i. e. + [Make thou it, fashion it, or mould it,] according to the model, make, fashion, or mould, of this. (IAar, O and K in art. طَبِيع.) And هَذِهِ ضَرَبَ وَضَرَبَهَا, and ضَرَبَ عَلَيْهَا, meaning طَبِيعَ [i. e. + This is his nature, with an adaptation, or a disposition, to which he was moulded, or created; or to which he was adapted, or disposed, by creation]. (Lh, TA.) And ضَرِبَ فَلَانٌ عَلَى الْكُرْمِ + [Such a one was moulded, or created, with an adaptation or a disposition, to generosity; or was adapted, or disposed, by creation, or nature, to generosity]. (A.) — ضَرَبَ مَثَلًا (S, A, O, &c.) + He rehearsed, propounded, or declared, a parable, a similitude, an example, or a proverb; said of God [and of a man]: (S, *O, *Msh, TA:) or he mentioned, or set forth, a parable, &c.: or he framed a parable: thus expl., the verb has but one objective complement: or the phrase signifies he made [such a thing] an example, or the subject of a parable or

similitude &c.; and so has two objective complements: in the saying in the Kur [xxxvi. 12] وَأَضْرِبْ لَهُمْ مَثَلًا أَصْحَابَ الْقَرْيَةِ + [And propound thou to them a parable, the people of the town] i. e., the story of the people of the town, [or make thou to them a parable, or similitude, or an example, the people of the town;] مَثَلًا may be in the accus. case as an objective complement, الضَرَبُ being a substitute for مَثَلًا; or أَصْحَابَ الْقَرْيَةِ may be regarded as a second objective complement [i. e. second in the order of the words, but first in the order of the sense]: the phrase is differently expl. on account of the different meanings of the verb ضَرَبَ; which signifies he described, or rehearsed; and he declared, propounded, or explained; and he made, caused to be, or constituted; &c.: accord. to some, it is taken from the phrase ضَرَبَ الدَّرْهَمَ [q. v.]; because of the impression which a parable or the like makes upon the mind: accord. to some, from ضَرِبُ signifying "a like;" because the first thing is made like the second: accord. to some, from ضَرَبَ الطِّينَ عَلَى الْجِدَارِ [q. v.; because the mud, applied as a plaster, conforms to the shape of the wall]: and accord. to some, from ضَرَبَ الْخَاتَمَ [q. v.]; because of the correspondence between a parable or the like and the object to which it is applied, and the correspondence between the signet and its impression. (TA, from the M and L &c.) يَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْحَقَّ وَالْبَاطِلَ in the Kur [xiii. 18], means + God likeneth, or compareth, truth and falsity. (TA.) One says also, ضَرَبَ بِهِ مَثَلًا + [He made him, or it, a subject of a parable, a similitude, an example, or a proverb; he propounded, or framed, a parable, &c., respecting him, or it]. (TA.) And يَضْرِبُ الْمَثَلَ لِكَذَا [The proverb, &c., is applied to, in relation to, or to the case of, such a thing]. (Meyd &c., passim.) — ضَرَبَ لَهُ أَجَلًا + He specified, or notified, to, or for, him, or it, a term, or period. (Mgh, Msh.) — ضَرَبَ لَهُمْ طَرِيقًا + He assigned to them, or made for them, a way; syn. جَعَلَ. (MA. [App. from a phrase in the Kur xx. 79, q. v.]) — الضَّرْبُ as a conventional term of the accountants, or arithmeticians, means The multiplying a number by another number; (Mgh, Msh;) as when you say, ضَرَبَ خَمْسَةً فِي سِتَّةٍ + He multiplied five by six; and] خَمْسَةٌ فِي سِتَّةٍ بِثَلَاثِينَ [Five multiplied by six is thirty]. (Msh.) — ضَرَبَ [is often intrans., and thus] signifies also تَحَرَّكَ [i. e. + It was, or became, in a state of commotion, &c.]: (K:) [see also 8, which is more commonly used in this sense:] or, so with strength, or force. (TA.) [And hence several phrases here following.] — ضَرَبَ الْعُرْقَ (A, TA,) inf. n. ضَرَبَ and ضَرَبَانٌ, (TA,) + The vein pulsed, or beat, (A, TA,) and throbbed: (TA:) and ضَرَبَ, inf. n. ضَرَبَانٌ, + it (the vein) pained, and was, or became, in a state of strong commotion. (TA.) And ضَرَبَ الْجُرْحَ, inf. n. ضَرَبَانٌ, (S, A, Msh,) + The wound [throbbed; or] pained violently: (A, Msh:) and so الضَّرْسُ + [the tooth]. (A, TA.) — ضَرَبَتِ النَّمْلَةُ (A, K,) or, as in some lexicons, النَّمْلَةُ الضَّرْبَةُ, (TA,) + The she-camel, (A, K,) or the pregnant