

[other] teeth have become strong. (TA. [See *نَاجِدٌ*].) — [Hence,] sing. of *ضُرُوسٌ* (ك) which signifies † The stones with which a well is cased. (S, O, K.) — And † *فند* [app. as meaning a peak, or the like,] in a mountain. (TA.) — And † *A rough [hill, or eminence, or elevated place, such as is termed] أَكْمَةٌ* (T, O, K, TA) and [such as is termed] *أَخْشَبٌ* (T, TA:) or rough ground; written by Sgh † *ضُرْسٌ* (IAqr, TA:) or a portion of a [tract such as is termed] *قَفٌّ*, somewhat elevated, very rugged, rough to the tread, consisting of a single piece of stone [or rock], unmixed with clay, or soil, and not giving growth to anything: pl. *ضُرُوسٌ*. (TA.) — Also † *Light rain*: (IAqr, TA:) or a rain little in quantity: (S, O:) or a light rain: pl. *ضُرُوسٌ* (K:) or *ضُرُوسٌ مَطَرٌ* means scattered rains: (Ag, TA:) or scattered showers of rain: (S, O:) and some say, *جَدْرٌ* [app. a mistranscription, probably for *خَدْرٌ*, which signifies rain; or clouds, or mist, and rain]: and [it is said that] *ضُرْسٌ* signifies also a raining cloud that has not [much] width. (TA.) — See also *مُضْرَسٌ*, last sentence.

ضُرْسٌ A man having his teeth set on edge. (TA.) — And † A man angry by reason of hunger; (AZ, K, TA;) because hunger sharpens the *أَضْرَاسٌ*: (TA:) and † *ضُرْسٌ* signifies † very hungry; (K, TA;) so that there is nothing that comes to him but he eats it, by reason of hunger: (TA:) pl. of the latter *ضُرَاسِيٌّ*, like as *حَزَانِيٌّ* is a pl. of *حَزِينٌ*. (K.) — And † A man (S, A, O) refractory, untractable, perverse, stubborn, or obstinate, in disposition: (Yz, S, A, O, K:) evil in disposition, or illnated, and very perverse or cross or repugnant and averse; syn. *شُرْسٌ*. (K.) You say *رَجُلٌ ضُرْسٌ شُرْسٌ*. (Yz, S, A, O.) [See *ضُرُوسٌ*.] — See also *مُضْرَسٌ*, last sentence.

ضُرْسَةٌ Ruggedness, and roughness. (TA.)

ضُرَاسٌ Toothache. (MA.)

ضُرَاسٌ [seems to signify, properly, A disposition to bite]. — [Hence,] *بِجْنِ ضُرَاسِهَا* means † The she-camel is in the case of the recentness of her bringing forth, when she defends her young one; from the epithet *ضُرُوسٌ*; (S, Meyd, O; but in the S and O, *هِيَ*, referring to the she-camel, is put in the place of *النَّاقَةُ*;) and is a prov., applied to the man whose nature is evil on the occasion of his defending. (Meyd.) And one says, *اتَّقِ النَّاقَةَ بِجْنِ ضُرَاسِهَا*, meaning † Beware thou of the she-camel in the case of the recentness of her bringing forth, and of her evil disposition towards him who approaches her, by reason of her attachment to her young one. (A, TA.) [In the TA, in art. *جَن*, this saying is mentioned with *ضُرَاسِهَا* in the place of *ضُرَاسِهَا*: the former may perhaps be another reading; but I rather think that it is a mistranscription for the latter. And in the present art. in the TA, it is added that Sgh has mentioned (app. in the TS, for he has not done so in the O,) El-Báhilee's having explained *الضُرَاسُ* as meaning *سِيمٌ لَهَا*; and that it is likewise explained

in the T as meaning *سِيمٌ*: but I know not such word as *سِيمٌ*; nor do I know any word of which it is likely to be a mistranscription, though I have diligently searched for such. This word *سِيمٌ* has been altered by the copyist in each instance in the TA; so that it seems to have been indistinctly written by the author. — [Hence also] *ضُرَاسٌ الحَرْبِ* † The biting of war. (Ham p. 532.)

ضُرُوسٌ A she-camel of evil disposition, (S, K,) that bites her milker: (S, A, K:) or that has a habit of biting to defend her young one. (TA.) — [Hence,] *حَرْبٌ ضُرُوسٌ* † Devouring, biting, war: (TA:) or vehement war. (Ham p. 87.) — And A she-camel whose flow, or stream, of milk does not make any sound to be heard. (TA.)

ضُرَيْسٌ † Stones resembling *أَضْرَاسٌ* [i. e. teeth or lateral teeth or molar teeth]: with such, a well is cased. (TA.) — And † The vertebrae of the back. (O, K.) — Also, and † *مُضْرُوسَةٌ*, † A well (بئر) cased with stones. (S, K.) — See also *ضُرْسٌ*.

أَضْرَسٌ an imitative sequent to *أَخْرَسٌ* as an epithet applied to a man. (S, K.)

مُضْرَسٌ † A sort of figured cloth or garment, (S, O, K,) having upon it forms resembling *أَضْرَاسٌ* [i. e. teeth or lateral teeth or molar teeth], (K,) or thought by IF to be thus called because having upon it such forms: (O:) or, applied as an epithet to [the kind of garments called] *رِبْطٌ*, as meaning *figured with the marks of folding*: or meaning *folded in a square form*: or, as some say, *مُضْرَسَةٌ* signifies a sort of cloths, or garments, upon which are lines and ornamental borders. (TA.) — And † An arrow that is not smooth, or even; because it has in it what resemble *أَضْرَاسٌ*. (TA.) — And *مُضْرَسَةٌ* and † *مُضْرُوسَةٌ* † [A stony tract] in which are stones like the *أَضْرَاسُ* of dogs. (A'Obeyd, S, K.) — Also † A man who has been tried, or proved, or tried and strengthened, by experience; (A, TA;) whom trials have befallen, as though he had been bitten thereby: (TA:) who has been tried, or proved, and rendered expert, or strong, by wars, (S, A,) and by affairs, or calamities: (A:) like *حَرَّةٌ مُضْرَسَةٌ* from *نَاجِدٌ*: (A, TA:) or who has become experienced in affairs: (AA, S:) one who has travelled, and become experienced in affairs, and fought; as also † *ضُرْسٌ* and † *ضُرْسٌ*. (TA.)

المُضْرَسِ The lion, that chews the flesh of his prey without swallowing it: (O, K:) or the lion; so called because he does thus. (TA.)

مُضْرَسَةٌ: see *ضُرَيْسٌ*: and also *مُضْرَسٌ*.

ضرب

1. *ضَرَبٌ*, aor. 2; (S, Mṣb, K;) and *ضَرَبٌ*, aor. 4; (Mṣb;) inf. n. *ضَرِبٌ* (S, Mṣb, K, in the Mṣb said to be of the latter verb,) and *ضَرَبٌ* (Mṣb, K, in the Mṣb said to be of the former verb,) and *ضَرِبٌ* and *ضَرَابٌ* (K,) or the last is a simple subst., (Mṣb,) [a coarse word, signifying] *He broke*

wind, i. e. emitted wind from the anus, with a sound. (S, K.) [When it is without sound, you say *فَسَا*.] Hence the prov., *أَوْدَى الْعَيْرُ إِلَّا ضَرِبًا*, *The ass had no power remaining except [that of] emitting wind from the anus, with a sound*: (S, K:) applied to a vile, or an abject, person, and to an old man; and in allusion to a thing's becoming in a bad, or corrupt, state, so that there remains of it nothing but what is of no use: (K:) the last word is in the accus. case as denoting a thing of a different kind from that signified by the preceding noun. (O.) And *أَجْبُنُ مِنَ الْمَنْزُوفِ ضَرِبًا* [More cowardly than he who is exhausted by emitting wind from the anus, with a sound]: another prov.: [its origin is variously related: see Freytag's Arab. Prov., i. 320:] or *الْمَنْزُوفُ ضَرِبًا* [or *ضَرِبًا*, for it is differently written in different copies of the K,] is a certain beast, between the dog and the cat, (K,) or between the dog and the wolf, (O,) which, when one cries out at it, emits wind from the anus, with a sound, by reason of cowardice. (Sgh, K.)

2: see 4, in two places.

4. *اضْرَبُهُ*, and † *ضَرَبُهُ*, (S, O, K,) *He made him to emit wind from the anus, with a sound*: (S:) or he did to him that which caused him to emit wind from the anus, with a sound. (O, K.) — *اضْرَبَ بِهِ*; and † *ضَرَبَ بِهِ*, (S, K,) inf. n. *تَضْرِيْبٌ*; (K;) *He derided him, and imitated to him with his mouth the action of one emitting wind from the anus, with a sound*; (S;) he made to him with his mouth a sound like that of an emission of wind from the anus, and derided him. (K, TA.) *اضْرَبَ بِالسَّائِلِ*, said in a trad., of 'Alee, means *He treated the asker with contempt, disapproving what he said; he derided him*. (TA.)

ضَرِبٌ part. n. of *ضَرَبٌ*. (Mṣb.)

ضَرِبَةٌ [inf. n. un. of 1; A single emission of wind from the anus, making a sound]. It is said in a prov., of him who has done a deed of which he has not done the like before nor after, *كَانَتْ مِنْهُ كَضَرِبَةِ الْأَصْرَمِ* [There proceeded from him what was like the *ضَرِبَةُ* of the deaf]. (Sgh, TA.)

ضَرَابٌ An emission of wind from the anus, with a sound: (S, TA:) or the sound thereof: (K, TA: [in the CK, *صَوْتُ الْفَيْحِ* is put for *صَوْتُ الْفَيْحِ*];) a subst. from 1. (Mṣb.)

ضَرُوبٌ: see *ضَرَابٌ*.

ضَرِيْبٌ:

ضَرِيْبِيٌّ: see *سَرِيْبِيٌّ*.

ضَرِيْبَاءٌ:

ضَرَابٌ and † *ضَرُوبٌ* and † *ضَرُوبٌ* are all [intensive] epithets from 1; (K;) [signifying One who emits wind from the anus, with a sound, much, or frequently;] the last mentioned by Sb, and expl. by Seer. (TA.)

ضَرُوبٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.