 in this case 2 , (JM,) inf. n. struch him, or beat him, (i. e. a man, K,) with a , (Ş, O, K, JM,) i. e. a rod, or stick, or the like. (TA.)

2: see the preceding paragraph, in two places.
 (Ş,) He cut (Ș, M) the branches, (S.,) or some of the branches, (M,) of the grape-vine, [i. e. he pruned it,] in the days of the jom jor spring]. (S, M.)
 above; ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathbf{K}$;) The sun extended its rays, or beams, ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$, ) like ${ }_{\text {قُضْبَان }}^{\text {[ }}$ (or rods]; ( M ;)
 describing the sun when it had risen appearing like a shield, without rays, or beams. (IAar, M.)
4. اقضبت الرُرْرُ (M, K,* TA) The land produced, (M, TA,) or produced abundantly, (K, [but SM states that he had not found it thus expl. in any lexicon except the K, ]) the plant called ${ }^{\text {قَضْبَ which is eaten when freshly cut. (M, }}$ K, TA.)

5: see 7: —and see also 2.
7. انتضب It was, or became, cut, or cut off; (Ş, M, O, Mṣb, K;) and so ${ }^{\dagger}$ تـقضّب [but app. in an intensive sense or said of a number of things]. (M, K.) - And [hence] $\ddagger$ He became cut off; or separated, from his companions. (A.) - And, said of a star, $\ddagger$ It darted down (TA) from its place. (S. A, O.) Dhu-r-Rummeh says, (S, A, O, describing a wild bull [i. e. a bovine antelope], ( O ,
[As though he nere a star launched forth in the darkness of night, darting donn after an evil demon]. (S., A, O.)

8: see 1, in two places. You say, إْتَضَبْتُهُ, meaning $I$ cut it off from the thing. (S, O.)
 الْنْتَزعهُ [i.e. Such a one was talliny to us, and Zeyd came, and broke off his talh, and turned it to what was who:ly different in subject, or to what had but little connection with the subject of the former discourse : an ex. of a common conventional usage of اقتضب, mentioned in rhetorical treatiscs \&c.; as when a poet breaks off his نَسِيب to enter upon the main subject of his ode]. (A.) — And اقتضب $\ddagger$ He extemporized, or uttered without having prepared it, ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{O}$, ) speech, (S, A, O,) or a narrative, and poetry, or verses. (M.) - And $\ddagger$ iIe rode (Ṣ, A, K ) a beast, (S.) or a she-camel, (A,) before $i t$, or she, was trained, or broken-in; (S, A, K; ;) and (Ṣ, K O, K, ) aor. =. (K.) And (TA) $\dagger$ He took from the camels, and trained, one in an untrained state; (M, K;) as also قَضَبْ. (TA.) And + He rode a young camel for a night, before it
was trained. (TA.) - And اقتضبهُ $\dagger$ He tasked him to do a deed, or work, before he was able to do it well. (M.) - And $\ddagger$ He slaughtered him, namely, a camel, in a state of freedom from disease and in a fat and youthful condition.
(A.)

قَضْب Such as are cut, and eaten in their fresh state; of plants, ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{b}, \mathbf{K}$ ) of any kind; as is said in the Bári'; (Mṣ;) a pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] of which the sing. [or n. un.] is قَضْبَةٍ : (K : ) or it signifies, ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{M} \underset{\mathrm{s}}{ }$, ) or signifies also, (K,) [a species of trefoil, or clover; i. e.]

 ( $\mathbf{K}$, , ) the name by which the people of Mekkeh call $\begin{gathered}\text { قَ } \\ \text {, ( }\end{gathered}$

 n. un.] of فَضْبُ, which signifies فَصْافُِ [pl. of
 (Mgh.) - And Any tree of which the branches
 is a mistranscription for ${ }^{\text {. }}$. (TA.) - And Certain trees from which bons are made; (EnNadr, $\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K} ;$ ) said to be of the kind called (O.) AḤn says that قضب [accord. to the L and TA app. قَضْبُ, but accord. to a copy of the M * قَضَبْ ${ }^{\text {n }}$, which I think a mistranscription,] is the name of Certain trees of the plains, or soft tracts, growing among collections of [other] trees; having leaves like those of the pear-tree, except that they are thinner, and more soft; and as trees [in general] resembling pear-trees: the camels feed upon its leaves and the extremities of its branches; but when the camel has become satiated therenith, he forsahes it for a time, for it sets his teeth on edge, - and irritates his chest, and occasions him cough. (M, L, TA.) And قَضْبَةٌ [as n. un. of قَضْبْ [ signifies $A$ trec from nhich arrows are made: one says of tree called قضب [ (ISh, TA. [See also قَضْ below.]) - It is also a name applied to Portions that one has cut from branches to make thereof arrons or bons. ( O , K.") - See also قَضِيب.
: تَضَبٌ : see the next preceding paragraph.
. قَضْبَ : قَضْبَ : in three places. - Also i.q. قَضِبْ (K, TA) as meaning The bor thus called: (TA:) see the latter word: or an arrow-shaft from a tree of the species called [for which the CK has فيه ]) an arron [in the complete state] is made: pl. قَضَبَاتُ. (M, K. [In the TA, the pl. is said to be $\begin{gathered}\text { قَضْبَا, with } \\ \text {, }\end{gathered}$ fet-h and sukoon; but this, as pl. of a subst. of the class of ${ }^{2}$ قُ ${ }^{2}$, is anomalous.])
قضْبَة A portion of a herd of camels; and of a flock, or herd, of sheep or goats. ( $\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{K}.)=$ And Such as is slender, and light, or active; as an epithet applied to a she-camel, and in like manner to a man. ( $\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}_{.}^{*}$ )
, قَضِيبُ, as an epithet applied to a branch, i.q.
 Mṣb.*) - And [as a subst., A rod, stick, wand, branch, twig, switch, shoot, or stalk;] a غُصن [i.e. branch from the stem or from another branch, of a tree], (S $, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{M} \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{K}$, ) [and particularly] that is cut off: (M, Mṣb:) pl. قُضْبَانْ (S. M, O, Mṣb, K) and تِضْبَا proved, TÁ) and قَضْبُ and an is a quasi-pl.n.
 $\ddagger[$ lit. He became possessor of the burdeh and the
 cessor]. (A.) - Ánd A bow made of a rod, or branch, ( $\mathrm{A} H \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{M}, \underset{\mathrm{K}}{ }$ ) in its complete state : ( $\mathrm{AHn}, \mathrm{M}$ :) or one made of a rod, or branch, not split: (M, K :) also called And + The quill of a feather. (TA voce - And $\ddagger$ The virga, nervus, or yard, (AHét, T, K, TA,) of a bull, (AḤát, TA,) or of a man, and of an animal other than man, (T, TA,) or of an ass, \&c. (S,* TA.) - And +A slender arrow:
 contr. of صَفِيْةُ : pl. قُضُّبْ : قَوْاضِ : (IAth, TA :) or $\ddagger$ slender as an epithet applied to a sword; (M, A, K ;*) likened to the قَضِيب of the tree. (A.) - Sce also قَاضِبُ Also $\ddagger$ A she-camel that has not been trained, or broken-in: (S,K:) or that has been ridden (A, M) before she has been trained, (A,) or before she has been rendered gentle: (M:) or that has not acquired expertness in being trained: and applied also to the male. (M.)
, قُضَابَـةُ شَجَرِ, (S, M,* A, O,) and (A,) What falls in consccutive portions, of the extremities of the branches of trees, when they are lopped, or pruned, (S, M,* A,* O, ) and of a grape-vine: (A:) or you say what is [or are] cut off, of a thing. (M, K.)
قَضَّابُ: Aec Also One nhose habitual work or occupation is that of cutting [app. in a general sense]. (Ham p. 490.)
قضَّابٌ A certain plant. (Kr, M.)
 قَضَّبَةٌ There is not in my mouth a tooth that nill cut a thing so as to separate one half of it from
 man who often exercises the faculty of deciding affairs; (قَّأُ لِّاْمُورِ ; S, M, A, K; ) possessing ability to exccute, or perform, them. (S, A.)

[^0]
[^0]:    حَضَّابٌ (S. and applied to a sword, Very sharp, or sharply-cutting: (S $, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{M s p}, \mathbf{K}:$ ) or the first signifies [simply] cutting, or sharp: ( $\mathrm{O}:$ ) [and the last but one is doubly intensive, signifying very sharply-cutting:] the pl. (of the first, O) is قَوَاضِّ (S, O) and [of the second] قُضْبَ. (S.)

