

لُغَةً. The lexicons passim.) — Also مَوْلَدٌ (L,) and its fem. with ة, (K,) † Anything innovated. (L, K.) — كِتَابٌ مَوْلَدٌ: A forged writing. (L, K.) — بَيِّنَةٌ مَوْلَدَةٌ: Evidence not verified. (L, K.)

مَوْلِدَةٌ A midwife. (A, L, K.)

[وَلَسَ, &c.]

See Supplement.]

وما

1. وَمَا إِلَيْهِ (S, K,) aor. يَمَّا, inf. n. وَمَا; (S;) and وَمَا (S, K,) which is the chaste word, MF,) inf. n. اِيْمَا; (TA;) and وَمَا (K;) He made a sign to him. (K.) [أَوَمَاتٌ] [for أَوَمَاتٌ] is disallowed: (S;) [but see what follows in this paragraph]. Lth says, that اِيْمَا is the making a sign with the head or the hand, as a sick man does with his head for the inclination and prostration in prayer: (TA;) and اَوَمَاتٌ sometimes signifies He [made a sign with his head as though he] said "No:" Akh cites this verse:

• إِذَا قَلَّ مَالُ الْمَرْءِ قَلَّ صَدِيقُهُ •
• وَأَوَمَّتْ إِلَيْهِ بِالْعَيْنِ الْأَصَابِعُ •

[When the man's wealth becomes little, his friends become few; and the fingers, together with the eyes, make signs to him]; in which اَوَمَّتْ is for اَوَمَاتٌ. (TA.) — [For a further explanation of اَوَمَاتٌ, and the manner in which it is said to differ from اَوْبًا, see art. اَوْبًا.]

2. وَمَا: see 1. — وَمَا بِالشَّيْءِ [for وَمَا: as there is no such root as وَمَا:] He took away the thing. (TA.)

3. وَمَا يَوْمَانِ فَلَانًا, and يَوْمَانِ, [Such a one agrees, or vies, with such a one]. These two verbs are of two different dialects, or the former is formed by transposition from the latter. (K, TA.) — ISh quotes,

• فَأَنَا الْغَدَاةُ مَوَامِيَهُ •
meaning, accord. to Abu-l-Khattâb, "And I, in the morning, shall see him, or it:" syn. مَعَابِيَهُ. (TA.)

4: see 1.

10. اسْتَوَمَى عَلَى الْأَمْرِ [for اسْتَوَمَى: as there is no such root as وَمَا:] He made himself master of the thing: like اسْتَوَى. (Fr.)

وَامِيَةٌ A misfortune; calamity: (S, K:) thought by ISd to be a subst. [not an act. part. n.] because no verb from which it could be derived is known. (TA.) — وَقَعَ فِي وَامِيَةٍ He fell into a misfortune or calamity. (S.) — ذَهَبَ ثَوْبِي فَمَا أَذْرَى مَا كَانَتْ وَامِيَتُهُ My garment is lost, and I know not what misfortune

has taken it away: (M, K:) or, who has taken it. (Yaqkoob, S.) The phrase without negation is also used. (L.) [See a similar phrase in art. لَمَّا.]

ومت

شَيْءٌ مَوْمُوتٌ A thing that is known, and decided, or determined; syn. مَعْرُوفٌ مُقَدَّرٌ. (K.)

ومد

1. وَمَدَّتِ اللَّيْلَةُ (S, L, K,) aor. تَوَمَدَ, inf. n. وَمَدَّ (L,) The night was, or became, one of وَمَدَّ, i.e., intense heat, &c., as explained below. (S, L, K.) One also says وَمَدَّ الْيَوْمَ but the former is more common. (M, L.) — وَمَدَّ عَلَيْهِ (S, M, A, L, K,) aor. يَوْمَدُ (K,) inf. n. وَمَدَّ (M, L, K,) † He was angry with him; (S, M, A, L, K;) was incensed against him; i.q. وَبَدَّ (S, L,) of which it is a dial. form. (S.)

وَمَدَّ Intenseness of the heat of night; as also وَمَدَّةٌ (S, L, K:) or intense heat: (CK:) or sultriness; i.e., intense heat with stillness of the wind: (Ks, T, L, K:) or heat of whatever kind with stillness of the wind: (M, L:) or dew, or moisture, that comes during the greatest heat, (M, A, L, K,) from the direction of the sea, (M, L, K,) with stillness of the wind: (M, L:) or a dew, or moisture, that comes from the direction of the sea, when its vapour rises and is blown by the east wind, so that it falls upon the bordering regions like the dew of heaven, very noxious to men by reason of its offensive smell: (T, L:) and وَمَدَّةٌ a dew, or moisture, from the sea, falling upon men in the intenseness of heat, when the wind is still: (L:) it comes during the greatest heat, from the direction of the sea, and falls upon men in the night; (Lth, T, L;) and sometimes in the days of autumn also. (T, L.)

نَيْلَةٌ وَمَدَّ (L, K:) and وَمَدَّةٌ (T, M, A, L, K,) which latter is the more common, (TA.) A night of وَمَدَّ, i.e., intense heat, &c., as explained above. (T, M, A, L, K.) One also says يَوْمَر وَمَدَّ but not so commonly. (M, L.) — هُوَ عَلَيْهِ وَمَدَّ He is angry with him. (A.)

وَمَدَّ: see وَمَدَّةٌ.

وَمَدَّةٌ: see وَمَدَّةٌ.

ومض

1: see 4.

4. اومض It (lightning) flashed, gleamed, or shone, slightly, (S, A, Msh, K,) not extending sideways in the adjacent tracts of cloud; (S, K;) for when it does thus, it is termed خَفُوَ; and when it extends high in the sky, without extending sideways to the right and left, it is termed عَقِيقَةٌ (S:) it is also said of other things, beside

lightning: (M:) and وَمَضَ (S, M, A, Msh, K,) aor. يَمِضُ (S, Msh, K,) inf. n. وَمِضٌ and وَمَضٌ (S, M, A, K,) and وَمَضَانٌ (S, A, K,) and تَوَمَّضَ (M,) signifies the same; (S, M, A, Msh, K;) or it (lightning) flashed faintly or weakly, and then disappeared, and then flashed again; (IAar;) and is also, sometimes, said of fire, (M, TA,) and of anything of a clear [or bright] colour: (El-'Eyn:) or both verbs signify it (lightning) gleamed, or shone. (Ham, p. 785.) — Hence, اَوَمَضَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ The woman smiled, so as to display her teeth: the glistening of her front teeth being likened to the flashing of lightning. (A, TA.) — And † The woman stole a glance, or glances; (S, M, K;) as also اومضت بعينها (A:) or this last, † the woman looked, or gazed with widely opened eyes. (L.) — And اومض له بعينه † He made a sign to him with his eye: (M:) or اومض فلان † such a one made a private, or secret, sign, (K, TA,) to me. (TA.) — Also, He saw the slight flashing, or gleaming, or shining, of lightning, or of fire. (M, TA.)

وَمَضَةٌ [A slight flash of lightning, &c.] You say, شِمْتُ وَمَضَةً بَرَقٍ كَنَبْضَةٍ عَرَقِي [I looked at a slight flash of lightning, like a single pulsation of an artery, to see whither it tended, and where it might rain]. (A, TA.)

وَامِضٌ i.q. بَرَقٌ وَمِضٌ [Lightning flashing, gleaming, or shining, slightly; &c.: وَمِضٌ in this case being app. an inf. n. used as an epithet.] (TA.)

وَامِضٌ: see what next precedes.

[وَمَقٍ, &c.]

See Supplement.]

ونب

2. تَوَنَّبَ, inf. n. تَوَنِّبٌ, He reprehended, reproved, blamed, chid, or reproached, him severely; &c.: (K:) a dial. form of أَتَبَّ. (TA.)

[وَنَى, &c.]

See Supplement.]

وهب

1. وَهَبَ لَهُ شَيْئًا (aor. يَهَبُ, K;) said to be originally يَوْهَبُ; which is changed into يَهَبُ because of the kesr; and then, into يَهَبُ because of the medial guttural letter; Msh, voce وَبَعَ; inf. n. وَهَبٌ and وَهَبٌ and هَبَةٌ (S, K,) and مَوْهَبٌ (Msh,) or the last two are substs., (S, K, &c.) He gave him a thing; properly, as a free gift, disinterestedly, and not for any compensation. (Msh, TA.) You should not say وَهَبَكَ [he gave it to thee], (K, &c.,) making