and وَلُوبُ, inf. n. وَلَبُ مِ and وَلُوبُ, if (corn or the like) germinated in offsets around the older plants. (IĶṭṭ.) فلأن The sons of such a one multiplied, or increased. (IĶṭṭ.)

وَالَبْ, Going into a thing; entering into it. (Esh-Sheybance, S.)

The offsets of the corn and the like:

(K:) so called because they enter into the roots of the parent-plants: (TA:) or corn or the like growing from the roots of that which has preceded it: (S:) pl. The offspring of camels, (IAar, S,) and of sheep or goats, (IAar, K,) and of cows, (K,) and of a people. (IAar.)

ن see art. تولَبُ: Accord. to Suh, the ن substituted for , and the word is derived from والبة, the "offsets of corn and the like:" and Ibn-'Osfoor and IKtt assert the same. (TA.)

ولت .

1. وَلَتُهُ مُقَلَّةُ, aor. وَلَتُ , inf. n. وُلَتُهُ مَقَلَهُ; and أوالله إلى الله إلى إلى إلى الله إلى إلى الله إلى إلى الله الله إلى الله الله إلى الله الله إلى الله الله إلى الله إلى الله إلى الله إلى الله الله الله إلى الله

4: see 1.

ولث

1. وَثُثُ inf. n. وَتُثَنَّا السَّهَاءِ , [aor. رُتُتُنَّا السَّهَاءِ , The sky wetted us with a little rain. (TA.) -, nor. يَلْثُ , (Ṣ,) inf. n. وَثُثُ , (Ṣ, Ķ,) He beat, struck, or smote, him, (AA, S, K,) with a stuff, or stick, (AA, S,) a little: (As :) or he beat him, or struck him, without wounding him. وَلَثُ لَهُ عَقْدًا _ (Aboo-Murrah El-Kusheyree.) He made with him a covenant, compact, or contract, that was unintentional, or not firmly concluded, or settled. (إلى , وَلَثَ تُهُمْ (إلى aor. وَلَثَ تُهُمْ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّلَّ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّلَّ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّ inf. n. وُلْثُ , He gave them, or granted them, somewhat of a covenant, compact, or contract. (TA.) _ وَلْثُ , [aor. يُلثُ , inf. n. وُلْثُ , He concluded a covenant, compact, or contract. (TA.) _ فَكُ ثُنَّ , aor. يُلِثُ , inf. n. وُلَثُ لَهُ _ (TA.) made to him a weak promise. (TA.) __ وَلُثُ , Such a one وَنْتُ inf. n. وُكُنْ لَنَا مِنْ أَمْوِنَا appointed the manner of somewhat of our affair , وَلَثُ لِمَمْلُوكِهِ عِتْقًا __ (TA.) _ وَجَّه بِعِيْمَا [aor. يَلْثُ, inf. n. وُلْثُ He promised his slave manumission after his death, saying, Thou art free after my death. (ISh.)

or, not firmly concluded, or settled: (S, K:) or somewhat, or a little, of a covenant, compact, or لُوْلًا وَلْثُ لَكَ مِنَ العَهْد ,contract : ex., in a trad Were it not for somewhat, or a little, of a covenant granted to thee, I had beheaded thee: (TA:) or the remainder [or what remains unfulfilled] of a covenant &c.: (T:) or a covenant &c. firmly concluded, or settled. (TA.) _ وَنْتُ _ A little of anything that is much in quantity. (IAar.) _ وَلْتُ What remains, of dough, in a platter. (K.) - What remains, of water, in a مُشَقَّر . (K.) _ What remains, of the beverage called in the vessel. (K.) -A weak promise. (K [Sec 1. In the CK, and in a MS. copy of the K, for leave is put and , رَبُور وَلْثُ ضَعِيفٌ You also say _ [[.الوَغْدُ A weak promise has been made to them, and a firm promise]. (TA.) _ وَلَثُ _ 1 vestige, or trace, of ophthalmia. (K.) __ أر اللهُ وَلَنَهُ اللهِ وَلَنَهُ اللهِ وَلَنَهُ اللهِ وَلَنَهُ اللهِ وَلَنَهُ اللهِ وَلَنَهُ اللهِ وَلَنَهُ الله sare a small vestige, or trace. (A.) __ وُلْثُ i.q. تُوجيه ; i.e., The saying to a slave (مملوك) Thou art free after my death. (K.)

ا عِنْدِى وَلْتُهُ مِنْ خَبَرٍ \dots وَلُثُ I have a little news. (TA.)

مَرُّ وَالتُ A lastiny, or constant, cvil. (K.)

A lastiny, or constant, cvil. (K.)

A burdensome debt: (K:) or a lasting, or constant, debt: (IAar:) or, as some say, a debt by which one constantly binds himself (المَعَقَلَدُونُ), as he does by a contract. (L.) As disapproves of the expression. (TA.)

ولج

1. وَلَجُ and وَلُوجٌ inf. n. وَلَجُ and وَلُوجٌ and بَالَجُ ; and اللَّهُ إِنَّالَةً اللَّهُ إِنْ (S, K;) and اللَّهُ (L;) He, or it, entered. (S, K.) You say وَلَجَ اللَّهُ مَا , and اللَّهُ اللّ (L.) And وَلَجَ الشَّى الله The thing entered into another thing. (Msb.) As is said in the S and L, Sh says that وَلَجَ has for its inf. n. وُلُوجَ which is of one of the measures of the inf. ns. of intrans. verbs, because the meaning [of and it is said in : وَلَجْتُ فِيهِ is [وَلَجْتُ البَيْتَ the M, that Sb holds the intermediate particle to be dropped: but Mohammad Ibn-Yezced holds the verb to be trans, without an intermediate particle. MF observes, that Sb's words appear to make ولج a trans. verb, which no one asserts it to be: that if he mean that it has as its complement a noun in the acc. case as an adverbial noun of place, it is like مخلت and other intrans. verbs: but if he mean that it governs a simple objective complement, like his opinion is not correct. (TA.)

4. إيلاج; (Msb;) and إيلاج; (Msb;) أَتُلَجُ , as in the CK and in several MS. copies of the K) or أَثْلُج, (as in the L, and all the copies of the K consulted by SM, in this art., and in art. تلج,) in which ت is substituted for , and this is the correct reading ; (TA;) He, or it, caused to enter; introduced; inserted. (S, K.) _ The expression in the Kur. [xxii. 60; يُولِجُ ٱللَّيْلَ فِي النَّهَارِ وَيُولِجُ [,and other chapters signifies He maketh the night, by increasing it, to enter into, [or encroach upon,] the day, and maketh the day, in like manner, to enter into, [or encroach upon,] the night: (Jel:) or He increaseth the night with a part of the day, by taking from the latter and adding to the former, and in like manner increaseth the day with a part of the night. (Ṣ.) — [ولج is often used for اولج] and hence as meaning Inivit.]

5: see 1.

8: see 1 and 4.

مُرَاجِ وَلَّجِ * (Ṣ,) and رَجُلُ خُرِجَةٌ وَلَجَةٌ , and مُرَاجِ وَلُوجٍ وَلِي إِلَيْ إِلَيْهِ إِلَيْهِ إِلَيْهِ إِلَيْ إِلَيْهِ إِلَا لِمِ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلِمِ لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَّهِ لِلْمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَا لِمِنْ إِلَّهِ لِمِنْ إِلَّهِ لِمِنْ إِلَّا لِمِنْ لِلَّا لِمِنْ لِمِ

A place, (S,) or a cavern, in which passengers shelter themselves from rain &c.: pl. وَلَتْ and وَلَتْ (S, K,) [or rather the latter, which is omitted in the CK, is a coll. gen. n., of which ولجة is the n. un.] or ولجة (L.) — Also, A bend, or place of bending, of a valley: (IAar:) pl. as above. (K.)

. وُلْجَةُ see : وَلَّاجٌ and وَلُوجٌ

Anything that is introduced, or inserted, into a thing, and that does not belong to it: any such thing is termed a وليجة of a thing. (A'Obeyd.) _ هُو وليجتّه He is an adherent to them; (K;) one who has entered, or become introduced, or included, among them,] and not belonging to them. (TA.) Pl. وَلائح. (TA.) + A particular, or special, intimate, friend, or associate, of a man; syn. غاصة (Ş, K) and دُخيلة (S) and دُخيلة: (K:) by these syns. A'Obeyd explains it in the Kur. ix. 16: and it is applied to one and to more than one: (TA:) or one whom a person takes to rely upon, or to place confidence in, not being of his family (K:) and so some explain the word in the verse above referred to: (TA:) or it there signifies an intimate friend who is one of the polytheists. (Fr.)

i.q. وَالْجَهُ (K,) i.e., A certain disease in the belly. (TA.) A pain that attacks a man; or a pain in a man; وُجَعُ يَاْخُذُ الإِنْسَانِ, (so in two copies of the S, and in the L,) or وَجَعُ يَاْخُذُ الإِنْسَانِ : (so in the TA and a MS. copy of the K:) or a pain that attacks the teeth;