

or a pain in the teeth; وجع يأخذ الأسنان (so in a copy of the S,) or وجع في الأسنان (So in the CK.)

أَوْج [More, or most, penetrating]: applied to language or discourse. [TA, in art. جمع: see an ex. voce مُجَمَّع.]

تَوَج The hiding place of a wild beast, (or antelope, TA,) among trees, (S, K,) into which he enters (الذي يَلج فيه); like دَوَج: the ت, says Sb, is substituted for و, and the word is of the measure فَعْل; for تَفْعَل is scarcely found in Arabic as the measure of a subst., whereas فَعْل is frequent. (S.)

مَوَج A place of entrance; a place into which one enters: (TA:) pl. مَوَاج. (S.) [See its contr. مَخْرَج.]

مَوْلُج A man attacked by the disease called دَبِيلَة, or دَبِيلَة. (K, TA.)

ولج

وَلِجَة A [sack of the kind called] غَرَارَة (S, L, K:) or such as is called a جَوَاق: or a large and wide جَوَاق: (L:) and a date-basket of palm-leaves; syn. جَلَّة (S, L, K:) and a sack or the like forming one half of a beast's load, in which are carried perfumes and clothes (بَر) and the like: (L:) n. un. of وَلِج, pl. وَلَاج. (S, L, K.)

ولد

1. وَلَدَتْ (S, K, &c.) aor. تَلَدَ (L, K, &c.) inf. n. وَلَدَة and وَلَدٌ (S, A, L, Mṣb, K) and وَلَدَة and وَلَدٌ, but each is more common with kesr, (Mṣb,) and إِلْدَة and مَوْلَد (L, K) and لَدَة (K,) [and app. مِلْدَة, like مِقْدَار, (see an ex. voce تَلَد, in art. تَلَد,)] She (a woman, S, L, or mother, L, or any animal having an ear, as distinguished from one having merely an ear-hole, (Mṣb,) brought forth a child, or young one; or children, young, or offspring. (Mṣb.) — Also, وَلَدَ, (aor. as above, Mṣb,) He begot a child, or young one; &c. (Th, L, Mṣb, K.) — [The land of El-Balkā produces saffron]. (A.) — اللَّيَالِي حَبَالِي لَيْسَ [The nights are pregnant: it is not known what they will bring forth]. (A.) — رَبُّ لَمْ يَلِدْهُ occurs in a verse cited voce رَبُّ, for لَمْ يَلِدْهُ; like لَمْ أَجِدْ for لَمْ يَلِدْهُ.]

2. وَلَدَهَا, inf. n. تَوَلَّدَ, He assisted her [namely a woman, A, L, Mṣb, and a ewe or she-goat, S, A, L, Mṣb, or other animal, Mṣb) in bringing forth; delivered her of her child or young one: (S, L, Mṣb, K:) he acted as a midwife to her.

(L.) — وَلَدَهَا أَوْلَادًا He made her to be the mother of children. (MA.) See 4. — وَلَدَهُ, (inf. n. تَوَلَّدَ, K,) He reared him; educated him; brought him up. The Christians (as Th says, T, L) have corrupted, in the Gospel, God's saying to Jesus, on whom be peace! أَنْتَ نَبِيّ [in the CK, erroneously, وَلَدْتُكَ,] Thou art my prophet, and I reared thee: altering it thus, وَلَدْتُكَ وَأَنَا وَلَدْتُكَ [Thou art my little son, and I begot thee]; attributing to Him a son. (T, * L, K, *) — وَلَدَ † He innovated, or originated, language, and a story or the like. (A.) † [It (a thing) generated, engendered, produced, or originated, another thing.]

4. وَلَدَتْ (inf. n. اِيْلَادٌ, Mṣb,) She (a woman, S, L, Mṣb, and a ewe or goat, L) attained to the time of bringing forth; was about to bring forth. (S, L, Mṣb, K, *) — وَلَدَ الْقَوْمَ The people attained to the time of [their having] children. (IKṭṭ.) — وَلَدَ الْجَارِيَةَ He made the girl to be the mother of a child. (MA.) See 2.

5. عَنْ غَيْرِهِ (S,) or تَوَلَّدَ الشَّيْءُ مِنْ الشَّيْءِ, (Mṣb,) † The thing became generated, or engendered, or produced; it originated; from the other thing. (Mṣb.) — تَوَلَّدَتِ الْعَصِيَّةُ بَيْنَهُمْ † [Party-spirit originated, or became engendered, among them]. (A.)

6. تَوَالَدُوا They multiplied, or became numerous, [by propagation,] and begot one another; (S, L;) as also † اتَلَدُوا. (TA.)

8: see 6.

10. اسْتَوْلَدَهَا He rendered her pregnant; got her with child. وَلَدَهَا in this sense is not of established authority; and some expressly disallow it. (Mṣb.)

وَلَدَ: see وَلَدَ.

وَلَدَهُ, and وَلَدَ رَجُلٍ, A man's people, tribe, or family. So, accord. to some, in the Kur. lxxi. 20. (T.) — See وَلَدَ.

وَلَدَ: see وَلَدَ, and وَلَدَ.

وَلَدَ (of the measure فَعْل in the sense of the measure مَفْعُول, Mṣb) and وَلَدَ (S, A, L, Mṣb, K) and وَلَدَ (S, L, K) and وَلَدَ (K,) each used alike as sing. and pl., (S, M, A, L, K,) and masc. and fem., (M, L, Mṣb,) A child, son, daughter, youngling, or young one; and children, sons, daughters, offspring, young, or younglings; of any kind: [often applied to an unborn child, &c.; a foetus:] (M, L, Mṣb:) pl. [of pauc.] of وَلَدَ (M, L, Mṣb, TA,) and of وَلَدَ (M, L,) and [pl. of pauc. of وَلَدَ, وَلَدَة and وَلَدَة:] (M, L, K:) and pl. of وَلَدَ, وَلَدَ (S, M, L, Mṣb, K, *) like as أَسَدٌ is pl. of أَسَدٌ, (S, L, Mṣb,) in the dial. of the tribe of Keys, (T, Mṣb,) who make وَلَدَ singular. (T.)

وَلَدَكَ مِنْ دَمِي عَقِيْبَكَ — a proverb, (T, S, L; but in the S, عَقِيْبَكَ;) of the Benoo-Asad, (S, L,) Thy son is he who made thy two heels to be smeared with blood; (TA;) i.e., whom thou thyself broughtest forth; (K, TA;) he is thy son really; not he whom thou hast taken from another, and adopted. (TA.) — مَا أَذْرِي أَيْ وَلَدَ الرَّجُلِ هُوَ (S, K.)

لَدَة, in which the د is a substitute for the و that is elided from the beginning, for it is from الْوَلَدَة (S, L,) or, accord. to some, it is from لَدَى, q.v., (TA,) applied to a male and to a female, (TA, voce تَرَبُّبٌ i.q. تَرَبُّبٌ; (S, L, K;) meaning One born at the same time with another; coëtanean, or a contemporary in birth (TA) of a man: (S, L:) dual لَدَانِ (S, L;) [but لَدَة occurs in a dual sense in the Jm and O and K, voce صَوْغٌ, q.v.]; pl. لَدَاثٌ and لَدُونٌ (S, L, K:) AḤei and other expositors of the Tesheel say, that words like لَدَة have the latter form of pl. when they become proper names. (TA.) The dim. [of the pl.] is وَلَدَاتٌ and وَلَدَاتُونَ (K,) because the formation of a dim. restores a word to its original form; (TA;) not لَدَاتٌ and لَدَاتُونَ, as some of the Arabs erroneously make it: (K:) but this which F pronounces an error is accordant to the authority of the leading writers on inflexion, who say that by regarding the original form, and restoring it thereto, the word is made to depart from the meaning intended by it; for if its dim. were made وَلَدَاتٌ, there would be no difference between it and the dim. of وَلَدَ. (TA.) See also art. لَدَى. — See مِلْدَ.

وَلَدَ and وَلَدَ: see 1. — Pregnancy: (A, L, in which the former only is mentioned, and Mṣb:) the former is the more common. (Mṣb.) وَلَدٌ [Prolific; that breeds, or brings forth, plentifully.] (S, K, art. أَيْد.) — See وَلَدَ.

وَلَدَ (of the measure فَعِيل in the sense of the measure مَفْعُول, TA,) and مَوْلُودٌ signify the same, (T, L, K,) i.e., A new-born child: (M, L:) a young infant: (the former in the L, and the latter in the Mṣb:) the former, as well as the latter, masc.: (M, L:) or, accord. to some, the former is applied also to a female: as also وَلَدَة and مَوْلُودَة: pl. of وَلَدَ and وَلَدَة, وَلَدَاتٌ. (L.) — وَلَدَ فِي الْجَنَّةِ The child that dies in early infancy, or that is prematurely born, is in paradise. (L, from a trad.) — Also وَلَدَ A boy: (S, A, L, K:) a youth: (AḤeyth, L:) † a boy who has arrived at the age when he is fit for service, before he attains to puberty: (A, L:) a youthful servant; one is so called from the time of his birth until