

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. **وَمَأً إِلَيْهِ**, (S, K,) aor. **يَمَأُ**, inf. n. **وَمَؤُ**; (S;) and **وَأَمَأُ**, (S, K, which is the chaste word, MF,) inf. n. **وَأَمَأُ**; (TA;) and **وَمَأُ**; (K;) *He made a sign to him.* (K.) **أَوْمَيْتُ** [for **أَوْمَاتُ**] is disallowed: (S;) [but see what follows in this paragraph]. Lth says, that **الإيماء** 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 **أَوْمَأَ بِرَأْسِهِ** sometimes signifies *He [made a sign with his head as though he] said "No:"* Akh cites this verse:

\* إِذَا قَلَّ مَالُ الْمَرْءِ قَلَّ صَدِيقُهُ \*  
\* وَ أَوْمَتِ 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 **اومت** is for **اومأت**. (TA.) — [For a further explanation of **اومأ**, and the manner in which it is said to differ from **اوبأ**, see art. **وبأ**.]

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

3. **فُلَانٌ يَوْمِئِذٍ فُلَانًا**, and **يَوْمَائِهِمُ**, [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 مَوْمَائِهِ \*  
meaning, accord. to Abu-l-Khattāb, "And I, in the morning, shall see him, or it:" syn. **مَعَابِنُهُ**. (TA.)

4: see 1.

10. **اسْتَوْمَى عَلَى الْأَمْرِ** [for **استومأ**: as there is no such root as **ومى**]: *He made himself master of the thing: like استولى*. (Fr.)

**وَأَمِئَةٌ** 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.) — **وَقَعَتْ فِي وَأَمِئَةٍ** *He fell into a misfortune or calamity.* (S.) — **ذَهَبَ ثَوْبِي فَمَا أَدْرِي مَا كَانَتْ وَأَمِئَتُهُ** *My garment is lost, and I know not what misfortune*

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

### ومت

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

### ومد

1. **وَمَدَّتِ اللَّيْلَةُ**, (S, L, K,) aor. **تَوَمَدُ**, inf. n. **وَمَدٌ**, (L,) *The night was, or became, one of intense heat, &c., as explained below.* (S, L, K.) One also says **وَمَدَّ الْيَوْمُ**: but the former is more common. (M, L.) — **وَمَدَّ عَلَيْهِ**, (S, \* M, A, L, K, \*) aor. **يَوْمَدُ**, (K,) inf. n. **وَمَدٌ**, (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.)*

**وَمَدٌ** Intenseness of the heat of night; as also **وَمَدَةٌ**: (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 **وَمَدَةٌ** 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.)

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

**وَمَدَةٌ**: see **وَمَدٌ**.

**وَمَدَةٌ**: see **وَمَدٌ**.

### ومض

1: see 4.

4. **اومض** *It (lightning) flashed, gleamed, or shone, slightly, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) not extending sideways in the adjacent tracts of cloud; (S, K;) for when it does thus, it is termed خَفُوٌ; 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 **وَمَضَّ**, (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. **يَمِضُ**, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **وَمِضٌ** and **وَمَضٌ** (S, M, A, K) and **وَمَضَانٌ** (S, A, K) and **تَوَمَضُ**, (M,) signifies the same; (S, M, A, Mṣb, K;) or it (lightning) *flushed 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. (Ḥam, p. 785.)* — Hence, **أَوْمَصَتِ الْمَرْءَةَ** † *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 اومضت*: (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,) ائني 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 بَرَقَ كَنْبَضَةً 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.)

**وَأَمِضُ** † *Lightning flashing, gleaming, or shining, slightly; &c.: وميض in this case being app. an inf. n. used as an epithet.* (TA.)

**وَأَمِضُ**: see what next precedes.

[وَمِضٌ, &c.]

See Supplement.]

### ونب

2. **تَوَنَّبَ**, inf. n. **وَنَبٌ**, *He reprehended, reprovved, blamed, chid, or reproached, him severely; &c.: (K:) a dial. form of أَتَبَ.* (TA.)

[وَنَبٌ, &c.]

See Supplement.]

### وهب

1. **وَهَبَ لَهُ شَيْئًا**, (aor. **يَهَبُ**, K;) said to be originally **يُوهِبُ**; which is changed into **يَهَبُ** because of the kesr; and then, into **يَهَبُ** because of the medial guttural letter; (Mṣb, voce وَسِعَ;) inf. n. **وَهَبٌ** and **وَهَبٌ** and **هَبَةٌ** (S, K) and **مَوْهَبٌ** and **مَوْهَبَةٌ**, (Mṣb,) 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. (Mṣb, TA.)* You should not say **وَهَبَكَ** [he gave it to thee], (K, &c.,) making