, وَى ; sometimes $\tau$ being added to this latter word, and sometimes $ل$, and sometimes , and sometimes ( $\mathbf{K}^{\mathbf{K}}$; ) so that it becomes and ويس and ويل and ويل and ويح and (TA.) [See وَيْنْ You say and and and وand and ويسل [Mercy on Zeyd! or woe to Zeyd!] ; putting وئ in the nom. case as an inchoative; (S, K;)
 ; ويَح putting in the acc. case because of a verb understood ; ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$;) as though you said [May God make mercy, or woe, to attend him constantly!]; and in like manner, وَيْلٍ لِزَيْ: (S :) or [it is put in the acc. case as an absolute complement of a verb understood, i.e., as an inf. n., andj the meaning
 on him! emphatically]: ( Z , in the Fálk :) you


ويح a prefixed n.; (S ; ) and putting it in the
acc. case again because of a verb understood ; (S, K;) and in like manner, وَوبَتَ (Ṣ:) and also وَيْعَمَا زيْدٍ in the same sense. (K.)
ويس
a word used to. denote compassion, or pity, and admiration of one's beauty ; ( $M, \mathbf{K}$; ) the object being a child; ( $\mathbf{K}$; ) as whell one says of a child, وَيْهُ مَا أمْتَنْهُ or the like: how beautiful is he!]: (TA :) or

 $\operatorname{him}!]:$ (M, TA :) or, as some say, ويّ is a word denoting contempt; and has no verb; analogy forbidding that it should have one: (IJ, M :) Aboo-Turáb says, I heard Abu-s-

meaning: (TA :) or وَيْسَكَ is not said except to children; and وَيْتَكَ is an exprersion in which is roughness and reproach ; and ويـح is a gentle and good expression. (AḤát, TA.) See ونِ and وَيْز and It also signifies Poverty. (ISk, M.) And one may say, if it be right to say so to one, وَيْن as meaning Poverty be to him. (ISk.) - Also, What a man desires.
 or met with, or experienced, what he desired; ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K} ;$ ) accord. to an explanation given by IAar ; so that it means much: but in one place he says that this phrase signifies he found, \&c., what he did not desire. (M.)
[ویل\&c.
See Supplement.]

