(Kanz).

xi, 15; xviii, 81; xxv, 9; xxvi, 58; xxviii, 76. Treasure.

The denominative verb كنز to treasure up is also found in ix, 34, 35. Some of the Muslim authorities take it as genuine Arabic and derive it from كنز , but it was well known to the early philologers that it was a foreign word and it is noted as such by al-Jawālīqī, Mu'arrab, 133; ath-Tha'ālibī, Fiqh, 317; al-Khafājī, 170, all of whom give it as Persian كنج , meaning, of course, كنج , which BQ, 797, defines as

That it was originally Iranian is certain. Paz. ganz; Phlv. Q p ganj means treasury, and the word has been widely borrowed, cf. Skt. यज्ञ; Arm. μωλλ²; Baluchi, ganj; Gk. γάζα; Sogd. γηz, and in the Semitic family, cf. אָמֹלָם of Esth. iii, 9; Aram. אָנוֹן, and אוֹן and אוֹן and Mand. אָנוֹן, and mand. אָנוֹן, and meaning treasury. The direct borrowing of all these from Middle Persian seems clear from the fact that the Phlv. אָנְיִ מְּמַחְיַבּׁהְּאָר ז for the treasurer is also common to them all, cf. Skt. תַּשׁוֹלְם אָר אָר אָר אָבּוֹן (Gk. γαζοφύλαξ); Heb. מוֹן, Syr. אָבוֹן וֹן, and Aram. אָבוֹן (cf. Telegdi in JA, ccxxvi (1935), p. 237; Henning in BSOS, ix, 83).

It is most probable that the word came direct from Middle Persian into Arabic, though j for a might point to Aram. influence on the word. The word must have been borrowed long before Muḥammad's time, though it occurs but rarely in the old poetry.

West, Glossary, 274; PPGl, 112; Nyberg, Glossar, 77; Herzfeld, Paikuli, Glossary, 159. Lagarde, Arm. Stud, § 453, thinks that it is an old Median word which passed later into Iranian and thence to India; cf. also his G.4, 27.

² Hubschmann, Arm. Gramm, i, 126.

³ Levy, Worterbuch, i, 316, however, thinks that and XII are from 733 to hide.

⁴ Noldeke, Mand. Gramm, 51.

s PPGl, 119; Frahang, Glossary, 79. It is the Pers. كنجور, and Paz. ganzubar (Shikand, Glossary, 245). Compare also Phlv. ganjēnak = barn or storehouse (Šāyast, Glossary, 161).

Vollers, ZDMG, 1, 613, 647.