

last epithet is applied to a single person, (S, K,) and to two persons, (S,) and to a pl. number, (S, K,) and to a female [as well as a male], (S,) or (if you will, S) you say هُمَا غَمِيَانٌ and هُمَا أَغْمَاءُ. (S, K.)

كَانَ عَلَى السَّمَاءِ غَمِيٌّ (K,) or فِي السَّمَاءِ غَمِيٌّ (Msb,) and غَمِيٌّ (Msb, K,) mean [Upon the sky is, or was,] what veiled, or concealed, the new moon: (Msb, K:) not from غَمَرُ: (K:) this addition in the K is meant as an indirect slur upon J, for his having mentioned [in this art.] the statement of Fr that one says صُمْنَا لِلْغَمِيِّ and صُمْنَا لِلْغَمِيِّ, meaning We fasted when the new moon was veiled, or concealed, to us; and هِيَ لَيْلَةُ الْغَمِيِّ هِيَ لَيْلَةُ الْغَمِيِّ; the [proper] place of which is [the section of words whereof the last radical is] م: (TA:) [see غَمَرُ in that art.: but accord. to Fei,] one says [also], صُمْنَا لِلْغَمِيَّةِ. (Msb.) [It is there added that this noun is like مُدْيَةٌ in measure: otherwise I should think that the right reading is لِلْغَمِيَّةِ, which has been mentioned voce غَمَرُ.]

غَمِيٌّ and غَمَاءُ (T, S, K) The roof of a house, or chamber: (T, K:) or the covering of the roof, (S, K,) consisting of earth &c., (K,) or consisting of reeds, or canes, and earth, and the like; (S;) and غَمِيٌّ also signifies [the same, or] the covering of a house, or chamber, consisting of clay, or earth, and wood: (TA in art. غَمُو:) the dual [of the first and last] is غَمِيَانٌ and غَمِيَانٌ: and the pl. is أَغْمَاءُ (K, TA,) which is [of the same] like أَغْمَاءُ pl. of نَقَى [and نَقَا], (TA,) and أَغْمِيَّةُ (K, TA,) which is of غَمِيَّةُ. (TA.) — Also, the first, [in the CK, erroneously, غَمَاءُ,] A covering that is put upon a horse in order that he may sweat. (ISd, K.) — See also غَمِيٌّ. — And see 4, near the end.

صُمْنَا لِلْغَمِيَّةِ: see غَمِيٌّ.

غَمَاءُ: see غَمِيٌّ, in two places.

غَامِيَا One of the entrances to the burrow of the jerboa. (K.)

مَغْمِيٌّ عَلَيْهِ and مَغْمِيٌّ عَلَيْهِ: see 4, near the end.

غن

1. غَنَ (MA, Msb, K,) originally غَنَنَ (Msb, MF,) [sec. pers. غَنَنْتُ,] aor. يَغْنُ (Msb, K,) inf. n. غَنَّةُ (MA, KL) and غَنَّ (MA, [and the same seems to be indicated in the Msb by its being said that the verb is of the class of تَعَبَ,]) or غَنَ (TK, [but this I think a mistake,]) He spoke (MA, Msb, KL) in, (MA,) or from, (Msb, KL,) or [rather] through, (KL,) his nose, (MA, KL,) or his خَيَاشِيمُ [app. here meaning the innermost parts of the air-passages of the nose]. (Msb.) [The author of the K gives no indication of the proper signification of this verb but that of its

implying what he states to be meant by غَنَّةُ, which see below.] — See also 4, in two places.

2. أَغْنَى, inf. n. تَغْنِينٌ, It rendered him [q. v.]. (K.) One says, مَا أَدْرِي مَا غَنَّنَهُ I know not what rendered him, or has rendered him voice to have in it a غَنَّةُ [q. v.]. (Mughnee, art. أَغْنَى. (TA.) — And غَنَّ صَوْتَهُ He made his voice to have in it a غَنَّةُ [q. v.]. (Mughnee, art. أَغْنَى. [See غَنَاءُ, voce مَغْنِيٌّ, in art. غَنِى.])

4. أَغْنَى said of a man, He made one to hear his voice, i. e. soft, or gentle, plaintive, and melodious, voice, in singing. (Har p. 645.) — أَغْنَى الذَّبَابُ The flies made a sound [or humming]. (K.) — أَغْنَى الْوَادِي The valley had in it the sound [or humming] of flies, [or resounded therewith,] being abundant in herbs, or herbage: (S:) or abounded with trees; as also غَنَّ. (K, TA.) — أَغْنَى الْأَرْضُ The land had its herbs, or herbage, tall, full-grown, or of full height, and in blossom. (TA.) — أَغْنَى النَّخْلُ The palm-trees attained to maturity; as also غَنَّ. (K, TA.) — And أَغْنَى السَّقَاءُ The skin became filled (S, K, TA) with water. (S, TA.) — And [it is also trans.:] one says, أَغْنَى اللَّهُ غُضُنَهُ God made its branch beautiful and bright. (K, TA.)

غَنَّةُ [mentioned above as an inf. n. of غَنَ but generally expl. as a simple subst. signifying A sort of nasal sound, or twang:] a sound that comes forth from the nose; (Ham p. 339;) a sound (S, Msb) in, (S,) or that comes forth from, (Msb,) the خَيَاشِيمُ [app. here meaning the innermost part of the air-passages of the nose]: (S, Msb:) or a sound from the لَبَاةُ [q. v., app. here meaning the arches, or pillars, of the soft palate, or the furthest part of the mouth,] and the nose, like [that which is heard in the utterance of] the ن of مَنْكَ and عَنَكَ, for the tongue has not part in it: (Mgh:) or the flowing [or passage] of the speech in the لَبَاةُ [app. here also meaning as expl. above]: (K:) or a mixture of the sound of the خَيَاشِيمُ [expl. above] in the pronunciation of a letter: (Mbr, TA:) ن is that one of the letters in which it is greatest in degree: (Kh, Mgh, Msb, TA:) غَنَّةُ is [a sound] greater in degree than غَنَّةُ. (TA.) — [Also The roughness of the voice, of a boy, consequent upon the attaining to puberty; or, as Mtr says,] الغَنَّةُ signifies also what is incident to the boy on the occasion of his attaining to puberty, when his voice becomes rough. (Mgh.) — And A soft, or gentle, plaintive, and melodious, voice, in singing. (Har p. 645.) See 4. — And The sound [or humming] produced by the flying of flies; (TA;) and غَنَّ [likewise] signifies the sound of flies. (K, TA.) [See مَغْنٌ and أَغْنَى. And see also an ex. voce تَنَّةُ: and another voce غَنَّةُ.] — And the poet Yezed Ibn-El-Aqwar has used it in relation to the sounding of stones: (K:) [or rather] he has so used the epithet أَغْنَى. (TA.)

غَنَّانٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, near the end.

أَغْنَى One who speaks [with a nasal sound, or twang, i. e.] in [or rather through] his nose; (TA;) who speaks from his خَيَاشِيمُ [app. here meaning (as expl. before) the innermost parts of the air-passages of the nose]: (S, Msb:) or, accord. to AZ, (Mgh, TA,) whose speech flows, (Mgh, K,) or passes forth, (TA,) in his لَبَاةُ [app. (as expl. voce غَنَّةُ) the arches, or pillars, of the soft palate, or the furthest part of the mouth]: (Mgh, K, TA:) fem. غَنَّا, applied to a woman. (Msb.) — It is also applied to a gazelle (ظَبْيٌ), meaning Whose cry issues from his خَيَاشِيمُ [expl. above]: J has erred in saying that it is applied to طَيْرٌ [i. e. birds, or flying things]: (K:) or if by طَيْرٌ he mean flies (ذَبَابٌ), his saying thus is not a mistake, for it is applied to them [as meaning making a humming sound]. (TA.) — [Hence,] وَادٍ أَغْنَى A valley abounding with herbs or herbage: for to such the flies constantly keep, and in their sounds is a غَنَّةُ. (S. [See also مَغْنٌ.]) And (for this reason, TA) one says رَوْضَةٌ غَنَّا i. e. + [A meadow, or garden,] abounding with herbs or herbage: or in which the winds pass with a sound that is not clear, [i. e. with a confused, humming, or murmuring, sound,] by reason of the denseness of its herbs or herbage. (K, TA.) And [for the same reason one says] عَشْبٌ أَغْنَى Herbs, or herbage, tall, full-grown, or of full height, and in blossom. (TA.) — And (hence also, S) قَرْيَةٌ غَنَّا [A town, or village,] abounding with inhabitants (S, K, TA) and buildings (K, TA) and herbs or herbage [so that in it is heard the hum of men and women and of flies &c.]. (S, TA.) — حَرْفٌ أَغْنَى means A letter from [the utterance of] which results what is termed غَنَّةُ [i. e. the nasal sound thus termed]. (TA.) — See also غَنَّةُ, last sentence.

وَادٍ مَغْنٌ A valley in which is [heard] the sound [or humming] of flies; these not being in any valley but such as abounds with herbs or herbage; (S;) a valley of which the flies are abundant, by reason of the denseness, or luxuriance, of its herbs or herbage, so that a غَنَّةُ [or humming] is heard, produced by their flying: the epithet being applied to it, but being properly applicable to the flies. (TA.) [See also أَغْنَى.]

غنج

1. غَنَجَتْ (S, A, MA, O, K;) aor. -, (K,) inf. n. غَنَجٌ (S, MA) and غَنَاجَةٌ (MA;) and غَنَجَتْ (MA;) and تَغَنَجَتْ (S, A, MA, K;) said of a girl, or young woman, (S, K,) or of a woman, (A, MA,) She used amorous gesture or behaviour, or such gesture or behaviour combined with coquettish boldness, and feigned coyness or opposition, (S, A, MA, O, K, TA,) and an affecting of languor. (TA.) [See غَنَجٌ below.]

5: see the preceding paragraph.

غَنَجٌ [mentioned above as an inf. n.] and غَنَجٌ (S, O, K) and غَنَاجٌ and غَنَاجٌ (O, K,) in a girl, or young woman, (S, K,) Amorous gesture