

(S.) AZ mentions مَا أَغْنَىٰ فَلَانُ شَيْئًا, thus, and with ع, [i. e. أَغْنَىٰ], as meaning *Such a one did not avail, or profit, at all, in a difficult, or an arduous, affair or case; and did not suffice for such an affair or such a case, or for the supply of what was necessary for subsistence.* (Msb, TA.) And he says also that he heard a man chide his slave, and say to him, أَغْنِ عَنِّي وَجْهَكَ بَلْ شَرِّكَ, meaning *Free me from, and avert from me, [thy face, nay, rather,] thy evil, or mischief:* and hence the phrase شَأْنُ يُغْنِيهِ, [respecting which see the second sentence in art. عَنِ,] in the Kur [lxxx. 37]. (TA.) [Hence also,] وَمَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْكُمْ, in the Kur xii. 67, means *But I do not avert from you, by my saying this, anything decreed to befall you from God:* the second أغْنِ is redundant. (Jel.) And one says, أَغْنِ عَنِّي, meaning *Put thou away from me, and remove far from me, such a thing:* properly [أَغْنِي عَنْ كَذَا, originally meaning *render thou me in no need of such a thing,*] a phrase of the same kind as عَرَضَ الدَّابَّةَ عَلَى الْهَاءِ [for عَرَضَ الدَّابَّةَ عَلَى الْهَاءِ]. (Mgh.) = أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ as intrans.: see 1, former half. = مَا أَغْنَاهُ [How free from wants, or how rich, or wealthy, is he!]: this and مَا أَفْقَرُهُ are [said to be] anomalous; for their [respective] verbs are اسْتَغْنَىٰ and افْتَقَرَ, from either of which the verb of wonder may not properly [or regularly] be formed. (S in art. فُقِرَ. [But see غَنَىٰ as syn. with اسْتَغْنَىٰ; and see also art. فُقِرَ.])

5: see 1, former half, in three places: — and again in the latter half: — and see also 2, in five places.

6: see 1, former half, in two places. — تَغَانَوَا means *They were, or became, free from want, one of another, or, as we say, of one another.* (S, K.) El-Mugheereh Ibn-Habnà says,

- كِلَانَا غَنَىٰ عَنْ أَخِيهِ حَيَاتِهِ
- وَنَحْنُ إِذَا مِتْنَا أَشَدُّ تَغَانِيًا

[Each of us is free from want of his brother in his life-time; and when we die, we shall be more free from such want]. (S.)

8: see 1, second sentence.

10: see 1, in seven places. — اسْتَغْنَىٰ اللَّهُ He asked, or begged, God to render him, or make him to be, in no need, or free from want; [or in a state of competence, or sufficiency;] or rich, or wealthy. (K, TA. [But wanting in the CK, and app. in several copies of the K.]) Hence the prayer, اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَغْنِيكَ عَنْ كُلِّ حَارِمٍ وَأَسْتَعِينُكَ [O God, I ask Thee to render me in no need of any one who refuses to give, and I beg thine aid]. (TA.)

غَنَىٰ (K, TA.) with fet-h, and مَقْصُور (TA.) i. q. مَتْنَةٌ; so in the saying, مَكَانٌ كَذَا غَنَىٰ مِنْ, [Such a place is meet, fit, or proper, for such a one; as though meaning a place of freedom from want]; as also مِنْهُ مَغْنَىٰ. (K, TA.)

غَنَىٰ and غَنَاءٌ signify the same; (MA, K;) both are inf. ns. of غَنَىٰ: (MA:) [see the first sentence of this art.: used as simple subst., they mean *Freedom from need or want; competence, or sufficiency; or richness, or wealthiness:*] or غَنَىٰ is the inf. n. of غَنَىٰ; (Msb;) and غَنَاءٌ signifies *competence, or sufficiency;* (Mgh, Msb;) as in the saying, لَيْسَ عِنْدَهُ غَنَاءٌ, *He has not competence, or sufficiency:* (Msb:) or غَنَاءٌ signifies *profit, utility, or avail;* (S;) and you say, رَجُلٌ لَا غَنَاءَ عِنْدَهُ meaning *A man who is not profitable to any one:* (TA voce دَدَانُ; [and in like manner this phrase, occurring in the S voce دَدَانُ, is expl. in the PS:]) and غَنَوَةٌ signifies the same as غَنَىٰ in the saying لِي عَنْهُ غَنَوَةٌ [I have no need of it, or him]: (K and TA in art. غَوَ:) so says Ks: but, as ISd says, the word commonly known is غَنِيَّةٌ; (TA in that art.:) which see in two places in the former half of the first paragraph of this art.: this last word [said in the S to be an inf. n.] and غَنِيَّةٌ and غَنَوَةٌ and غَنِيَانٌ [which is said in the S and in one place in the K to be an inf. n.] are subst. having one and the same meaning [syn. with غَنَىٰ used as a simple subst.]: and مَا لَهُ عَنْهُ غَنَىٰ [in the CK erroneously غَنَىٰ] and مَا غَنِيَّةٌ and مَا غَنِيَانٌ and مَا مَغْنَىٰ mean [lit. *He has not freedom from need of it, or him; and hence,] he has not any means, or way, of separating himself from, or avoiding, it, or him;* syn. بَدٌّ: (K:) and one says عَنِ غَنِيَّةٍ فِي النِّكَاحِ [In marriage is freedom from need of fornication]. (A and Msb in art. سَفَحَ.) مَا كَانَ عَنْ ظَهْرِ غَنَىٰ means *What is over and above that which suffices for the sustenance of the household, or family.* (TA.)

غَنَوَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

غَنِيَّةٌ and غَنِيَّةٌ: see غَنَىٰ; the former in three places.

غَنِيَانٌ: see غَنَىٰ, latter half, in two places.

غَنَاءٌ: see غَنَىٰ, in two places; and see also 4, former half. A poet says,

- سَيُغْنِيَنِى الَّذِى أَغْنَاكَ عَنِّى
- فَلَا فُقْرَ يَدُومُ وَلَا غَنَاءَ

[He will render me free from need who has rendered thee free from need of me: for poverty will not always continue, nor competence, or richness]: or, as some relate it, غَنَاءٌ, meaning thereby the inf. n. of غَانَيْتَ: [see 3, above:] but it is said that the proper reading is غَنَاءٌ; because this has no other meaning than that of غَنَىٰ: so says ISd. (TA.) — مَا فِيهِ غَنَاءٌ ذَاكَ means *There is not in him [ability for] the setting-up of that, and strength, or power, to bear it, or carry it, or to raise it upon his back and rise with it.* (ISd, K, TA.)

غَنَاءٌ is an inf. n. of 3. (TA. [See the next preceding paragraph.]) = Also, (TA,) [Song, or vocal music; i. e.] an utterance of the voice with a prolonging and a sweet modulation thereof; (K, TA;) or a raising of the voice, and continuing it without interruption; (Nh, TA;) [a singing, and a chanting;] it is said in the S to be مِنَ السَّمَاعِ [meaning that it is a sort of musical performance]: (TA:) being an utterance of the voice, its analogical form would be with damm [i. e. غَنَاءٌ, like حَدَاءٌ &c.]: (Msb, TA:) its pl. is أَغْنِيَّةٌ: (MA:) [and مَغْنَىٰ signifies the same as غَنَاءٌ; and a mode of singing; and any particular air, or tune; and a song, i. e. a composition in verse that is sung or to be sung: and its pl. is مَغَانٍ: but perhaps it is post-classical: the pl. occurs in the K, in art. نَصَبَ:] غَنَاءٌ [also] signifies [a song, i. e.] poetry, or verse, that is [sung, or chanted, or] uttered with a trilling, or quavering, or a prolonging and a sweet modulation, of the voice; (Har p. 286;) and أَغْنِيَّةٌ is syn. with غَنَاءٌ (S, Har) in this sense; (Har;) or, as also إِغْنِيَّةٌ, (Fr, K, TA,) and each of them also without teshdeed, (K, TA,) as mentioned by ISd, but said by him to be not of valid authority, (TA,) signifies a certain sort of غَنَاءٌ (K, TA) which they sing or chant: (TA:) and the pl. is أَغَانِي (S, TA) [and أَغَانٍ, this latter being the pl. of each sing. that is without teshdeed]. — الْغَنَاءُ is also used by a poet in the place of an inf. n., meaning التَّغْنَى: he says,

- تَغَنِّ بِالشَّعْرِ إِمَّا كُنْتَ قَائِلَهُ
- إِنَّ الْغَنَاءَ بِهَذَا الشَّعْرِ مَضَارٌ

[Sing thou, or chant thou, the poetry, if thou be uttering it: verily the singing, or chanting, this poetry is a مضار (expl. in art. ضَمَر)]. (TA.)

غَنَىٰ and غَانَ: see 1, former half; each in two places: both signify [Free from want; or in a state of competence, or sufficiency; or rich, or wealthy; or] possessing much property or wealth: (K, TA:) pl. of the former أَغْنِيَاءُ. (Msb, TA.) See an ex. of the former in a verse cited above, conj. 6. One says, أَنَا غَنَىٰ بِكَذَا عَنْ, [I am sufficed by such a thing, or satisfied, or content, with it, so as to be free from want of another thing]. (Msb.) — الْغَنَى as a name of God signifies [The Self-sufficient; i. e.] He who has no need of any one in any thing. (TA.)

غَنَاءٌ A singer; (MA;) [as also مَغْنَىٰ; and مَغْنِيَّةٌ a female singer, a songstress:] accord. to Ibn-Ya'eesh, a مَغْنَى is thus called مَغْنَى لِأَنَّهُ يُغْنِى صَوْتَهُ, i. e. because he makes his voice to have in it a غَنَّة [or sort of nasal sound, or twang]; the word being, in his opinion, originally, مَغْنَتْن, with three ns, the last of which is changed into ي, when one says الْمَغْنَتْنِي, for the purpose of alleviating the utterance. (Mughnee, art. حَرَفُ التَّوْنِ.)