

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 غَمَيْنٌ** and **هُنَّ أَغْمَدٌ**.

كَانَ عَلَى السَّمَاءِ غُمَىٰ or (K,) (بِالسَّمَاءِ غُمَىٰ) (Mṣb,) and (غُمَىٰ Mṣb, K,) mean [Upon the sky is, or was,] what veiled, or concealed, the new moon: (Mṣb, K:) not from غُمَىٰ (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 صَنَّا لِلْغُمَىٰ and لِلْغُمَىٰ meaning We fasted when the new moon was veiled, or concealed, to us; and هي لِيَلَةُ الْفَجْرِ [or الْفَجْرِ] ; the [proper] place of which is [the section of words whereof the last radical is م:] (TA:) [see غُمَىٰ in that art.: but accord. to Fei,] one says [also], صَنَّا لِلْغُمَىٰ (Mṣb. [It is there added that this noun is like مُدْبِيةٌ in measure: otherwise I should think that the right reading is لِلْغُمَىٰ, which has been mentioned voce غُمَىٰ (.)]

غَمَّةٌ (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 غَمَّا also signifies [the same, or] the covering of a house, or chamber, consisting of clay, or earth, and wood: (TA in art. غَمَّوْا:) the dual [of the first and last] is غَمَّوَانٍ and غَمَّيَانٍ: and the pl. is غَمَّاتٌ, (K, TA,) which is [of the same] like pl. of نَقْىٌ [and نَقَّا], (TA,) and أَغْمَمَةٌ, (K, TA,) which is of غَمَّةٌ. (TA.) — Also, the first, [in the CK, erroneously, طَهَاءٌ,] A covering that is put upon a horse in order that he may sweat. (ISd, K.) — See also غَمِّىٌ. — And see 4, near the end.

غَمِّيَّةٌ : **صُنْمَا لِلْغَمِّيَّةِ** see :

غَمَّةٌ: see **غَمِّيٌّ**, in two places.

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

مَغْمُىٰ عَلَيْهِ and **مَغْمُىٰ عَلَيْهِ**: see 4, near the end.

٦٣

1. غَنِّيْنَ (Mṣb, K,) originally غَنِّيْنَ (Mṣb, MF,) [sec. pers. غَنِّيْتُ] aor. يَغْنِيْ (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. غَنِّيْتُ (MA, KL) and غَنِّيْنَ (MA, [and the same seems to be indicated in the Mṣb by its being said that the verb is of the class of تَعْبَرٌ]) or غَنِّيْ (TK, [but this I think a mistake,]) *He spoke* (MA, Mṣb, KL) *in*, (MA,) or *from*, (Mṣb, KL,) or [rather] *through*, (KL,) *his nose*, (MA, KL,) or *his* خَيْلَتِهِ [app. here meaning the *inner-most parts of the air-passages of the nose*]. (Mṣb.) [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 *dit*, which see below.] — See also 4, in two places.

2. أَغْنَى, inf. n., *It rendered him* غَنِيَّةً, [q. v.]. (K.) One says, *I know not what rendered him*, or *has rendered him* أَغْنَى. (TA.) — And غَنَّى صَوْتُهُ *He made his voice to have in it a* غَنَّةً [q. v.]. (Mughnee, art. غَنِيٌّ). [See مُغَنِّيٌّ, in art. حَرْفُ النُّونِ.]

4. اغْنَى said of a man, *He made one to hear his voice, in singing.* (Har p. 645.) — اغْنَى الْذِيَابَ — *The flies made a sound [or humming].* (K.) — اغْنَى الْوَادِيَ — *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 اغْنَتْ — (K, TA.) + الْأَرْضُ *The land had its herbs, or herbage, tall, full-grown, or of full height, and in blossom.* (TA.) — اغْنَى النَّخْلَ — *The palm-trees attained to maturity;* as also اغْنَى — (K, TA.) — And اغْنَى الْبَقَاءَ — *The skin became filled* (S, K, TA) *with water.* (S, TA.) — And [it is also trans.:] one says, اغْنَى اللَّهُ غُصْنَهُ — *God made its branch beautiful and bright.* (K, TA.)

غُنَّةٌ [mentioned above as an inf. n. of **غُنَّةٌ** 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, Mṣb) in, (S,) or that comes forth from, (Mṣb,) the **خَيْسُومُ** [app. here meaning the innermost part of the air-passages of the nose]: (S, Mṣb:) or a sound from the **أَبَقَّ** [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 **مِنْكَ** and **مِنْكَنَّ**, for the tongue has not part in it: (Mgh;) or the flowing [or passage] of the speech in the **أَبَقَّ** [app. here also meaning as expl. above]: (K:) or a mixture of the sound of the **خَيْسُومُ** [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, Mṣb, TA.) **غُنَّةٌ** is [a sound]

degree: (Kh, Mgh, Msb, TA;) [is a sound] greater in degree than غُنَّةٌ. (TA.) — [Also The roughness of the voice, of a boy, consequent upon the attaining to puberty; or, as Mṣr says, الغُنَّةُ.] 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 غُنَانٌ [likewise] signifies the sound of flies. (K, TA.) [See also an ex. voce مُغْنٌ and أَغْنُونٌ.] And the poet Yezeed Ibn-El-Aawar has used it in relation to the sounding of stones: (K:) [or rather] he has so used the epithet أَغْنَنٌ. (TA.)

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

أَغْنَ One who speaks [with a nasal sound, or twang, i. e.] in [or rather through] his nose; (TA;) who speaks from his حُمَاشِهِ [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 ئَنْجَى [app. (as expl. voice خُلَّةٌ) the arches, or pillars, of the soft palate, or the furthest part of the mouth]: (Mgh, K, TA:) fem. ئَنْجَى, applied to a woman. (Msb.) — It is also applied to a gazelle (ظُبْيَنِي), meaning Whose cry issues from his حُمَاشِهِ [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 (ذِيَابٌ), his saying thus is not a mistake, for it is applied to them [as meaning making a humming sound]. (TA.) — [Hence,] وَادْ أَغْنَ + A valley abounding with herbs or herbage: for to such the flies constantly keep, and in their sounds is a دُنْعَى. (S. [See also مُغْنٌ.]) And (for this reason, TA) one says ئَنْجَى رَوْضَةً خَنْدَقَةً 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] عُشْبَ أَغْنَ + Herbs, or herbage, tall, full-grown, or of full height, and in blossom. (TA.) — And (hence also, S) ئَنْجَى قُرْبَةً دُنْعَى [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.) — حَرْفَ أَغْنَ means A letter from [the utterance of] which results what is termed دُنْعَى [i. e. the nasal sound thus termed]. (TA.) — See also خُلَّةٌ, last sentence.

وَادِ مُغْنٌ : 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; (§;) a valley of which the flies are abundant, by reason of the denseness, or luxuriance, of its herbs or herbage; so that a **ذِق** [or humming] is heard, produced by their flying: the epithet being applied to it, but being properly applicable to the flies. (TA.) [See also **أَغْنٌ**.]

1

1. **غَنْجَتْ**, (**S, A, MA, O, K;**) aor. **غَنْجَتْ**, (**K,**)
inf. n. **غَنْجَعْ** (**S, MA**) and **غَنْجَةْ**; (**MA;**) and
غَنْجَتْ; (**MA;**) and **غَنْجَتْ**; (**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 **غَنْجَةْ** below.]

5: see the preceding paragraph.

غَنْجَعُ [mentioned above as an inf. n.] and غَنْجَعٌ (§, O, K) and غَنْجَاجُ (O, K,) in a girl, or young woman, (S, K,) *Amorous gesture*