

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 غَمِيَاءٌ. (S, K.)

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

غَمِيٌّ and غَمِيَاءٌ (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 غَمِيَاءٌ (K, TA,) which is [of the same] like أَنْقَاءٌ pl. of نَقِيٌّ [and نَقَا], (TA,) and أَغْمِيَّةٌ (K, TA,) which is of غَمِيَاءٌ. (TA.) — Also, the first, [in the CK, erroneously, غَمِيَاءٌ,] 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.

غَمِيٌّ: see صُمْنَا لِلْغَمِيَّةِ.

غَمِيٌّ: see غَمِيٌّ, in two places.

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

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

غن

1. غَنَّ (MA, Mṣb, K,) originally غَنَّ (Mṣb, MF,) [sec. pers. غَنَّتُ,] aor. يَغْنُ (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. غَنَّةٌ (MA, KL) and غَنَّ (MA, [and the same seems to be indicated in the Mṣb by its being said that the verb is of the class of تَعَبٌ,]) or غَنَّ (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 خَيَاشِيمٌ [app. here meaning the innermost 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 غَنَّةٌ, which see below.] — See also 4, in two places.

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

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 الْوَادِيَّ † 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 الْأَرْضَ † 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 السَّقَاءَ † The skin became filled (S, K, TA) with water. (S, TA.) — And [it is also trans.:] one says, أَغْنَى اللَّهُ غُصْنَهُ † God made its branch beautiful and bright. (K, TA.)

غَنَّةٌ [mentioned above as an inf. n. of غَنَّ but generally expl. as a simple subst. signifying A sort of nasal sound, or twang:] a sound that comes forth from the nose; (Har p. 339;) a sound (S, Mṣb) in, (S,) or that comes forth from, (Mṣb,) the خَيْشُومٌ [app. here meaning the innermost part of the air-passages of the nose]: (S, Mṣb:) or a sound from the لَهَاءُ [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 عَنَّا, for the tongue has not part in it: (Mṣb:) or the flowing [or passage] of the speech in the لَهَاءُ [app. here also meaning as expl. above]: (K:) or a mixture of the sound of the خَيْشُومٌ [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:) غَنَّةٌ is [a sound] greater in degree than غَنَّةٌ. (TA.) — [Also The roughness of the voice, of a boy, consequent upon the attaining to puberty; or, as Mṣr 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 غَنَّانٌ [likewise] signifies the sound of flies. (K, TA.) [See مَغْنَى and أَغْنَى. And see also an ex. voce نُتِنَةٌ: and another voce غَنَّةٌ.] — And the poet Yezzed 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 خَيَاشِيمٌ [app. here meaning (as expl. Before) the innermost parts of the air-passages of the nose]: (S, Mṣb:) or, accord. to AZ, (Mgh, TA,) whose speech flows, (Mgh, K,*) or passes forth, (TA,) in his لَهَاءُ [app. (as expl. voce غَنَّةٌ) the arches, or pillars, of the soft palate, or the furthest part of the mouth]: (Mgh, K, TA:) fem. غَنَاءٌ, applied to a woman. (Mṣb.) — It is also applied to a gazelle (ظَبِيٌّ), meaning Whose cry issues from his خَيَاشِيمٌ [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 غَنَّةٌ. (S. [See also مَغْنَى.]) And (for this reason, TA) one says رَوْضَةٌ غَنَاءٌ 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 غَنَاءٌ † [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 غَنَّةٌ [i. e. the nasal sound thus termed]. (TA.) — See also غَنَّةٌ, last sentence.

وَادٍ مَغْنَى † 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 غَنَّةٌ [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.]

شج

1. غَنَّجَتْ (S, A, MA, O, K;) aor. ٤, (K,) inf. n. غَنَّجَةٌ (S, MA) and غَنَّجَةٌ (MA;) and تَغَنَّجَتْ (MA;) and تَغَنَّجَتْ (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 غَنَّجٌ below.]

5: see the preceding paragraph.

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