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ARABIC LOAN-WORDS IN SOMALI: PRELIMINARY
SURVEY

The Somali Peninsula had close relations with Arabia since immemorial times. It may be also considered, in spite of the extreme scarcity of historical sources, as one of the African countries which were influenced by Islam in a very early period since Arab sailors and merchants from Southern Arabia, Persian Gulf and Egypt reached the Horn of Africa in the middle ages as well as did their predecessors in ancient times. The trade exchange enabled the regular contact of the inhabitants of Somalia with the Arabic and Islamic culture and the missionary activity of the Arabs exerted a profound influence on the Somalis. In effect the contemporary Somalis are Muslims and their culture is Islamic to some extent. Although this fact is not always stressed adequately by the islamologists, nevertheless Somalia is the only thoroughly Muslim non-Arab country of Africa today.

The prolonged and rather universal influence of Arab and of Islamic world affected also the domain of language. These innovations are of a twofold character. First of all Arabic is used throughout Somalia in much the same way as Latin in medieval Europe¹ i. e. for religious purposes, for all official documents etc. etc. We may assume, in spite of the lack of any precise indications, that the total number of the Somalis who know some Arabic is considerable. It is also to be borne in mind that until the period of European expansion Arabic was the only written language spread among the Somalis and apart from some rather

¹ Cf. *Handbook of African Languages*, Part III, *The Non-Bantu Languages of North-Eastern Africa*, London 1956, p. 126.

sporadic efforts to write Somali in Arabic characters², the Somalis used Arabic occasionally for composing religious books³ and even poetry⁴. Thus the conditions for borrowing from Arabic can be described not only as sufficient but even as perfect and it is not surprising that a considerable number of Arabic loan-words penetrated into Somali language and some loan-translations emerged⁵. The extensive borrowing from Arabic resulted from the prestige motive as well as from the need-filing motive — this is clearly understood as Arabic is a language of prestige among the Somalis and on the other hand the impact of Islamic and modern European cultures explains the need to introduce new words for new objects, concepts, phenomena and situations.

At the very beginning of the discussion of the problem it must be said that the shortcomings of this preliminary study of Arabic loan-words in Somali must be very serious. First of all the author himself must be accounted for them. Secondly, the present study is based on written sources exclusively and this results in a considerable limitation both of the scope and of the reliability of this article. It is also to be pointed out here that we are greatly indebted to L. Reinisch for his pioneer treatment of Arabic loan-words in Somali⁶. However, the analysis presented by Reinisch calls for a number of corrections and additions and these will be done here.

R. C. Abraham's *Somali-English Dictionary*⁷ was the main source of data on Arabic loan-words in Somali. Moreover the following works have been utilized: the dictionary by L. Reinisch⁸,

² Cf. E. Cerulli, *Somalia — scritti vari editi ed inediti*, vol. 3, Roma 1964, p. 117—151.

³ Cf. E. Cerulli, *Somalia*, vol. 1, Roma 1957, p. 150, 195—200.

⁴ B. W. Andrzejewski, I. M. Lewis, *Somali Poetry*, Oxford 1964, p. 52, 150—167.

⁵ Cf. M. M. Moreno's commentary to the texts published in his monography *Il Somalo della Somalia*, Roma 1955. Loan-translations are not discussed in the present article because of the scarcity of data which is available.

⁶ L. Reinisch, *Die Somali Sprache*, vol. 1, Wien 1900, pp. 2—24 and vol. 3 which contains a dictionary.

⁷ R. A. Abraham, *Somali-English Dictionary*, London 1964. Cf. also some remarks on Arabic loan-words in *Principles of Somali* by S. Warsama and R. C. Abraham. London 1951.

⁸ Cf. note 6.

the vocabulary compiled by C. R. V. Bell⁹, the texts published by B. W. Andrzejewski¹⁰ and by M. M. Moreno¹¹.

The sources mentioned above do not provide an exhaustive repertory of the Somali lexicon and moreover not all the dialects are represented there. In general the Northern Somali is best represented¹² but it cannot be claimed that the data on this dialect is a complete one. Nothing can be said, therefore, about the probable quantitative and qualitative differences of Arabic loan-words in different Somali dialects¹³. The analysis of meaning of Somali words performed by Reinisch and also to a large extent the one by Abraham can be described as rather preliminary i. e. sometimes very general and even inadequate. As no study of the sociological contexts in which loans occur has been done so far, especially in bi-lingual and mono-lingual situations, it is almost impossible to answer the question as to who uses loan-words more or less frequently, to whom and in what situations. Thus a precise semantic and stylistic analysis of the loan-words cannot be achieved and we may only guess that the extent to which loans occur is considerably larger in the speech of the religious and literary men and probably in the speech of the inhabitants of the coastal towns and trade centres not speaking about the members of Somali colonies in Aden and in the ports of Persian Gulf. As it has been discovered by scholars, the phonetic treatment of Arabic loan-words depends on the knowledge and frequency of the usage of

⁹ C. R. V. Bell — *The Somali Language*, London 1953, pp. 134—185.

¹⁰ Galaal M. H. I., B. W. Andrzejewski, *Hikmad Soomaali*, Oxford 1955.

¹¹ Cf. note 5.

¹² R. C. Abraham does not indicate the dialects represented in his dictionary but evidently it is Northern Somali that is mainly concerned there. Moreover Abraham used P. De Larajasse' *Somali-English and English-Somali Dictionary*, London 1897, as well as C. R. V. Bell's vocabulary mentioned above. Reinisch utilized his own texts as well as a number of not very trustworthy sources (cf. p. VI of his dictionary) not speaking about the dictionary by De Larajasse.

¹³ On the dialect division of Somali see B. W. Andrzejewski, I. M. Lewis, *op. cit.*, p. 37; M. M. Moreno, *op. cit.*, pp. III—V; *Handbook of African Languages* Part III, p. 125—126. E. Cerulli, *Nota sui dialetti somali*, R. S. O., vol. 8, 1919, pp. 693—699.

Arabic by the Somalis¹⁴. It is also to be stressed that most probably many of the loan-words listed here may have a very short life or may be even quite ephemeral.

As far as the phonology of Somali is concerned, I have relied upon L. Armstrong's study¹⁵ which is based on the material collected from two informants from Hargeisa and from Berbera. The article of E. Cerulli¹⁶ has not been neglected as well as the chapters of the monography by M. M. Moreno dealing with the phonetics and phonology.

It is most difficult, in the present state of our knowledge, to find a satisfactory solution to the problem of the origins of Arabic loan-words in Somali. It seems to be quite possible that a great bulk of them has been loaned from the literary Arabic i. e. by the intermediary of Muslim Somali learned men who usually have a traditional Islamic education. This would be supported by the fact that the majority of the loan-words does not betray a pure dialect character. The type of literary Arabic from which many loans originate has been influenced to some extent by different Arabic dialects — this is reflected in the double realization of Classical Arabic /j/ and /t/¹⁷, and in the realizations of vowels. Nevertheless Arabic dialects cannot be neglected as a source of loan-words and the dialects of Aden, Yemen, Hadramaut and Oman would be especially taken into consideration but unfortunately our knowledge of these dialects¹⁸ is insufficient to allow a definite answer to this question. One must not forget also that only the contemporary stage of the development of Somali and of Arabic dialects is known so that no chronology of the borrowing can be

¹⁴ Cf. C. R. V. Bell, *op. cit.*, p. 6; M. M. Moreno, *op. cit.*, p. 219.

¹⁵ L. E. Armstrong, *The Phonetic Structure of Somali*, M. S. O. S., Band 37, 1934, pp. 116—161.

¹⁶ E. Cerulli, *Quelques notes sur la phonologie du Somali*, *Compte-Rendus du G. L. E. C. S.*, vol. 4, 1947, pp. 53—57, reprinted in „Somalia“, vol. 3, pp. 219—222.

¹⁷ Cf. the discussion of the realization of these phonemes on the following pages of the present article.

¹⁸ Cf. C. Rhodokanakis, *Der vulgärarabische Dialekt im Dojār*, 2 vols, Wien 1908—1910; Le comte de Landberg, *Etudes sur les dialectes de l'Arabie Méridionale*, I, Haḍramawt, Leide, 1901; II, Daḥina, 3 vols., Leide 1905—1945; E. Rossi, *L'Arabo parlato a Šana'a*, Roma 1939.

established¹⁹. The question now arises: which particular type of Arabic is to be taken for comparison? It seems that under these circumstances we are obliged to compare the loan-words with their equivalents in Classical Arabic in spite of the fact that in many cases it may be quite an artificial method²⁰ as it is highly probable that the loan-words penetrated into Somali language from different types and sub-types of Arabic. Since we do not know from what particular system or sub-system any given loan-word was actually introduced a number of apparent anomalies cannot be explained. In a few instances question may arise if the particular word does not belong to the common Hamito-Semitic vocabulary but such problems are not dealt with here, being left for further investigation.

PHONOLOGICAL ASSIMILATION²¹

a. Consonant realizations

The phonological systems of Somali and Arabic differ as far as the number of phonemes is concerned and the phonetic quality and the distribution of Somali phonemes and their allophones is considerably different than in Classical Arabic. In Arabic there are /t/, /ḏ/, /t/, /ḏ/, /z/, /s/ and /g/ consonant phonemes which do not occur in Somali and in the latter there are /d/ and /g/ phonemes which have no counterpart in the former. Both systems have the following consonant phonemes in common: /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /q/, /ʾ/, /f/, /s/, /sh/, /kh/, /h/, /ʿ/, /j/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /l/, /y/ and /w/. Arabic consonant phonemes correspond to their realizations in Somali as follows:

¹⁹ Cf. note 31.

²⁰ The same method has been adopted by W. Leslau in his articles on Arabic loan words in the Semitic languages of Ethiopia.

²¹ As far as the transcription of Arabic is concerned, I retained the convention of writing Arabic long vowels with diacritics in spite of the fact that the Somali ones are written with double letters which makes the comparison somewhat inconvenient. The transcription of Somali is essentially that of Abraham except of h which is written as h here. The loan-words found in L. Reinisch' dictionary have been transliterated to accord with the system of the present study. Verbs are quoted in imperative singular.

1. Arabic /b/ is realized usually as /b/:

bid'aṭ „heresy“ = *bid'o* id.

nabī „prophet“ = *nebi* id.

kitāb „book“ = *kitaab* id.

There is also an example where /b/ interchanges with /m/ by internal Somali phonological process:

ṣabr „patience“ = *sabir* or *samir* id.

2. Arabic /f/ is realized as /f/

finjān „cup“ = *fujaan* or *finjaan* id.

miṭṭāḥ „key“ = *muṭṭaah* id.

'alaf „bait“ = *'allaafad* or *la'aaf* id.

3. Arabic /t/ is realized as /t/ in initial position:

tabāshir „chalk“ = *tabaashir* id.

In medial position /t/ is realized usually as /t/ but there are two examples where it is realized as /d/:

ihṭirām „respect“ = *ihṭiraan* id.

fitnaṭ „mutiny, rebellion“ = *fidnad* id.

rutbaṭ „ceremony“ = *rudbad* or *rutbo* id.

The realization of /t/ as /d/ in these two loan-words may be explained probably as an assimilation to final /d/ but the number of examples is too small to make any firm generalizations.

In final position /t/ is realized as /d/ ²²:

mawt „death“ = *mowd* id.

quwwat „power“ = *quwwad* id.

4. Arabic /ṭ/ is realized usually as /d/ though there are also some examples where it is realized as /t/ ²³:

ṭabīb „doctor, physician“ = *dabiib* id.

sulṭān „sultan“ = *sultaan* or *suldaan* id.

sharṭ „condition“ = *sharad* id.

ṭarbūsh „fezz“ = *tarbuush* id.

khafṭr „danger“ = *khatar* id.

²² Somali /t/ does not occur finally — see L. E. Armstrong, *op. cit.*, p. 119.

²³ Cf. L. Reinisch, *Die Somali Sprache*, vol. 1, p. 2.

5. Arabic /d/ is realized regularly as /d/:

dār „house“ = *daar* „house made of stone“

furdaṭ „charge“ = *furdad* „custom-house“

naqd „money“ = *naqad* „money in cash“

There is also an example in which Arabic (d) is realized as (s):

aṣṣidaṭ „grits“ = *asiisad* id.

6. Arabic /ḍ/ is realized as /d/ but there is one example where it is realized as /q/ ²⁴:

ḍiyyāfaṭ „hospitality“ = *diyyaafad* „party, banquet“

akḥḍar „green“ = *akhḍar* id.

waḍaf „sling“ = *waḍaf* id.

There is no example of /ḍ/ in final position.

There are also some examples where /ḍ/ is realized as /l/ — this may be, however, an internal process common in the dialects of Southern Arabia, e. g.:

ḍā'if „weak, ill“ = *la'iif* id.

rāḍī „pleased“ = *raalli* id.

ḥayḍ „menstruation“ = *ḥayl* id.

There is also one interesting example:

khadīmaṭ „cooked corn“ = *kharsiimo* id.

7. Arabic /t/ which has changed in some dialects to /s/ and in some other to /t/ ²⁵ is realized in Somali as /s/ or as /t/ in initial and in medial position ²⁶. The former realization seems

²⁴ I do not accept Reinisch' examples of Arabic /ḍ/ realized as /s/ — see Reinisch, *op. cit.*, p. 4. *Rosān* — „castle“ and *mursīn* — „harem“ are derived from *r-ṣ-n* root and not from *r-ḍ-m*. Reinisch' examples of /d/ realized as /ḍ/ (see p. 9 of his Grammar) are not quite convincing and some of them are faulty. I have found only one example where Arabic /ḍ/ is realized as /ḍ/ — *waḍaf* „sling, catapult“. Unfortunately I have no means to check all the examples cited by Reinisch and this problem cannot be solved definitively here.

²⁵ /Ṭ/ has been preserved in the dialects of Oman, Hadramaut and of the Bedouins of Nejd and Syria. Cf. C. Brockelmann, *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprachen*, 1908, Band 1, p. 131.

²⁶ Reinisch' examples of the realization of /t/ as /ḍ/ are not convincing and I do not accept them.

to be more common but the number of examples is rather small to make any firm generalizations. E. g.:

- tānī* „second“ = *saani* id.
tammana „to estimate the price“ = *temmin* or *sim* id.
matal „example“ = *masal* id.
jurtūm „stump“ = *kurtun* /< *gurtun/ id.

In final position /t/ is realized as /s/ or as /d/ ²⁷:

- ḥadīt* „traditional story“ = *ḥadiis* id.
makhnūt „effeminate“ = *makhnuud* „pederast“

8. Arabic /d/ which has changed in some dialects to /d/ ²⁸ is realized as /d/ ²⁹:

- dahab* „gold“ = *dahab* id.
kādib „lie“ = *kidib* id.
quḍad „occiput“ = *qadaad* id.

9. Arabic /z/ is realized usually as /d/ ³⁰:

- zuhr* „noon“ = *duhur* id.
naẓīf „clean“ = *nadiif* id.

There is no example of /z/ in final position.

10. Arabic /s/ is realized usually as /s/ but there are some examples where it is realized as /sh/:

- sabab* „cause“ = *sabab* id.
ḥisāb „account“ = *ḥisaab* id.
ʿanānās „pineapple“ = *anaanis* id.
kīs „bag, purse“ = *kiish* „bag“
fa's „axe“ = *faash* id.

11. Arabic /z/ is realized as /s/:

- zawjaṭ* „wife“ = *sawjad* id.
ḥizb „party, fraction“ = *hisbi* id.
khabbāz „baker“ = *khabbaas* id.

²⁷ Somali /t/ does not occur finally — cf. note 22.

²⁸ Cf. note 25.

²⁹ Reinisch' examples of /d/ realized as /d/ are not convincing or need rechecking. Cf. note 24 and 26.

³⁰ Reinisch, *op. cit.*, p. 4, gives three examples of the realization of /z/ as /s/ but they are not quite convincing.

There are also two examples where /z/ is realized as /d/ ³¹:

- manzil* „house, flat“ = *mundulle* „type of permanent house“.
khayzurān „bamboo“ = *khaydaran* id.

12. Arabic /s/ is realized as /s/ ³²:

- ṣāhib* „friend“ = *saahib* id.
ʿasr „age, epoch“ = *ʿasar* id.
rakhīs „cheap“ = *raqiis* id.

13. Arabic /sh/ is realized as /sh/ but there are some examples where it is realized as /s/:

- shirāʿ* „sail“ = *shiraaʿ* id.
nushūq „snuff“ = *nashuug* id.
firāsh „bedding, mattress, carpet“ = *furaash* id.
jaysh „army“ = *gaas* id.
shahm „fat“ = *shihm* id.

14. Arabic /kh/ occurs in Somali only in Arabic loan-words and it interchanges often with /q/ ³³:

- khaymat* „tent“ = *khaymad* id.
khutbaṭ „sermon, speech“ = *khudbad* or *quḍbad* id.
ikhtiyār „choice“ = *ikhtiyaa* „free choice, initiative“
taʾriikh „history“ = *taariikh* id.

15. Arabic /ġ/ is realized as /q/ ³⁴:

- ġanī* „rich“ = *qanī* id.
shuġl „work“ = *shuqul* id.
bāliġ „realized“ = *baaloq* „growing up boy“

³¹ E. Cerulli says in his article on the phonology of Somali, p. 220, that in Arabic loan-words which were adopted in ancient times Arabic /z/ is realized as /d/ but he does not give any examples. Cf. M. M. Moreno, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

³² I reject Reinisch examples of the realization of /s/ as /d/ — see p. 3 of his Grammar.

³³ Cf. the realization of Arabic /q/.

³⁴ Cf. the discussion of the variants of Somali /q/ by L. E. Armstrong, *op. cit.*, p. 123.

16. Arabic /ħ/ is realized as /ħ/ ³⁵:

<i>hajjī</i>	„pilgrim“	= <i>haajī</i> id.
<i>bahrī</i>	„sailor“	= <i>bahrī</i> id.
<i>farah</i>	„joy“	= <i>farah</i> id.

17. Arabic /h/ is realized as /h/ but there are two examples where it is lost:

<i>hadiyyat</i>	„gift“	= <i>hadiyyad</i> id.
<i>fahm</i>	„intellect“	= <i>fahmad</i> „intelligence“
<i>habūr</i>	„small ant“	= <i>aboor</i> „termites“
<i>wajh</i>	„face“	= <i>waji</i> or <i>weji</i> id.

There is also an example where /h/ is realized as /ħ/:

<i>qahwat</i>	„coffee“	= <i>qahwe</i> id.
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There is no example of /h/ realized in final position except of loan-word „waji“ where it corresponds to zero.

18. Arabic /k/ is realized as /k/ in initial and in medial position:

<i>kalb</i>	„dog“	= <i>keleb</i> id.
<i>ħākim</i>	„judge“	= <i>ħaakin</i>

In final position Arabic /k/ is realized as /g/ ³⁶:

<i>malik</i>	„king“	= <i>malig</i> id.
<i>fakk</i>	„jaw“	= <i>fug</i> id.

There is also an example where /k/ is realized as /kh/:

<i>sakrān</i>	„drunk“	= <i>sakhraan</i> id.
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19. Arabic /q/ realized usually as /q/ and it interchanges often with /kh/ but there are also some examples where it is realized as /g/ ³⁷:

³⁵ I do not agree with Reinisch (see p. 19 of his Grammar) that /ħ/ occurs in Somali almost exclusively in Semitic loan-words. The problem needs a special study.

³⁶ Somali /k/ does not occur finally — see L. E. Armstrong, *op. cit.*, p. 122.

³⁷ /q/ has changed in the dialects of Oman and of Hadramaut as well as in the dialects of the Bedouins of Arabia to /g/. Cf. C. Brockelmann, *op. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 121.

<i>qafas</i>	„cage“	= <i>qafas</i> or <i>khafas</i> id.
<i>shaqīqat</i>	„neuralgia“	= <i>shaqīqato</i> id.
<i>mushriq</i>	„pagan“	= <i>mushriq</i> id.
<i>naqsh</i>	„dye, paint“	= <i>engas</i> „ink“
<i>nattaqa</i>	„to make vomit“	= <i>mantag</i> vomiting
<i>fargat</i>	„group“	= <i>fagarad</i> id.

20. Arabic /ʾ/ is realized as /ʾ/ in initial position but it is lost in most cases in medial position and the preceding /a/ is prolonged ³⁸. In final position it is always lost. E. g.:

<i>isti'māl</i>	„use“	= <i>isti'maal</i> id.
<i>fa'l</i>	„omen“	= <i>faal</i> id.
<i>mas'ala</i>	„problem, affair“	= <i>masalo</i> id.
<i>ra'y</i>	„opinion“	= <i>ra'ayyi</i> id.
<i>shay'</i>	„thing“	= <i>shay</i> id.
<i>zinā'</i>	„adultery“	= <i>sino</i> id.

21. Arabic /ʿ/ is realized as /ʿ/ but there are also some examples where it is realized as /ħ/. E. g.:

<i>ʿaskarī</i>	„soldier“	= <i>ʿaskari</i> id.
<i>isti'mar</i>	„imperialism, colonialism“	= <i>isti'maar</i> id.
<i>naw'</i>	„sort“	= <i>noo'</i> id.
<i>ʿarūsāt</i>	„bride“	= <i>aroosad</i> id.
<i>na'sh</i>	„bier“	= <i>naħash</i> id.

22. Arabic /j/ which is represented in some dialects by /g/ ³⁹ is realized in Somali as /j/ or as /g/ in initial and in medial position, the former realization being most probably more common than the latter:

<i>jazīrat</i>	„island“	= <i>gasiirad</i> or <i>jasiirad</i> id.
<i>majlis</i>	„council“	= <i>majlis</i> id.
<i>hajmat</i>	„sudden attack“	= <i>higmad</i> id.

In final position /j/ is realized as /g/:

<i>daraj</i>	„ladder“	= <i>durug</i> id.
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³⁸ Cf. L. E. Armstrong, *op. cit.*, p. 124.

³⁹ Namely in Oman, in Egypt and in most of the Bedouin dialects. Cf. C. Brockelmann, *op. cit.*, p. 122.

There are, however, some examples where /j/ is realized in final position as /j/ against the rules of the phonology of Somali ⁴⁰; e. g.:

hajj „pilgrimage“ = *haj* id.
dajaj „chickens“ = *dijaa* or *digaag* id.

This problem may be interpreted not as an innovation in the phonological structure of Somali but rather as the evidence that some loan-words are not fully assimilated.

There is also an example where final /j/ is realized as /d/:
sirāj „lamp“ = *siraad* id.

There is also an example in which Arabic (j) is realized as (sh):
jarraba „to test“ = *sherrib* id.

23. Arabic /m/ is realized as /m/ in initial and in medial position:

mizān „scales“ = *misaan* id.
khamr „wine“ = *khamri* id.

In final position /m/ is realized as /n/ but there are also some examples where /m/ occurs finally and these may be also considered as not fully assimilated ⁴¹, e. g.:

hukm „judgement, verdict“ = *hukun* id.
Islām „Islam“ = *Islaān* or *Islaam* id.
ihtirām „respect“ = *ihtiraam* id.

There are also some examples where /m/ interchanges with /b/, e. g.:

makhīla „clouded sky“ = *makhaylad* or *bakhaylad* „storm“
tarjumān „interpreter“ = *turjumaan* or *turjubaan*
zaman „time“ = *seben* id.

24. Arabic /n/ is realized usually as /n/:

nabīd „wine“ = *nabiid* id.
janna „garden, paradise“ = *janno* id.
taman „price“ = *taman* id.

⁴⁰ Somali /j/ does not occur finally — see. L. E. Armstrong, *op. cit.*, p. 124.

⁴¹ Somali /m/ does not occur finally — see L. E. Armstrong, *op. cit.*, p. 124.

25. Arabic /r/ is realized as /r/:

rafīq „friend“ = *rafiiq* id.
ḥarīr „silk“ = *hariir*
fakira „to think“ = *feker* id.

26. Arabic /l/ is realized as /l/:

libs „clothes“ = *libsi* id.
kalb „dog“ = *keleb* id.
ḥammāl „porter“ = *hammaal* id.

There is also an example in which Arabic (l) is realized as (r):
mandīl „caul“ = *mandeer* id.

27. Arabic /w/ is realized as /w/:

wālīd „father“ = *waalid* id.
jawhar „precious stone“ = *jawhar* id.; cf. *joharad*

28. Arabic /y/ is realized as /y/:

yahūdī „Jew“ = *yuhuudi* id.
shayṭān „satan“ = *shaydaan* id.

Consonant sequence is realized in Somali with an anaptyctic vowel ⁴² which is usually the same as the preceding one or /i/ is added at the end of the word to change a monosyllabic to disyllabic:

‘ashr „a portion of the Koran“ = *‘ashar* id.
luḥd „grave“ = *luḥud* „niche in grave pointing towards Mecca“
ḥirz „amulet“ = *hirsī* id.
mulk „property“ = *mulki* id.

In monosyllabic words derived from the roots with the same second and third consonant the latter is lost:

ḥaqq „justice, right“ = *ḥaq* id.
ḥadd „boundary, frontier“ = *ḥad* id.

In some loan-words a metathesis of consonants occurs:

ibra „needle“ = *irbad* id.
qal‘at „castle“ = *qal‘ad* or *‘alqad* id.
jins „sort“ = *sinji* id.
la‘nat „curse“ = *na‘lad* id.

⁴² This happens also in some Arabic dialects. Cf. C. Brockelmann, *op. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 212—213.

b. Vowel realizations

Little can be said about the vocalic rendering in the loan-words because Classical Arabic which was taken for comparison does not constitute a proper basis for the analysis of vowel realizations. Arabic colloquial pronunciation of vowels is evident in a number of loan-words. It seems that the vowel quality does not change considerably and that the vowel quantity is usually preserved in medial position.

REMARKS ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL ASSIMILATION

As far as the noun is concerned it is noteworthy that in the principle the gender distinction is preserved in singular so that it remains the same as in Arabic but it changes in plural according to the rules of Somali grammar:

Sing. *daar-ta* „house made of stone“

Pl. *daaro-ha*

Sing. *albaab-ka* „door“

Pl. *albaabbo-ta*

Arabic suffix of feminine singular {-at} is functioning in Somali in the words of Arabic origin:

Masc. *ajanabi* „foreigner“

Fem. *ajanabiyyad* „foreign woman“

Masc. *ma'allin* „teacher“

Fem. *ma'allimad* „female teacher“

Masc. *keleb* „dog“

Fem. *kelbad* „bitch“

Note also that in some cases the allomorph /-o/ of the suffix mentioned above is used:

barako (*barakadii*) „blessing“ = Arabic *baraka*^t id.

'ibaado (*'ibaadadii*) „worshipping“ = Arabic *'ibaada*^t id.

muddo (*muddadii*) „period“ = Arabic *mudda*^t id.

In some words Arabic definite article has been retained as an integral part:

addunyo „world“

albaab „door“

Sometimes Arabic „broken plural“ is retained or even two and sometimes three forms are used — „broken plural“ and Somali plural forms, e. g.:

Sing. *bunduq* „rifle“ = Pl. *banaadiiq* or *bunduqyo*

Sing. *markab* „ship“ = Pl. *maraakib*

Sing. *'aaqil* „headman“ = Pl. *'uqaal*, *'aaqiliin* or *'aaqilio*

There is one example where Somali suffix of sub-plural number is added to „broken plural“ form:

Sing. *taajir* „rich man, merchant“ = Pl. *tujaariin* or *taajirro*

Somali suffixes of the sub-plural number are used with some Arabic loan-words⁴³, e. g.:

Sing. *nijaar* „carpenter“ = Pl. *nijaariin*

Sing. *muddi'i* „plaintiff“ = Pl. *muddi'in*

Sing. *qalin* „pen“ = Pl. *qalmaan*

Sing. *'ariish* „a hut made of brushwood“ = Pl. *'arshaan* or *'ariishyo*

Some monosyllabic loan-words follow the rule of Somali grammar i. e. they form their plural with the suffix -aR⁴⁴, e. g.:

Sing. *khad* „ink“ = Pl. *khadaR*

Sing. *sawd* „voice“ = Pl. *sawdaR*

Sing. *faash* „axe“ = Pl. *faashaR*

As far as the verb is concerned there are some examples of Arabic verbal forms of the second, third, fourth and eighth class, e. g.:

beddel „to change“

qaabil „to accept“

aqbal „to accept“

nastahee „to advise“

Somali derivational suffixes are used with the Arabic verbal forms but the extent of their usage is left for further investigation. E. g.:

barakee „to bless“

barakso „to give charity in the hope of gaining God's favour“

⁴³ Cf. B. W. Andrzejewski, *The Declensions of Somali Nouns*, London, 1964, p. 142—143.

⁴⁴ The letter „R“ represents the doubling of the last consonant of the stem — cf. B. W. Andrzejewski, *op. cit.*, p. 144—145.

wa'atan „to make a pact“
qaddari „to have a high opinion of somebody“
riddow „To apostasise“

Somali verbal forms are derived from Arabic nominal forms and there are some interesting examples where Arabic participles and verbal nouns („masdars“) are used as verbs, e. g.:

mamnui „to forbid“
muqur „to dive“
muquuni „to compel“
su'al „to ask“
ta'asiyyadee „to condole“
imtihaan „to examine“
istimaarso „to administrate a country as a colony“

There are also some examples where Arabic loan-words are used for Somali compounds, e. g.:

baaya'mushtari „trader“ (lit. „seller-buyer“)
sharmaarag „to encourage others by optimism“
 (lit. „one who does not see evil“)

c. Lexical assimilation

Lexical assimilation of Arabic loan-words is illustrated by the following list. The division into subject groups is rather general and not always satisfactory and the inclusion of some loan-words into particular group is sometimes arbitrary. As no precise semantic and stylistic analysis can be done, the list presented here is only illustrative. In many cases it is difficult to judge from which particular Arabic form a given loan-word is derived and then the form which is the most similar from the morphological or semantic point of view is given for comparison. As far as the meaning of Arabic words is concerned, in most cases only the part of the meaning that conforms with the meaning of the loanword is indicated.

In general it seems that there is little deviation of the meaning of loan-words in comparison with their Arabic originals, the examples of the extension or of the total change of the meaning being rather few in number. The preponderance of nominal over verbal words is fairly clear though a lot of nominals are used also as verbals.

Religion

Somali

'AABUD to worship
'ADAABI to punish
'ADAAB 1. pain, 2. hell
'ADDIB to torment
ADDIMAD the call to prayer
AJAR a reward from God
AAKHIRO the hereafter
ALKUMI to create
ALLAYLEE „by God!“

AMMIN faith
'ASHAR Koranic lesson

AAYAD a verse of the Koran
BARAKO God's blessing
BARAKEE to bless
BARAKSO to give charity in
 the hope of gaining God's
 favour
DARIQO any of the Sufi
 derwish orders
DARWIISH, pl. *DARAA-*
WISH
DASTUUR religious obligation
DENBI, pl. *DUNUUB* crime

DIKRI glorifying of God with
 certain fixed Arabic phrases
DU'O prayer
DU'EE to bless
'EEB disgrace, shame
EDAAN the call to prayer
FAQIIR a Muslim saint living
 of the alms

Arabic

Cf. *'ABADA* id.
 Cf. *'ADĀB*
'ADĀB pain
'ADDABA id.
 Cf. *ADDANA* to call to prayer
AJAR reward
ĀKHIRA^t id.
 Cf. *AL-KAWN* existence⁴⁵.
 Cf. *'ALĀ'L-'ALIYY* the High-
 est
 Cf. *ĀMANA* to believe in God
'ASHR a portion of the
 Koran
ĀYA^t id.
BARAKA^t id.
 Cf. *BARAKA*^t
 Cf. *BARAKA*^t

TARĪQA^t id.

DARWĪSH, pl. *DARĀ-*
WISH id.
DUSTŪR order, regulation
DANB, pl. *DUNŪB* sin,
 crime
DIKR id.

DU'Ā^t id.
 Cf. *DU'Ā*
'AYB id.
ĪDĀN id.
FAQĪR poor

⁴⁵ Cf. R. C. Abraham, *Dictionary*, p. 11.

<i>FAAL</i> omen	<i>FA'L</i> id.
<i>FAALI</i> to divine from the beads of the rosary	<i>FA'ALA</i> id.
<i>FAALIYE</i> diviner	<i>FA'LĪ</i> id.
<i>FAAJIR</i> liar	<i>FĀJIR</i> sinner
<i>FURQAAN</i> the Koran	(<i>AL</i> -) <i>FURQĀN</i> id.
<i>HAAJI</i> pilgrim	<i>HĀJJ</i> id.
<i>HĀJ</i> pilgrimage	<i>HĀJJ</i> id.
<i>HADIIS</i> traditional story	<i>HADĪT</i> id.
<i>HALAAL</i> what Islam allows	<i>HALĀL</i> allowed, legal
<i>HAMBALI</i> member of the Islamic sect of that name	<i>HANBALI</i> id.
<i>HANAFI</i> member of the Islamic sect of that name	<i>HANAFĪ</i> id.
<i>HAARAN</i> what is forbidden by Muslim law	<i>HARĀM</i> id.
<i>HIRSI</i> amulet	<i>HIRZ</i> id.
<i>HUUSH</i> , pl. <i>HUUSHASH</i> demon	<i>HŪSH</i> wild
<i>'IBAADO</i> worshipping	<i>'IBĀDA</i> ^t id.
<i>IBLIIS</i> the devil	<i>IBLĪS</i> id.
<i>'IID</i> religious festival-day	<i>'ĪD</i> id.
<i>'IID</i> to celebrate religious festival	Cf. <i>ĪD</i>
<i>'IFRIID</i> evil spirit	<i>'IFRĪT</i> id.
<i>IHTIRĀAN</i> respect	<i>IHTIRĀM</i> id.
<i>I'ILĀAN</i> advertisement, proclamation	<i>I'LĀN</i> id.
<i>IKHWAAN</i> religious brothers	<i>IKHWĀN</i> id.
<i>ILĀAH</i> God	<i>ILĀH</i> id.
<i>INJIL</i> the Gospel	<i>INJĪL</i> id.
<i>IMĀAN</i> faith	<i>ĪMĀN</i> id.
<i>INKAAR</i> curse	<i>INKĀR</i> id.
<i>ISLAAN</i> Islam	<i>ISLĀM</i> id.
<i>JĀHAAD</i> holy war	<i>JIHĀD</i> id.
<i>JĀHAD</i> to fight for Islam	<i>JIHĀD</i> id.
<i>JĀAHIL</i> ignorant man	<i>JĀHIL</i> id.
<i>JĀAMI'AD</i> dervish community	<i>JĀMI'A</i> ^t community

<i>JANNO</i> paradise	<i>JANNA</i> ^t id.
<i>JAAN</i> djinns	<i>JĀNN</i> id.
<i>KA'ANUD</i>	<i>KAHĀNA</i> ^t id.
<i>KARAAMAD</i> ability to work miracles	<i>KARĀMA</i> ^t miracle
<i>KINIISAD</i> church	<i>KANĪSA</i> ^t id.
<i>KUFRI</i> infidel, non-Muslim	<i>KUFRĪ</i> id.
<i>KUHAAN</i> diviner, soothsayer	<i>KĀHIN</i> id.
<i>KHAATIR</i> something evil or bad	<i>KHĀTIR</i> dangerous, risky
<i>KHADAR</i> holy man, saint	Cf. <i>KHIDR</i> St. George
<i>KHADON</i> amulet	<i>KHADAM</i> id.
<i>KHASIR</i> guilty	<i>KHĀSIR</i> sinner
<i>KHATO</i> sin, crime	<i>KHĀṬA</i> ^t id.
<i>KHAYR</i> blessing	Cf. <i>KHAYR</i> good
<i>KHUDBO</i> Friday sermon	<i>KHUTBA</i> ^t id.
<i>LOOH</i> wooden slate on which Koranic texts are written	<i>LAWH</i> table, board
<i>LUHUD</i> niche in grave pointing towards Mecca	<i>LUHD</i> grave, tomb
<i>MA'ABUUD</i> God	<i>MA'ABŪD</i> id.
<i>MA'AFO</i> amulet	<i>MU'ĀFA</i> ^t id.
<i>MADHAB</i> any Muslim religious sect	<i>MADHAB</i> id.
<i>MAJLIS</i> traditional gathering-place for religious men near mosque	<i>MAJLIS</i> gathering-place
<i>MAJUUSI</i> pagan	<i>MAJŪSĪ</i> magician
<i>MALAA'IG</i> angels	<i>MALĀ'IK</i> id.
<i>MALIKI</i> member of the Maliki sect	<i>MALIKĪ</i> id.
<i>MAMNUU</i> ^t to forbid	<i>MAMNŪ</i> ^t forbidden
<i>MANBAR</i> pulpit	<i>MINBAR</i> id.
<i>MASJID</i> , pl. <i>MASAAJID</i> mosque	<i>MASJID</i> , pl. <i>MASĀJID</i> id
<i>MASALLE</i> prayer mat	<i>MUṢALLĀ</i> id.
<i>MASIIHI</i> Christian man	<i>MASĪHĪ</i> Christian
<i>MASIIHNIMO</i> Christianity	Cf. <i>MASĪHĪ</i> id.

- MA'AASIYO* sins
MAWLID reading of the Koran
 in order to prepare a dead
 man for eternal life
MINGIS type of evil spirit
MU'ADDIN muezzin
MU'MIN a real Muslim
MUNAAARAD minaret
MUSLIN Muslim
MUSHRIG polytheist
NEBI prophet
NA'LAD curse
NASIIB one's destiny
NASRAANI a Christian
NEJIS shameless man
NIJAAS anything unclean ac-
 cording to the precepts of
 Islam
QADDAAS liturgy
QANUUN obligation, law
QARDAAS amulet
QARIYAAN person having the
 evil eye; astrologer
QAWL statement, word (of
 God)
QIBLAD the direction of Mecca
QIYAAS the measuring
QUNUUD prayer formula
QURAAAN Koran
RABBI Master, Lord (God)
RAHMAD mercy
RAKUU', *RAG'AD* prostra-
 tion of Muslim in prayer
RAMADAAN the month of
 fasting
RASUUL apostle
RIDDOW to apostasise
RUTBO religious ceremony
- Pl. *MA'ASĪ* id.
MAWLID birthday
- Cf. *NAJISA* to be dirty
MU'ADDIN id.
MU'MIN believer
MANĀRA^t id.
MUSLIM id.
MUSHRIK id.
NABĪ id.
LA'NA^t id.
NAṢĪB id.
NAṢRĀNĪ id.
NAJĪS unclean
NAJĀSA^t uncleanness, pro-
 fanation
- QUDDĀS* id.
QĀNŪN id.
QIRṬĀS paper, scroll
 Cf. *QĀRI'* soothsayer
- QAWL* saying, word
- QIBLA*^t id.
QIYĀS id.
QUNŪT ardent prayer
QUR'ĀN id.
RĀBB id.
RAHMA^t id.
RUKŪ', *RAK'A*^t id.
- RAMADĀN* id.
- RASŪL* id.
RADDA id.
RUTBA^t ceremony

- SABUUR* Psalm
SADQEE to kill animals during
 a fest to give a part of of
 the meat to the poor as alms
SADQO animal sacrificed
SALAAD prayer
SALAAN the greeting
SALIIB cross
SANAM idol, statue
SEKO the tithes collected as
 poor-rate
SIḤIR magic, sorcery
SAAḤIR magician
SOON fasting
SUJUD to bow in prayer
SUURAD chapter of the Koran
SUḤUUR pre-dawn meal eaten
 before the day's fast during
 Ramadan
SHAHĪD religious martyr
SHAYDAAN Satan
SHEEKH religious leader
TAGLIIN the prayer whispered
 into the ear of a dead man
TOQWA piety, devotion
TAARIG a lax Muslim
TAWḤĪD formula proclaim-
 ing God's unity
TAWRAAD The Pentateuch
TAWIL bewitchment
TUSBAḤ rosary
WA'DI to preach, to admonish
WA'DI sermon
WADAD Muslim religious con-
 sultant
WALI Muslim saint
WAQAF bequest for charitable
 purposes
- ZABŪR* id.
 Cf. *ṢADAQA*^t
- ṢADAQA*^t charity, alm
ṢALĀ^t prayer
ṢALĀM id.
ṢALĪB id.
ṢANAM id.
ZAKĀ^t id.
- SIḤR* id.
SĀḤIR id.
ṢAWM id.
ṢAJADA to bow
SŪRA^t id.
SUḤŪR the time of pre-
 dawn meal...
- SHAHĪD* id.
SHAYṬĀN id.
SHAYKH id.
TALQĪN the prayer over
 the dead man
TAQWĀ id.
TĀRIK one who abandons
TAWḤĪD id.
- TAWRĀ*^t id.
 Cf. *TAWLA*^t id.
TASBĪḤ id.
WA'AZA id.
WA'Z id.
WADD friend
WALĪ id.
WAQF id.

Law

' <i>AHDI</i> oath, treaty, promise	' <i>AHD</i> id
<i>ARJI</i> petition	Cf. <i>RAJĀ'</i> id.
<i>ASHTAKO</i> complain, accusation	Cf. <i>ISHTAKA</i> to complain
<i>ASHTAKO</i> to complain	<i>ISHTAKA</i> id.
<i>BAADIL</i> baselessness	<i>BĀṬIL</i> id.
<i>DA'AWAD</i> lawsuit	<i>DA'WA'</i> id.
<i>DAALIN</i> an oppressor	<i>ZĀLIM</i> id.
<i>DAGAAL</i> dispute, strife	<i>JIDĀL</i> id.
<i>DAFA'</i> to defend	<i>DAFA'A</i> id.
<i>DALAAQ</i> divorce	<i>ṬALĀQ</i> id.
<i>GUDDI</i> jury, court, judges	<i>QUḌĀ'</i> judges
<i>HAAKIN</i> , pl. <i>HUKAAN</i> judge	<i>HĀKIM</i> , pl. <i>HUKKĀM</i> id.
<i>HAQ</i> justice, right	<i>HAQQ</i> id.
<i>HUJO</i> guilt	Cf. <i>HĀJJA</i> to prosecute at law
<i>HUKUN</i> to judge between	Cf. <i>HUKM</i> judgement
<i>HUKUN</i> decree, judgement	<i>HUKM</i> id.
' <i>IQAAB</i> penalty	' <i>IQĀB</i> id.
<i>JAḤAD</i> denial	<i>JAḤD</i> id.
<i>MAḤKAMAD</i> lawcourt	<i>MAḤKAMA'</i> id.
<i>MAḤBUUS</i> , pl. <i>MAḤAABIIS</i> prisoner	<i>MAḤBŪS</i> id.
<i>MASABBID</i> false accusation	<i>MASABBA'</i> id.
<i>MASAFURI</i> to exile	Cf. <i>MUSĀFIR</i> traveller
<i>MASALO</i> affair	<i>MAS'ALA'</i> id.
<i>MASAAWID</i> blacking, defamiation	Cf. <i>ASWAD</i> black
<i>MAS'UUL</i> responsible	<i>MAS'UL</i> id.
<i>MAWDUU'</i> subject	<i>MAWDŪ'</i> id.
<i>MUDDI'I</i> plaintiff	Cf. <i>MUDDA'</i> id.
<i>MUDNIB</i> criminal	<i>MUDNIB</i> id.
<i>MUJRIM</i> criminal	<i>MUJRIM</i> id.
<i>MUQUUNO</i> compulsion	Cf. <i>MUQAWWI'</i>
<i>MUSHTAKI</i> accuser	<i>MUSHTAKĪ</i> id.
<i>QAADI</i> judge	<i>QĀDĪ</i> id.

<i>QAYNUUN</i> , pl. <i>QAWAANIN</i> law	<i>QĀNŪN</i> , pl. <i>QAWĀNĪN</i> id.
<i>SAḤEH</i> person's signature	Cf. <i>SAḤĪH</i> true
<i>SINO</i> adultery	<i>ZĪNĀ'</i> id.
<i>SHAHADO</i> certificate, document	<i>SHAHĀDA'</i> id.
<i>SHARAD</i> promise, vow	<i>SHARṬ</i> condition
<i>SHAKI</i> doubt, uncertainty	<i>SHAKK</i> id.
<i>WA'AD</i> oath	<i>WA'DA'</i> promise
<i>WA'ĀTAN</i> to make pact, to promise	<i>WA'ADA</i> id.

Administration and politics

<i>AMAR</i> order	<i>AMR</i> id.
' <i>AAQIL</i> akil, chief, headman	' <i>ĀQIL</i> id.
<i>ARDIYYAD</i> land-tax	<i>ARDIYYA'</i> id.
' <i>AASI</i> rebel	' <i>ĀSĪ</i> id.
' <i>ASKARI</i> soldier	' <i>ASKARĪ</i> id.
' <i>ASHUR</i> custom duty	' <i>ASHR</i> tithe
<i>BELEDIYE</i> messenger of a sultan	Cf. <i>BALADĪ</i> municipal
<i>BOQOR</i> chief	Cf. <i>BAQĪR</i> rich and wise man (?)
<i>DAWLAD</i> government	<i>DAWLA'</i> state, government
<i>DEREJO</i> rank, insigni	<i>DARAJA'</i> id.
<i>FAAQIDE</i> inspector	Cf. <i>TAFDAQADA</i> to inspect
<i>FARA'</i> subdivision	<i>FAR'</i> id.
<i>FASAH</i> leave, permission	<i>FASH</i> id.
<i>FASAL</i> subdivision	<i>FASL</i> id.
<i>FIDNAD</i> sedition	<i>FIFTNA'</i> id.
<i>FURDAD</i> customs office	Cf. <i>FARDA'</i> custom duty
<i>GAAS</i> army	<i>JAYSH</i> id.
<i>HAD</i> boundary, frontier	<i>HADD</i> id.
<i>HIGMAD</i> sudden attack	<i>HAJMA'</i> id.
<i>HISBI</i> faction, party	<i>HIZB</i> id.
<i>IDAARAD</i> administration	<i>IDĀRA'</i> id.

IDIN permission
IMTIHĀAN examination
'INWĀAN address
ISTI' MAAR imperialism, colonialism
ISTI' MARSO to administrate a country as a colony
JAMHURIYYA republic
JAM'IYYAD club, union
MAALIG king, owner
MALIKAD queen
MALIKI royal property
MARTABAD high rank
MIDAAN assembly place
MUDAAHARAD demonstration
MUQADDIN headman, chief
MUSHIIR marshal
NAA'IB representative, minister
NIDĀAM discipline
QABIIL tribe, nation
QAD governor
RUKHSAD leave of absence
SALSAL uprising, riots, uproar
SIYYAASAD politics
SIYYAASI politician
SULDAAN sultan
SHA'AB government residential area
TABA' retinue, followers
TADBĪIR plan
WADDAN district
WAKIIL representative, deputy
WILĀAYO government
WARDIYYE watchman
WAZIIR prime minister

IDN id.
IMTIHĀN id.
'INWĀN id.
ISTI' MĀR id.
 Cf. *ISTI' MĀR*
JUMHŪRIYYA id.
 Cf. *JĀMI'A* id.
MALIK id.
MALIKAT id.
MALAKĪ royal
MARTABA id.
MAYDĀN place
MUZĀHARA id.
MUQADDIN id.
MUSHĪR id.
NĀ'IB id.
NIZĀM id.
QABĪLA id. tribe
QĀ'ID id.
RUKHṢA id.
 Cf. *ZILZĀL* earth-quake
SIYĀSA id.
SIYĀSĪ id.
SULTĀN id.
 Cf. *SHA'B* nation, people
 Cf. *TĀBI'* follower
TADBĪR id.
WAṬĀN motherland
WĀKĪL id.
WILĀYA id.
 Cf. *WARDIYYA* id. watch
WAZĪR minister

Writing and reading, education

AKHRI to read
ALIF alphabet; the first letter of alphabet
'AALIN learned man
DABA' to print
DAWWAD inkpot
EDEB education
ENGAS ink
GUNGUN unintelligible speech
HARAF, pl. *HURUUF* a letter of alphabet
HARAKO Arabic vowel sign
HISAAB arithmetic
JARIIDAD newspaper
JILDI to bind a book
KALĀAN word
KHAD, pl. *KHADAD* ink
KHAATIM seal
KITĀAB, pl. *KUTUB* book
KURIYYO circle, ball
MA'ALLIN, pl. *MA'ALLIMIN*
MADBA'AD printing-press
MAL'AAMAD school
MANSO poem, song
MASIKAD music
MA'SHAR meeting, lecture, lesson
MEDRISAD school
MIDAAD ink
MUHUR seal
NAHWE grammar
NAQIL copy, duplicate
NIMRAD numeral, figure
NUS, pl. *NUSAS* half
QAAMUS dictionary
 Cf. *QARA'A* to read
ALIF the first letter of alphabet
'ĀLIM id.
ṬABA' id.
DAWĀ id.
ADAB id.
NAQSH dye, paint
 Cf. *JAMJAMA* id.
ḤARF, *HURŪF* id.
HARAKA id.
HISĀB id.
JARĪDA id.
 Cf. *JILD* binding
KALĀM id.
 Cf. *KHAṬṬA* to draw a line
KHĀTIM id.
KITĀB, pl. *KUTUB* id.
KURIYYA id. ball
MU'ALLIM id.
MATBA'A id.
 Cf. *'ALAMA* to know
 Cf. *MANZŪM* id. (?)
MŪSIQĀ id.
MA'SHAR id.
MADRASA id.
MIDĀD id.
MUHR id.
NAHW id.
NAQL id.
NUMRA id. number
NUSṢ id.
QĀMŪS id.

<i>QALIN</i> pen	<i>QALAM</i> id.
<i>QANTAAR</i> cental	<i>QINTĀR</i> id.
<i>QAWSAYN</i> brackets (lit. two bows)	<i>QAWSAYN</i> id.
<i>QOR</i> to write	Cf. <i>QARA'A</i> to read
<i>SADAR</i> row, line of writing, sentence	<i>SATR</i> line
<i>SAF</i> row, line	<i>SAFF</i> id.
<i>SIFIR</i> zero, nought	<i>SIFR</i> id.
<i>SUHUFİ</i> journalist	<i>SUHUFİ</i> id.
<i>SUMAD</i> mark, sign	<i>SŪMA</i> ^t id.
<i>SHAABAD</i> seal for making imprints	Cf. <i>SHAWB</i> mark, token
<i>TALAMIIS</i> pupil, student	<i>TILMİD</i> id.
<i>TA'LIIN</i> education	<i>TA'LİM</i> id.
<i>TAMRIIN</i> exercise	<i>TAMRİN</i> id.
<i>TARJIM</i> to translate	<i>TARJAMA</i> id.
<i>TARJUMAD</i> translation	<i>TARJAMA</i> ^t id.
<i>TURJUBAAN</i> interpreter, translator	<i>TARJUMĀN</i> id.
<i>WARQAD</i> paper, letter	<i>WARQA</i> ^t paper

Time and calendar

<i>AHAD</i> Sunday	<i>YAWM AL-AHAD</i> id.
<i>AJAL</i> term	<i>AJAL</i> id.
<i>ARBA'A</i> Wednesday	<i>YAWM AL-ARBA'A</i> ^t id.
<i>'ASAR</i> late afternoon	<i>AŞR</i> evening, afternoon
<i>'ASHO</i> a day (24 hours)	Cf. <i>'ISWA</i> ^t age (?)
<i>AYYAN</i> day	<i>AYYĀM</i> days
<i>BARQO</i> morning	<i>BUKRA</i> ^t id.
<i>DAQIQQAD</i> a minute	<i>DAQİQA</i> ^t id.
<i>DUHUR</i> noon; lunchtime	<i>ZUHR</i> id.
<i>FAJIR</i> morning	<i>FAJR</i> day-break
<i>ISNIIN</i> Monday	<i>YAWM AL-ITNAYN</i> id.
<i>JIM'E</i> Friday	<i>YAWM AL-JUM'A</i> ^t id.
<i>KHAMIIS</i> Thursday	<i>YAWM AL-KHAMİS</i> id.
<i>LEEL</i> night	<i>LAYL</i> id.
<i>MAQRIIB</i> the time of sunset	<i>MAĞRİB</i> id.

<i>MUDDO</i> a period of time; time	<i>MUDDA</i> ^t a period of time
<i>QARAN</i> a period of time; generation	<i>QARN</i> id.
<i>RUBO'</i> quarter	<i>RUB'</i> , <i>RUB'A</i> ^t id.
<i>SA'AD</i> hour	<i>SA'A</i> ^t id.
<i>SABAAN</i> = <i>SEBEN</i> time, period	<i>ZAMĀN</i> id.
<i>SALAASA</i> Tuesday	<i>YAWM al-TALĀTA'</i> id.
<i>SANA</i> = <i>SANNAD</i> year	<i>SANA</i> ^t id.
<i>SUBAH</i> morning	<i>ŞUBH</i> id.
<i>TAARIKH</i> = <i>TAARIQ</i> history, date	<i>TA'RĪKH</i> id.
<i>WAKHTI</i> = <i>WAQTI</i> , <i>WAA</i> time	<i>WAQT</i> id.

Kinship terminology

<i>'ARMAL</i> widow	<i>ARMAL</i> id.
<i>AROOSAD</i> bride	<i>'ARŪSA</i> ^t id.
<i>AROOS</i> bridegroom	<i>'ARŪS</i> id.
<i>AROOSI</i> to marry	Cf. <i>ARŪS</i>
<i>AWLAAD</i> sons	<i>AWLĀD</i> id.
<i>BAALUQ</i> puberty	Cf. <i>BĀLIG</i> adolescent
<i>BIKKRAD</i> virgin	<i>BIKRA</i> ^t young woman
<i>HAAS</i> family, dependants	Cf. <i>HASSA</i> to feel sympathy
<i>IYYAAL</i> tribe	<i>IYĀL</i> children
<i>MUDAKKAR</i> adult young man	<i>MUDAKKAR</i> manly
<i>QAREN</i> male or female relation	<i>QARĪN</i> id.
<i>SAWJAD</i> wife (poetical expression)	<i>ZAWJA</i> ^t id.
<i>WAALID</i> parents	<i>WĀLIDĀN</i> (dualis) id.

Social relations

<i>SHIR</i> assembly, conference, council	Cf. <i>SHŪRĀ</i> advice
<i>'AADO</i> habits, ways, behaviour	<i>'ĀDA</i> ^t id.
<i>'ADUL</i> custom, manner	Cf. <i>'ADL</i> justice, honesty

AKHIYAAR notables
 'AMMO ignorant people
 'AASHIQ lover
 ASLI origin
 BAKHAYL miser
 BASHAASH = BASAAS
 cheerful man
 DIYYAAFAD party, banquet,
 reception
 FAGARAD group, crowd
 HADIYYAD gift, present
 HILL satisfaction gift
 HOR one who is free
 HORRIYAD freedom
 JAAR neighbours
 KALAAN family council
 HEER traditional law
 HISHMAD worship, honour
 NIKAAH marriage-contract
 KHUSUUSI wellborn man
 NASAB pedigree
 MAHADI to thank
 MAHAD thanks
 MAKHAWW dishonest man,
 trickster
 MAQDARAD party given for
 the purpose of collecting
 contributions from the
 guests
 MASUUG miser
 MAWELI to keep entertained
 with conversation
 MEHER a gift given to a bride
 before marriage
 MISKIIN poor man

AKHYĀR the best
 'AMMA^t the common
 people
 'ASHIQ id.
 AŞL id.
 BAKHĪL id.
 BASHSHĀSH id.
 DIYĀFA^t id.
 FIRQA^t group
 HADIYYA^t id.
 Cf. HILL allowance (?)
 HURR id.
 HURRIYYA^t id.
 JĀR neighbour
 Cf. KALĀM sentence,
 speech (?)
 Cf. HĪR munificence, nobi-
 lity (?)
 HISHMA^t shyness, pudency
 NIKĀH marriage
 KHUŞŪŞĪ special
 NASAB id.
 HAMIDA id.
 HAMD id.
 Cf. KHAWWĀN traitor
 Cf. MAQDARA strength, force
 MASĪK miser
 Cf. AWLAMA to entertain
 MAHR dowry
 MISKĪN id.

MUNĀFAQ hypocrite
 MUQALQAL troublemaker
 MUWALLAD halfcaste
 QANI a rich man
 QARAAMAD food contributed
 communally for guests
 QARIIB foreigner, stranger
 QARNI a generation
 QURUN nations
 RAFIIQ friend
 RA'IIYAD member of the
 public
 RAAWI sagacious
 RUDBAD a part of honour
 QISAAS vendetta
 SAAHIB friend
 SAWWA equal
 SIDDIQ friend
 SITTI mistress
 SIID master, lord,
 SIYYAARAD visit
 SHARAF nobility, reputation,
 pride
 SHARIG friend
 SHEEKH, pl. SHEEKHAKH
 learned man
 TUB group of men, crowd
 WAADAAG companion, fellow
 MUNĀFIQ id.
 Cf. QALQALA to move, to shake
 MUWALLAD of mixed
 origin
 ĠANĪ id.
 KARĀMA^t generosity
 ĠARĪB id.
 QARN id.
 Cf. QURŪN generations
 RAFĪQ id.
 RA'IIYA^t subjects, in-
 habitants
 RĀWI story-teller
 RUTBA^t id.
 QISĀS id.
 SĀHIB id.
 SAWĀ' id.
 ŞADĪQ id.
 SITTI id.
 SAYYID id.
 ZIYĀRA^t id.
 SHARAF id.
 SHARĪK id.
 SHAYKH id.
 Cf. TAWB clients, guard
 Cf. WADAJĀN two brothers,
 companions

Nationality

'AJAMI a non-Arab man
 'AJANABI foreigner
 'ARAB Arab
 FARANJI European
 HABASHI Abyssinian man
 YUHUDI Jew
 'AJAMĪ id.
 AJNABĪ id.
 'ARAB id.
 FARANJĪ id.
 HABASHĪ id.
 YAHŪDĪ id.

Human body, health and medicine

'AAFIMAD health	Cf. 'ĀFIYA ^t id.
AJJEL the end, death	AJAL id.
AMASIIR large intestine	MAṢĪR id.
'AMMO blind	A'MĀ id.
'AWAR wound	Cf. 'AWWARA to wound
BAARAS leprosy	BARAṢ id.
BAWAASIIR haemorrhoids	BAWĀSĪR id.
DABIIB doctor	ṬABĪB id.
DAAQAD power	ṬĀQA ^t id.
DAA'UUN pest	ṬĀ'ŪN id.
DAWAKH be giddy	DAWWAKHA id.
DAWO medicine	DAWĀ' id.
DAWEE to give a medicine	Cf. DAWĀ' id.
FOOD front part of the scalp	FAWD temple
FUG jaw	FAKK id.
GABIL skin	Cf. JULBA ^t id. (?)
GALAKH bald-head	Cf. JALIḤA to become bald
HABUUB pustule	HUBŪB grains
HALLIBI to cut veins under the tongue	Cf. HALABA to drip, to milk
HAAMIL pregnant woman	HĀMIL id.
HANOOD to perfume a corpse	Cf. HANŪṬ anything with which a corpse is perfumed
HUMMAD fever, malaria	HUMMA ^t id.
HUNBI being crooked	Cf. TAḤANNABA to become crooked
HUNGURI larynx	HANJŪR id.
INSI man	INS id.
'IRIQ a vein, nerve	'IRQ nerve
JUNUB pollution	JANŪB id.
HAYL menstruation	HAYD id.
LUUQ voice	Cf. LUĠA ^t id.
MALAWWAD colon	Cf. LAWĀ to twist
MANDEER caul	MANDĪL id.

MANI semen	MANĪ id.
MANTAG = MATTAG to vomit	Cf. NATTAQA to make vomit
MOWD death	MAWT id.
NADIIF clean	NAḌĪF id.
QADAAD occiput	QUDAD id.
QUSHAASHAD feeling faint	Cf. ĠASHYA ^t id.
SABAR body, figure	SIBR id.
SAḤARO excrement	Cf. ZUHĀR dysentery
SANA' doctor, witch-doctor	Cf. SANĀ' skillful
SAANI the second finger	ṬĀNĪ the second
SAWD, pl. SAWDAD voice	ṢAWT id.
SAWWAḤAN shouting, loud voice	Cf. ṢĀHA to shout
SURO' epilepsy	ṢURĀ' id.
SUN poison	SIMM id.
SHAHWAD semen	SHAHWA ^t id.
SHAQIIQATO neuralgia	SHAQĪQA ^t id.
SHAARUB moustache	SHĀRIB id.
TABIIB = DABIIB doctor	ṬABĪB id.
TAWAASHI castrate	ṬAWĀSHĪ id.
TAAHIR clean	ṬĀHIR id.
TEJIL hefty man	ṬAQĪL id.
WAJI face	WAJH id.
WISIKH dirt	WASAKH id.

Trade

'ADADI small money	Cf. 'ADADĪ numeral
AJUURO fee paid	Cf. UJRA ^t id.
AMUUR affair	AMR id.
AMMAHI to lend	Cf. MANAḤA id.
'AAQIBO value, quality	Cf. 'ĀQIBA ^t result
'ARBUUN advanced money	'URBŪN id.
BAAYA'AMUSHTARI merchant	BAYYĀ' seller,
BAYA' to haggle	MUSHTARĪ buyer
BEDDEL change	BĀ'A to sell
BEDDEL to change	Cf. BADDALA
	BADDALA to change

BILAASH free, gratis, extra
DAFTAR register book
DAYN debit
DUKAAN shop
'ESH to live, to earn living
FA'IDO advantage, profit
GANĀ' price
HAAJO affair
HĀAL, pl. *HĀALAL* affair
HARAASH auction
KHAANI inn
KHASNAD treasure, treasury
KHARASH expenses, silver
KHATAL to change
KHAYB falsed merchandise
KIRĒE to rent, to lease
KIRO rent, lease
MA'AASH profit
MANFA' advantage, profit
MA'ASH to make a profit
MAAL property, wealth
MASRUUF expenses
MESELLEF to bankrupt
MIHIRAD business
MUDAYYA' a man neglectful
 of his property
MULKI property
MUSHAHAARO wages

NAFA' profit, advantage
MAAMUNAD specimen,
 sample
NAQAD money, cash
NI'MO prosperity
QADDIR evaluation
QADDIRI to evaluate
QAAFILO caravan
QAALI expensive

BILĀSH (< *bi lā shay'*) id.
DAFTAR id.
DAYN id.
DUKKĀN id.
'ĀSHA id.
FĀ'IDA^t id.
 Cf. *ĠANĀ* wealth (?)
HĀJA^t thing
HĀL conditions situation
HARĀJ id.
KHĀN id.
KHAZNA^t id.
QARSH richness, wealth
KHATALA to cheat
 Cf. *KHAYBA'* disappointment
 Cf. *KIRĀ'*
KIRA' id.
MA'ĀSH id.
MANFA'A^t id.
 Cf. *MA'ĀSH*
MĀL id.
MASRUF id.
 Cf. *MUSALLIF* bankrupt
MAHARA^t skill
MUDAYYI' id.

MULK id.
MUSHĀHARA^t monthly
 payment
NAF' advantage
 Cf. *NUMUDAJ* id. (?)

NAQD id.
NI'MA^t id.
 Cf. *QADDARA* to evaluate
QADDARA id.
QĀFILA^t id.
ĠĀLĪ id.

QARSHI Maria-Theresa dollar
QIIMAD price, value
RAHAN pawn, pledge
RAHAN to pawn
RAASA MAAL capital, money

RIIBO interest in money
RIYĀL thaler
SANNIF to manufacture
SAN'O trade, craft, skill
SARRIF change for money
SARRIF to change for money
SAWWAAQ party taking live-
 stock to a town to sell them
SHARIKAD partnership,
 commercial company
SHURAAKO commercial
 company
TA'ABIR to go away from
 one's tribe in order to earn
 and to save some money
TAAJIR, pl. *TUJAARIN*
 merchant, rich man
TAQDIIMAD advance in pay
TEMMIN to estimate the price

QIRSH id.
QĪMA^t id.
RAHN id.
RAHANA id.
RA'S AL-MĀL =
RASMĀL id.
RĪBĀ' id.
RIYĀL id.
ŠANNAFA id.
ŠAN'A^t id.
 Cf. *ŠARRAFA*
 Cf. *ŠARRAFA* id.
 Cf. *SAWWĀQ* driver

SHARIKA^t id.

SHURAKĀ' partners

TA'BĪR crossing of the
 river

TĀJIR, *TUJJĀR* merchant

TAQDĪMA^t id.
TAMMANA id.

Tools, utensiles, clothes etc.

'ARABIYYAD lorry
BAABUUR motorcar, steamer
BANDUQ, pl. *BANAADIIQ*
 rifle
BUSTE blanket
DABANJAD pistol
DABAQ cover, lid
DAF tambourine
DAAQAD a roll of cloth
DUBAALAD wick for lamp
FAANUUS lantern, lamp

'ARABIYYA^t id.
BĀBŪR steamer
BUNDUQIYYA^t id.

BAST id.
ṬABANJA^t id.
ṬABAQ id.
DAFF id.
ṬĀQA^t id.
ḌUBĀLA^t id.
FĀNŪS id.

<i>FARAD</i> carpenter's plane	<i>FĀRA</i> ^t id.
<i>FARAQ</i> fringe, band	<i>FIRQ</i> id.
<i>FAASH</i> , pl. <i>FAASHASH</i> axe	<i>FA'S</i> id.
<i>FATIIL</i> lunt	<i>FATĪL</i> id.
<i>FERAASH</i> carpet, mattress	<i>FIRĀSH</i> id.
<i>FEYNUUS</i> , pl. <i>FAWAANIS</i> lamp	<i>FĀNŪS</i> , pl. <i>FAWĀNIS</i> id.
<i>FURUN</i> stove	<i>FURN</i> id.
<i>HABBAD</i> one, a piece, bullet	<i>HABBA</i> ^t id.
<i>HABEL</i> line	<i>HABL</i> id.
<i>HAFARAD</i> dredger	Cf. <i>HAFARA</i> to dig
<i>HAJIB</i> grave-stone	Cf. <i>HAJIB</i> a hill
<i>HALAB</i> long hair	<i>HALAB</i> bristle
<i>HAMIL</i> = <i>HAMLI</i> load	<i>HAML</i> id.
<i>HARIIR</i> anything variegated or fine, silk.	<i>HARĪR</i> silk
<i>HATAB</i> step (on stairs)	Cf. <i>HATAB</i> firewood
<i>HIJAAB</i> woman's veil	<i>HIJĀB</i> id.
<i>HINGEL</i> white veil worn by a widow	Cf. <i>HAIJALA</i> ^t widow
<i>HOGAAN</i> a muzzle for a camel	<i>HIJĀM</i> id.
<i>IBRIIQ</i> huge clay-pot kept in mosque for ablutions	<i>IBRĪQ</i> jug
<i>IDIIN</i> leather	<i>ADĪM</i> id.
<i>JALIILAD</i> bomb	Cf. <i>JULLA</i> ^t id.
<i>JIRAAAB</i> skin-bag	<i>JIRĀB</i> id.
<i>IMAAMAD</i> turban	<i>IMĀMA</i> ^t id.
<i>IRBAD</i> needle	<i>IBRA</i> ^t id.
<i>ISTIKAD</i> rubber	<i>ISTIKA</i> ^t id.
<i>JEEB</i> pocket	<i>JAYB</i> id.
<i>JEDAL</i> riding-whip	Cf. <i>JADĪL</i> firmly twisted rope
<i>JONIYYAD</i> bag	<i>JŪNIYYA</i> ^t id.
<i>JUBBAD</i> cloak, robe	<i>JUBBA</i> ^t id.
<i>KHALAQ</i> old clothes, rag	<i>KHALAQ</i> id.
<i>KABRIIT</i> matche	<i>KIBRĪT</i> id.
<i>KAWIYYAD</i> flat iron	<i>KĀWIYA</i> id.
<i>KEFED</i> pan of wighing scales	<i>KIFFA</i> ^t id.
<i>KHAFAS</i> = <i>QAFAS</i> bird cage	<i>QAFAS</i> id.

<i>KHAMIIS</i> = <i>QAMIIS</i> long shirt	<i>QAMĪS</i> id.
<i>KHARQAD</i> rag, tatter	<i>KHIRQA</i> ^t id.
<i>KHAYD</i> thread	<i>KHAYṬ</i> id.
<i>KHAYMAD</i> tent	<i>KHAYMA</i> ^t id.
<i>KIIL</i> bucket for measuring of corn	<i>KAYL</i> a measure of loose materials
<i>KIISH</i> bag, envelop	<i>KĪS</i> bag
<i>KOOB</i> , pl. <i>KOOBAB</i> cup	<i>KŪB</i> id.
<i>KUBBAD</i> ball	<i>KUBBA</i> ^t id.
<i>KUDDAAFAD</i> rubbish	Cf. <i>QADAFAD</i> to throw(?)
<i>KULAAB</i> tongs	<i>KULLĀB</i> id.
<i>KURSI</i> pl. <i>KURAASI</i> chair, seat,	<i>KURSI</i> , <i>KURĀSĪ</i> id.
<i>LIBSI</i> whetstone	(<i>HAJARU</i>) <i>L-SANN</i> id. (?)
<i>MA'AWIS</i> man's skirt of coloured material	Cf. <i>MA'WAZ</i> an old cloth
<i>MADFA'</i> cannon	<i>MIDFA'</i> id.
<i>MADWER</i> thin finger-ring	Cf. <i>MUDAWWAR</i> round
<i>MAGRAFAD</i> spade	<i>MIHFARA</i> ^t id.
<i>MAJAFARAD</i> shovel, hoe	<i>MIJRAFA</i> ^t id.
<i>MALKAD</i> pestle	<i>MILQA'A</i> ^t id.
<i>MALQAAD</i> tongs	<i>MILQĀṬ</i> id.
<i>MANDAAR</i> mirror- eye-glass	<i>MINZĀR</i> id.
<i>MANDIL</i> = <i>MINDIL</i> knife, razor	<i>MUNDAL</i> sword
<i>MANSAF</i> sieve	<i>MINSAF</i> a vessel in which dates and grain are sha- ken to remove dust
<i>MANQAS</i> = <i>MAQAS</i> scissors	<i>MIQASS</i> id.
<i>MARAWAHAD</i> fan	<i>MIRWAHA</i> ^t id.
<i>MARDABAAN</i> big waterjar	<i>MARTABĀN</i> id.
<i>MASAF</i> funnel	<i>MISABB</i> id.
<i>MINDIL</i> handkerchief	<i>MINDĪL</i> id.
<i>MINSHAAR</i> saw	<i>MINSHĀR</i> id.
<i>MIIS</i> , pl. <i>MIISAS</i> table	Cf. <i>MĀ'IDA</i> ^t id. (?)
<i>MISAAN</i> scales	<i>MIZĀN</i> id.

<i>MISAAAN</i> to weigh	Cf. <i>MIZĀN</i> id.
<i>MISMAAR</i> = <i>MUSBAAR</i>	<i>MISMĀR</i> id.
nail	
<i>MUFTAAH</i> , pl. <i>MAFAATIH</i>	<i>MIFTĀH</i> , <i>MAFĀTIH</i> id.
key	
<i>MURĀAYAD</i> glass, mirrr,	<i>MIRĀ'A</i> ^t id.
spectacles	
<i>MUS</i> razor	<i>MŪS</i> id.
<i>NA'AL</i> horseshoe	<i>NA'L</i> id.
<i>NABIYYAD</i> a plate made of	<i>NABIYYA</i> ^t plate
palm-leaves	
<i>NAQSHAD</i> patterning, em-	Cf. <i>NAQASHA</i> to engrave
broidery, engraving	
<i>NUJUUN</i> mat with stars as an	<i>NUJŪM</i> stars
ornament	
<i>OTBI</i> cotton, wool	<i>UTB</i> id.
<i>QAANSO</i> bow for shooting	<i>QAWS</i> id.
<i>QAFFO</i> a big basket used for	<i>QUFFA</i> ^t basket
keeping corn in it	
<i>QAFIL</i> = <i>QUFUL</i> lock	<i>QUFL</i> id.
<i>QARBED</i> waterskin	<i>QIRBA</i> ^t id.
<i>QARFAD</i> bark	<i>QIRFA</i> ^t id.
<i>QASA'AD</i> small tin	<i>QAS'A</i> ^t id.
<i>QASABAD</i> pipe, tube	<i>QASABA</i> ^t id.
<i>QASHAR</i> cartridge-case, husk	<i>QISHR</i> id.
<i>QIYAAS</i> measuring	<i>QIYTĀS</i> id.
<i>QUNBULA</i> ^t bomb	<i>QUNBULA</i> ^t id.
<i>QUSHAASH</i> litter, sweepings	<i>QUSHĀSH</i> straw
<i>RISAAS</i> cartridge, amunition	<i>RISĀS</i> lead
<i>SABARAD</i> crowbar	<i>ZUBARA</i> ^t iron bar
<i>SAABUN</i> soap	<i>SĀBŪN</i> id.
<i>SADAH</i> any flat surface, deck	<i>SATH</i> id.
<i>SAHNI</i> plate	<i>SAHN</i> id.
<i>SAJAAD</i> prayer-mat	<i>SAJJĀDA</i> ^t id.
<i>SALAAAN</i> stairs	<i>SULĀM</i> id.
<i>SAMBIL</i> basket	<i>ZANBĪL</i> id.
<i>SAAQIYAD</i> drain	<i>SĀQIYYA</i> ^t id.
<i>SALLAAN</i> ladder	<i>SULLAM</i> id.

<i>SANDUUQ</i> , pl. <i>SANAADUUQ</i>	<i>ŞUNDŪO</i> , pl. <i>SANĀDĪQ</i>
box	id.
<i>SARIIR</i> bed	<i>SARĪR</i> id.
<i>SAWIR</i> picture, photograph	Cf. <i>ŞAWWARA</i> to make a pic-
	ture
<i>SEEF</i> sword	<i>SAYF</i> id.
<i>SILKO</i> wire	<i>SILK</i> id.
<i>SIĤAARAD</i> wooden chest, cof-	<i>SAĤHARA</i> ^t id.
fer	
<i>SIĤNI</i> = <i>SUHUN</i> plate	<i>ŞAHN</i> id.
<i>SILSILAD</i> chain	<i>SILSILA</i> ^t id.
<i>SIR</i> button	<i>ZIRR</i> id.
<i>SIRAAD</i> lamp	<i>SIRĀJ</i> id.
<i>SURWAAL</i> , pl. <i>SARAAWIL</i>	<i>SIRWĀL</i> , pl. <i>SARĀWIL</i> id.
trousers	
<i>SUNNĀRAT</i> Jew's hanging	<i>SUNNĀRA</i> ^t id.
side-lock	
<i>SOOF</i> wool	<i>ŞŪF</i> id.
<i>SHABAG</i> fish-net	<i>SHABAKA</i> ^t id.
<i>SHADIR</i> big cloak worn by	Cf. <i>SHŪDUR</i> id.
women	
<i>SHAMA</i> ^t wax	<i>SHAM</i> ^t id.
<i>SHANDAD</i> suitcase	<i>SHANTA</i> ^t id.
<i>SHAY</i> thing	<i>SHAY</i> ^t id.
<i>TABAASHIR</i> chalk	<i>TABĀSHIR</i> id.
<i>TARBUUSH</i> fezz	<i>ṬARBŪSH</i> id.
<i>'UDAD</i> anvil	Cf. <i>'ALĀT</i> id.
<i>WAH</i> thing, things	Cf. <i>WĀHID</i> one

Professions

<i>BADWI</i> a Bedouin, nomad	<i>BADAWĪ</i> id.
<i>HAMMAAL</i> blacksmith	<i>HAMMĀL</i> id.
<i>HANDAAD</i> blacksmith	<i>HADDĀD</i> id.
<i>HAYAAG</i> weaver	<i>HAYYĀK</i> id.
<i>KHABBAS</i> baker	<i>KHABBĀZ</i> id.
<i>KHADDĀAM</i> = <i>KHAADIN</i>	<i>KHADDĀM</i> = <i>KHĀDIM</i>
servant	id.
<i>MA'ALLIN</i> teacher	<i>MU'ALLIM</i> id.

<i>MINQAHAWI</i> keeper of coffee-shop	Cf. <i>QAHWA</i> ^t coffee
<i>NIJAAR</i> carpenter	<i>NAJJĀR</i> id.
<i>SAA'YIQ</i> jeweller	<i>ŠĀ'IG</i> id.
<i>SABII</i> servant	<i>ŠABĪ</i> boy
<i>SHAQAALE</i> workman	Cf. <i>SHAĠĪL</i> id.

Building

<i>ALBAAB</i> door	<i>AL-BĀB</i> id.
' <i>ARIISH</i> , pl. ' <i>ARSHAAN</i> und house	' <i>ARĪSH</i> cabin
<i>ASAAS</i> foundations of house	' <i>ĀSĀS</i> foundation
' <i>ASIIMAD</i> metropolis, capital	' <i>ĀSIMA</i> ^t id.
<i>DAAR</i> stone house	<i>DĀR</i> id.
<i>DARIQ</i> road	<i>ṬARĪQ</i> id.
<i>GIDAAR</i> wall	<i>JIDĀR</i> id.
<i>HAAFAD</i> settlement outside of a town	<i>HAFFA</i> ^t border
<i>HAMAAM</i> Turkish bath	<i>HAMMĀM</i> id.
<i>HISAAN</i> sash	<i>HIZĀM</i> id.
<i>MADBAKH</i> kitchen	<i>MAṬBAKH</i> id.
<i>MADHAR</i> = <i>MAHDAR</i> W. C.	<i>MATHAR</i> id.
<i>MAGALO</i> town	Cf. <i>MAJĀL</i> place, area, field (?)
<i>MAGSARAD</i> slaughter-house	<i>MAJZIRĀ</i> ^t id.
<i>MAKHSIN</i> = <i>MAQSIN</i> magazine	<i>MAKHZAN</i> id.
<i>MANDARAD</i> storey of building	Cf. <i>MANDARA</i> ^t guest chamber
<i>MUNDULLE</i> type of permanent house	Cf. <i>MANZIL</i> house
<i>MUSARED</i> outer circular fence	Cf. <i>SŪR</i> wall, fence
<i>NASIISO</i> fontanelle	Cf. <i>NAZZA</i> to drip (of water)
<i>NOBIYYAD</i> tower	Cf. <i>BINĀYA</i> ^t id.
<i>QAL'AD</i> fort, castle	<i>QAL'A</i> ^t id.
<i>QOOBAD</i> = <i>QUDBAD</i> a cubicle	<i>QUBBA</i> ^t id.
<i>RUKN</i> pillar	<i>RUKN</i> id.

<i>SAQAF</i> deck	<i>ŠAQF</i> id.
<i>SUUQ</i> street	<i>SŪQ</i> place
<i>SHA'AB</i> European quarter	Cf. <i>SHA'AB</i> people

Jewelry

<i>LUUL</i> pearls	<i>LU'LU'</i> id.
<i>JILBAD</i> silver necklace	<i>JILBA</i> ^t id.
<i>KUUL</i> necklace	<i>KŪL</i> id.
<i>MADWER</i> thin finger-ring	<i>MUDAWWIR</i> round
<i>SIYAAKHAD</i> the art of jewelry	<i>SIYĀĠA</i> ^t id.
<i>YUSUR</i> coral beads for rosary	<i>YUSR</i> id.
<i>JAWHAR</i> jewel	<i>JAWHAR</i> id.

Minerals

<i>DAHAB</i> gold	<i>DAHAB</i> id.
<i>BAARUUD</i> pulver	<i>BĀRŪD</i> id.
<i>FUDDAD</i> silver	<i>FIDḌA</i> ^t id.
<i>MA'DIN</i> mineral	<i>MA'DIN</i> metal
<i>MALAAS</i> white pulverized stone	<i>MILĀŠ</i> white stone
<i>MURJA</i> coral	<i>MURJĀN</i> id.
<i>NAHAS</i> copper, brass	<i>NAHAS</i> id.
<i>SIBAAQ</i> quecksilver	<i>ZĪBAQ</i> id.
<i>SUFUR</i> brass	<i>ŠUFR</i> id.
<i>SHA'AB</i> coral	<i>SHI'IB</i> id.

Plants, meals and cooking

' <i>ADAR</i> scent	' <i>ITR</i> id.
' <i>AJIIN</i> dough	' <i>AJĪN</i> id.
' <i>ANAB</i> grape	' <i>INAB</i> id.
' <i>ANĀANIS</i> pineapple	' <i>ANĀNĀS</i> id.
<i>ANFO'O</i> food, provisions	Cf. <i>NAF'</i> advantage
<i>ARSAQAD</i> livelihood	<i>RAZAQĀT</i> rations, shares
<i>ASIISAD</i> grits	' <i>ĀŠĪDA</i> ^t id.
' <i>ASHO</i> supper	' <i>ASHĀ</i> ^t id.
<i>BARTIKH</i> melone	<i>BARTĪKH</i> id.

BASAL onions
BURMAD pot of cooked meal
 containing portion for one
 person
DA'AN taste
FARAKH bud
FILFIL pepper
FOOH incense
HALAWI sweets
HASHIISH hashish
HAWIR poplar
IDAAN seasoning, condiment
JILJILYE sezam
JUBUN cheese
HARRAAD thirst
KAMMUUN cumin
KHALDIID a sort of gum
KHAMRI wine
KHARSIIMO cooked corn
KHIYAAR cucumber
KHAYDARAN = *QAYDA-*
RAN bamboo
KHUDRAD vegetables
KURTIN trunk
LABAN = *LABEEN* cream
LADAD a sweet drink
LOWS ground-nuts
LUQMAD mouthful
MILIH salt
LUBANDAKAR frankincense
MUQBAASAD a meal consist-
 ing of a mixture of bread,
 dates and subag
MUUS banana
NABAAD sugar
NABIID wine
NASUUQ snuff
QADO lunch

BASAL id.
BURMA^t id.
 Cf. *TA'M* id.
FARAKH id.
FILFIL id.
FAWH smell, odour
 Cf. *HALWA*^t id.
HASHIISH id.
HAWR id.
IDAM id.
 Cf. *JULJULAN* id.
JUBN id.
 Cf. *HARRA* to be hot
KAMMUN id.
HILTIT id.
KHAMR id.
 Cf. *KHADIMA*^t id.
KHIYAR id.
KHAYZURAN id.
KHUDRA^t id.
 Cf. *JURTUMA*^t id.
LABAN milk
LADDA^t id.
LAWZ id.
LUQMA^t id.
MILH id.
LUBAN DAKAR id.
 Cf. *KHUBZ* bread
MAWZ id.
 Cf. *SUKKAR NABAT* id.
NABID id.
NUSHUQ id.
QADA^t id.

QAHWE coffee
QASHAR peel, shell
QURAA^t second breakfast
RUMMAAN pomegranate
SABAD civet
SABIIB raisin
SAAD provisions
SALIID oil
SAFRAAN crouces
SANDAL sandal-wood
SARA^t seed
SEYTUUN olive
SIHIN fat
SUBAAR tamarisk fruit
SHAA tea
TIMIR dates
TIIN figs
TOON garlic
TUFAAH apple
'UUD incense
'UDBI cotton

QAHWA^t id.
QASHR id.
QURA^t id.
RUMMAN id.
ZABAD id.
ZABIIB id.
ZAD id.
SALIT id.
ZAFRAN id.
SANDAL id.
ZIR^t id.
ZAYTUN id.
 Cf. *SHAHM* id.
SHUBBAR cactus
SHAY id.
TAMR id.
TIN id.
TUM id.
TUFFAH id.
'UD id.
'UTB id.

Animals

AWA jackal
ABOOR ant
ASHKIR bay horse
BAQAL, pl. *BAQAAL* mule
BISSAD cat
DAWAA^t jackal
DIIG cock
DIJAAJ = *DIGAAG*
 chickens
DIMAD cat
FARAS horse
FAR'O zebra
GARAAD locust
HAMAAN pigeon
HAMSO tortoise

Cf. *HAWA*^t id. (?)
 Cf. *HABBUR* id.
ASHQAR chestnut coloured
BAGL, pl. *BIGAL* id.
BISSA^t id.
DAWAA^t fox
DIK id.
DAJAJ id.
DIMMA^t id.
FARAS id.
 Cf. *FARA*^t wild ass
JARAD id.
HAMAM id.
HAMSA^t id.

<i>HARRAAN</i> to be tired out (of horse)	Cf. <i>HARUNA</i> id.
<i>HASHARAD</i> insects	<i>HASHARA</i> ^t id.
<i>HAYYAWAAN</i> animals	<i>HAYAWAN</i> id.
<i>HIQLA</i> a disease of sheep	<i>HIQLA</i> ^t colic
<i>HUD</i> whale	<i>HUT</i> id.
<i>HURRI</i> tomcat	<i>HIRR</i> id.
<i>JAWAAS</i> good camel	Cf. <i>JUWAZ</i> eager (?)
<i>KELEB</i> dog	<i>KALB</i> id.
<i>KELBAD</i> bitch	<i>KALBA</i> ^t id.
<i>KURKI</i> crane	<i>KURKI</i> id.
<i>MARA</i> ^t pasturage	<i>MAR'A</i> id.
<i>MARABBI</i> tame animal	Cf. <i>RABBA</i> to feed
<i>MAWAASHI</i> cattle	<i>MAWASHI</i> id.
<i>MAYRA</i> ^t to pasture	Cf. <i>MAR'A</i> pasturage
<i>RAKUUB</i> riding-camel	<i>RAKUB</i> id.
<i>SHABEEL</i> leopard	<i>SHIBL</i> young lion

Navigation, sea

<i>'ARI</i> ebb	<i>'ARI</i> uncovered
<i>BAHRI</i> sailor	<i>BAHRI</i> id.
<i>BANDAR</i> trade-center on the sea-coast	<i>BANDAR</i> id.
<i>BUUWAH</i> storm	Cf. <i>BĀHA</i> ^t deep part of sea
<i>DAKHAL</i> mast	<i>DAQAL</i> id.
<i>DUUFAAN</i> storm	<i>TUFAN</i> id.
<i>FARAN</i> ballast	<i>FARAM</i> id.
<i>FURDAD</i> quay, wharf	<i>FURDA</i> ^t id.
<i>GASIIRAD</i> island	<i>JAZIRA</i> ^t id.
<i>KHARIDAD</i> map	<i>KHARITA</i> ^t id.
<i>MARKAB</i> , pl. <i>MARAAKIB</i> ship	<i>MARKAB</i> , pl. <i>MARAKIB</i> id.
<i>MARSO</i> harbour	<i>MARSĀ</i> id.
<i>MAWJAD</i> wave	<i>MAWJA</i> ^t id.
<i>MUQUUR</i> to dive	Cf. <i>ĠĀRA</i> id.
<i>NAAKHUDE</i> ship's captain	<i>NAKHUDĀ</i> id.
<i>NAWIL</i> freight, cargo	<i>NAWL</i> id.
<i>QAL'AD</i> armed frigate	<i>QAL'A</i> ^t fort

<i>QUUS</i> to dive	<i>ĠĀSA</i> id.
<i>RAKAAB</i> passengers	<i>RUKKĀB</i> id.
<i>RAMSI</i> a raft	<i>RAMT</i> id.
<i>RAASI</i> cape, isthmus	<i>RA'S</i> id.
<i>RUBBAAN</i> pilot, steersman	<i>RUBBĀN</i> id.
<i>SAAHIL</i> coast	<i>SĀHIL</i> id.
<i>SEEB</i> steer	<i>SAYB</i> id.
<i>SHAHNAD</i> = <i>SHAHMAD</i>	<i>SHAHNA</i> ^t id.
freight, cargo	
<i>SHIRAA</i> ^t canvas sail	<i>SHIRĀ</i> ^t id.

Geography

<i>DUNI</i> = <i>ADDUNYO</i> world	<i>DUNYĀ</i> id.
<i>ARLO</i> land, country, field	Cf. <i>ARD</i> id (?)
<i>BARHAD</i> cleared open-space	Cf. <i>BARĀH</i> id.
<i>BILĀAD</i> country	<i>BILĀD</i> id.
<i>DUUD</i> mountain	<i>ṬAWD</i> id.
<i>HAWO</i> air	<i>HAWĀ</i> ^t id.
<i>HER</i> a place in which water collects	<i>HĀ'IR</i> id.
<i>HUR</i> high temperature, heat	<i>HURR</i> id.
<i>HUUR</i> lake	<i>HAWR</i> id.
<i>KHOORI</i> dried stream	<i>KHAWR</i> id.
<i>MARHAL</i> one day's travelling stage	<i>MARHALA</i> ^t id.
<i>MASAAFIR</i> traveller	<i>MUSĀFIR</i> id.
<i>MAYAY</i> rain which falls in the morning	<i>MĀ</i> ^t water (?)
<i>NADA</i> dew	<i>NADĀ</i> id.
<i>NUUR</i> light	<i>NŪR</i> id.
<i>QAFIL</i> caravane	<i>QĀFILA</i> ^t id.
<i>QUDUB</i> polar star	<i>QUTB</i> pole
<i>QURBE</i> foreign land	<i>ĠURBA</i> ^t id.
<i>SAFAR</i> caravan	<i>SAFAR</i> travel
<i>SAFAR</i> to travel	<i>SAFARA</i> id.
<i>SAMO</i> the sky	<i>SAMĀ</i> ^t id.
<i>SIIB</i> summer	Cf. <i>ṢAYF</i> id. (?)

SHIMAAL the north *SHIMĀL* id.
WASA' open country, prairie Cf. *WĀSI'* vast
GALAB evening, the west *ĠARB* id.

Gambling, alcoholism, prostitution

BAASHE king (of cards) *BĀSH* id.
LI'IB (a good) hand in cards Cf. *LA'B* play
MAKHMARAD liquorship, Cf. *KHAMR* wine
 tavern
MAKHNUUD sodomite, homo-
 sexual *MAKHNUṬ* id.
QAHBAD prostitute *QAHBA^t* id.
QULĀAN jack, knave (of cards) *ĠULĀM* boy
SAKHRAAN to be drunk *SAKRĀN* drunk
SAKHRAAN drunkard Cf. *SAKRAN*
SIGĀARAD cigarette, cigare *SIKĀRA^t* id.
SINO harlotry *ZINĀ'* id.
SHARMUTEE to be a prosti-
 tute *SHARMUṬA^t* a prostitute
SHEGLAD a prostitute *SHAKILA^t* id.

Measures

KUUS lump *QŪṢ* id.
BUQSHAD parcel *BUQSHA^t* buqsha (money
 unit in Yemen)
FARAASILAD unit 281bs in *FARĀSILA* id.
 weight
KOON heap, pile *KŪMA^t* id.
RODOL, pl. *RODAAL* one *RATL*, pl. *ARTĀL* id.
 pound (weight)

Adverbs, prepositions, particles

ABAD for ever *ABAD* eternity
ABID (with negative) never *LĀ ABAD^{an}* id.
AMA either, or *IMMA* id.
ASAL never *AṢAL^{an}* at all
HATTA until *HATTA* id.
BILQASAB by force *BIL-ĠASB* id.

ILA until, as far as *ILĀ AN* id.
LAAKIN but *LAKIN* id.
WALAAKIN „nonsense!“ *WA LAKIN* but
NA'AM yes! (replying when *NA'AM* yes
 one is called)
YA'ANI that is to say *YA'NĪ* id.

Verbs, adjectives and abstract nouns not mentioned previously

'ALAAMAD sign *'ALĀMA^t* id.
ADDE' to obey *AṬĀ'A* id.
'ABI to resist *ABĀ* id.
'ABSI to be afraid *'ABASA* to frighten
ABSHIR = *BISHAARO* good *BISHĀRA^t* id.
 news
AAD muchness Cf. *'ADD* account
'ADAAB pain *'ADĀB* id.
'ADDIL to delay *'AṬṬALA* id.
'AADIL just *'ĀDIL* id.
'AFI pardon, forgiveness *'ĀFIYA^t* id.
'AJIIB wonderful *'AJĪB* id.
'AJIIS lazy *'AJĪZ* weak
AKHDAR green *AKHDAR* id.
AKHIR end *ĀKHIR* id.
AKHLAAQ behaviour *KHULQ*, pl. *AKHLĀQ*
 character
AAKIRTAAN end Cf. *ĀKHIR* id.
'AMEN = *AMAL* making, *'AMAL* id.
 working
'AASHAQ to get in love *'ASHIQA* id.
AQBAL to accept, to agree *AQBALA* id.
AAMMIN to trust *AMMANA* id.
AMMAANA safety *AMĀNA^t* id.
ANKIR denial Cf. *INKĀR* id.
'AQLI sense *'AQL* mind, intellect
ARDAL fool *RADL* vile, mean
ARGAGAH to get excited Cf. *RAJJA* to shake (?)
ARIIB skilled, experienced *ARĪB* id.
ASARAR to argue Cf. *TARR* loquacious

ASTUR to cover
'AASHIR to consort
'ASHTAKEE to accuse
'AATOW to become tired, exhausted
'AYN sort
BAAQI remainder
BAHSAN nice
BAAQO not to come
BARAH comfort
BARI free
BAAS evil
BASAR wisdom
BAYYAAN clear visibility
BELAAYO evil, misfortune
BELLO avarice, selfishness
DA'AD honesty
DAAKHIL to be very friendly
BILAAYO misfortune
BILKAYD to test by a trick
DABI'AD character, temperament
DALABO to desire, to request
DAMA' to desire
DAYA' loss
DIIQ a narrow and uncomfortable position or place
DUUG brize, pounding
DURUG move
EDEB politeness
FADLI respect
FARAH to be happy
FAHMAD intelligence
FAL deed, act
FARAQ difference
FASAAHAD eloquence
FASAKH to fade (of colour)

SATARA id.
'ASHARA id.
ISHTAKĀ id.
TA'IBA id. (?)
'AYN id.
BĀQĪ id.
 Cf. *HASAN BASAN* id.
BAQIYA to stay
BI RĀHA^t id.
BARI' id.
BA'S id.
BASAR understanding
BAYĀN id.
 Cf. *BALWĀ* id.
BALL id.
TA'A^t id.
DĀKHALA to interfere
BALIYYA^t id.
BI'L-KAYD by a trick
TABĪ'A^t id.
TALABA id.
TAMI'A id.
DAYĀ' id.
DĪQ id.
DAWK id.
 Cf. *DARAJA* to move slowly
ADAB id.
FADL merit
FARIHA to rejoice
FAHMA^t id.
FA'L id.
FARQ id.
FASĀHA^t id.
FASIKHA id.

FASAL a subdivision, a class
FASHILAD failure
FEKER to think
FETISH to investigate
FIR'OON an energetic person
HAADIR present
HADUR to urge
HAJIN to restrain
HAJIR to migrate
HALAG destruction, death
HAMMI anxiety
HANAAQ to be angry
HAQIR to despise
HARAKAD mouvement
HARBI to fight
HASID to envy
HAYO modesty
HEEL strenght, power
HELAD deceit, trick
HIDAAR a wise, cunning person
HIKMAD wisdom, knowledge
HINDIS a wise and experienced man
HORMO respect
IJTIHAAD to exert oneself to the utmost
IKHTIYAAR free choice, initiative
ILMI knowledge, wisdom
'INDI aim, decision
INKIR to deny
INSHAARO sign
ISTAREEH to be contented, to rest
ISTI'MAAL to use
JA'TAD crumpled
FASL id.
 Cf. *FASHL* id.
FAKIRA id.
FATASHA id.
FIR'AWN, Pharaoh, tyrant
HĀDIR id.
 Cf. *HARRADA* id.
 Cf. *AHJAMA* id.
HAJARA id.
HALĀK id.
HAMM id.
HANIQA id.
HAQARA id.
HARAKA^t id.
 Cf. *HARB* war, fight
HASADA id.
HAYĀ' id.
HAYL id.
HĪLAT id.
 Cf. *HADR* cautious
HIKMA^t id.
 Cf. *HANDASA* to be skilled
HURMA^t id.
IJTIHĀD exertion
IKHTIYĀR choice
'ILM id.
 Cf. *'ANADA* to be obstinate
ANKARA id.
INSHĀRA^t id.
ISTARĀHA id.
ISTIMĀL use
JA'ADA to crumple

JAWAAB answer
JINSI sort, kind
JIRRAB to test
JUHULAD ignorance
JUZ, pl. *JUZAZ* portion, section
KARAB anxiety
KAYD stratagem
KHABAR news
KHABITI malevolence
KHAFIIF thin, weak
KHALAD to mixe
KHALAAS finished

KHALKHAL to become loose
KHARRIB to spoil, to ruin
KHAAS what is special
KHASAR to lose
KHASIIS depraved man
KHATAL to deceive
KHATAR danger
KHAYAAANO cheating, deceit, trick
KHILQAD the world, nature
JAREHO sarcasm
KIBIR pride
KIDIB lie
KILMO word, speech
LAHAMAD to solder
LA'IF weak
MAHAD praise, thanks
MA'AMILO intercourse, dealings
MAMNUU' to forbid
MAAN = *MI'NE* sense
MABSUUD pleased with
MAQLUBAAN squint-yed
MAR to pass along

JAWĀB id.
JINS id.
JARRABA id.
JAĤĀLA^t id.
JUZ' id.

KARB sorrow
KAYD id.
KHABAR id.
Cf. *KHABĪT* bad, evil
KHAFĪF id.
KHALATA id.
WA KHALĀS „and finished“
KHALKHALA id.
KHARRABA id.
KHĀSS id.
KHASIRA id.
KHASĪS id.
KHATALA id.
KHAṬR id.
KHIYĀNA^t id.

KHILQA^t id.
Cf. *JARAHA* to offend
KIBR id.
KADIB id.
KALIMA^t id.
Cf. *LAHAMA* id.
DA'IF id.
HAMD or *MAHD* id.
MU'ĀMALA^t id.

MAMNŪ' forbidden
MA'NĀ id.
MABSŪT id.
MAQLŪB id.
MARRA id.

MARHABA „thanks!“

MA'RUUF fame
MASAḤ to rub, to scrape
MASAL comparison, metaphor, example
MASIIBO misfortune
MASHQUUL busy
MĪIN help
MUBAAH open, free
MULAAQAN untidy, anyhow
MUHIM importance
MURAAD intention, plan. af-fair
MURWO respect, dignity
MUSTAQBAL future
NAJAḤ = *NAJAḤAAD* suc-cess
NA'LAD curse
NAAMUS = *MAAMUS* respectfulness
NAQWEE to select the very best
NASAD tranquility
NASIIB one's destiny
NASTAḤEE to advise
NASHAADD stimulation
NE'EMAD mercifulness
NIDAR row
NIYAD aim, will
NOO' sort
QAABIL to accept
QADDIR amount
QALBI one's thought
QALLIB to turn completely upside down
QALQAL allurement
QASAL to wash clothers

Cf. *MARHABAN* *BIKA*

welcome
MA'RŪF known
MASAḤA id.
MATAL id.

MAṢĪBA^t id.
MASHĠŪL id.
Cf. *MA'ŪNA*^t id.
MUBĀH id.
MALIĠ, pl. *MULLĀG* id.
MUHIMM important
MURĀD id.

MURUW'A^t id.
MUSTAQBAL id.
NAJĀḤ id.

LA'NA^t id.
NĀMŪS id.

NAQIYA id.

NATṬ id.
NAṢĪB luck
INTAṢAḤA id.
Cf. *NASHWA*^t drunkenness
NI'MA^t id.
NADR id.
NIYYA^t id.
NAW' id.
Cf. *QABALA* id.
Cf. *QADR* id.
QALBI heart, mind
QALLABA id.

Cf. *QALQALA* to move, to shake
ĠASALA id.

QASDI aim, intention
QAWL speech, words, statement
QOD to dig
QUWWAD power
RAALI pleased with
RADWA^t satisfaction
RAAHO comfort
RAKO^t to nod with sleep
RAQA'I to patch clothes
RA'AYYI opinion
RIDIQ = *RIQID* to grind

RIYYO dream
RUUH soul
SABAB reason
SABIR = *SAMIR* patience
SAFEE to clean
SAHAL easiness
SAHWI the forgetting
SAAMAH to forgive
SAAN'AD
SAAVD excess
SELLIM to hand over
SIBAAQ to dye
SINJI type, sort
SIR secret
SUUL to run away, to disappear
SHABABNIMO time of youth
SHAFIIQ compassionate
SHAHAWAD strong desire
SHAKKI doubt
SHAQAABAD unpleasantness
SHARAARAD bad temper-
 ness
SHARATAN to bet
SHID to make fire
SHERRIB to test

QASD id.
QAWL id.
 Cf. *QADA* to destroy (?)
QUWWA^t id.
RADI id.
RADWA^t id.
RAHA^t id.
RAKA'A to make a low bow
RAQA'A id.
RA'Y id.

Cf. *RADAH* to crush, to grind (?)
RO'YA id.
RUH id.
SABAB id.
SABR id.
SAFA to be clean
SAHL easy
SAHW id.
SAMAH id.
SANA'A to make, to do
ZA'ID id.
SALLAMA id.
SIBAG dye, paint
JINS id.
SIRR id.
 Cf. *SALA* id.

SHABAB youth
SHAFIQ id.
SHAHWA^t id.
SHAKK id.
 Cf. *SHAGIBA* to spread unrest
 Cf. *SHARR* evil
 Cf. *SHART* condition
 Cf. *SHAYT* making fire
JARRABA id.

SHUKRI thankfulness
TA'AB hard work, effort
TAQIL lout
TAKAN to stay, to live
TOBAD repentance
TUHUN suspicion
WAHAN grief
WAJIB duty
WASA' breadth
YAQIIN knowledge, faith

SHUKR id.
TA'AB id.
TAQIL id.
TAKAMA id.
TAWBA^t id.
 Cf. *TUHMA*^t id.
WAHM fear, suspicion
WAJIB id.
 Cf. *WASA'* id.
YQIN id.