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A Grammar of Awjila Berber (Libya) : based on Umberto Paradisi's material

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Appendix D

Lexicon

D.1 Introduction to the lexicon

This part contains the complete known lexicon of the Awjila language. The lexicon is Awjila-English, and the Awjila words have been categorized by roots. It gives an overview of the attested forms of every single word in the language, with references to the source.

Moreover, etymological information is provided whenever it is possible. Whenever a word is of Berber origin, I have provided it with several examples of the etymologically related word in other Berber languages. Whenever a word comes from Arabic, this has been noted by means of references to Libyan Arabic or to Standard Arabic.

D.1.1 Structure of the Dictionary

The dictionary is alphabetized by roots. These roots are artificial abstractions of the language that consist of the consonants of the lexical basis of a word. The abstract roots in this lexicon, do not necessarily represent linguistic reality, but rather allow for an easy way to alphabetize words in a way that facilitates placing words that are related under the same entry.¹

The method of deriving the root of a word is inspired by that found in well-known dictionaries such as Taifi (1992), Dallet (1982) and Delheure (1985). Different from these dictionaries, whenever a root has multiple identical root consonants in a row, I have counted these as two separate root consonants. For example, *ləqqəq* has been placed under the root LQQ, and not LQ as it would be in the conventions used by the dictionaries mentioned above.

The root of a word can be extracted with the following steps:

1. prefixes and suffixes are not taken into consideration.
2. vowels are not taken into consideration.
3. gemination is not taken into consideration.

¹For a discussion on the Berber root, see Galand (2010: 84ff.).

Whenever two words have the same abstract root, but are semantically unrelated, they have been categorized as two different roots. A number behind the root distinguishes the two. For example, *afūd* ‘knee’ and *yàffūda* ‘to be thirsty’ are unrelated semantically, while their root is FD in both cases. In this case, *afūd* ‘knee’ has been categorized as FD1 and *yàffūda* as FD2.

A few words only contains vocalic elements, these have been categorized under the respective vowel sign in the dictionary. The alphabetical order of the dictionary is as follows:

A ? B Č D F G V H Ḥ I K L M N Q R S Š T Ṭ V W X Y Z Ž Ṯ

D.1.2 Structure of an Entry

A typical entry in the dictionary has the following form:

ROOT

Word [word category] ‘meaning’

Grammatical information in regular type *attested forms in italics* [source in square brackets]

References to attestations in Paradisi, Zanon, Beguinot and Müller

▷ example sentences

○ comments

◆ Information on the origin of the word

The word in the entry is written in a phonemic transcription according to the analysis given in the grammatical part. Verbs are always cited in the entry with the imperative, in cases where the imperative is unattested, a reconstructed form is provided with an asterisk (*) in front of it. Nouns are cited in the singular, and the plural when both are available. Verbs have an overview of the different TAM-stems of the verb, below the main entry of the word.

The forms of the word are cited below the entry. Every single spelling of the word that is attested is cited, supplied with a place of attestation. When the word is found with a clitic behind it that has influence on the position of the accent, this clitic is placed behind it in brackets. When there is no indication of the source behind a word, it means it is taken from the first source cited in the list of attestations below it. This is usually Paradisi’s word list.

Below the forms, we find a list of attestations, which are marked with abbreviations that refer to the source. These abbreviations are explained in Table D.1 below.

After the list of attestations, sometimes example sentences and comments are provided, marked with their respective signs.

Finally, where possible, lemmas have a section on their etymology. In such cases several examples from other Berber languages are given, or in case of an Arabic origin, dialectal Arabic or standard Arabic.

Other researchers have already written comparative information on the words that I am discussing. I refer to these sources with abbreviations. K: stands for Kossmann (1999), the number stands for the numbered entry in that book. NZ: stands for Naït-Zerrad (1998; 1999; 2002), which is a synchronic overview of Berber roots. The letters stand for the entry under which the related words are categorized. Finally TC: stands for the Zenaga-French dictionary by Taine-Cheikh (2008), which contains many footnotes with etymological information. The number refers to the number of the footnote.

Many different sources have been consulted for the entry on the word origin. Whenever there is an entry with a Berber origin, words from Kabyle (Dallet 1982), Mali Tuareg (Heath 2006) and Zenaga (Taine-Cheikh 2008; 2010) have always been cited. Also the Libyan dialects of Ghadames (Lanfry 1973), El-Foqaha (Paradisi 1963a), Sokna (Sarnelli 1924), Djebel Nefusa (Beguinot 1942) and the Egyptian dialect of Siwa (Laoust 1931, Souag 2010, Naumann 2013), have been cited whenever possible.

Sometimes, a word with a solid Berber origin, has not been attested in the above languages. In such cases, I occasionally give forms from other Tuareg dialects (Ritter 2009a;b), Middle Atlas Tamazight (Taifi 1992), Mzab Berber (Delheure 1985), Ouargla Berber (Delheure 1987), Figuig (Kossmann 1997), and Tashelhiyt (Stroomer fthc.).

When a word is of Arabic origin, I cite several different dialects. First of all, when possible, I make mention of the Modern Standard Arabic form (Wehr 1979). Besides Modern Standard Arabic, mention is made of Moroccan Arabic (Prémare 1993, Harrell 1966), Egyptian Arabic (Hinds 1986), and Eastern Libyan Arabic (and Benghazi Arabic) (Panetta 1958; 1962a;b; 1964a;b; 1980, Owens 1984 and Benkato fthc.).

D.1.3 Abbreviations

In the dictionary several abbreviations are used to the sources and languages. These abbreviations are listed in the tables below.

P: <i>lemma</i>	The lemma in Paradisi (1960a)
PT: <i>number</i>	The text number in Paradisi (1960b)
B21: <i>page</i>	The page number where the word is attested in Beguinot (1921)
B24: <i>page</i>	The page number where the word is attested in Beguinot (1924)
B25: <i>page</i>	The page number where the word is attested in Beguinot (1925)
Z: <i>number</i>	The text number in Zanon (1932)
M: <i>lemma latin arabic</i>	The lemma name, latin transcription and arabic transcription of the word attested in Müller (1827)

Table D.1: Source abbreviations

Ar.	Arabic
ELA	Eastern Libyan Arabic
Ghd.	Ghadames
Foq.	El-Foqaha
Zng.	Zenaga
To.	Tuareg
Nef.	Nefusa
Kb.	Kabyle
Sok.	Sokna
Mor. Ar.	Moroccan Arabic
Ouar.	Ouargla
MA	Middle Atlas Berber
LA	Libyan Arabic
Eg. Ar.	Egyptian Arabic
Gk.	Classical Greek
Lat.	Latin

Table D.2: Language Abbreviations

A

a [interj.] vocative interjection
a, āī, aî-(mma) [Z:II]
 ▷ *áy-amédən* ‘o man’
 P: o, ovvero PT: III, VI, XII Z: II
 ♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *a* ‘vocative interjection’

?N

ann-ək [complementizer]

2sg.m. *?ann-ek*

PT: XI

▷ *aḥsébh-kû-ya ?annek ku d-nék* ‘I thought that you were me’ [PT:XI]
 ♦ Ar. *?anna* a particle that introduces subclauses that imply transfer of knowledge.
?ařifū ?anna fi l-bayti rajulan ‘I know that there is a man in the house’.
 ELA uses this in the form *inn*, and optionally takes pronominal suffixes. Owens (1984: 138) cites the following example: *ni'kar inn-a 'sa:rig il-if'lus* ‘He has denied that he has stolen the money’. The 2sg. suffix in ELA is *-ak*, and thus corresponds perfectly with the form found in the Awjila sentence.

B1

àbba [kin.m.] ‘father’

2sg.m. *abbà-k*, 3sg. *abbà-s*, 1pl *abbá-tanax*, 2pl.m. *abbá-tkim*, 3pl.m. *abbá-tsin*
 1sg. *ábbā* 2sg.m. *abbâ-k*, *abbâ-k* [Z:X] 3sg.
abbâ-s 1pl. *abbá-tnah* 2pl.m. *abbá-tkim* 3pl.m.
abbá-tsin

P: padre PT: XV Z: X

▷ *abbâ-s n tirīwîn* ‘the father of the children’

♦ NZ:B5

Berber, cf. Siwa *abba* ‘father’; To. *ábbâ* ‘father’; Zng. *bābāh* ‘father’

B2

təbít [f.] ‘type of palm tree (Ar. *rattâba*)’

tebít

P: palma

BB1

əlbâb [m.] ‘door’

elbâb

PT: III

♦ Ar. *bâb* ‘door’

BB2

abîba, avîva [m.] ‘smallpox’

abîba, avîva

P: vaiulo M: vérole (petite) *habéba* حبّة

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *abîba* ‘smallpox’

BDQ

təbədùqt [f.] ‘cotton’

tebedúqt

P: cotone

♦ NZ: BDV/Q3

Berber, cf. To. *täbdoqq* ‘cotton’; Sok. *tabdúħt* ‘cotton’.

The final cluster *qt* in Awjila is unexpected, one would rather expect Sokna *ħt* and Tuareg *qq* to correspond to Awjila *-gt* or *-ħt* in this position. This may be an indication that the word is a loanword from Tuareg.

This word may ultimately come from Hausa *auduga* ‘cotton’

BGRF

abugèrfa [m.] ‘clay’

ăbugérfa

P: argilla

BV

tâbya [f.] ‘tobacco’

tâbŷā

P: tobacco M: tabac *thabgha* طبغة

♦ Mor. Ar. *tabŷa* ‘tobacco’

BHY

bâhi [stat.v.] ‘to be good’

3sg.m. *bâhi* 3sg.f. *bâh(ə)yət*

3sg.m. *bâhi* [PT:IV], *bâhî* [PT:XV] 3sg.f.

bâhŷet [PT:III]

PT: III, IV, XV

♦ ELA *bâhî* ‘good’

BHR

əlbə̄hr (or: albə̄hr) [m.] ‘sea’

elbáhär, älbáhṛ

PT: IX

♦ Ar. *bahr* ‘sea’

BK

əbbák [v.cc] ‘to sting; to plant vegetables, onions etc.’

impf. *təbbák*

imp. sg. *ěbbók*; impf. 3sg.m. *itebbók*

P: pungere; piantare

♦ K: 526

Berber, cf. Kb. *bbi* ‘to sting’; Ghd. *ăbbək* ‘to collect one by one’

əbbük [v.n.m.] ‘stinging’

ěbbük

P: pungere

BLBS

təbəlbùst [f.] ‘eyeball’

tebelbùst

P: bulbo

♦ ▶ BLBŠ

BLBŠ

təbəlbùšt [f.] ‘bulb of an onion’

tebelbùšt

P: bulbo

♦ Probably from Latin *bulbus* ‘bulb’

****əbəlbəš** [v.cccc] ‘to form a bulb’

res. *bàlbəš*

res. 3sg.m. *yebelbīša*

P: bulbo

▷ *bzälüm yebelbīša* ‘the onion has formed a bulb’

BLK

bàlək [adv.] ‘maybe’

bálek

PT: XIII

♦ ELA *balək, belkī* ‘maybe’ ultimately from Turkish *belki* ‘why’ (p.c. Benkato)

BLS

əlbulís [m.] ‘police’

el-bulís

PT: III

♦ Ar. *būlīs* ‘police’ ultimately from Fr. *police* ‘id.’

BLŠ

blaš [interj.] “forget about it!”

blaš

PT: III

♦ LA *blaš* ‘free, forget about it!’ (p.c. Benkato); Mor. Ar. *blā ši, blāš* ‘free’; Ar. *bi-lā šay?* ‘free (litt. For nothing)’

BLŽ

Balžu [P.N.] Name of a palm grove in

Awjila

Bālğu

Z: IV

BN1

abén, avén [v.cc*] ‘to build, construct’

pf. bná impf. bənna, ivənna

imp. sg. *abén, avén*; pf. 1sg. *bniħ* 3sg.m. *ibnā*; res. 1sg. *bnīħa* 3sg.m. *ibnāya*; impf. 1sg. *bennīħ* 3sg.m. *ibénna, ivéenna*

P: costruire

♦ K: 194

Berber, cf. To. *əbnu* ‘to establish oneself (in a place), to begin construction on’; Siwa *abnū* ‘to build’ (Naumann 2010: 376), perhaps related to words for ‘tent’: To. *éhān* ‘tent’; Zng. *īn* ‘tent’.

BN2

bèyn [prep.] ‘between’

bēin

P: fra

♦ Ar. *bayna* ‘between’

BQL

təbaqùlt [f.] ‘jar, vase’

tebāqùlt

P: giarra

♦ NZ: BQL2

Berber, cf. Kb. *abuqal* ‘drinking pot’; Siwa

təboqələt ‘jug, pitcher’; cf. also ELA *būgâl* ‘jug’, perhaps ultimately from Gk. βαύκαλις.

BQS

əlbəq̩is [m.] ‘twinkle, glimmer’

elbāq̩is

PT: XV

◆ ELA *bəgis* ‘twinkle (of a star, etc.)’ (p.c. Benkato). This words seems to exist only in ELA. It is surprising then, that the *g* in ELA is reflected as *q* in Awjila, which rather suggests a different (unknown) origin, or a hypercorrection when the word was loaned.

BQŠ

təbəqqūšt (or: **təbaqqūšt**) [f.] ‘pan’

tebaqqūšt

PT: XV

◆ NZ: BQC₁

Berber, cf. Kb. *tabaqṣt* ‘earthenware dish’; Sn. *tabqešt* ‘a large bowl for couscous’; Rif. *tabqešt* ‘large dish for making couscous’ Kb. And Rif. -əšt go back to *-ayt. Perhaps *-ayt becomes -ušt in Awjila, there are no other examples of this sequence in Awjila. The exact development of this word is therefore unclear.

BR

təbarūt [f.] ‘way, street’

tebārūt [PT:X], *tēbarūt* [PT:XII], *tebārūt-(i)*

[PT: XV]

P: strada, via PT: X, XII, XV M: chemin

tabarouth تبر و ط

◆ NZ: BR30, BRD1, K: 285

Berber, cf. To. *ṭabara*, *tābarāt* ‘road, path’

təbarūt n aləy়ম [phrasal n.] ‘caravan track’

tebārūt n alógm

P: pista carovaniera

BRK

tabərka [f.] ‘sesame (seeds) (in Benghazi

tabérka is the seed of a colocynth)’

tabérka

P: sesamo

BRN

əbrən [v.ccc] ‘to twist, to roll up’

imp. sg. *ébren*

P: attorcigliare, avvolgere M: entortillé
ebrénah ابرنه ; entortiller *brénah*

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *əbrən* ‘tordre يَبْرَنْه’

Ghd. *əbrən* ‘to roll up’

BRNK

Bərnik [P.N.] ‘Benghazi, northern part of Cyrenaica’

Bernik

P: Bengasi

▷ *Yušāda s-Bernik* ‘he came from the north’

▷ *gallīḥ a‘addāḥ Bernik* ‘I want to go to Benghazi’

◆ This word comes from the old name of Benghazi: *Berenice*.

BRŘ

abərrariš [m.] ‘hawk’

aberrārīš

P: falco

◆ Common word in both Maghrebine Arabic and Berber, cf. MA *bərrarž* ‘stork’ Mor. Ar. *bəllārəj*, *bərrārəj* ‘stork’. Ultimately from Gk. πελαργος ‘stork’, or the unattested variant *πελλαργος (Vycichl 2005: 27-27).

BRSL

təbəršilt [f.] pl. *tbəršil* ‘pillar of a well on which the crossbar of the pulley rests’

teberšilt pl. *tberšil*

P: pozzo

BRT

pl. **əlbaràt** [f.] ‘money’

pl. *elbarât* [PT:XIV], *elbārât* [PT:IV,V],

elbarât-(ennûk) [PT:V,VII]

PT: IV, V, VII, XIV M: argent, monnaie

barah بـ رـه

♦ Dial. Ar. *barāt* ‘money’ a loanword from Turkish *Para*, an old Turkish currency. (p.c. Souag)

BS

bəss [adv.] ‘only’

béss [PT:III]

PT: III M: seulement *bess* بَسْ

♦ ELA *bəss* ‘just, only’ (p.c. Benkato)

BSK

abəssik [m.] pl. bəssikən ‘vulva’

abessik pl. *bessiken*

P: vulva

♦ NZ: BC₂

Perhaps Berber, cf. Siwa *bašša* ‘vulva’

tbəssikt [f.] ‘bum, backside; vulva’ pl.

tbəsskın ‘fart’

tbessikt pl. *tbesskin*

P: deretano; vulva; peto

BŞR

albəşirət (or: əlbəşirət) [adv.] ‘willingly’

albāšīret

PT: V

♦ Ar. *başıra(t)* ‘insight, penetration, discernment’, the function of this word in Awjila is similar to the Arabic syntagma *san baṣrati* ‘deliberately, knowingly’

BŠKW

abəškìw [m.] pl. bəškìwən ‘horn’

abeškù pl. *beškùwen*

P: corno

♦ Berber, ► ŠK₂

BŞXW

abəšxàw [m.] pl. bəšxàwən ‘name of a sparrow’

abešħàu pl. *bešħàwen*

P: passero

təbəšxàwt [f.] pl. təbəšxawìn ‘base of leaves of a palm tree that have been cut’

tebešħàut pl. *tebešħàwìn*

P: palma

BŞWŞ

bišwàš [adv.] ‘easily’

bišwâš

PT: I

♦ Eg. Ar. *bi-šweš* ‘a little’, derived from *bi* ‘with, by’ with reduplicated *šweyy* ‘a little’, ie. ‘with a little (effort)’ (p.c. Souag)

BT

abùt [m.] ‘navel’

abût

P: ombelico

♦ K: 288 NZ: BD₁₁

Berber, cf. Kb. *abuḍ* ‘neck of a bottle’, To. *təbütutt* ‘(nonprotruding) navel’, Zng. *būṭ* ‘protruding navel’; MA *taceebutṭ* ‘navel’

BTŽ

abət̄tùž [m.] ‘ember’

abāt̄tūž

P: tizzo, tizzoncino

BZN

abazin [m.] ‘tagliatelle made of flour of wheat’

abazin

P: pasta del pane

♦ NZ: BZN₁, K: 290

Berber, cf. Kb. *abazin* ‘dish made of flour, tubers, arum and several herbs’; Ghd. *ălbazin* ‘dish of flour made into patties, thrown into boiling water and seasoned with fresh olive oil’

BZR

tabazàrt [f.] pl. tbazrìn ‘basket’

täbazārt pl. *tbazrìn*

P: cesta M: panier *abazart* بَازَرْت

BZLM

bżalim [m.] ‘onions(coll.)’

bżälím, *bżällím* [PT:XV]

P: cipolla PT: XV M: oignon *bazalim*

بصليم

♦ K: 242, 297

Ultimately from Punic. cf. Hebrew *bāṣāl* ‘onion’ (Vycichl 2005: 3)

təbżalimt [f.] pl. təbżalimìn ‘onion’
tebzälím̄t pl. tebzälím̄n

P: cipolla

BŽ1

abżaw [m.] pl. bżawən ‘cheek’

abżau pl. *bżāwen*

P: guancia

BŽ2

bàżża [m.] ‘penis (of a boy)’

báżża

P: penis

BFD

bəf(ə)d [conj.] ‘after, when’

ba'ad, bá'ad, ba'ád [PT:II,IX,XIII]

P: dopo; quando PT: II, IX, XIII

♦ ELA *baʃd* ‘after’; Ar. *baʃda* ‘after’

bəfið [stat.v.] ‘to be distant’

3sg.m. *baʃd*

PT: X

♦ Ar. *baʃid* ‘distant’

BFDN

bəf(ə)dèn [conj.] ‘afterwards, then’

ba'adén, ba'adén [PT:II], *ba'adeñ* (sic) [PT:VI]

PT: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XI, XII, XIII,

XIV, XV

♦ ELA *baʃdén* ‘after’; Ar. *baʃda an* ‘after’

Č1

əčč [v.č*] ‘to eat’

pf. əččá seq. = res. əčča fut. əčč impf.
tətta

imp. sg. ečč pl.m. ččāt pl.f. ččīmet; pf. 1sg. ččīḥ

3sg.m. yeččá, yetčá, yéččā [PT:XV], yečč-(t)

[PT:XV] 3pl.m. ččān [PT:XV]; res. 1sg. ččīḥa

3sg.m. yeččāya 1pl. nči-(t)-ya [PT:II]; fut.

3sg.m. āičč-(t) [PT:II] impf. 1sg. tettīḥ 3sg.m.
ittéttā, itéttā [PT:XV] 3sg.f. tettā [PT:III]

P: mangiare PT: II, III, XV M: dîner *yetch*

تَسْتَيْتْ; souper, v. *etch* اتْسْتِيْتْ

♦ NZ: C9, TC: 946

Berber, cf. Foq. ékk, ékjkj ‘to eat’; Ghd. äšš ‘to eat’; Kb. eçç ‘to eat’; Nef. ečč ‘to eat’; Siwa ač ‘to eat’; Sok. éčč ‘to eat’; To. ḥakš ‘to eat’; Zng. ät̪yši(?) ‘to eat’. Kossmann (2008) discusses the reconstruction of this root.

əččú [v.n.m.] ‘food, meal, plate’

etčū, eččū, čču-(nnâħ) [PT:XV], ččū

[P:example]

P: mangiare; cibo; pasto, vitto PT: XV

▷ ččū id eččuwât ‘food and drinks’

təwəg [v.n.f.] ‘food, meal, plate’

túwög

P: mangiare; cibo; pasto, vitto M: pain

thaouegt طا وقت

○ This noun functions as the verbal noun of əčč, but is etymologically unrelated.

š-əčč [caus.v.] ‘to cause to eat’

imp. sg. šečč

P: mangiare

Č2

āčča [m.] pl. ččāwən ‘grave’

āčča pl. *ččāwen*

P: tomba M: tombeau *atcha* اتْشَا

♦ NZ: C56

Berber, cf. Siwa *akəčča* ‘tomb’; perhaps also Kb. *aʒəkka* ‘tomb’

ČR ► ŠR1

ČT ► ŠT

D1

d [part.] predicate marker

d-, de- [PT:XV], *d-* [Z:III]

PT:II,IV,VII,VIII,XI,XIV,XV Z:III

♦ Pan-Berber predicate marker *d*

D2

id [prep.] ‘with (comitative), and’

1sg. iidd-i 2sg.m. iidd-əl 2sg.f. iidd-əm 3sg.

iidd-əs 1pl. id-nàx 2pl.m. id-kìm 2pl.f.

iidd-əkmət 3pl.m. id-sìn 3pl.f. iidd-əsnət

id, id, it-(tir̪wînnes) [PT:XV]; 1sg. *ídd-ī, iidd-ī*

[PT:XIII] 2sg.m. *ídd-ek* 2sg.f. *ídd-em* 3sg.m. *ídd-es* 1pl. *id-nâḥ* 2pl.m. *id-kîm* 2pl.f. *idd-ékmet* 3pl.m. *id-sîn* 3pl.f. *idd-ésnet* P: con; e P:II,III,IV,V,VII,XII,XIII,XV ♦ NZ: D14, TC:153 Berber, cf. Kb. *d*, *id* ‘with, and’; To. *d* ‘with; and’; Zng. *ad* ‘with, and’

dī [inter.] ► DW DBR

adbır [m.] pl. dbırən ‘pigeon’

adbır pl. *dbîren*

P: piccione

♦ NZ: DBR4, K: 293

Berber, cf. Ghd. *adaber* ‘pigeon’; Kb. *itbir* ‘pigeon’; To. *edáber*, *tedâbert* ‘pigeon or dove’

DBŠ

pl. (ə)dbùš [m.] ‘clothes’

ědbuš [PT:V], *dbūš-(énnes)* [PT:IX], *ědbuš-(énnes)* [PT:IX], *edbūš-(énnek, énnük)* [PT:IX]

PT:V,IX

♦ Ar. *dabaš* pl. *adbāš* ‘junk, rubbish, trash’ LA *dbaš* pl. *dbuša* ‘stuff’ (p.c. Souag), ELA *dibeš* ‘stuff, luggage, bags; clothes’ (p.c. Benkato) Mor. Ar. *dbəš* ‘rags’

pl. **dbaš-(ənnəs)** [m.] ‘stuff’

pl. *dbāš-(énnes)*

PT:II

♦ ELA *dbāš* ‘baggage’; Ar. *dabaš* pl. *adbāš* ‘junk, rubbish, trash’

DD1

(ə)ddád [v.čc] ‘to bite’

impf. təddád

imp. sg. *ěddéd*; impf. 3sg.m. *iteddéd*

P: mordere M: mordre *édded* ظفّ

♦ NZ: D70

Berber, cf. To. *àdəd* ‘to bite’

(ə)ddùd [v.n.m.] ‘biting’

ěddûd

P: mordere

DD2

addìd [m.] pl. addìdən ‘goatskin’

addid pl. *addidən*

P: otre M: outre pour l'eau *addi* اَدِي

♦ TC: 1035, K: 621

Berber, cf. To. *íddid* ‘goatskin’; Zng. *äyDyəd* ‘goatskin (for water)’

taddıt [f.] ‘small goatskin’

taddit

P: otre

DFR

dèffər [prep.] ‘behind, after’

dèffər n (before a noun); 1sg. dèffər-i 2sg.

dèffər-ək 3sg.m. dèffər-ah, dèffər-ah 3sg.f.

?dèffər-ha 1pl ?dèffər-na, dèffər-nàx

2pl.m. dèffər-kìm, ?dèffər-kum 2pl.f.

?dèffər-kmət 3pl.m. ?dèffər-hum 3pl.f.

dèffər-hən

déffer, déffer n (in front of a noun); 1sg. *déffer-ī*,

2sg. -ék, 3sg.m. -áh, *déffer-ah* [PT:VII], *déffer-a* [PT:II,VII], -és 3sg.f. -ha 1pl. -nā, -nâḥ 2pl.m.

-kîm, -kum 2pl.f. -kmet 3pl.m. -hum 3pl.f. -hen

P: dietro PT:II,VII

♦ NZ: DFR2

Berber, cf. Kb. *dəffir* ‘behind’; To. *dèffər* ‘behind’

DG

**əddùgg [v.cc] ‘to knock’

seq. əddugg

pf. 3sg.m. *yeddúgg*

PT:III

♦ ELA *idögg* ‘to knock’; Ar. *daqqa* ‘to knock, rap, bang (on the door)’

DV

adáy [m.] pl. dəyàwən ‘a bush of palms’

adâg pl. *dâgâwən*

P: palma

♦ NZ: DV10

Perhaps Berber, cf. MA *idğ* ‘sheaf (of wheat, barley or alfalfa)’. The semantic shift from ‘sheaf’ to ‘a bush of palms’ proposed by Naït-Zerrad is not particularly convincing.

DHB

(ə)ddəħəb [m.] 'gold'

eddáħab

PT:IV

♦ Ar. *dahab* 'gold'**DHWR**

**ddəħwər [v.cccc] 'to go around'

impf. ddəħwàr

impf. 3sg.m. *iddahwâr*

PT:VIII

♦ ELA *idahwar* 'to take a tour, to walk around'
(p.c. Benkato)**DK**

=dik [pron.] 1sg. indirect object pronoun

-dik, -dik [PT:II, IV, V, VI, VII, XIV, XV], res. -dika

P: io PT: II, IV, V, VI, VII, XIV, XV

DKN

=dikənī, =dikkənī, =dikəni [pron.] 1pl.

indirect object pronoun

-dikenî, dikkənî, dikkénî [PT:XV], res.

-dikkenîya

P: noi

DL1

š-ıdəl [caus.v.] 'to harness (a donkey or

camel)'

impf. š-idàl

imp. sg. šidəl; impf. 1sg. *šidâħħi* 3sg.m. *išidâħ*

P: bardare

♦ NZ: DL1

DL2

dila, dílak [adv.] 'here'

dīla, dílak

P: qui PT: VI, X, XV

dilíwan, diššíwan [adv.] 'there'

dilīwān, diššīwān

P: la PT: XV

DLL

(ə)ddəllàl [m.] 'auctioneer'

ēddellâl, ddellâl, āddellâl

PT:IV

♦ Ar. *dallāl* 'auctioneer'**DLŠ**adəliš [m.] 'herb (*Aristida Pungens*)'

adelis

P: erba

♦ NZ: DLS1

The *Aristida Pungens* is a type of grass. One may imagine a connection with Kb. *adellas* 'thatch, straw'; Rif. *adlis* 'diss (a type of grass)' etc.**DM1**

alidàm (or: əlidàm) [m.] 'butter'

alīdām

P: burro M: beurre *alida* اليدا♦ Mor. Ar. *idām* 'fatty substance'; Ar. *?idām* 'anything eaten with bread; shortening, fatty ingredient'**DM2**

pl. dìmmən [m.] 'blood'

pl. dímmen

P: sangue M: règles des femmes *demen*

دمن

♦ NZ: DM5, TC: 191

Berber, cf. Foq. *idámmen* 'blood'; Ghd. *dämmän*, *dammän* 'blood'; Kb. *idim* pl. *dammən* 'blood'; Nef. *idémmen* 'blood'; Sok. *idä*mmən* 'blood'; Zng. *ədämmän* 'blood';**DMLŽ**

(ə)ddəmləž [m.] 'bracelet'

eddémlež, ēddemlež-(ennûk)

PT:IV

♦ ELA *démlež* 'bracelet'; Ar. *dumluž* 'bracelet, bangle'**DN1**

udón [v.vcc] 'to get dressed'

pf. / seq. = res. ûdən impf. tâdən

imp. sg. *udén*; pf. 3pl.f. *udénnət* [PT:XV]; res.2sg. *tudînta* [PT:XI]; impf. 3sg.m. *itâden*P: vestirsi PT:XI,XV M: nu *youdenah*

يودنه

♦ NZ: DN7, TC:195

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ádən* ‘to cover, to be covered’;

Zng. *ädən* ‘to be covered’

udùn [v.n.m.] ‘clothing’

udûn

P: vestirsi PT: XV

š-ùdən [caus.v.] ‘to dress’

impf. š-udàn

imp. sg. šúden; impf. 3sg.m. *išudâñ*

P: vestirsi

DN3

tídn̩i [f.] ‘mortar’

tídn̩i

P: mortaio

♦ NZ: DN14

Berber, cf. Ghd. *tadənt* ‘big wooden mortar of Sudanese origin’; Siwa *tadn̩i* ‘mortar’

Naumann (2013: 377)

; Ouar. *tidni* ‘mortar’; To. *tènde* ‘mortar’

DN4

=ídin, -idin [demonstrative] medial (?) deictic clitic

-ídīn, -idīn [PT:XV]

P: quello PT: XV

▷ *am qedən-ídīn* ‘that man’

DNN

=idánin ► =íwan

DQL

?idak(ə)l [m.] ?palm of the hand

edaql ادکل

M: main

♦ NZ: DKL1

Kb. *idikəl* ‘palm of the hand’; To. *edékəl* ‘underside of the hand (palm and fingers)’;

Zng. *ədīgiy* ‘palm of the hand’

DR1

adér [v.cc*] ‘to press; to massage’

pf. drá res. drà impf. dərrá

imp. sg. *ădér* pl.m. *drât* pl.f. *drîmet*; pf. 1sg.

driħ 3sg.m. *idrá*; res. 1sg. *drîha* 3sg.m. *idrâya*;

impf. 1sg. *derrîħ* 3sg.m. *iderrâ*

P: premere

♦ NZ: DR4

Ghd. *áðar* ‘to press, squeeze’; To. *àðər* ‘push or pres down hard on (sth)’.

The connection with Zng. *aður* ‘to fall’ as proposed by Naït-Zerrad seems unlikely. It is both semantically and phonetically dissimilar.

adèrru [v.n.m.] ‘pressing’

adérrū

P: premere

DR2

dd(ə)rí [f.] pl. ddriwìn ‘thorn’

ddérî pl. *ddrîwîn*

P: spina M: épine *deri* دـرـى; fourchette *déri* دـرـى

♦ NZ: DR32

Berber, cf. Ghd. *tədرا* ‘thorn of a palm’; Siwa *tədri* ‘thorn’; Sok. *tádri* ‘thorn’; Nef. *tadrâ* ‘thorn of a palm’

DR3

(ə)ddár [v.cc] ‘to live’

pf. əddár res. àddər

imp. sg. *eddér*; pf. 1sg. *eddérħ* 3sg.m. *yeddér*;

res. 1sg. *ĕddírħa* 3sg.m. *yeddíra*, *iddíra* [Z:XIII]

P: vivere Z: XIII

♦ NZ: DR1

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăddər* ‘to live’; Kb. *əddər* ‘to live’; To. *àddər* ‘to be alive’.

Ref. Basset (1929)

(ə)ddür [v.n.m.] ‘life’

ĕddûr

P: vita

DRM

**ədrém [v.ccc] ‘to bloom; to open (the inflorescence of palms)’

res. = fut. ədrəm impf. dərrəm

res. 3sg.m. *yedrîma* 3pl.m. *dremîna*; fut.

3sg.m. *ayédrem*; impf. 3sg.m. *idérrem*

P: sbocciare, aprirsi

♦ NZ: DRM₁₁

adīrəm [m.] ‘masculine inflorescence’

adīrem

P: palma

DRŠ

àdrəš [v.ccc] ‘to decrease (intrans.)’

impf. dèrrəš

imp. sg. édreš; impf. 3sg.m. *idérreš*

P: diminuire

♦ NZ: DR_{S1}, TC₂₁₆

Berber, cf. Kb. *udrus* ‘to be few’; To. *idras* ‘to be few, not much’; Zng. *ädrəš* ‘to be discrete’

š-àdrəš [caus.v.] ‘to decrease (trans.)’

imp. sg. šédrəš

P: diminuire

dərùš [adv.] ‘little’

dérūš

P: poco

dərùš [stat.v.] ‘to be few, little’

3sg.m. dərùš 3sg.f. dərùšət pl. dərušit

m.sg. *dérūš* f.sg. *derùšet* pl. *dérūšit*

P: poco M: facile *derouch* ڏوڻ; vain

dérouch ڏوڻ, diminuer *dérouch* ڏوڻ

DŠ

tədùšt [f.] ‘belly’

tedūšt

P: stomaco B₂₁: 291

♦ NZ: DS₁, K: 760

Berber, cf. Ghd. *tadist*, *tadiss* ‘stomach, belly’;

Kb. *tadist* ‘stomach, belly’

DŠF

dīšf [adv.] ‘last year’

dīšf

P: anno

▷ *nāf n dīšf* ‘two years ago’

DŠF

dəššàf [adj.] ‘mean, inhospitable’

deššâf

P: avaro, inospitale

♦ Paradisi says that this is a loanword from Cyrenaic Arabic. I have been unable to find a reference to this word.

DT

dit [prep.] dít n (before a noun) 1sg. dít-i
2sg.m. dít-ək 2sg.f. dít-əm 3sg.m. dít-ah,
dít-a 3sg.f. dít-ha 1pl. dít-na 2pl.m.
dít-kim, dít-kum 2pl.f. dít-kmət, dít-kən
3pl.m. dít-sin, dít-hum 3pl.f. dít-snət,
dít-hən

‘in front of’

dít, *dít* n (before a noun) [PT:III] 1sg. *dít-ī*
2sg.m. *dít-ek* 2sg.f. *dít-em* 3sg.m. *dít-āh*, *dít-ā*,
dít-a [PT:II] 3sg.f. *dít-ha* 1pl. *dít-nā* 2pl.m.
dít-kim, *dít-kum* 2pl.f. *dít-kmət*, *dít-kən* 3pl.m.
dít-sin, *dít-hum* 3pl.f. *dít-snət*, *dít-hən*

P: davanti PT: II, III, V

▷ *dít n tfílli* ‘in front of the house’

▷ žígež ar-dít ‘Walk forward!’

♦ NZ: DT₁

Berber, cf. Ghd. *dát* ‘in front of’; To. *dàt* ‘in front of’

DW₁

di, dīwa [inter.] ‘what, what thing?’

dī, *dīwa*, *ddīwa*, *ddīwa* [PT:IX]

P: che cosa?, come PT: II, VI, IX, XV

▷ *af dīwa atḥemmámt* ‘what are you thinking of?’

▷ *ddīwa ttudīk* ‘what are you doing? (litt. what so)’ [PT:IX]

♦ NZ: D₉, DW₁₇

DWR

idəwwàr [v.ccc]= impf.

‘to look around; to search’

impf. 3sg.m. *idōūwár* [PT:XIII] 3pl.f.

ddōūwárnet [PT:XV]

PT: XIII, XV M: entourer *édourah* ۽ ورڻ

♦ ELA *idáūwar*, *idáūwar* ‘to look for; to search’

< Ar. *dāra* ‘to revolve, turn, etc.’

DX

dax [prep.] ‘for, in order to’

dah, dāh, dáh [P: example], *ddāh* [Z:XII]

P: per, affinché PT:III,IV,V Z:XII

▷ *dáh ayémm* ‘in order to cook’

◆ NZ: DX4, K: 733

Berber, cf. Kb. *day* ‘again’; To. *dáy* ‘also, too’;

Ghd. *dah* ‘also, too’

DYN

?**ddáyənt** [f.] ‘fat’

ddiént

P: grasso M: graisse *eddind* اَدِينْد

◆ NZ: DH/W/YN, TC: 182, K: 123, 148

Berber, cf. Zng. *tädün(ə)t* ‘(animal) fat’, *ädgən* ‘to be greased’; Nef. *tadúnt* ‘fat’; Siwa *tadəmt* ‘fat’

DYS

?**ddáyəst** [f.] ‘type of palm tree (Ar. *tédsa*)’

ddíest

P: palma

DYZ

dyáz [v.ccc] ‘to sing’

pf. *dyáz* impf. *dàyyəz*

imp. sg. *diéz*; pf. 1sg. *edyézh* 3sg.m. *idyéz*;

impf. 1sg. *diyyézh* 3sg.m. *idýyez*

P: cantare M: chant *yediz*, chanter

yaghlediz يَغْلِدِيز

◆ NZ: DYZ1

Berber, cf. Ghd. *díz* ‘to dance’; Siwa *ədyəz* ‘to sing’; Sok. *édyíz* ‘to sing’

adəyaz [v.n.m.] ‘singing’

adiyāz

P: cantare

DŽ

èdž [v.cc*] ‘to let go of’

seq. = res. *èdža* impf. *dèžža*

imp. sg. *édž*, *ägg*; pf. 1sg. *dğıh* 3sg.m. *yégg̊a*;

res. 1sg. *ğğıha* 3sg.m. *yeğğâya*; impf. 1sg.

dežžih 3sg.m. *idéžžā*

P: lasciare M: laisser *yéđi*; quitter

dgi جي

◆ NZ: G41, TC: 230, K: 706

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăgg̊* ‘to leave, let go of’; Kb.

ajj ‘to leave’; To. *ăyy* ‘to leave (s.th.)’; Zng.

ăDȳi(?) ‘to leave, let go of’

adèžžu [v.n.m.] ‘letting go of’

adéžžū

P: lasciare

F1

uf [v.vc*] ‘to find’

pf. *ufá* seq. = res. *ùfa* fut. *ùf* impf. *tàfa*

imp. sg. *uf* pl.m. *ufât* pl.f. *ufîmet*; pf. 1sg. *ufîh*,

ufîh-(tēn) [PT:II] 3sg.m. *yûfa*, *yufâ* [PT:VII],

yufî-(ten) [PT:II], *yufî-(t)* [PT:XV], *yufî-(tēnēt)*

[PT:V], 3sg.f. *tûfa* [PT:XV] 3pl.m. *ufân* [PT:XV]

3pl.f. *ufânet* [PT:XV]; res. 1sg. *ufîha* 3sg.m.

yufâya; fut. 1sg. *aufâh*, *āufâh-(tet)* [PT:XV]

3sg.m. *ayûf*; impf. 1sg. *tafîh* 3sg.m. *itâfa*

P: trovare PT: II, V, VII, XV

◆ NZ: F10

Berber, cf. Ghd. *af* ‘to find’; Kb. *af* ‘to find’;

Zng. *offi*(?) ‘to find, gain’

ufú [v.n.m.] ‘finding’

ufû

P: trovare PT:II

uf tavergât ► VRG

F2

af [prep.] ‘on, at’

1sg. *fəllî-wi* 2sg.m. *fəllî-k* 3sg. *fəllî-s*

af 1sg. *fellî-wi* 2sg.m. *fellî-k*, *fillî-k* [Z:XII] 3sg.

fellî-s

P: su PT: II, III, IV, V, VI, IX, XI, XII, XIII, XV

Z: XII

◆ af: NZ: F16

fell: NZ: FL3

Berber, cf. Kb. *f*, *af* ‘on’; To. *fâl* ‘on, against’

af-iwa [inter.] “why”

af-îwa, *af-dîwa*, *af-â*

P: perché PT: VI,IX,XIV M: cependant;

heure; retourner *afioua* اَفِيوُا هـ

▷ *af-îwa teggîd-kâ?* ‘why did you not

bring (it)' (response) *s-kémma* 'because'

F3

tafùt [f.] 'sun'

tāfūt, tafūt [PT:XV]

P: sole PT: III, XV

♦ NZ: F12, TC: 20, K: 576

Berber, cf. Ghd. *tófət, tófətt* 'sun'; Kb. *tafukt* 'diffuse sunlight'; To. *tāfukk, tāfukk* 'sun'; Zng. *toʔʃ(f)ukt, toʔʃ(f)ugt, tāw^wfukt* 'sun'

F4

taft [f.] 'wool'

tāft

P: lana

♦ NZ: D7, TC: 11

Berber, cf. Kb. *taðut, tadaðut* 'wool'; To. *təðuðuft* 'wool'; Zng. *taʔðuðud* 'wool'; Ghd. *tódəft* 'raw wool'.

The radical **d* is missing in Awjila. This is highly problematic.

Ref.: Kossmann (1996)

FD1

afùd, afùdd [m.] pl. fiddən 'knee'

afùd, afùdd pl. *fiddən*

P: ginocchio B21: 386 M: genou; tibia

afoud افو د

♦ NZ: FD4, TC: 16

Berber, cf. Foq. *afùd* 'knee'; Ghd. *ófəd* 'knee'; Kb. *afud* 'lower leg'; Nef. *ufēd* 'knee'; Sok. *fūd* 'knee' To. *áfud* 'knee'; Zng. *oʔʃ(f)ud* 'knee'

FD2

****əffùd** [v.cvc*] 'to be thirsty'

res. = fut. əffùd impf. t(ə)fàda

res. 1sg. *fudīha* 3sg.m. *yeffùda*; fut. 1sg.

affùdah 3sg.m. *ayeffùd*; impf. 1sg. *tfādīh*

3sg.m. *itēfāda*

P: sete M: soif *yéfouyé* يفويه

♦ NZ: FD6, TC: 270

Berber, cf. Ghd. *fad* 'to be thirsty'; Kb. *fad* 'to be thirsty'; To. *ifad* 'to be thirsty'; Zng. Aor.

3sg.m. *yuffud* 'to be thirsty'

təfadàt [f.] 'thirst'

tefadât

P: sete

FDR

tfidìrt [f.] pl. tfidrìn 'lizard (monitor lizard)'

tfidìrt pl. *tfidrìn*

P: lucertola

♦ NZ: FDR2

FV

tsiyit [f.] pl. tsiyā 'animal excrement'

tsiyāt pl. *tsiyā*

P: escremento

♦ NZ: FV1

FHL

fhàli [phrase] 'by myself'

fhâli

PT: II

♦ Mor. Ar. *fħäl-*, used as a complement with verbs of motions, this also appears to be the function in text II of Paradisi, where it combines with the verb *ʃadd* 'to go'

FK1

əfk [v.cc*] 'to give'

pf. əfká fut. əfk impf. fəkká

imp. sg. *efk, fkī-(dīk)* [PT:VI] pl.m. *fkât* pl.f.

fkîmet; pf. 1sg. *fkîh* 2sg. *tēfkī-(dīk)* [PT:XIV]

3sg.m. *yefká, ifk-(isīn)* [PT: I], *yefk-(is)*

[PT:XIV], *yefkī-(t, tēnēt)* [PT:IV] *yefk-(isīn)*

[PT:XV] 3pl.m. *fkâñ-(is)* [PT:XV]; res. 1sg.

fkîha 3sg.m. *yefkâya, yefkī-(dīk)-a* [PT:V]; fut.

1sg. *afkáh, afkâ-(k)* [PT: V, P: example] 3sg.m.

ayéfk, ayefk-(is) [PT:V], *ayefkī-(dīk)* [PT:V],

ayefki-(tēnēt) [PT:V]; impf. 1sg. *fekkîh,*

fekkâ-(s) [PT:II] 3sg.m. *ifekká* 3pl.m.

fekkâñ-(is) [PT:II]

P: dare PT: I, II, IV, V, VI, XIV M:

emprunter *yefkès* يفكس; emprunt

?miéfk̄es ميفكس

▷ *a-fkâ-k* 'I will give you'

♦ NZ: FK2 TC: 599, K: 491
 Berber, cf. Ghd. *äkf* ‘to give’; Kb. *äfk* ‘to give’;
 To. *äkf* ‘to give’; Zng. *äkfi*(?) ‘to give’
š-əfk [caus.v.] ‘to cause to give’
 imp. sg. *šefk*

P: dare

FK2

****əffùkk [v.cc]** ‘to untie, solve’
 pf. / seq. = fut. əffùkk
 pf. 3sg.m. *yuffukkî-(tət)* [PT:I]; fut. 1sg.
affukkâħ-(t) [PT:II]
 PT: I, II
 ♦ Ar. *fakka* ‘to separate, disjoin, disconnect,
 sever, sunder’

FK3

(ə)ffək [v.cc] ‘to pour’
 impf. təffék
 imp. sg. *effok, ffolk*; impf. 3sg.m. *iteffók*
 P: versare, colare
 ♦ NZ: FY3 TC: 177 K: 528
 Berber, cf. Kb. *ffi* ‘to draw water’; To. *affay* ‘to
 pour’; Zng. *ätfi*(?) ‘to spill’

FKR

əlfikr-(ənnəs) [m.] ‘thought’
elfekr-(énnes)
 PT: II
 ♦ Ar. *fikr* ‘thinking, reflection; thought’

FL

tfilli [f.] pl. *tfilliwìn* ‘house’
tfilli, tfillî, tfillî-(nnes) [PT:IX] *tēfillî-(nnes)*
 [PT:VI,XIII], *tfillî-(nnes)* [PT:XV], *tēfillî-(nnâħ)*
 [PT:IV], *tēfilli-(yâwan)* [PT:XV], *tfilli-(nnesîn)*
 [PT:XV] pl. *tfilliwîn*

P: casa PT: IV, VI, IX, XIII, XV

♦ NZ: FL39
 Perhaps derived from NZ: FL4, cf. To. *àfəl* ‘to
 have a roof’

fellí- [prep.] ► F2

FLGŠ

tfiliggìšt [f.] ‘swallow’

tfiliggìšt

P: rondine

♦ NZ: FLGC, FLS4
 Berber, cf. Ghd. *tafəlléləst* ‘swallow’; MA
taflillist ‘swallow’; Kb. *tifiləlləst* ‘swallow’;

FLLŠ

flališ [m.] pl. *flulìš* ‘inflorescence’

flālìš pl. *flūlìš*

P: palma

♦ NZ: FLC5
 Berber, cf. Nef. *teflillést* ‘inflorescence’

FLŠ

təfəlùšt [f.] pl. *tfəlšin* ‘large spoon for
 cooking’

tēfelūšt pl. *tfelšîn*

P: cucchiaio M: cuillère *téféloucht*

تَفْلُوْشْت

♦ NZ: FLC4, FLW2

Kb. *tiflut, tifləwt* ‘spoon’

FNKH

fankùħ [m.] ‘big buttocks’

fankuāħ

P: deretano

♦ NZ: FNKWH

FNS

afunàs [m.] pl. *funasən* ‘ox’

afunâs pl. *funāsen*

P: bue M: quadrupède; taureau *afounas*
 افوناس ; vétérinaire *founaséh* فوناس
 ‘veterinary’

♦ NZ: FNS1

Berber, cf. Kb. *tafunast* ‘cow’

tfunàst [f.] ‘tfunastìn’

‘cow’

tfunâst pl. *tfunāstîn*

P: vacca

FNŽR

fənžər [v.cccc] ‘to bleed (from the nose)’

impf. *fənžär*

imp. sg. *fénžer*; impf. 3sg.m. *ifenžâr*

P: sanguinare

♦ NZ: FNZR2, TC: 993

Berber, cf. Ghd. *fənzər* ‘to bleed from the nose’; Kb. *ffunzər* ‘to bleed from the nose’; To. *hùnšər* ‘to have a nose-bleed’; Zng. *ūnžər* ‘to bleed from the nose’; Siwa *izənfär idammən* ‘to bleed from the nose’.

Zenaga and Tuareg point to Proto-Berber **þənzər*, Awjila and Ghadames point to **fənzər*.

afənžər [v.n.m.] ‘bleeding (from the nose)’

afénžer

P: sanguinare

FRH

** **əfréh** [v.ccc] ‘to become happy, become satisfied; to become happy with s.th (+ s-)’

pf. *əfréh* res. *əfrəh*

pf. 3sg.m. *yefráh* [PT:V], 3pl.f. *fráhnət* [PT:XV]; res. 3sg.m. *yefríha* [PT:IV,V]

PT: IV, V, XV M: gai; joie ??mífreha
مفرحة; gaíté ??farha

♦ Ar. *fariha* ‘to be glad, happy, delighted’

FRTK

fər(ə)tək [v.cccc] ‘to unstitch’

imp. sg. *fárētek*

P: scucire

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *fərkəkk* ‘to crack, open’ To. (H.) *fərəkkat* ‘to untie (of a knot intr.)’; Ghd. *färräk* ‘to separate in two.’

afərtək [v.n.m.] ‘unstitching’

afértek

P: scucire

FS1

afūs [m.] pl. *fissən* ‘hand’

afūs, *afūs*-(éennes) [PT:III,XV] pl. *fissen*

P: mano PT: III, XV M: bras; etendre *afous*

افووس

♦ NZ: FS2, TC: 266

Berber, cf. Foq. *afūs* ‘hand’; Ghd. *ófəss* ‘hand’;

Kb. *afus* ‘hand’; Nef. *ufés* ‘hand’; Sok. *fūs* ‘hand’; To. *áfus* ‘hand’; Zng. *ävu?š* ‘hand’

FS2

fisa [adv.] ‘quickly’

fīsa

PT: I M: promptement *fīsaâ* فيسعه

♦ Dial. Ar. *fīsāf* ‘quickly’ < Ar. *fī(a)s-sāfā(t)* ‘in the hour’ (also attested in Siwa, and South-west Algerian Arabic) (p.c. Souag). ELA *fīsa*, in fast speech, and *fīsāf*, when emphasized (p.c. Benkato).

FŠ

afiš [m.] pl. *fišāwən* ‘face’

afiš, *afiš*-(éennes) [PT:III] pl. *fišāwen* (sic)

P: viso PT: III

FŠŠ

fěšùš [stat.v.] ‘to be light, agile’

1sg. *fěšúšax* 2sg. *fěšušàt* 3sg.m. *fěšùš* 3sg.f.

fěšušət pl. *fěšušit*

1sg. *fešúšah* 2sg. *fešušât* 3sg.m. *fešûš* 3sg.f.

fešušet pl. *fešušít*

P: leggero PT: IV M: agile *féchouch* فشوش; agilité *féchach* فشاخ; alléger *fech* فش

♦ NZ: FC9, FS1

Berber, cf. Kb. *ifsus*, *ufsus* ‘to become light’;

To. *ifsas* ‘to be or become light (in weight)’

š-əfšəš [caus.v.] ‘to lighten’

imp. sg. *šéfšeš*

P: alleggerire; leggero

təfšəš [f.] ‘lightness’

tefšeš

P: leggerezza

FTW

afəttìw [m.] ‘unity’

afěttù

P: uno M: grain *eftéhou* افتھو

▷ *afěttù n-ažévū* ‘one hair’

▷ *afěttù n-yérden* ‘one granule of grain’

FW

afiw [m.] ‘fire’

aſiu

P: fuoco PT: II, XV M: flamme *aſou* افuo

▷ šeng̊ aſiu 'extinguish the fire!'

◆ NZ: FW1

To. éfew 'fire'

G

ag [v.c*] 'to do, put, place'

pf. g(g)á res. gá fut. àgg impf. tèggá
imp. sg. ag; pf. 1sg. *gih*, *gih* [PT:II], *dgit* [PT:XV] 3sg.m. *igâ*, *iggi-(t)* [PT:II], *iggi-(tet)* [PT:XII], *igî-(s)* [PT:VII], *igî-(tet)* [PT:XII], *igî-(ten)* [PT:XV], *igî-(ténet)* [PT:V] 3pl.m. *gân-(is)* [PT:XV], *gân-(is)* [PT:XV]; res. 1sg. *gîha* 2sg. *dgîta* [PT:II] 3sg.m. *igâya*, *igé* 3pl.m. *gâna* [PT:XV]; fut. 1sg. *aggâh* 2sg. *adgát* 3sg.m. *ayégg*, *âigî-(tet)* [PT:XII]; impf. 1sg. *teggîh* 2sg. *teggît* [P:example] 3sg. *itéggâ*

P: fare, mettere, porre PT: II, III, IV, V, VII, XII, XV

▷ *teggît-lû* 'do not do anything!'

◆ NZ: G₃, TC: 326, K: 431

Berber, cf. Ghd. *âj* 'to do, put'; Kb. *ag* 'to do'; To. *âj* 'to do, make' Zng. *ägi*(?) 'to put down, put'

agú [v.n.m.] 'doing'

agù

P: fare, mettere, pore

ăggû ► **Y-D**

GBB

tægbibi [f.] 'name of a sparrow'

tegbîbi

P: passero M: peser *teguibibi* تقیبیبی

o Müller has 'to weigh' for this word. This indicates that Müller used Italian as the intermediary language when conducting his fieldwork. Italian passero 'sparrow' was somehow confused with the Italian pesare 'to weigh'.

GBŠ

gəbáš [v.ccc] 'to gird'

impf. gəbbéš

imp. sg. *gebéš*; impf. 1sg. *gebbéš* 3sg.m.

igebbéš 3sg.f. *tqábbiš* [Z:VI]

P: cingere Z: VI

◆ NZ: GBS₁, BGS₁, GS₃, TC: 555, K: 387

Berber, cf. Kb. *bgæs* 'to gird, put on a belt'; To. *âjbæs* 'to tie one's belt (at waist)'; Zng. Aor. 3sg.m. *yäwgæs* 'to gird, put on a belt'.

Awjila and Tuareg have a metathesized form. The metathesis took place after the *βC > bC shift (Kossmann 1999: 120-121). Awjila usually does not undergo this shift, eg. *vdéd* 'to stop; to stand up'.

agəbàš [v.n.m.] 'girding'

agebâš

P: cingere

G-D1, Y-D

ayì=d, yayì=d [v.č*.irreg.] 'to bring'

pf. = fut. əggá=d res. èggá=d impf.

tèggà=d-a

imp. sg. *agîd*, *yagîd* pl.m. *agiyâd*, *agâdd* pl.f.

agîmet; pf. 1sg. *ëggijd* 3sg.m. *yeggâd* 3sg.f.

teggâd [PT:XV]; res. 1sg. *ggíjda* 3sg.m.

yeggâda, *iggâda* [PT:XV]; fut. 1sg. *aggâjd* 3sg.m. *ayeggâd*; impf. 1sg. *teggîjda* 3sg.m.

iteggâda

P: portare PT: V, XV

◆ TC: 984

Berber, cf. Kb. *awi* 'to carry'; To. *âwây* 'to take, convey, carry'; Zng. *äwih* 'to take'

aggú (or: *əggú*) [v.n.m] 'bringing'

ăggû

P: portare

GD2

pl. gudìn [m.] 'urine'

pl. *gudín*

P: orina

◆ NZ: GD₁

š-ăgg d [caus.v.] 'to urinate, defecate'

š-ăgg d

imp. sg. *şégged*; impf. 1sg. *şeggâdh* 3sg.m.

išeggâd

P: orinare

aš-èggəd [caus.v.n.m.] ‘urinating, defacating’

ašégged

P: orinare

GDR

əlgəd(ə)r-(ənnəs) [m./f.] ‘cooking pot’
elgedér-(éennes)

PT:XV M: marmite *elgadir* الْقَادِرُ

♦ Ar. *qidr* m. or f. ‘cooking pot; kettle’

GDV

agìdəv [m.] pl. *gidèvən* ‘wolf, jackal’
agîdev, agîdev [B24], *egidév* [B24] pl. *gîdéven*, *gideven* [B24]

P: lupo M: loup *akidaf* اَكِيدَف B24: 193

♦ TC: 1079, K: 15, 161

Perhaps berber, cf. Zng. *äzdiħ* ‘jackal’; Siwa *azidi* ‘jackal’, the correspondence Awjila *g* to Zng. and Siwa *z* is irregular.

GF

əlgəfâ-(nnəs) [m.] ‘back of the head’
elgefâ-(nnes)

PT:III

♦ Ar. *qafa(n)* ‘nape; occiput, back of the head; back; reverse’

GG

gìg [prep.] ‘inside’

gîg-(ûli)

Z:XI

○ This preposition is only attested in Zanon’s text. In Paradisi we only find this preposition as a compound preposition *ar-zgìg*

♦ ▶ ZGG

GVD ▶ YVD

GL1/GWL

agél, gul [v.irreg.] ‘to see’

pf. / seq. *gùl*, *gùla* res. *gùla* fut. *gùl* impf. *gëwwél*

imp. sg. *agél*, *gùl* pl.m. *aglât*, *gùlât* pl.f.

aglîmet, gùlîmet; pf. 2sg. *dguît*

[PT:XII,XIII,XV] 3sg.m. *igûl*, *igûla*, *igulî-(t)*

[PT:IX,XII] 3pl.m. *gûlân-(t)* [PT:XV]; res. 1sg.

gulîb-(kû)-ya [PT:XI] 3sg.m. *igulâya*; fut. 1sg.

aggulâh-(t) [PT:V], *aggûlâh* [PT:V], *aggûlah*

[PT:XV] 3sg.m. *aigûl*; impf. *igûwél*

P: vedere PT:V,IX,XI,XII,XIII,XV M: visiter

yégoût يَغُولَت

▷ *igûwél-i* ‘he sees me’ [P: io (example)]

♦ NZ: GL33

igëwwäl-ká [phrase] ‘blind (litt. ‘He doesn’t see’)

igûwel-ká

P: cieco

agëwàl [v.n.m.] ‘seeing’

agéwâl

P: vedere

š-ègəl [caus.v.] ‘to show’

seq. = fut. *š-ègəl* res. *šeglá* impf. *š-èglây*

imp. sg. *šégel*; pf. *šeglîh* 3sg.m. *iségel*; res. 1sg.

šeglîha 3sg.m. *išeglá*; fut. 1sg. *ašeglâ-(k)*

[PT:X] impf. 1sg. *šeglâtîh* 3sg.m. *išeglâtî*

P: mostrare; vedere PT: X

əngùli A type of nursing word, which, going by Zanon’s translation is probably related to the verb *agól*, *gul* ‘to see’

ingûli

Z:XI

GL2

tgili [f.] pl. *tgiliwîn* ‘head’

tgili, *tégili*, *tégûlî* [PT:III] *tegili* [B21],

tégûlî-(nnes) [PT:III,XIII] pl. *tgiliwîn*, *tegiliwîn* [B21]

P: testa; cima B21: 384 PT: III, XIII M:

cerveau; tête *taqileh* تَقِيلَه; cervelle

taqileh ثَقِيلَة

♦ NZ: GL63

GL3

Gilu [place name] ‘Jalu (an oasis 30km sout-east of Awjila)’

Gîlu

P: Giallo

GLD**agəllid** [m.] pl. gəldən 'head of a tribe, gentleman'*agellid* pl. *gélden*P: capo M: gouverneur *kellad* قَلَاد;

gouverner ??mekellid مقْلِيد

◆ K: 331

Berber, cf. Kb. *agəllid* 'king'; Ghd. *ašällid* 'king'; MA *agellid*, *ažellid* 'king'**GLL****glùl** [v.ccvc] 'to play'

pf. / seq. = res. glùl impf. tæglùla

imp. sg. *glûl*; pf. 1sg. *glùlîh* 3sg.m. *iglûl*; res.1sg. *glùlîha* 3sg.m. *iglùla*; impf. 1sg. *teglùlîh*3sg.m. *iteglùla* ptc. *teglùlân* [P:example: che, il quale]

P: giocare

glùlən [v.n.m.] 'playing'*glîlen*

P: giocare

š-əglùl [caus.v.] 'to make (s.o.) play'imp. sg. *šeglùl*

P: giocare

GLM1**glîm** [m.] pl. glîmən 'skin'*glîm*, *glim*-(éennes) [PT:XV] pl. *glîmen*P: pelle PT: XV M: peau *eglim* اَقْلِيم

◆ NZ: GLM2, TC: 1046, K: 364

Berber, cf. Kb. *agʷlim* 'skin'; To. *ájlem* 'prayer skin, sheepskin used as prayer mat'; Nef.*uglîm* 'skin'**GLM2****agilum, agilùm** [m.] 'garlic'*agilum*, *agilûm*

P: aglio

◆ NZ: GLM10

Berber, cf. Ghd. *aǵelum* 'garlic'. Probably ultimately from Lat. *allium* 'garlic'.**GM1****ugém** [vvcc] 'to draw (water with an animal)'

impf. tágəm

imp. sg. *ugém*; impf. 1sg. *tágemh* 3sg.m.*itâgem*

P: attingere

◆ NZ: GM3, K: 409

Ghd. *agəm* 'to draw water'; Kb. *agʷəm* 'to draw water'; To. (N) *àgəm* 'to draw water'; Zng. *ägum* 'to draw water'.**ugùm** [v.n.m.] 'drawing of water'*ugûm*

P: attingere

anagàm [m.] pl. nagàmən 'someone who draws water'*anagâm* pl. *nagâmen*

P: attingere

GM2**alègmət** [f.] 'friday'*alégmet*

P: venerdì

◆ Ar. *žumāra(t)* 'friday'. Note the irregular loss of Arabic *ž*, which Awjila shares with Siwa, el-Foqaha, Ghadames and Nefusa: Cf. Siwa *žljmat* 'friday' (Souag 2010: 118); Foq. *ležmat* 'friday'; Ghd. *älgamät* 'friday'; Nef. *ligmét* 'week', and the unexpected correspondence of Auj. *g* Ar. *ž*, which does not occur anywhere else in the language.**GMR1****agmàr** [m.] pl. gmàrən 'horse'*agmár* pl. *gmâren*, *gmāren-(ŷa)* [P: chi? (example)]P: cavallo M: cheval *aghmar* اَغْمَار

◆ NZ: GMR5, TC: 373, K: 368

Berber, cf. Ghd. *aǵmar* 'horse'; Kb. *tagmart* 'mare'; Zng. *ägmär* 'boy, young adolescent', *tägmär*, *tägmärt* 'mare'**tagmàr(ə)t** [f.] pl. *tagmartìn* 'mare'*tagmâret* pl. *tagmartín*

P: cavallo

GMR2

pl. *gmîrən* [m.] ‘chest’

pl. *gmîren*

P: petto

◆ NZ: GMR10, DMR1, TC: 193

Berber, cf. Kb. *idmarən* ‘chest’; Zng. *ädməri*(?) ‘chest bone’; Nef. *idmâren* ‘chest’. Awjila has undergone an shift from *d* to *g* in preconsonantal position. Not all instances of pre-consonantal *d* becomes *g*, e.g. *adbir* ‘pigeon’, but a similar irregular shift is observed in Benghazi Arabic Benkato (2012: 10)

GMZ

agamzùy, agàmzu [m.] ‘type of palm tree (Ar. *zóūsamī, abyadī*)’

agamzûi, agámzû

P: palma

◆ NZ: GMZ4

A compounds of unknown element *agam* and *zûi* ‘palm tree’

GN

gan [adv.] ‘there; there is, there was’

gān, gal-(lúda) [PT:XV], *ğān* [Z:VII]

P: essere PT: I, II, III, XV Z: IV, VII

▷ *gān-ká* ‘there is not’

▷ *yénni-ká gān* ‘there was not’

▷ *gallúda* ‘there being nothing’ [PT:XV]

GNG

agəngùy [m.] pl. *ngùwən* ‘green date’

agengûi pl. *ñgûwen*

P: dattero

◆ Sok. *agingín* ‘small date palm’; Foq. *gingín*, *gəngén* ‘green date’

agəngùy [m.] ‘name of a sparrow’

agēngûi

P: passero

○ This bird name seems to be derived from the word *agengûi* ‘green date’ above. Why this bird was named after a green date is

unclear. One may imagine that the shape of a date somewhat resembles the shape of a sparrow, the colour though, is very different.

GNN

agənnìn [m.] pl. *gənnìnən* ‘a small cushion one wears on the head to carry loads’

agennîn, agennîmen [Z:V] pl. *gennînen*

P: cuscino Z: V

◆ K: 415

Ghd. *tažnent* ‘wicker basket’; Siwa *agənīn* ‘basket’

GNŠ

gnìš [m.] pl. *gnìšən* ‘male blossom of a date palm’

gnìš pl. *gnìšen*

P: palma

GNW

agnàw [m.] pl. *gnàwən* ‘black slave’

agnâu pl. *gnâwen*

P: schiavo, servo

◆ NZ: GNW2 TC: 406

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ǵanaw* ‘slave (from Sudan)’; Kb. *tagnawit* ‘incomprehensible language, language of black slaves’; Zng. *ägənwi*(?) ‘black man, negroid African’ Nef. *agnâu* ‘slave, black’

GR1

agùr [prep.] ‘near, on the side’

1sg. *agùr mìnn-i*, *agur-ənnùk* 2sg.m. *agùr mìnn-æk* *agur-ənnək* 3sg. *agùr mìnn-əs*, *agur-ənnəs*

agùr; 1sg. *agùr ménn-ī*, *agùr-ennùk* 2sg.m.

agùr ménn-ek, *agùr-énnek* 3sg. *agùr mínn-es*, *agùr-énnes*

P: vicino; fianco, lato PT: III

◆ NZ: GR64, K: 303

Perhaps Berber, cf. Ghd. *ǵár* ‘between’; To. *jèr* ‘between’

Ar. *min* ‘from’

GR2

agér [v.cc*] ‘to gather, assemble’
 pf. əgrá res. ègra impf. gerrá
 imp. sg. agér; pf. 3sg.m. yegrá; res. 3sg.m.
yegráya; impf. 3sg.m. *igerrá*

P: raccogliere, radunare

◆ NZ: GRW1

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ắgruw* ‘to gather’; Kb. *grəw* ‘to meet, to get together’; To. *ăjrəw* ‘to get, obtain, find’

agèrru [v.n.m.] ‘gathering, assembling’
agérrū

P: raccogliere, radunare

GRF

tagìrf, **tagrìft** [f.] ‘crow; owl’

tagírf, *tagríft*

P: corvo; gufo

◆ NZ: GRF1, GFW K: 305

Berber, cf. Ghd. *oǵärf* f. *togárft* ‘crow’; Kb. *tagørfa* ‘crow’; Sok. *tžárfi* ‘crow’

Ultimately from Latin *corvus*.

GRŠ1

təgirišt [f.] ‘winter’

tegerišt, *tagirišt* [B21], *tigirišt* [B21;B25]

P: inverno B21: 386, 391 B25: 330 M:
 automne *téghéricht* تغْرِشْت; hiver
téghéricht تغْرِشْت

◆ NZ: GRS3 TC: 434, K: 341, 627

Berber, cf. Ghd. *aságṛəs* ‘winter’; Nef. *tegrést* ‘winter’; Foq. *ğarıšt* ‘winter’; Sok. *tağrést* ‘winter’; To. *täjrəst* ‘cold season, winter’; Zng. *tgärS* ‘cold season, winter’

GRT

agèrət [m.] pl. gərtàwən ‘neck’

agárât, *agárât*-énes) [PT:XIII] pl. *gerṭâwen*

P: collo PT:XIII M: cou *agarat* اَقْرَأْت

◆ NZ: GRD1 K: 628

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ayurət* ‘shoulder’; Kb. *agʷəṛd* ‘neckline’; To. *tejárḍawt* ‘base of cranium just above nape’; Zng. *əgarḍ* ‘neck’

grùt [m.] pl. grùtən ‘wood, trunk of a tree’

grùt, *grüt* pl. *grûtān*

P: legno; palma; tronco d’albero

GRZN

?gərzəni [m.] ‘dog’

guerzeni قرْزَنی, *guerzen* قرْزَن

M: aboiment, aboyer

◆ Siwa *agurzəni* ‘dog’

GS

(ə)ggás [v.cc] ‘to roast’

pf. əggás res. èggəs impf. təggàs

imp. sg. éggés; pf. 1sg. *ggesħ* 3sg.m. *yeggés*;
 res. 1sg. *ggħiṣha* 3sg.m. *yegħiṣa*; impf. 1sg.
teggħiș 3sg.m. *iteggħas*

P: arrostire M: rôtir ?*eggaça* اَقْسَهْ ; rôti

?megħaça مَقَاسَهْ

◆ NZ: GS10

(ə)ggùs [v.n.m.] ‘roasting’

eggūs

P: arrostire

GŠL

təgišilt təšṭàft [f.+adj.] ‘black beetle’

tegeşilt teşṭāft

P: scarabeo

◆ NZ: GCL2, Perhaps also: NZ: GLZ8

Perhaps related to Sok. *tažlōst* ‘cockroach’;
 Siwa *taǵħlašt* ‘spider’ Naumann (2013: 377); Fig.
tajliṣ ‘beetle’.

təgišilt təyzift (or: ... *tayzift*) [f.+adj.]

‘viper, snake (litt. long beetle)’

tegišilt taǵżift

P: scarabeo; vipera M: serpent *tekéchilt*

تَكَشْلَتْ

GT

(ə)ggùt[quant] ‘much, many’

eggùt, *ggùt* [PT:III] *uggùt* [Z:I]

P: molto PT:III Z: I M: abondance *daggout*

دَقَوْتْ; accroître *daggat* دَقَّاتْ; allonger

edgout اَدْقَوْتْ; beaucoup *doggout*

دَقَوْتْ; davantage *dakket* دَكَّتْ; force

degoud دَكُوتْ; suffire *dakout* دَكُوتْ;

suffisament *dakou* دکو

◆ NZ: GT₁ K: 359

Berber, cf. Sok. *uggút* ‘much, many’

GTT

agət̪it̪ (or: **agat̪it̪** [m.] pl. *gət̪at̪* ‘sparrow; bird’)

agat̪it̪ pl. *gēt̪at̪*

P: passero; ucello M: *perdrix ghethat*

قطا

◆ NZ: GD₂ TC: 486 K: 328

Berber, cf. Ghd. *aǵadid* ‘bird’; Foq. *žadid*

‘bird’; Sok. *aždit* ‘bird’; Siwa *aštít* ‘bird’

(Naumann 2013: 416); To. *ejáded* ‘bird’; Zng.

aǵdud ‘bird’

GW1

agıw [m.] pl. *gıwən* ‘leather bucket (for a well)’

agıu pl. *gıwen*

P: pozzo

◆ NZ: G₁₁ TC: 25 K: 304

Berber, cf. To. *ája* ‘waterbag’; Zng. *ä?gäh*

‘bucket’

GY

***gi** [v.ci] ‘to cultivate’

impf. *gày*

impf. 3sg.m. *igáň*

PT:XV

◦ Probably a impf. of a root *gi*.

◆ To. (Y) *əgyək* ‘to cultivate’

GZ

agəz [v.cc*] ‘to cut’

seq. = res. *yəgza* fut. *əgəz* impf. *gəzza*

imp. sg. *agéz*; pf. 3sg.m. *yégza*; res. 3sg.m.

yegzáya; fut. 3sg.m. *ayégéz*; impf. 3sg.m.

igézzā

P: tagliare

◆ NZ: GZ₅, K: 243

Berber, cf. Ghd. *gəzgəz* ‘to be torn out, torn up with teeth’

agəzzu [v.n.m.] ‘cutting’

agézzū

P: tagliare

GZL

gəzzəl [stat.v.] ‘to be short, low’

1sg. *gəzlàx* 2sg. *gəzlàt* 3sg.m. *gəzzəl* 3sg.f.

gəzlət pl. *gəzzilət*

1sg. *gezlâh* 2sg. *gezlât* 3sg.m. *gézzel* 3sg.f.

gézlet pl. *gezzilít*

P: corto, basso

▷ *wâya gézzel* ‘this is short’

▷ *amédən gézzel* ‘a short man’

◆ NZ: GZL₁

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ǵəzzəl* ‘to be short’; Nef.

gezzél ‘short, low’; Siwa *azal* ‘short’; Sok.

gézzél ‘short’

gzil [adj.] pl. *gzilən* f. *təgzilt* pl. *təgzilin* ‘short, low’

m. sg. *gzil* pl. *gzilen* f. sg. *tegzilt* pl. *tegzilin*

P: corto, basso

š-əgzəl, **s-əgzəl** [caus.v.] ‘to shorten, lower’

impf. *š-əgzál*

imp. sg. *šégzel*, *ségzel*; impf. 1sg. *šegzálh*

3sg.m. *išegzál*

P: corto, basso

as-əgzəl [caus.v.n.m.] “shortening”

aségzel

P: corto, basso

GZN₁

gzin [m.] pl. *gzinən* ‘dog’

gzin pl. *gzinen*

P: cane M: chien *eghzin* غزین

◆ K: 749

Berber, cf. Ghd. *aǵzén* ‘puppy, small dog’; Kb.

aqjun ‘dog’; Nef. *ugzîn* ‘small dog, puppy’

təgzint [f.] pl. *təgzintìn*, *təgzinìn* ‘bitch’

tegzint pl. *tegzintìn*, *teginìn*

P: cane

GZN₂

agəzzùn [m.] pl. *gəzzùnən* ‘orphan’

<i>agezzûn</i> pl. <i>gezzûnen</i>	<i>uğû</i>
P: orfano	P: prendere
♦ NZ: GZN5	VBŠ
Siwa <i>agezzun</i> 'orphan'	<i>əlyâbâš</i> [m.] 'morning'
GZR1	<i>eljâbeš</i>
agəzzàr [m.] pl. <i>gəzzàrən</i> 'leaf of a turnip'	PT: XV
<i>agezzâr</i> pl. <i>gezzâren</i>	♦ Probably from Ar. <i>gabaš</i> 'darkness, dark, duskiness; the twilight before sunrise, last shadows of the night'. Cf. Ouar. <i>gabesša</i> 'matin, début du jour'
P: foglia M: navet <i>aghzar</i> اَغْزَار	
♦ NZ: GZR3	
GZV	V-D ► G-D
əgzəv [v.ccc] 'to cut the bunches of dates from palms'	VDD
imp. sg. <i>égzev</i> , <i>egzéf</i>	ayidəd [m.] pl. <i>yidâd</i> 'male kid (goat)'
P: tagliare	<i>ajîded</i> pl. <i>gîdâd</i>
♦ NZ: GZB K: 169, 243	P: capretto
Berber, cf. Ghd. <i>aǵezāb</i> 'a palm whose leaves have been cut off'; Siwa <i>agazzu</i> 'bunch of shoots at the foot of an old trunk of a date palm'	♦ Berber, cf. Kb. <i>iyid</i> 'billy goat'; Nef. <i>gîd</i> 'kid (goat)'; Sok. <i>ijíd</i> 'kid (goat)'
agəzàv [v.n.m.] 'cutting the bunches of dates from palms'	tyidət 'female kid (goat)'
<i>agezâv</i> , <i>agezâf</i>	<i>tjîdet</i>
P: tagliare	P: capretto
Y	VF1
yax [v.vc*] 'to take (+IO)'	ayûf [m.] pl. <i>yefâwən</i> "the lining of the upper edge of a basket made of small string"
pf. <i>uyá</i> seq. = res. <i>uya</i> fut. <i>uy</i> impf. <i>taya</i>	<i>ajûf</i> pl. <i>gefâwen</i>
imp. sg. <i>yah</i> pl. <i>yahât</i> [PT:I]; pf. 1sg. <i>uğîh</i>	P: cesta
3sg.m. <i>yúja</i> , <i>yujâ</i> [PT:IV,VII], <i>yuğî-(têt)</i> [PT:I];	VF2
res. 1sg. <i>uğîha</i> 3sg.m. <i>yuğâya</i> ; fut. 1sg. <i>auğâh</i> , <i>auğâh</i> [PT:V] 2sg. <i>attuğât-(ténət)</i> [PT:V]	tøyâfi [f.] pl. <i>tyafiwìn</i> 'palm leaf'
3sg.m. <i>ayûğ</i> , <i>ayuğî-(ténət)</i> [PT:V]; impf. 1sg. <i>tâğîh</i> 3sg.m. <i>itâğâ</i>	<i>tâğâfi</i> , <i>tâğâfi</i> pl. <i>tgâfîwìn</i>
P: prendere PT: I, II, IV, V, VII M: apporter	P: foglia; palma
<i>heggad</i> حَقَّا د 'payer <i>aghiz</i> اَغْيِز 'to take to him'?	VL1
♦ K: 736	** yəlli [v.cci] 'to want'
Berber, cf. Kb. <i>ay</i> 'to take'; Nef. <i>aq</i> 'to take'; Sok. <i>aq</i> 'to take'; Siwa <i>aqəd</i> 'to take (imp. only)'	pf. = fut. <i>yəlli</i>
uyú [v.n.m.] 'taking'	pf./fut. 1sg. <i>gallîh</i> , <i>gellîh</i> [PT:V], <i>gillîj</i> [Z:I]
	<i>ȝillîj</i> [Z:III], <i>ȝillîh</i> [Z:VII], <i>ȝallâh</i> [P: example], <i>ȝallâ</i> [P: example], <i>âlla</i> [P: example] 2sg. <i>tȝallît</i> , <i>tȝellît-(i)</i> [PT:XII] <i>tȝelli t-(i-kra)</i> (sic) [Z:I] 3sg.m. <i>ijâlli</i> , <i>igélli</i> [PT:I], <i>igélli</i> [PT:X] <i>igélli</i> (sic) [PT:IX], <i>igélli</i> [PT:IV], <i>igélli</i> [PT:II],

iġàlli [Z:II] 3sg.f. *tġálli* 1pl. *nēgálli*, *nēgállī*
 [PT:XY] 2pl.m. *tġallīyim* 2pl.f. *tġallīmet* 3pl.m.
ġallīyen, *ġallīyen* [PT:II] 3pl.f. *ġallīnet*
 P: volere PT: I, II, IV, V, VI, IX, X, XII, XV Z:
 I, II, III, VII M: cher *yéghalayeh* يغليه;
falloir yéghally يغالي
 ▷ *ġallīh-ká*, *ġallāħ-ká* 'I do not want';
 ▷ *ġallāħ* (or *ġallá*, *alla*) *a-šwāħ* 'I want to
 drink'
 ♦ Perhaps Berber, cf. Kb. *yill* 'to think,
 believe'; To. *ḥyal* 'to believe'

The Berber cognates have quite a different
 meaning, but the semantic shift may be
 possible.

VL2

ayəllāy [m.] pl. *yəllāyən* 'circle, loop'
ajellāi pl. *ġälläyen*
 P: cerchio, giro
 ▷ *ajellāi n tebazārt* 'a circle of bread to
 make baskets with'
 ♦ To. (Gh.) *taġälait* 'circle'

VL3

***ayél/yli* [v.cc*/cci] 'to be dear'
 res. *yla*
 pf. 3sg.m. *iġlāia*
 Z: XI
 ♦ Ar. *?aglā* 'to be dear or precious'
yəli-ka [stat.v.+neg.] 'to be cheap'
ghaleika غلیکه
 M: bon-marché
 ♦ From Ar. *ġalī* 'expensive' + Awjila negative
 particle *ká*.

VLB

***yəlléb* [v.ccc] 'to best s.o., to defeat s.o.'
 pf. / seq. *yəlləb*
 pf. 3sg.m. *iġelléb-(ten)*
 PT: VIII M: par force *yéghlebah* يغلبه
 ♦ Ar. *ġalaba* 'to subdue, conquer, vanquish,
 defeat', the Awjila reflex appears to refer to a
 Stem II derivation *ġallaba*, which in MSA is
 the causative of *ġalaba*. The meaning in the

text is certainly not causative.

VM

taymà (or: *təymà*) [f.] pl. *taymawìn*,
taymáwin 'thigh'
taġmāi pl. *taġmāwîn*, *taġmâwîn* طا غماي
 P: coscia M: cuisse *thaghmay* طا غماي
 ♦ TC: 669
 Berber, cf. Ghd. *tayma* 'thigh'; Nef. *tāġmā*,
taġmā 'thigh'; Sok. *tágma* 'thigh'; Siwa *taġma*
 'thigh'; To. *tāyma* 'thigh'; Kb. *tayma* 'thigh';
 Zng. *tämäh* 'thigh'

VMR

tayəmmìrt [f.] pl. *təyəmmirìn* 'armpit'
taġemmīrt pl. *teğemmürin*
 P: ascella M: aisselle *teghmert* تغمرت
 ♦ TC: 60
 Berber, cf. Ghd. *taymärt*, *tayämmärt* 'corner,
 elbow'; Kb. *tiymärt*, *tiyʷmärt* 'corner, elbow';
 To. *āymär*, *täymärt* 'elbow'; Zng. *oʔmri(?)*,
uʔmär, *iʔmmär* 'elbow'; Siwa *tayəmmärt*
 'armpit'; Nef. *tuġumärt*, *tuġmärt* 'elbow';

VN1

ayün [m.] 'a rope to which a 'delou' is
 tied to draw water'
aqún
 P: corda
 ○ Perhaps a derivation of *ăqqān* 'to bind, tie,
 attach' ► QN

VN2

iyənni [v.cci] 'to hurt'
 3sg.m. *iġénni*, *iġänni-(y-ī)* [P: example] 3sg.f.
taġénni
 P: dolere, far male
 ○ May either be an imperfective of a |cci|
 verb, or the perfective of a |c̄ci| verb.
 ▷ *aṭār-ennūk iġänni-y-ī* 'my foot hurts'
 ♦ Berber, cf. To. *ayāna* 'suffering, hardship';
 Siwa *ġənn* 'to hurt'

VR1

uyór [v.vcc] 'to get lost; to lose s.th. (s-yar

+ s.th.)'

seq. = res. = fut. ùyər impf. tàyər

imp. sg. *uğér*; pf. 2sg. *tuğért* [PT:X] 3sg.m.

yújer; res. 3sg.m. *yuğíra*; fut. 1sg. *āuğérh*

[PT:X] 3sg.m. *ayúger* [PT:X]; impf. 1sg. *tâgarh*

[P: example] 3sg.m. *itâgar*

P: perdersi, smarrirsi PT: X M: aller

youghera يوغره

▷ *tâgarh ässerít-i* 'I always get lost in the desert'

▷ *yuğíra s-ğár-i elmésháf* 'I have lost the book (litt. the book is lost from me)'

◆ K: 357, 630

Probably related to Foq. *úgår* 'to go'. The meaning found in Müller matches that of El-foqaha. This implies that Awjila underwent a semantic shift in between the publications of Müller and Paradisi.

š-ùyər [caus.v.] 'to lose s.th.'

res. š-ùyər impf. š-uyàr

imp. sg. *śúger*; res. 3sg.m. *śugíra*; impf. 1sg. *śugárh* [PT:IV] 3sg.m. *iśugár*

P: perdersi, smarrirsi PT: IV

○ *śugárh* in PT:IV, morphologically looks like an imperfective, but must be translated as a perfective.

▷ *śugíra elmésháf* 'I have lost the book'

VR2

təyarít (or: *təyərít*) [f.] pl. *t(ə)yariwín* 'stick'

tägarít pl. *tägariwín*, *tägaríwín* [PT:I], *tägaríwín-(tyek)* [PT:I], *tägaríwín-(tyäk)* [PT:I]

P: bastone PT: I M: bâton *tagharít*

تغريت; révolté (être) *tégharít*

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tayárit* 'stick'; Kb. *tiyrit* 'stick'

VR3

yar [conj.] 'but'

ğär [PT:V], *ğär* [PT:XI]

PT: V, XI

◆ Ar. *ğayr* 'but', the reflex of the *ay* diphthong

as a plain vowel *a* is unexpected.

VR4

ayér [v.cc*] 'to read'

seq. = res. òyra impf. yèrra

imp. sg. *agár*; pf. 3sg.m. *yégrá*; res. 3sg.m.

yeğräya; impf. 1sg. *garrıh* 3sg.m. *iğérrä*

P: leggere

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *eär* 'to read'; Kb. *yər* 'to read'; To. *àyər* 'to read; to study, go to school'

ş-òyər [caus.v.] 'to cause to read'

imp. sg. *şágár*

P: leggere

ayərru [v.n.m.] 'reading'

agérru

P: leggere

VR5

ar [prep.] 'to, near, at'

1sg. *yàr-i* 2sg.m. *yàr-ək* 2sg.f. *yàr-əm* 3sg.

yàr-əs 1pl. *yàr-nax* 2pl.m. *yár-kim* 2pl.f.

yàr-əkmət 3pl.m. *yár-sin* 3pl.f. *yár-əsnət*

ar, är [PT:VX] (before a noun), *ğär* (before pronouns) 1sg. *ğár-i*, *ğär-i* [PT:V, VI] 2sg.m.

ğär-ek, *ğär-ek* [PT:II] 2sg.f. *ğär-em* 3sg. *ğär-es*

1pl. *ğär-näh* 2pl.m. *ğär-küm* 2pl.f. *ğär-ekmet* 3pl.m. *ğär-sin* 3pl.f. *ğär-esnet*

P: presso PT: III, V, VI, XV

▷ *irîu ínni ar améden* 'the child is by the man'

◆ TC: 70

Berber, cf. Foq. *ğür* 'near, at'; Nef. *ğer* 'near, at'; To. *yör* 'chez, at the home of, in the presence of'; Zng. *äṛr*, *är* 'near, at'

VRDM

tyardımt (or: *tyərdımt*) [f.] pl. *tyardimìn* 'scorpion'

tğardımt pl. *tğardimìn*

P: scorpione; M: reptile *taghardim*

تغريت; scorpion *téghardim*

◆ K: 633

Berber, cf. Ghd. *tašardäm̄t* 'scorpion'; Kb.

iyyirdəm 'scorpion'; To. *eyérdəm* 'large scorpion'; Foq. *tağurdémt* 'scorpion'; Sok. *tqardémt* 'scorpion'; Nef. *tjardémt* 'scorpion'; Siwa *taqərdúmt* 'scorpion' (Naumann 2013: 322) For the Ghadames form, see Vycichl (1990).

YRF

ayàrf (or: ayèrf) [m.] 'type of palm tree'

ajárf

P: *palma*

YRM1

ayàrəm [m.] 'castle, police post'

ajârem

P: *castello, posto di polizia*

♦ Tashl. *iyrm* 'fortified granary'

YRR

tayart [f.] 'sack, bag'

thaghrart طا غرارت 'sack, bag'

M: *sac*

♦ Siwa *tjərārt* 'small sack made of camel skin'; Ghd. *tayərārt* 'large sack of wool and hair for grain'; Kb. *tayart, tayʷrart* 'roughly woven bag with dual pockets for transporting wheat on a camel's back'

YRS

pl. əlyərsat-(ənnəs) [f.] 'young palms'

pl. *ělgårsāt-(énnés)*

PT: XV

♦ Ar. *garsa(t)* pl. *garsāt* 'plant' Mor. Ar. *garsa* 'garden'

YRŠ

əy(ə)rəš [v.ccc] 'to slaughter s.th. (+ IO)'

pf. *əyrəš* res. *əyrəš*

imp. sg. *agárəš, agreš-(dik)* [PT:XV], *ágareš* [B21]; pf. 3sg.m. *yaǵréš*; res. 3sg.m. *yaǵrīša*

P: *sgozzare* PT: XV B21: 391 M: *boucher, s.*

yégharrech يغّرّش; immolé ??magharich

غارش; مغارش; immoler *gharich* غارش

♦ TC: 82

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăyrəš* 'to immolate; to

slaughter'; To. *ăyrəs* 'to slaughter'; Zng. *oṛrəš* 'to be slaughtered'

ayərəš [v.n.m.] 'slaughter'

agaraš

P: *sgozzare*

YSLM

ayaslém (or: ayəslém [m.] 'lizard (male)'

agáslem

P: *lucertola*

tyasləmt (or: tyəsləmt) [m.] 'lizard (female)'

tŷaslémt 'lizard (female)'

P: *lucertola*

YST

ayàst [m.] pl. *yastìn* 'bone'

agáṣt pl. *ǵäṣṭn, ǵäṣṭin-(nésnet)* [PT:XV]

P: *osso* PT: XV M: os *aghazt* ا غازت

♦ TC: 85, K: 721

Berber, cf. GGhd. *yäss, yäš* 'bone'; Kb. *iyäss* 'bone'; To. *éyäss* 'bone'; Zng. *iʔsi(?)* 'bone'.

Awjila has an extra final *t* in the root, not present in any other Berber language.

YŞ

ayáš [v.cc] 'to love'

pf. *əyéš* res. *ȝeš* fut. *yéš* impf. *təy়éš* (or: *təy়াš*)

imp. sg. *agáš, ǵaš* [B21] pl.m. *agášát* pl.f.

agéšmet; pf. 1sg. *ǵašh* 3sg.m. *yaǵáš*; res. 1sg.

ǵišha 3sg.m. *yaǵíša*; fut. 1sg. *agášh* 3sg.m.

aiǵáš; impf. *taǵgášh, taǵášh* 3sg.m. *itaǵgáš*

P: *amare* B21: 391 M: *aimer yéghachtaia*

يغشته

▷ *taǵgášh-kem* 'I love you'

♦ K: 724

Berber, cf. Nef. *ȝeṣṣ, ȝáss* 'to love'; Siwa *aḥs* 'to love, want'

YTM + GLW (Move to QTM)

****əqtám təgiliwin [v.]** 'to execute (?)'

impf. *yəqəṭṭəm təgiliwın*

3sg.m. impf. *yeghettem igiliouy* يغتئم

جىلىيۇ

M: bureau

♦ Probably to be analyzed as: *yəqəttəm tigiliwin* 'he is cutting heads', Cf. Ar. *qaṭama* 'to cut off, break off'

V̄T̄I

tyət [f.] pl. *tyət̄ən*, *tȳt̄ən* 'goat'

tgāt pl. *tgāt̄en*, *tj̄t̄än*

P: *capra*

♦ TC: 9

Berber, cf. Ghd. *tēeāt* 'goat'; Kb. *tayaṭ* 'goat'; Nef. *tjāṭ* 'goat'; Siwa *tjāṭ* 'id.'; To. *tāyyat* 'goat'; Zng. *ta?D* 'goat'.

V̄V

ay(ə)v [m.] 'milk'

ājēv, *ājf*, *āj̄f* [P:example], *ājēf* [B24], *ājēv* [B24]

P: latte B24: 186

▷ *ājfd-atrār* 'fresh milk'

♦ TC: 113, K: 11, 160, 738

Berber, cf. Kb. *iŋi* 'whey'; To. *āxx* 'milk'; Zng. *i?Z*, *i?z(z)* 'milk'

V̄VL

āyvəl, **əgvəl** [m.] 'ash'

āgyəl, *égyəl*

P: cenere M: cendre *aghwel* غوول

♦ TC: 99

Maybe connected to Zng. *tiŋyift* 'ash'. To connect these two forms, we have to assume a metathesis of **l* and **β* in Zenaga (or, vice-versa in Awjila). The reflex of

Proto-Berber **β* is not commonly *f* in Zenaga.

V̄Z̄I

aȳiz [m.] pl. *ȳizzən* 'necklace'

āj̄iz pl. *ḡizzən*

P: collana

▷ *aḡiz n úrāj* 'golden necklace' [s.v. di]

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *aḡiz* 'necklace of coral, golden parts and old coins'

V̄ZF

yəzzəf [stat.v.] 'to be long, be high'

1sg. *yəzfəx* 2sg. *yəzfət* 3sg.m. *yəzzəf* 3sg.f.

yəzfət pl. *yəzzifit*

1sg. *jazfāh* 2sg. *jazfāt* 3sg.m. *jázzef* 3sg.f.

jázset pl. *jazzifit*

P: lungo, alto

♦ TC: 105

Berber, cf. Kb. *iŋʷzif* 'to be long'; Zng. *o?Zuf* 'to be long'

yzif [adj.] f. *təyzif* (or: *tayzift*) 'long, high'

m. *gzif* f. *tagzif*

P: lungo, alto

š-əyzəf [caus.v.] 'to lengthen'

pf. / seq. = res. *šəyzəf* impf. *š-əyzəf*

imp. sg. *šeǵzef*, *séǵzef*; pf. 1sg. *šeǵzéf* 3sg.m.

išágzef; res. 1sg. *šeǵzifha* 3sg.m. *išágzifa*;

impf. 1sg. *šeǵzáf* 3sg.m. *išaǵzâf*

P: allungare; lungo, alto

təyzəf [f.] 'length'

tágzef

P: lunghezza

H ► I4

HD

əlhùdi [m.] 'jew'

ělhûdī, *lhûdī*, *elhûdī*, *ălhûdī*, *lĕhûdī*

PT: V

♦ ELA *iħûdī* 'jew'; Ar. *al-hūd* 'jewry', *al-yahūdī* 'jew, jewish'

HL

ləħal [m.] 'people, family'

lēħál [PT:II], *lēħil-(ěnnûk*, *énnek*) [PT:XV]

PT: II, XV

♦ Ar. *?ahl* 'relatives, folks, family; kin; people, members, followers etc.'; ELA *ħāl* 'family' (p.c. Benkato)

HLB

****əhléb** [v.ccc] 'to surpass'

fut. *əħləb*

fut. 3pl.m. *ahlében*

PT: II

HRŽ

ləharžət [f.] ‘noise’

ləharžet

PT: VII

♦ ELA *hárža* ‘noise’

HWY

alhəwáyyi, əlhəwáyyi [adv.] ‘outside, outdoors, out, abroad’

alhawáyyī [PT:VIII], *lhawáyyī* [PT:VIII],

elhawáyyī [PT:IV]

P: fuori PT: IV, VIII

▷ *alhawáyyī af ásal* ‘out of the village’

♦ Ar. *hawāʔī* ‘airy, breezy; aerial’, the meaning underwent quite a radical semantic shift in Awjila.

HB

lhəbb [m.] pl. ləhbùb ‘date (ripe)’

lhabb pl. *laḥbūb*

P: dattero Z: IV M: datte, fruit *lahbou*

لَحْبُو

♦ Ar. *habb* ‘grains; seed’

HDF

ħədəf [v.ccc] ‘to throw’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. əħdəf

imp. sg. *ħădēf*; pf. 3sg.m. *yahdef(ténqet)*

[PT:V]; res. 1sg. *ahdefh-(t̄t)-a* [PT:V]; fut. 1sg.

ahdefā-(s) [PT:V]

P: gettare PT: V

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa əħdəf ‘to throw’ (Naumann 2013: 297)

HDN

ħíddan [pron.] ‘anyone’

ħíddan

P: nessuno PT: II

♦ Ar. ?*ahad-an* ‘anyone’ with retention of Tanwin.

HK(Y)

****əħk** [v.cc*] ‘to tell’

pf. / seq. əħka impf. həkka

pf. 3sg.m. *yahk-(is)* [PT:IV]; impf. 3pl.m.

ħakkān-(dīk) [PT:II]

PT: II, IV

♦ Ar. *ħakā* ‘to tell’

ləħkàyət [f.] ‘story’

lahkāyet

PT: IV

♦ Ar. *hikāya(t)* ‘story, tale’

HL

aholi [m.] pl. holàwən ‘lamb’

ahōlī pl. *holâwen*

P: agnello M: mouton *haoli* حُلَيٰ

♦ ELA *ħōlī* ‘(one year old) lamb’; Ar. *ħawlī* ‘periodic, temporary, interim; one year old (animal), yearling; young animal; lamb, wether’

taholit [f.] pl. tholitin ‘sheep (more common than *təvál*)’

taholít pl. *tholítin*

P: pecora

HLKT

ħəlkùt (or: thəlkùt) [f.] pl. thəlkútin ‘bread’

thalküt pl. *thalkütin*

P: pane

HM1

áħomm [v.cc?] ‘to guard the palms’

imp. sg. *áħamm*

P: custodire

♦ Ar. *ħamā* ‘to defend, guard, protect’

ħəmmày [m.] ‘guardian of date palms’

ħammāi

P: custodire

♦ A CaCCāC agentive formation off the Arabic root *ħmy* ‘to protect’.

HM2

****əħm/əħmí** [v.cc*/cci] ‘to burn, scorch’

res. əħma/əħmi

res. 3sg.f. *taħmáya*

PT: III

♦ Mor. Ar. *ħmā* ‘to become very hot’

HML

**əhməl [v.ccc] 'to load, carry'
 res. = fut. əhməl
 res. 3sg.m. yaḥmel-(t̄)-ya [PT:III]; fut. 1sg.
aḥməl̄ [PT:XII]
 PT: III, XII
 ♦ Ar. ḥamala 'to carry, bear'
əlhəm(ə)l [m.] 'load, burden'
elháml, *elhamél*-(éennes)

PT: III
 ♦ Ar. ḥiml, (colloq.) *haml* 'cargo, load,
 burden'

HMŠ

ḥəmmūš [m.] 'penis'

hammūš

P: penis

HNN

ḥənnūni [kin.m.] 'grandfather'

2sg. *ḥənnunī-k*

1sg. *ḥannūnī* 2sg. *ḥannunī-k*

P: nonno

♦ In ELA, the usual word for grandfather and grandmother are žedd and žedda respectively. But an alternative word for grandmother is *ḥenna*, which is usually used in the diminutive is *iḥneyna*.

Benkato (p.c.) points out that, while this word is unattested in ELA, it follows a rare masculine diminutive pattern. A hypothetical ***ḥenn* could have had a diminutive formation ***ḥannūn*, rather than the regular diminutive ***ḥenneyn*. This rare diminutive pattern is usually used for names, for example *Adəm* dim. *Addūm*.

HNT

ḥənṭā [adv.adj.] 'a bit'

hénṭā

P: poco PT: III, XII

♦ Ar. *hinṭa(t)* 'kind of hard wheat', the semantic shift is comparable to *ḥabba* in Siwa ('grain' > 'a little') (p.c. Souag)

HQ

əlhəqq [m.]
 'one's due, rightness'
elháqq [PT:VI], *elháqq-(ennúk)* [PT:XIV]
 PT: VI, XIV M: prix, valeur *elakkenes*
 ﻷـكـنـسـ ◆ Ar. ḥaqq 'truth, correctness,
 rightness; rightful possession, property; one's
 due'

HS

**ḥùss [v.c̄c] 'to feel'

pf. / seq. *ḥüssa*

pf. 1sg. *ḥossíh*

P: freddo

○ This verb is only found in the construction 'I feel cold' in Paradisi's vocabulary.

♦ Ar. *ḥassa* 'to feel, sense'

HSB

əhsáb [v.ccc] 'to count; to think, figure'

pf. / seq. = res. əhsəb

imp. sg. *aḥséb*; pf. 3sg. *yaḥseb-(ténət)* [PT:V];
 res. 1sg. *aḥsébh-(kū)-ya* [PT:XI]

PT: V, VIII, XI

♦ Ar. *ḥasaba* 'to compute, reckon, calculate;
 to count'; Ar. *ḥasaba* 'to take s.th or s.o into
 account or into consideration'

**m-ḥàsəb [mid.v.] 'to settle the score'

fut. m-ḥàsəb

fut. 1pl. *anmhâseb*

PT: II

○ This only example of the Berber Middle prefix *mm- in Awjila.

♦ Ar. *ḥasaba* 'to hold responsible'

HSL

**ḥəṣṣəl [v.c̄c] 'to obtain'

res. *ḥəṣṣəl*

res. 3sg.m. *yaḥaṣṣila*

PT: V

♦ Ar. *ḥassala* 'to obtain'

HŠ1

ahàš [stat.v] 'to be ugly, bad'

3sg.m. ahàš 3sg.f. ahàšet pl. alhašít
aḥāš, aháš [PT:XV] f. *aḥāšet* pl. *aḥašít*
 P: brutto, cattivo PT: XV M: avare *ahach*
 ﴿ حاش ; imparfait *hhach* ﴿ حاچ
 ♦ Probably from Ar. *wahš* ‘wild, untamed’

HŠ2

ahéš [v.cc*] ‘to crush dates’
 impf. hèssha
 imp. sg. *aháš*; impf. 3sg.m. *iḥéšša*
 P: pestare datteri
ahèššu [v.n.m.] *aháššū* ‘grinding dates’
 P: pestare datteri

HT1

ḥètta [kin.f.] ‘(maternal) aunt’
 2sg.m. ḥettà-k 3sg. ḥettà-s
 1sg. *héttā* 2sg.m. *hettā-k* 3sg. *hettā-s*
 P: zio M: tante *attak* اٽك

HT2

ḥètta [adv.] ‘even’
háttā
 PT: V
 ♦ ELA *háttā* ‘even’

HZM

əlhèzmət [m.] ‘bundle’
elḥázmet
 PT: I
 ♦ Ar. *huzma(t)* ‘s.th. wrapped up or tied up; bundle, fagot fascine’

HŽ

alḥàžət (or: **əlhàžət**) [f.] ‘thing’
alḥâžet
 P: cosa
 ♦ Ar. *hāža(t)* ‘need, necessity; matter, concern; thing, object’
 ELA *hâža* ‘thing’

I1

-i [suff.] ‘towards’
 -ī
 P: a PT: II, IV, V, IX, XI, XII, XV Z: XI
 ▷ *nettîn ya'idda (ir) tfillî-y-ī* ‘he has gone

to the house’

♦ The same directional suffix *-i* is also found in Ghadames.

I2

i, y [prep.] dative preposition
i, i [PT:II,IV,X,XIII,XV], *y-* [P:example; PT:V,XV], *yē-* [PT:V]; 2sg. *ī-kú* [PT:V]
 P: a PT: II, IV, V, X, XIII, XV
 ▷ *urifji i-temignī* ‘I wrote to the woman’
 ▷ *fkîh wâya y-améden* ‘I gave this to the man’
 ♦ Pan-Berber, cf. Kb. *i*, Zng. *i*, Ghd. *i* etc.

I3

tit [f.] pl. *tiwìn* ‘eye; eye of a needle’
tit, tīt pl. *tīwîn, ettiwîn* [B21]
 P: occhio; cruna dell’ago B21: 391 M: oeil
athî اطى ; source *tiouen* تيون
 ♦ NZ: D1 TC: 238
 Berber, cf. To. *tēṭṭ* ‘eye’; Zng. *tuD* ‘eye’. There is an unexpected absence of emphatic *t* in Awjila.

I4

?ih [excl.] ‘yes’
ī, īh, hī
 P: si
 ♦ Siwa *hi* ‘yes’

I5

i [interj.] ‘hey!’
i-(kú)
 PT: III
 ○ Only attested in the phrase *i-kú* ‘hey you!’

I6

=i [pron.] 1sg. direct object pronoun
-ī, -î [PT:XII], res. *-īya*
 P: io PT:III XII

K1

-ká [part.] negative particle placed after verbs, nouns and adjectives. Sometimes used in conjunction with the negative particle *wur, ur, wul, ul*.

-ka, ká [PT:I,II,III,V,VI,VII,VIII,XII,XIII] *kra*
[Z:I], *kîra* [Z:III], -ika [Z:VII]

P: non PT: I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, XII, XIII
Z: I, III, VII

- ▷ *iğalli-ká* 'he doesn't want'
- ▷ *tânit-ká* 'do not enter!'
- ▷ *nettîn d-awîl-ká* 'he is not Awjilan'
- ▷ *ur nâka-ká* 'did I not tell you?'

◆ TC: 603 K: 485

Probably related to the common second element in double negations in Berber, cf. Kb. *ur...ara*; Fig. *ul...šay*; Rif. *waa...ša*; MA *ur...ša* etc.

For a discussion on the history of this particle and the negative perfective see Brugnatelli (1987; 2002)

K2

kú [pron.]_{2sg.m.} independent pronoun
ku [PT:V,XI] *kú* [PT:III,V,XV]

P: tu PT: III, V, XI, XV

=ku [pron.]_{2sg.m.} direct object pronoun
-ku [PT:V], res. *kûya* [PT:III,XI]

P: tu PT: III, V, XI

=ik [pron.]_{2sg.m.} indirect object
pronoun

-ik, â-k (< x-ik) [PT:IV,V,X], res. -ika, â-ka (< x-ika) [PT:XIII]

P: tu PT: IV, V, X, XIII

KBR

tékabért, tékabért [f.] pl. tékabrın 'shirt'
tékábért, tékabért [PT:XIII] pl. tekábrın
P: camicia PT: XIII M: chemise tékabert تكبرت; habit tékébert

◆ K: 291

Berber, cf. Siwa *akbær* 'shirt'

KDM

**kêddim [adj.]pl. kêddimən 'old'
m. pl. *keddimen*

PT: II

◆ Probably from Ar. *qadîm* 'old', but both the *k* for *q* and the geminate *dd* for *d* are

unexpected, but cf. Sok. *qaddîm* 'old'

KDR

tékedîrt [f.] pl. tkêdrin 'ear (botanical)'
têkedîrt, tekdîrt [B21] pl. *tkedrîn* تکدرت

P: spiga B21: 384 M: épi tékadert

◆ K: 588

Berber, cf. Nef. *tiddért* 'ear (botanical)'; Ghd. *tašaddart* 'ear of grain'; MA *taydert* 'ear of grain'; Foq. *tádrî* 'ear (botanical)';

KF

əlkəffət [f.] 'scale/plate of a scales'
elkéffet

PT: IV

◆ Ar. *kiffa(t)* 'scale/plate of a scales'

KFN

**kèffən [v.cēc] 'to wrap'

imp. sg. *keffén-(t)*

PT:II

◆ Ar. *kaffana* 'to wrap s.th., to cover s.th.'

KK

takùkt [f.] pl. têkkik 'worm'
takûkt pl. *tekkik*

P: verme M: ver *thaqouq* طاقوق

◆ K: 500

Berber, cf. Kb. *awəkkiw*, *tawəkka* 'worm'; To. *tàwakke* 'earthworm; maggot'; Siwa *takačči* 'earthworm'

KL

kull [quant.] 'each, every; all'

kull [PT:I,II,VIII] kúll [PT:XIII,XV], köll [PT:I]

PT: I, II, VIII, XIII, XV M: chacun

koulliounkesimani كُلَ ينقسمانى

surtout *afkoul* افکول ; tout *koullou* كلّ

▷ *u yefkâ kull iwîn tâgarît* 'and he gave each one a stick' [PT:I]

▷ *ušând ḡallîyen ammûdân kull déffer-a* 'they came and they all wanted to pray behind him' [PT:II]

◆ Ar. *kull* 'all, each, every'

kkull [quant.] 'all, whole'

kkúll [PT:VIII], *kkull* [PT:XV], *kúll* [PT:II]

PT: II, VIII, XV

▷ *u yåqqim iddahwâr ašálî kkúll inéššed el'ulamâ* ‘and he started going around the whole village asking scholars (difficult questions)’ [PT:VIII]

kúlli šèy [m.] ‘everything’

kúlli šéi

PT: XV

♦ Ar. *kulli šay?* ‘everything’

KLB

klâbu [m.] “very thick animal skin”

klâbu

P: pelle

♦ From Hausa *kilâbò* ‘tanned ox-hide’ (Souag 2013), also attested in Ghd. *klabo* ‘id.’

KLM

akellim [m.] pl. kèll(ə)mən ‘male slave, servant’

akellîm, akellîm-(énnes) [PT:X] pl. *kéllemen*

P: schiavo, servo PT: X

♦ Perhaps related to Kb. *akli* ‘slave’, the additional m in the Awjila word is not easily explained.

takellîmt [f.] pl. tkellmìn ‘female slave, servant’

takellîmt pl. *tkellmîn*

P: schiavo

KM1

kém [pron.]2sg.f. independent pronoun
kem

P: tu B21: 390 PT: IV, XV

=**kém** [pron.]2sg.f. direct object pronoun
-*kem*, res. -*kîma*

P: tu

KM2

=**kím** [pron.]2pl.m. direct object pronoun

-*kim*, -*kîm* [PT:I], res. -*kîma*

P: voi PT: I

=**ikím** [pron.]2pl.m. indirect object pronoun

-*ikîm, â-kîm* (< *x-ikím*) [PT:II], res. -*ikîma*

P: voi PT: II

=**kmét** [pron.]2pl.f. direct object pronoun

-*kmet*, res. -*kmîta*

P: voi

=**ekmét** [pron.]2pl.f. indirect object pronoun

-*ekmét*, res. -*ekmîta*

P: voi

KMM

kêmmim [pron.]2pl.m. independent pronoun

kemmîm

P: voi B21: 390 PT: I

kêmmimât [pron.]2pl.f. independent pronoun

kemmîmet

P: voi B21: 390

KML1

****kkèmmâl** [v.ccc] ‘to finish’
seq. *kkèmmâl*

pf. 1sg. *kemmélh* [PT:II] 3sg.m. *ikkémmel* [PT:II,XIV], *yekkémmel* [PT:IV]

PT: II, IV, XIV M: tout-à-fait *ekmella*

اكماله ; entire *ekmeleh*

♦ Ar. *kammala* ‘to finish’

KMŠ

kméš [v.ccc] ‘to tie together a bundle’
imp. sg. *kméš*

P: legare, attaccare

♦ TC: 375

Berber, cf. Ghd. *äkmæs* ‘to fold; to tighten’; Kb. *äkmæs* ‘to tie in a knot’; Zng. *ägmæš* ‘to be in a knot’; Siwa *akəmūs* ‘knot’; To. (a.D) *äkmæs* ‘to tie together’

tékommùšt (or: takommùšt) [f.] pl.

tékommìš ‘bundle of sticks, bundle’

täkemmûš pl. *tekemmîš*

P: fagotto, involto

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *tayəmmust*, *tawəmmust* ‘a small tied up bundle’; Ouar. *takəmmust* ‘small tied up package’

KNK

kànn-æk [particle] ‘what is it with you?’

kénn-ek

PT: XV

♦ ELA *kann-ak*, *kann-ha*, etc. ‘what’s with you, what’s the matter with you’ (p.c. Benkato)

KNVL ► QNVL

KNY

****əkná/əkní** [v.cc*/cci] ‘to be beautiful’

res. *əkna/əkni*

res. 1sg *knîha* 2sg. *tknîta* 3sg.m. *yeknâya*

P: bello

♦ Berber, cf. Fig. *cen* ‘be beautiful’

KNZR

tkənzırt [f.] pl. *tkənzırın*, *tkənzır* ‘nose’

tkənzırt, *tkenzırt* [B21], *tkinzırt* [B21] pl.

tkənzırın, *tkənzır*

P: naso B21: 384 M: nièce (sic; nez) *tenzert*

تنزرت

◦ M: nez and M: nièce were switched around accidentally in the wordlist.

♦ TC: 559

Berber, cf. Foq. *tinzért* ‘nose’; Kb. *tinzərt* ‘nose’; Nef. *tinzért* ‘nose’; To. *tînsart* ‘nose’; Siwa *tanzart* ‘nose’; Sok. *tunzärt* ‘nose’; Zng. *tünzart* ‘nose’.

Awjila has a root initial *k* not commonly found in other Berber languages.

Surprisingly, Müller’s word for ‘nose’ does not (yet?) have the *k* element.

akənzır [m.] ‘big nose’

akenzir

P: naso

KR1

əkri [v.cci] ‘to return; (+af) to answer’

pf. / seq. *əkrí* res. *əkri* impf. *k rri*

imp. sg. * kr *; pf. 3sg.m. *yekr *, *yekr -(k )*

[PT:III] 3sg.f. *tekr * [PT:XV]; res. 3sg.m.

yekr ya; impf. 3sg.m. *ik r *

P: ritornare PT: III, VII, VIII, IX, XV M:

rendre *a kri* ایکری ; retour *k ri* ;

revenir * keri* کری !

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. * kri* ‘to return; to become’;

Zng. *um nugrih* ‘to return’

 - kri [caus.v.] ‘to return s.th.’

pf. / seq. = ** - kri**

imp. sg. *  kri*, *  kri-(d k)* [PT:VII]; pf. 3sg.m.

i  kri-( s) [PT:VII]

P: ritornare; restituire PT: VII

KR2

 k r ,  k r  [v.vcc] ‘to steal’

seq. = res. = fut. * k r * impf. *t k r *

imp. sg. * k r *, * k r *; pf. 3sg.m. *y k r * 3pl.m.

uk  r  [PT:IX]; res. *yuk  ra*; fut. 3pl.m.

  k  r -(t  n) [PT:IX]; impf. 2sg. *tt  k  rt*

[PT:IV] 3sg.m. *it  k  r *

P: rubare PT: IV, IX

♦ TC: 38

Berber, cf. Ghd. * k r * ‘to steal’; Kb. *ak  r * ‘to

steal’; To. * k r * ‘to steal, rob’; Zng. *o  g  r * ‘to

steal’

uk  r  [v.n.m.] ‘stealing’

uk  r 

P: rubare

 - k  r  [caus.v.] ‘to cause to steal’

impf. s-uk  r 

imp. sg. *  k  r *; impf. 1sg. *suk  r *

P: rubare

****tw- k  r ** [pass.v.] ‘to be stolen’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. *tw- k  r *

pf. 3sg.m. *itu  k  r *; res. 3sg.m. *ituak  ra*; fut.

3sg.m. *aitu  k  r *

P: rubare

kk  r , ikk  r  ► LK1

KR3

əkkár [v.cc] ‘get up, take off’	təkərdi [f.] ‘measles’
pf. = fut. əkkár seq. = res. əkkár impf.	<i>tekérði</i>
təkkər	P: morbillo
imp. sg. ēkkér pl.m. <i>kkerát</i> pl.f. <i>kkérmet</i> ; pf.	KRD2
1sg. <i>kkerh</i> , <i>kerh</i> 3sg.m. <i>yekkér</i> 3sg.f. <i>tékker</i>	təkərdít [f.] ‘core of a palm’
[PT:XV], <i>tekkér</i> [PT:XV] 3pl.m. <i>kkérēn</i> [PT:XV]	<i>tkerdít</i>
ēkkérēn [PT:XV] 3pl.f. <i>ekkérnēt</i> [PT:XV],	P: palma
<i>kkérnēt</i> [PT:XV]; res. 1sg. <i>kírhā</i> 3sg.m. <i>yekkīra</i> ;	♦ Berber, cf. Siwa <i>takərdya</i> ‘spathe of the
fut. 1sg. <i>akkérh</i> 3sg.m. <i>ayekkér</i> ; impf. 1sg.	inflorescence of a date palm’
<i>tekkérh</i> 2sg. <i>tekkért</i> [P:example] 3sg.m. <i>itékker</i>	KRM
P: alzarsi, levarsi PT: XV M: dresser <i>kerr</i>	təkrùmt (or: takrùmt) [f.] ‘joint of a
كَرْ; dressé ??mekerr مَكَرْ	bone in general’
▷ <i>tekkért-ká</i> ‘do not get up’	<i>täkrùmt</i>
♦ TC: 408, presents an alternative origin	P: osso
than proposed below.	♦ Berber, cf. To. <i>əkrəm</i> ‘to twist, bend’; Nef.
Berber, cf. Ghd. əkkär ‘to get up, to lift up’; Kb.	<i>akrùm</i> ‘back’, <i>tukrùmt</i> ‘neck’; Sok. <i>takrùmt</i>
əkkär ‘to get up’; Zng. ägur ‘to get up’	‘neck’.
(ə)kkùr [v.n.m.] ‘getting up’	The formation is similar to that of Sokna, but
kkûr	the meaning is very different.
P: alzarsi, levarsi	KRŠ1
š-əkkər [caus.v.] ‘to make someone get	kəréš, əkréš [v.ccc] ‘to tie, knot’
up’	imp. sg. <i>keréš</i> , <i>ěkréš</i> , <i>kereš</i> [B21]
imp. sg. šékker	P: legare, attaccare B21: 391
P: alzarsi, levarsi	♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. əkrəs ‘to tie in a knot’; Kb.
KR4	əkrəs ‘to tie in a knot’; To. əkrəs ‘to tie in a
kíra (or: kéra) [m.] ‘thing, nothing (in	knot’
negative sentences)’	akrás [v.n.m.] ‘tying, knotting’
kéra, kéra	<i>akrás</i>
P: cosa; niente	○ The regular verbal noun would be <i>akərás</i> .
▷ <i>kéra-y-áya ddîwa</i> ‘what (thing) is this?’	The absence of a is unexpected.
▷ <i>wur ġâri kéra</i> ‘I have nothing’	P: legare, attaccare
♦ TC: 603	tkərríšt [f.] pl. <i>tkərríš</i> ‘knot’
Berber, cf. Ghd. <i>kara</i> ‘thing’; Foq. <i>šíra</i> ‘thing’;	<i>tkerrišt</i> , <i>tkerrišt</i> [B21] pl. <i>tkerríš</i>
Kb. <i>kra</i> , <i>ka</i> ‘thing’; Zng. <i>kārä(h)</i> ‘thing’	P: nodo B21: 391
KRBŠ	♦ Berber, cf. To. <i>tekärrest</i> pl. To. <i>tikərras</i>
akərbùš (or: akarbùš) [m.] ‘trunk of a	‘knot’; Siwa <i>akərrús</i> (Naumann 2013: 378)
palm tree’	KRŠ2
akärbūš	əkréš, kəréš [v.ccc] ‘to hoe, dig’
P: palma; tronco d’albero	impf. kərréš
KRD1	imp. sg. äkréš, kéréš; impf. 3sg.m. <i>ikerréš</i>

P: zappare

♦ Ghd. *äkrəz* ‘to plough’; MA *krez*, *šrez* ‘to plough’; Nef. *ékrez* ‘to plough’
akərās [v.n.m.] ‘hoeing, digging’

akérâš

P: zappare

KRZ

tkirzá [f.] ‘ploughing’

tkirzâ

B21: 384

o Beguinot does not explicitly mention the meaning of this word, but connects it with the Nefusi word *tirzâ* of which we know the meaning.

♦ Berber cf. Nef. *tirzâ* ‘ploughing, cultivation’; MA *takerza* ‘ploughing’. ► KRŠ2

KSM

ksùm [m.] ‘meat’

ksûm, *ksûm-*(âya) [PT:II] *ksûm-(ennésn̄et)* [PT:XV]

P: carne PT: II, XV M: chair *aksoum*

اكسوم

♦ K: 574

Berber, cf. Ghd. *aksəm* ‘meat’; Kb. *aksum* ‘meat’; Sok. *aksúm* ‘meat’; Siwa *askûm* ‘meat’.

KŠ

(ə)kkáš [v.cc] ‘to take off, remove’

pf. *əkkáš* impf. *tèkkəš*

imp. sg. *ěkkéš*, *kkéš*, *keš* [B21]; pf. 3sg.m.

yekkéš [PT: IX]; impf. 3sg.m. *itékkeš*

P: togliere, levare PT: IX B21: 391 M:

arracher *ekkech* اکش ; fermé ??makkecha مکشہ ; fermer *yékkecha* يکشہ

♦ TC: 610

Berber, cf. Ghd. *äkkəs* ‘to remove, take off’; Kb. *akkəs* ‘to take away, remove’; To. *akkəs* ‘to take away, remove’; Zng. *äkkəš* ‘to remove, take off’

(ə)kkùš [v.n.m.] ‘taking off, removing’
kkûš

P: togliere, levare

KŠM

təkšaymt [f.] pl. *təkšaymìn* ‘watermelon’
tekšāimt pl. *tekšāimn̄*

P: cocomero

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *taməksa* ‘watermelon’; Ghd. *tamâksa* ‘melon’.

Awjila underwent metathesis. Vycichl (2005: 9) considers this word a Punic loanword, cf. Hebr. *qiššu?* ‘cucumber’, compare also ► KŠN.

kšaym [m.] ‘watermelons (coll.)’

kšāim

P: cocomero

KŠN

akəššin, akšin [m.] pl. *kəššin* ‘core of a fruit’

akeššin, *akšin* pl. *käššin*

P: nocciolo

♦ Perhaps related to Mzab/Ouar. *tayessimt* ‘cucumber’.

Ref.: Vycichl (2005: 9)

KTF1

tkəttif [f.] pl. *tkəttfin* ‘ant’

tkettift pl. *tkettfin*

P: formica M: fourmi *tékétfi* تكتفي

♦ NZ: DF1 TC: 971 K: 618

Berber, cf. Foq. *tgótfi* ‘ants (coll.)’; Ghd. *takətfet* ‘ant’; Kb. *awəṭṭuf*, *tawəṭṭuf* ‘ant’; Zng. *ōḍuf*, *odduf* ‘ant’, *tōḍduft* ‘female or small ant’; Nef. *tūqtteft* ‘ant’; Sok. *tagēdfit* ‘ant’

KTF2

əlkətf(-ənnəs) [m.] pl. *ləktuf-(ənnəs)* ‘shoulder’

elketf-(énnes) [PT:XII], *ĕlketf* [PT:XIII] pl.

lektūf-(énnék, énnes) [PT:XV]

PT: XII, XIII, XV

♦ Ar. *katif*, *kitf* pl. *?aktāf* ‘shoulder’

KTL

akītəl [m.] ‘date born from bad pollination’

akîtel

P: dattero

KTT

akéttùt [adj.]pl. këttùtən f. takéttùt pl.
tékëttútin ‘small of stature, thin, weak’
m. sg. *akettût* pl. *kettûten* f. *takettût* pl.

tekettütin

P: piccolo

KWY

tækwàyt [f.] ‘ball’

tik'waît

Z: XII

KWYS

kewèyəs (or: kuwèyəs) [adv.] ‘good; very’
kuwéyes [PT:IV] *kuwáyes* [PT:XV]

PT: IV, XV

♦ Ar. *kuwayyis* ‘nice, fine, pretty, comely,
handsome, beautiful’

KZN

kazàn [m.] ‘pot’

kāzán

Z: VI

L1

la [conj.] ‘no’

lā

PT: XI

♦ Ar. *lā* ‘no’

la-bùdda [adv.] ‘certainly’

la-búdda

PT: IV

♦ Ar. *lā budda* ‘certainly’; ELA *lā búdda*
‘certainly’

lū ► lûda

L2

alá [pron.]relative pronoun with
incorporated non-human antecedent
alá

P: quello PT: V, XV

▷ *akká alá uríħha* ‘behold, that which I
have written’

L3

tala [f.] ‘kitchen’

tälä

P: cucina

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tali* ‘room’

L4

ul [m.] pl. ulàwən ‘heart’

ūl, ul-(innôh) [Z:II] pl. *ulâwen*

P: cuore Z: II M: coeur *ouelnis* اَوْلَنْسِي

♦ TC: 1010 K: 121, 133

Berber, cf. Kb. *ul* ‘heart’; To. *ūlh* ‘heart’; Zng.
ūy ‘heart’

ul nə-zzùy [phrasal n.] ‘core of a palm’

ūl nē-zzūi

P: palma

L5

illi [m.] ‘millet’

illī, ēllī

P: miglio

L6

tili [f.] ‘shadow’

tīlī

P: ombra M: ombre *tilly* طَلْيَ

▷ *tīlī-y-ī* ‘in the shadow’

♦ TC:1027

Berber, cf. Kb. *tīlī* ‘shadow’; Ghd. *téle*
‘shadow’; To. *tèle* ‘shade’; Zng. *tiyih* ‘shadow’;
Siwa *tlá* (Naumann 2013: 377)

L7

****al/li [v.c*/ci]** ‘to be a creditor to s.o. (+
föll)’

res. *là/lì*

res. 1sg. *līħa* [P:example] 2sg. *tlīta*

[P:example] 3sg.m. *ilāya* [P:example]

P: avere

▷ *nek līħa fellīk* ‘I owe you money’

▷ *ku tlīta fellīwi* ‘you owe me money’

▷ *nettīn ilāya* ‘He has a debt’

♦ Siwa *ili* ‘to have’; Kb. *ili* ‘to be, exist’; To. *āl*
‘to have’; Ghd. *āl* ‘to have’; Zng. *äyi*(?) ‘to have’

LB

t(ə)làba [f.] pl. təlabiwin ‘barracan’
telâba, tlâba-(nnûk) [PT:V] pl. *telâbiwîn*
 P: barracano PT: V M: couverture

thalabah طلابه

♦ K: 294

Berber, cf. Kb. *talaba* ‘piece of hand woven wool: clothes, covering’; Foq. *talâba* ‘barracan’; Sok. *tlâba* ‘baraccan’

LBB

əlbùb/əlbéb [v.ccc/ccvc] ‘to mount, climb’

res. əlbùb/əlbéb impf. ləbbùb

imp. sg. *elbùb*, *albùb* res. 1sg. *elbúbha* [PT:XII]
 3sg.m. *yelbîba* [PT:XII]; impf. 3sg.m. *ilebbùb*

P: montare, salire PT: XII M: cavalier
elbeba الْبَبَةِ

▷ *albúb af agmár* ‘mount a horse!’

○ The reflexes of this verb are ambiguous: res. 1sg. points to a verb *əlbùb* and res. 3sg.m. point to a verb *əlbéb*.

aləbàb [v.n.m.] ‘mounting, climbing’

alebâb

P: montare, salire

š-əlbub/š-əlbéb [caus.v.] ‘to cause to mount’

impf. š-əlbàb

imp. sg. *šelbùb*; impf. 3sg.m. *išelbâb*

P: montare, salire

LBHR ► BHR**LBLS ► BLS****LBRS**

təlabrèst [f.] ‘lizard’

telabrést

P: lucertola

LBRT ► BRT**LBŠ**

tələbbišt [f.] pl. tələbbiš, tləbbišin ‘peel (of a fruit, vegetable etc.), leaf’

telebbišt pl. *tēlebbiš, tlebbišin*

P: buccia, scorza; foglia

♦ Perhaps a Berber diminutive from ELA *lēbēs* ‘suit’ > ‘little suit’ > ‘peel’. Arabic s does not shift to š usually.

LD

lùda [adv.] ‘nothing’

lûda, lû

P: niente PT: III M: rester *laouada* لَوْا دَا

▷ *gârî lûda* ‘I have nothing’

LDM ► DM**LDN**

tildùnt [f.] ‘tin’

tildûnt

P: stagno (metallo) M: étain *tildount*

طَلْدَ وَنْت

♦ K: 245

Berber, cf. Kb. *aldun* ‘lead’; Zng. *āldūn* ‘lead’

LF1

****llùff** [v.cc] ‘to wrap up’

pf. / seq. llùff

pf. 3sg.m. *illúff* [PT:II]

PT: II M: enveloppé ??مَلْفَى مَلْفَى;

envelopper *louffi* لَفْيَ لَفْيَ

♦ ELA *ilâff* ‘to wrap up’; Ar. *laffa* ‘to wrap up’

LF2

əlf [num.] ‘thousand’

elf

PT: V

♦ Ar. *?alf* ‘thousand; millennium’

LF3

(ə)lléf [v.cc] ‘to divorce’

imp. sg. *ělléf, llef*

P: ripudiare

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *ətlef* ‘to divorce’; Ghd. *ätlef* ‘to lose, get lost’; Siwa *allaf* ‘to divorce’

(ə)llùf [v.n.m.] ‘divorcing’

ěllùf

P: ripudiare

LFNK ► FNK

LFYD ► FYD**LGFL ► GFL****LGMT ► GM2****LV**

allày [m.] 'bottom (of a recipient, of a wadi etc.)'

allâg

P: fondo

LVBS ► VBŞ**LVMI**

***əlyém** [v.ccc] 'to refuse; to not want'
pf. / seq. / fut. *əlyém*

pf./fut. 1sg. *elğámh* 3sg.m. *yelğám* [PT:II],
yelğám [PT:XII], *yelğóm* [PT:V] 3sg.f. *telğám*
3pl.m. *elğámən* 3pf.f. *elğámnet*

P: rifiutare PT: II, V, XII M: nié

?**mielghoun** ميلغون; nier *yelghoun*
يلغون

LVM2

alòyəm [m.] pl. lèymìn 'camel'
alójom, *alöjom*, *alújom* [PT:XV] *alójöm*
[PT:XV] pl. *logmîn*

P: cammello PT: XV

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *alyʷəm* 'camel', *talyʷəmt*
'she-camel'; To. *tällåmt* 'she-camel'; Zng.
äyiʔm, *täyiʔmt* 'camel'

téløynt [f.] pl. tləymitin 'she-camel'

telójmt pl. *tloğmitîn*

P: cammello

LHD1

***əlhád** [v.ccc] 'to run'

impf. lèhhəd

impf. 3pl.m. *lahhéden*

PT: XV

♦ ELA *yəlhəd* 'to run on a horse' (p.c.
Benkato)

LHD2 ► HD**LHL ► HL****LHRŽ ► HRŽ****LHWY ► HWY****LHB ► HB****LHKY ► HK(Y)****LHM**

***əlhám** [v.ccc] 'to be lit'

res. àlhäm

res. 3sg.m. *yelhîma* [P:example]

P: accendere

▷ *aʃtu akká yelhîma* 'the fire here is lit'

♦ Perhaps related to the verb *tahmâya* 'to burn, scorch'

š-əlhäm [caus.v.] 'to light (a fire)'

pf. = fut. š-əlhäm res. š-əlhäm impf.
š-əlhäm

imp. sg. *šélham* pl.m. *šélhamât* pl.f.

šélhammet pf. 1sg. *šelhámh* 3sg.m. *išelhám*;

res. 1sg. *šelhímha* 3sg.m. *išelhîma*; fut. 1sg.
ašelhámh 3sg.m. *aišelhám* 3pl.m. *ašelhamen*
[PT:XV]; impf. 1sg. *šelhámh* 3sg.m. *išelhám*

P: accendere PT: XV M: allumer *chelhamt*
شلحمت

LHML ► HML**LHQ ► HQ****LHRR ► HRR****LHZM ► HZM****LHŽ ► HŽ****LKI**

llékka [particle] 'still'

llékka, *illékka*, *llekká* [PT:III]

▷ *irû llékka ínni ar amédén* 'the child is
still with the man'

▷ *ufânt illékka yeddîra* 'They found him
still alive'

P: ancora PT: III M: encore *elikka* الـيـكـا

illékk-ùr [adv.] 'not yet'

illekkûr, *lekkûr*, *kkûr*, *ikkûr*

P: ancora

▷ *irû illekûr ižîgež* 'The child did not

walk again'

- ▷ *nettîn kkûr yušâd* 'He has not come yet'
- Consists of the particle *llékka*, *illékka*, *llekká* 'still' combined with the negative particle *ur*.

LK2

(ə)lák [v.cc] 'to delouse'

impf. tâllék

ěllék, *llek*; impf. 3sg.m. *itéllék*

P: spidocchiare

- ♦ Transparently derived from the same root as *twellikt* pl. *twellkîn* 'louse' ► WLK; cf. Ghd. *ăllék* 'to delouse'

LK3

-lék- [prep.+pron.] 'to you, for you'

-lek-

PT: III

- ♦ Ar. *li-ka* 'to you'

LKN1

lukân [conj.] 'if (counterfactual)'

lukân

P: se PT: II

- ♦ ELA *lû-kân* 'even if', also found in Siwa *lukan* 'if' (p.c. Souag) and other Berber languages.

LKN2

lákən [conj.] 'but'

lâken [PT:III,X] *lâkän* [PT:XII]

PT: III, X, XII

- ♦ Ar. *lâkin* 'but'

LKTF ► KTF

LKR ► LK

LL1

alùli [m.] 'midday, noon; midday prayer'

alûlî

P: mezzogiorno; preghiera

- ♦ Ar. *al-ʔûlâ* 'first, foremost (f.)'; Cf. Siwa *luli* 'midday prayer'.

The connection of 'first' with 'Dhuhr prayer' is unclear, but widespread in Berber languages and beyond. Usually the word for Dhuhr in Berber languages is constructed

with derivations from the Berber root ZWR 'to be first', for example Tashl. *tizwarn* 'Dhuhr' (Souag 2009: 56(footnote 4)). The *luli* forms must either be an Arabized calque on Berber, or the Berber forms with ZWR are a calque on an unknown Arabic dialect where *al-ʔûlâ* came to stand for 'Dhuhr'.

LL2

alâl [m.] 'tableware'

alâl

P: stoviglia

LM1

llùmm [v.cc] 'to gather, to stay together'

pf. / seq. llùmm

imp. pl.m. *llummât* [PT:I]; pf. 3sg.m. *illûm* [PT:I] 2pl.m. *tellûmâm* [PT:I], *tellummâm* [PT:I]

PT: I

- ♦ Ar. *lamma* 'to gather'

LM2 (ə)lléâm/əllèm [v.cc] 'to spin (wool)'

impf. telléâm

imp.sg. *éllem*, *llém*; impf. 3sg.m. *itelléâm*

P: filare

- ♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *allâm* 'to spin'; To. *əllâm* 'to braid'

(ə)llùm [v.n.m.] 'spinning'

ellûm

P: filare

azəllùm [m.] 'thread, yarn'

azellûm

P: filo M: fil *ezzeloum* اَزْلُوْم

- ♦ This word seems to be a instrumental derivation of the verb *allám*. Usually, Berber instrumental derivations are made with an *s*- it is unclear why this form has voicing of the *s*- to *z*-, but cf. Kb. *azellum* 'a light belt made of several round cords'

LM3

talàmma [f.] 'mist, haze'

talémma

P: nebbia, foschia

LMD

əlmód [v.ccc] ‘to learn’

impf. lèmməd

imp. sg. *elméd*; impf. 3sg.m. *ilémmed*

P: imparare M: apprendre, enseigner

elmeida | الْمِدَ | ; apprendre, s'instruire

yelmeida | يَلْمِيدَ |

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *ālməd* ‘to be used to; to learn’; Kb. *əlməd* ‘to be used to’; To. *əlməd* ‘to learn, know’.

Ultimately from Punic or Hebrew *lāmad* ‘to learn’ (Vycichl 2005: 3)

aləmàd [v.n.m.] ‘learning’

alemâd

P: imparare

š-əlméd [caus.v.] ‘to teach’

impf. š-əlmàd

imp. sg. *šelméd* impf. 3sg.m. *išelmâd*

P: imparare

LMGFD ► **MGFD**

LMYR ► **MYR2**

LMLXY ► **MLXY**

LMM ► **MM5**

LMR ► **MR1**

LMSHF ► **MŞHF**

LMŠ

tələmmùšt [f.] ‘spider’

telemmûšt

P: ragno

LMTF ► **MTF**

LMZN ► **ZN**

LQBT ► **QBT**

LQM

alùqəm (or: **aləqəm**) [m.] ‘a small cushion one wears on the head to carry loads’

alūqom

P: cuscino

LQQ

lèqqəq [stat.v.] ‘to be thin’

1sg. lèqqàx 2sg. lèqqàt 3sg.m. lèqqəq

3sg.f. lèqqàt pl. lèqqiqìt

1sg. *laqqâħ* 2sg. *laqqât* 3sg.m. *láqqâq* 3sg.f.

laqqât pl. *laqqīqît*

P: magro

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *ilqiq* ‘to be soft, tender’;

Ouar. *ilqiq* ‘to be very soft, fine’; Mzab *ləqq* ‘to be thin, light’. Perhaps also somehow related to MA *ilwiġ* ‘to be soft, tender’; Kb. *ilwiġ* ‘to be smooth, soft’; Tashl. *lgʷiġ* ‘to be soft, tender’

aləqqùq (or: **təlaqquq**) [adj.] f. *tələqquqt* ‘thin’

m. *alaqqûq* f. *telaqqûqt*

P: magro

LQYM ► **QYM**

LQZ

Tələqzi [P.N.] ‘small village in the oasis of Awjila’

Telāqzi

P: Teláqzi

LS

iləs [m.] pl. *ilsən*, *ilsànən* ‘tongue’

iləs pl. *ilsen*, *ilsânen*

P: lingua M: langue *elsuo* لصو

♦ TC: 945

Berber, cf. Ghd. *éləs* ‘tongue’; Kb. *iləs* ‘tongue, language’; To. *iləs* ‘tongue’; Zng. *əT̪yši*(?) ‘language’

LŞL ► **ŞL**

LŞQ

lləşiq, **aləşiq** [m.] pl. *ləşqàwən* ‘oven’

lleşiq, *aleşiq* pl. *leşqâwen*

P: forno M: four *lésikh* لسيخ

LŠ

alùssi [m.] ‘grain or barley that is still soft’

alūši

P: erba

LWL ▶ WL2**LWS**

**lləwəš [v.irreg.] ‘to wither (said about unripe grain that is destroyed by the “ghibli”)’

res. lləwəš

res. 3pl.m. llowešīna [P:example]

P: appassire M: mouillé mélouachoun

ملو اشون; mouiller elouachoun

الو اشون

▷ yérden llowešīna ‘the grains withered’

▷ timz̄in llowešīna ‘the barley withered’

LXDR ▶ XDR**LXRBŠ ▶ XRBŠ****LZ1**

**llùz [v.čvc] ‘to be hungry’

pf. / seq. = res. əllùz impf. tlàza

pf. 1sg. llùzih 3sg.m. yellùz; res. 1sg. llùzihha

3sg.m. yellùza; impf. 1sg. tlàzih 3sg.m. itlâza

P: fame M: faim loza لوز

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *laż* ‘to be hungry’; Kb. *əllaż* ‘to be hungry’

təlazàt [f.] ‘hunger’

täläzât

P: fame

LZ2**alùzi** [m.] pl. luzàwən ‘whip’alúzi pl. *luzâwen*

P: frusta

LŽ**aləžži** [m.] pl. ləžžàwən ‘ram’aléžži pl. *ležžâwen*

P: montone

◆ Berber, cf. Sok. *aléğgi* ‘ram’

L%

**uláf [v.vcc] ‘to fall in love with s.o. (+ fi)’

res. ûləf

res. 3sg.f. *tulī'a*

Z: IX

◆ Ar. *waliṣa* ‘to catch fire, burn; to be madly in love’

L福德 ▶ 福德**L福 ▶ 福****L福明 ▶ 福明****L福昌 ▶ 福昌****L福昇 ▶ 福昇****M1**

am [prep.] ‘like’

am, amalā (<*am-alá*), *amalā* [PT:V], *am-alā* [PT:II], *am-alá* [PT:XV]

P: come PT: I, II, III, V, XI, XV

◦ *am-alá* is found in comparisons of verbal sentences

▷ *nettín moqqár am nek* ‘he is as big as me’

▷ *ěntín igâya am amédən* ‘he did like the man’

▷ *igís amalá igâya y-umâs* ‘he did to him like he had done to his brother’

◆ Berber, cf. Kb. *am* ‘like’; Siwa *am* ‘like’, etc.

M2

**əmm [v.č*] ‘to be cooked, be ready, be ripened’

pf. əmmá res. əmma fut. əmm impf.

nènna

pf. 3sg.m. *yummâ*; res. 3sg.m. *yummâya*, *yemmâya* [P:example] 3sg.f. *temmâya*[PT:XV] 3pl.m. *mmâna* 3pl.f. *mmanîta* [P:example] ptc. *mmâna* [PT:XV]; fut. 3sg.m. *ayémm* 3sg.f. *attémm* 3pl.f. *ammânæt* [PT:XV];impf. 3sg.m. *inénna* 3sg.f. *tnénna*

P: cuocere PT: II, XV

▷ *timz̄in mmanîta* ‘the barley is ripened’

▷ *ksûm yemmâya* ‘the meat is cooked’

◆ TC: 767

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ănn* ‘to cook’; Kb. *əbbw* ‘to

cook'; To. *àñña* 'to ripen'; Zng. *änwi*(?) 'to cook'. The diverse reflexes of this root are the result of various assimilations of the Proto-Berber cluster **nw* (Kossmann 2008). **tənənnāt** [v.n.f.] 'being about to cook' *tenennāt*

P: cuocere

š-əmm [caus.v.] 'to cook'

seq. = res. *šəmma* fut. *šəmm*

imp. sg. *šumm* pl.m. *šummāt-(dik)* [PT:XV];

pf. 1sg. *šummīh* 3sg.m. *išúmma* 3pl.m.

šummān [PT:II,XV] 3pl.f. *šummānēt* [PT:XV];

res. 1sg. *šummīha* 3sg.m. *išummāya* 1pl.

něšummi-(tī)-ya [PT:II]; fut. 1sg. *ašummāh*

3sg.m. *aíšumm*

P: cuocere PT: II, XV M: cuisinier

échouman اشومان

tsəmmāt [caus.v.n.f.] 'cooking'

čummāt (<*tš-ummāt*)

P: cuocere; cottura M: cuire *tchoummat*

تشومات

š-nənn [caus.v.] 'to cook'

imp. sg. *šnenn*

P: cuocere

◆ This causative has been derived from the imperfect stem, which gives the impression that to some extent the irregular imperfect stem os not consider to be fully part of the paradigm of the verb.

M3

mmá [kin.f.] 'mother'

2sg.m. *mmà-k* 2sg.f. (ə)mmà-m 3sg.

mma-s 1pl. *mmá-tanax* 3pl.f.

(ə)mmà-*tsnət*

1sg. *mmâ*, *mma* [Z:II] 2sg.m. *mmâ-k* 2sg.f.

ěmmâ-m [PT:XV] 3sg. *mmā-s* 1pl. *mmá-tanax*

3pl.f. *ěmmâ-tnsət* [PT:XV], *emmâ-tnsət*

[PT:XV]

P: madre PT: XV Z: II M: mère *omm* ام

▷ *mmâs n irû* 'the mother of the child'

◆ TC: 1053

Berber, cf. Ghd. *má, ma* 'mother'; Kb. *yəmma* 'mother'; Zng. *yum̩mih* 'mother'; Siwa *ám̩ma* 'mother' (Naumann 2013: 377)

M4

am [m.] pl. *mìwən* 'mouth'

ām pl. *mîwən, mîwân*

P: *bocca* M: *bouche amennes* امتنس

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *ame* 'mouth'; Kb. *imi* 'mouth'; Nef. *imî* 'mouth'; Sok. *imî* 'mouth'; To. *émm* 'mouth'

M5

ùma [kin.m.] pl. *àtma* 'brother'

sg. 2sg.m. *umà-k* 3sg *umà-s* 1pl. *umá-tanax*

pl. 2sg.m. *atmà-k* 3sg. *atmà-s*

1sg. *úmā* 2sg.m. *umâ-k* 3sg. *umâ-s* 1pl.

umá-tanax; pl. 1sg. *átmā* 2sg.m. *atmâ-k* 3sg.

atmâ-s

P: fratello M: frère *oumak* اومك ; neveu *omak* امك

◆ Berber, cf. Foq. *āmmâi, ūmmâi* 'brother'; Sok. *ummâ* 'brother'; Siwa *amma* 'brother'

M6

àmmi [kin.m.] '(paternal) uncle'

2sg.m. *ammì-k* 3sg. *ammì-s*

1sg. *ámmī, āmmi* [Z:III] 2sg.m. *ammî-k* 3sg.

ammî-s

P: zio Z: III M: oncle *ammis* عمس

◆ Ar. *samm* 'paternal uncle'

ńamma [kin.f.] '(paternal) aunt'

ńamma

Z: II

◆ Ar. *samma(t)* 'paternal aunt'

M7/MNY

təmmìt [f.] pl. *tmənyìn* 'tamarisk'

temmît pl. *tmenyìn*

P: tamarice M: *tamarix temmet* تمت

◆ Berber, cf. Foq. *tämmâit* 'tamarisk'; Kb. *aməmmay, taməmmayt* 'tamarisk'; To. (Y) *təmiyawt* 'tamarisk'

M8

pl. imìn [m.] 'water'

pl. *imîn*

P: acqua B21: 393 M: eau *imen*; nager *yemin* يمن; larme *yémannes* يمنس

▷ *imîn tâvérén* 'the water boils'

◆ TC: 666

Berber, cf. Kb. *aman* 'water'; Foq. *âman* 'water'; Ghd. *áman* 'water'; Nef. *amén*, *amân* 'water'; Siwa *aman* 'water'; Sok. *amân* 'water'; To. *âman* 'water'; Zng. *ämän* 'water'

imìn n əttiwìn [phrasal n.] 'tears (litt. water of the eyes)'

pl. *imîn n ettiwìn*

B21: 391

M9

=**ìm [pron.]** 2sg.f. indirect object pronoun
-*îm*, res. -*îma*

P: tu

MB ► NB

MD1

mud [v.cvc] 'to pray'

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. *mùd* impf. *mùda*
imp. sg. *mùd*; pf. 1sg. *mùdih* 3sg.m. *imûd*; res.
1sg. *mudiha* 3sg.m. *imûda*; fut. 1sg. *ammûdaħ*,
ammudâħ [PT:II] 3sg.m. *aimûd* ptc.
ammûdâħ [PT:II]; impf. 1sg. *mùdih* [PT:II]
3pl.m. *mùdân* [PT:II]

P: pregare PT: II M: prier *yemout* يموت

◆ K: 126, 223

Berber, cf. Ghd. *múd* 'to pray'; To. *àməd* 'to pray'

amùd [v.n.m.] 'prayer'

amûd

P: preghiera

ammùd [m.] pl. *ammùdən* 'mosque'

ammûd pl. *ammûden*

P: moschea PT: II

MD2

****əmmùdd [v.cc]** 'to extend'

pf. / seq. *əmmùdd*

pf. 3sg.m. *yemmúdd* 'to extend'

PT: III

◆ Ar. *madda* 'to extend; to stretch out'

MD3

təmìdi [f.] pl. *təmidiwìn* 'point of attachment of a stalk to a date'

temîdi pl. *tēmidîwîn*

P: dattero M: vigna *temmedeh* تمدہ

MD4

təmìdi [f.] 'woodworm'

temîdi

P: tarlo

◆ K: 122, 131

Berber, cf. To. *tèmedhe* 'termite'; Sok. *tmîdi* 'woodworm'

MDV

təmêdyât [f.] 'clay; red earth'

temedjât, *temedgât*

P: argilla; terra M: boue; fange *témédghat* تمدغات

◆ NZ: DQ1, K: 637

MDL

amadùl [m.] pl. *madùlən* 'lid, cover'

amadûl pl. *madûlen*

P: coperchio

◆ NZ: DL1 ► NDL

MDN

amàdən [m.] 'man' pl. *mədînən*, *mìddən* 'people'

améden, *améden* [PT:I,II,VI,VII,VIII,XI,XIII],

amédén-(nəs) [PT:XV] pl. *mədînen*, *mídden*

P: uomo; gente, persone PT: I, II, IV, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XII, XIII, XV M: homme

amaden اما دن

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *mäddén* 'people'; Kb. *mäddən* 'people'; To. *méddən* 'men'

MDV ► MDV

MG1

màg [adv.] 'where?'

māg, *mâg* [PT:XV]

P: dove? PT: VIII, XV

▷ māg ínni amēdēn-é? 'Where is this man?'

s-màg [adv.] 'from where?'

s-māg, s-mâg [PT:XV]

P: dove? PT:XV

màg wa/ta/wi/ti [inter.adj.] 'which? what?'

m.sg. *mágwa* f.sg. *mákta* m.pl *mágwi* f.pl. *mákti*

P: quale?

am màg wa [inter.adj.] 'how much?'

ammágwa, ammágwa [PT:VIII] pl. *ammágwi* f. *ammákta* pl. *ammákti*

P: quanto? PT: VIII M: âge *ammagoua*

امّاقوْع

▷ wę s-*ammágwa*? 'how much does this cost?'

○ *am + màg wa* litt: 'like what?'

s-am màg wa [inter.adv.] 'how much?'

s-ammágwa

P: quanto? M: combien *samaghouda*

صَمْغُوْدَه

▷ wę s-*ammágwa*? 'how much does this cost?'

MG2

(ə)mméög [v.cc.irreg.] 'to become, to be, to turn into'

pf. = fut. əmméög res. əmmèogg

imp. sg. *emmög*; pf. 1sg. *mmeeggîh* 3sg.m.

yemmög [P: example]; res. 3sg.m. *yemméggaa*; fut. 3sg.m. *ayemmög* [P: example]

P: divenire, essere, transformarsi

▷ *yemmög amoqqårān* 'he became big'

▷ *ayemmög dë-mlîl* 'he will become white'

◆ This probably originally was a *mm-* derivation of *ag* 'to do'. It explains the irregular variation between *g* and *gg*, which is similar to the verb *g* 'to do' ► G1.

MG3

màgi [m.] pl. *magiwìn* 'eyelid'

mági pl. *magiwín*

P: palpebra

◆ Berber, cf. Kb. *timmī* 'eyebrow'; Ouar.

tammi 'eyebrow'; Mzab *tammi* 'eyebrow';

Ghd. *təm̩mi* 'eyebrow'

MG4

mmóng [conj.] 'when'

mmóng, mmog [P: example]

P: quando

▷ *mmog a-ttunât ammûd-ī* 'when you will enter the mosque'

MGN

təmìgni [f.] pl. t(ə)migniwìn 'woman, wife'

təmígnī, temígnī [PT:III,XV], *témígnī* [PT:III],

təmígnî-(nnes) [PT:IV], *dmegnî-(s)* [PT:IV]

təmígnî-(nnes) [PT:XV], *təmígní-(nnek)*

[PT:VX] pl. *təmígnîwín, tmegnîwín* 'woman, wife'

P: donna PT: III, IV, XV M: femelle

temíghni تميغنى

○ This noun can take both the kinship suffix and normal possessive suffix.

◆ NZ: GN50

MGR

ımgər, yəmgər [m.] pl. mèg(ə)rən 'sickle'

ımger, yémger pl. *mégären*

P: falce M: faux, instrument *emker* امکر

◆ K: 317

Berber, cf. Kb. *amgər* 'sickle'; Foq. *amžér* 'sickle'; Nef. *mězér* 'sickle'; Sok. *amžér* 'sickle'; Siwa *amžär* 'sickle' ► MZR

MVR

əlməy(y)àrət [f.] 'cave'

élmeğjáret, elmoğjáret-(i), elmåjáret-(i),

elmoğjáret-(i)

PT:XV

◆ Ar. *mağāra(t)* 'cave, cavern; grotto'

MH

- mməħ [v.ċċ]** ‘to kiss’
 pf. / seq. = res. əmməħ+is impf.
 təmməħ+is
 imp. sg. *mmaħ*; pf. 1sg. *mmaħ-â-s* 3sg.m.
yummaħ-is; res. 1sg. *mmaħ-âs-a* 3sg.m.
yummaħ-is-a; impf. 1sg. *temmaħ-â-s* 3sg.m.
itemmaħ-is
 P: baciare M: baiser v. *yamħahessa*
 يَمْحَاهِسْ; baiser s. *yamħahess* يَمْحَاهِسْ
 ▷ *mmaħ-is i-tirħut* ‘kiss the daughter’
 o The 3sg. indirect object marker is obligatory in all TAMs but the imperative.
 ♦ Maghr. Ar. *mahha* ‘a kiss (baby talk)’ (p.c. Souag)

- əmmūħ [v.n.m.]** ‘kissing’
emmūħ
 P: baciare

MHT

- məħáṭ [v.ccc]** ‘to have sexual intercourse’
 pf. / seq. əmħáṭ
 imp. sg. *māħáṭ*; pf. *yemħáṭ-(tāt)* [PT:XV]
 P: coire PT: XV

- aməħàṭ [v.n.m.]** ‘having sexual intercourse’
amahāṭ
 P: coire

MKLW

- aməklīw [m.]** ‘lunch’
amēklīu, amēklīw-(é̄nnes) [PT:XV]
 P: pranzo PT: XV
 ▷ *amēklīw-ī* ‘at lunch’
 ♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *iməkli* ‘meal during a journey, afternoon lunch’, Rif. *mekla* ‘meal’ etc.

MKN

- amakàn, amkàn [m.]** ‘place’
amakân [PT:VII,VIII,X], *amkân* [P:example: che, il quale], *amakân-(nesîn)* [PT:XV]
 PT: VII, VIII, X, XV
 ♦ Ar. *makān* ‘place’

MKT

- (ə)mməkt, mməkti [v.irreg.] ‘to remember’
 pf. / seq. = res. əmməktá impf. mməktá
 imp. sg. ēmmékt, mmékti; pf. 3sg.m. *yimmékta*; res. 3sg.m. *yemmektâya*; impf. 3sg.m. *immektâ*
 P: ricordarsi; M: souvenir (se) *makti*
 مَكْتَى
 ♦ TC: 626, K: 562, 577
 Berber, cf. Ghd. *äktät* ‘to remember’; Kb. *mməkti* ‘to remember’; To. *àktu* ‘to remember’; Zng. *oktih* ‘to remember’. This is an *mm-* medio-passive derivation of which the original form has been lost.

MKTR

- məktar [m.]** ‘a large part, majority’
måktar

- P: XI

- ♦ Clearly a derivation from the Arabic root *kṭr* ‘to be plentiful’, but the exact derivation is unknown in Arabic.

MLVL

- təməlyūlt [f.]** ‘fontanelle’

temelgūlt

- P: fontanella

- ♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *taməlyiyt* ‘fontanelle’; Foq. *tmelgíjt* ‘fontanelle’.

The development of the Awjila form is not entirely clear. Rather than the *γ* being doubled as in the two languages cited above, the root consonant *l* is doubled instead.

MLL1

- məllél [stat.v.]** ‘to be white’
 1sg. məllàx 2sg. məllàt 3sg.m. məllél 3sg.f. məllát, məllət pl. məllilit
 1sg. *mellâħ* 2sg. *mellât* 3sg.m. *mellél*, *mélélet* [P:example] 3sg.f. *mellét* pl. *mellilit*
 P: bianco
 ▷ *gulîħa tfilli méllet* ‘I’ve seen a white house’

♦ TC: 693

Berber, cf. Ghd. *əmlət* ‘to be white’; Kb. *məllul* ‘to be white’; To. *məlləl* ‘to be or become white’; Zng. *mälliy*, *mʷälliy* ‘to be white’

š-əmlil [caus.v.] ‘to whiten’

imp. sg. *šemlil*

P: bianco; imbiancare

mlil [adj.] pl. *mlilən* f. *təmlılıt* pl. *təmlilin* ‘white’

m. sg. *mlil* pl. *mlilen*; f. *temlilt* pl. *temlilin*

P: bianco

▷ *amédən mlil bāhi-ká* ‘The white man is not good’

▷ *mlil n tisī* ‘egg white’

MLL2

mlàl [m.] ‘sand; dust’

mläl, *mlâl* [PT:XV]

P: sabbia; polvere PT:XV M: poussière

melan مَلَانْ; sable *hemlal* هَمَلَالْ

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tamallilt* ‘dune sand’; To. *temålält* ‘white sand’

MLL3

Timillil [P.N.] Place name

Timillil

Z: X

MLM

millim [m.] ‘milliem (1000 milliemes is 1 Libyan pound)’

millîm

PT: III

MLXY

ləmluxiyət [f.] ‘mulukhiya’

lemluhîyet [PT:III,IV], *ēmluhîyet* [PT:III]

PT: III, IV

♦ Ar. *muluhîya(t)* ‘mulukhiya’

MM1

alimam [m.] ‘imam’

alimam

PT: II

♦ Ar. *?imām* ‘imam’

MM2

mmùm [stat.v.] ‘to be sweet’

3sg.m. *mmùm* 3sg.f. *mmùmət* pl. *mmumit*

3sg.m *mûm*, *mmûm* 3sg.f *mmûmet* pl.

mmûmît

P: dolce M: doux *moumeh* مُومَه;

douceur *moum* مُومَ

♦ Tashl. *imim* ‘to be, become sweet’

MM3

màma [m.] ‘older brother’

2sg.m. *mamà-k* 3sg. *mamà-s*

1sg. *mámā* 2sg.m. *mamâ-k* 3sg. *mamâ-s*

P: fratello

MM4

amìmi n tit [phrasal n.] ‘pupil of the eye’

amîmi n tît

P: pupilla dell’occhio

♦ K: 16

Berber, cf. Ghd. *təmmi* ‘eyebrow’; Kb. *mummu* ‘pupil of the eye, iris’

MN1

imàn [pron.] ‘self, by oneself’

1sg. *iman-n-ùk* 2sg.m. *imàn-n-ək* 3sg.

imàn-n-əs 1pl. *imán-n-ax* 2pl.m.

iman-nəkîm

imân; 1sg, *iman-nûk* 2sg.m. *imán-nek* 3sg.

imân-nes, *imán-nes* [PT: IV], *imán-nes* [PT:V]

1pl. *imán-naħ* 2pl.m. *iman-nekîm* [PT:I]

P: stesso; solo PT: I, IV, V, VII M: forcé

??*msimanès* مَسِيَّمَات نَسْ; forcer *simanes*

سِيَّمَات نَسْ

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *iman* ‘oneself’; Kb. *iman* ‘oneself’; To. *iman* ‘soul, life force’

MN3

təmnit (or: tamnit) [f.] ‘jar, vase’

tämnit

P: giarra

MN4

tímənt [f.] ‘honey’

tîmənt

P: miele M: abeille *tement* تمنت

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tamənt* 'honey'; Kb. *tamənt* 'honey'; Nef. *tamémt*, *tamént* 'honey'; Sok. *tamémt* 'honey'

MN5

mmèn, mmìn [inter.adv.] 'when?'

mmēn, mmîn

P: quando

▷ *mmîn tuśidda dîla* 'when did you arrive here?'

MN6

màni [inter.pron.] 'who?'

mánī, mânī

P: chi?

▷ *mánī ušânda dîla?* 'who came here?'

▷ *d-mâni?* 'who is?'

▷ *d-wa-n mânī?* 'whose is?'

▷ *gmâren-îya d-wi-n mânī?* 'Whose are these horses?'

▷ *wáya d-wan mânī?* 'whose is this?'

MNDR

təmandùrt (or: təməndùrt [f.] pl.

tmandır 'rock pigeon'

temändürt pl. *tmändîr*

P: piccione

MNYYR

mən yayr [prep.] 'without'

min ġair

Z: I

♦ Ar. *min ġairi* 'without'

MNS ► NS

MQR

mèqqər [stat.v.] 'to be big'

1sg. *moq(q)(ə)ràx* 2sg. *moq(ə)ràt* 3sg.m. *mèqqər* 3sg.f. *mèq(q)(ə)rər* pl. *mèqqayrìt* 1sg. *moqârah*, *moqqârâh* 2sg. *moqârât* 3sg.m. *móqqâr*, *móqqar* 3sg.f. *móqâret*, *móqqâret*, *móqaret*, *móqqaret* pl. *moqârît*

P: grande M: agrandir *makkar* مَكَار;

grandie *mokar* مَكَار

♦ TC: 672

Berber, cf. Ghd. *əmqór* 'to be big'; Kb. *məqqʷər* 'to be big'; To. *måqqor* 'to be or become big'; Zng. aor. 3sg.m. *yämu?* 'to be big'

aməqq(ə)ràn [adj.]pl. *moqqrànən*, *moqqrârən* f. *taməqqərânt*,

t(ə)məqq(ə)rânt pl. *tməqqranın* 'big, old' m.sg. *amoqqârân* pl. *moqqrânen* (*moqqrâren*)

f.sg. *tamoqqârânt*, *tmoqqârânt* [PT:XV],

tmoqqârânt [PT:XV], *tëmoqqârânt* [PT:XV] pl. *tmoqqrâñûn*

P: grande PT:I,XV

MQŠ

təməqqùšt (or: tamaqqùšt, taməqqùšt, təmaqqùšt) [f.] 'dung, manure'

tämaqqûšt

P: letame

♦ Berber, cf. To. (D N WE Y) *tamăqqost* 'dung'

MR1

màrra [adv.] 'once'

márra

PT: I, II, X, XI

♦ Ar. *marra(t-an)* 'once'

əlmarrat-(àya) [f.] 'time, turn'

elmarra-(âya) [PT:IX]

PT: IX

♦ Ar. *marrāt* 'times, turns'

marrât [f.] 'time. turn'

marrât [PT:II,IX], *marrâtet* [PT:IX]

PT: II, IX

♦ Ar. *marrāt* 'times, turns'

MR2

amùr [conj.] 'if (counterfactual)'

amûr

P: se PT: III

MR3

t(ə)mùrt [f.] 'earth'

tämûrt, *temûrt* [PT:VIII], *tmûrt* [PT:XV]

P: terra PT: VIII, XV M: prairie *témourt*

تمورت

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tammurt* ‘earth, soil’; Kb. *tamurt* ‘earth, terrain’; Nef. *tamûrt*, *tamûrṭ* ‘earth’; Siwa *tamārt* ‘country’

MR4

tamirt [f.] pl. *tmîra* ‘beard’

tamîrt, *tamîrt-(ennûk)* [PT:VIII] pl. *tmîra*

P: barba PT: VIII M: barbe *taamert*

تعمرت

♦ TC: 58

Berber, cf. Ghd. *tómärt* ‘beard’; Kb. *tamart* ‘beard’; To. *ṭamart* ‘beard’; Zng. *ta?mmärt* ‘beard’

MR5

mrí [stat.v.] ‘to be beautiful’

3sg.m. *mrí*, *mrîyən* 3sg.f. *mrîyat* pl. *mrîyît*

3sg.m. *mrî*, *mrî* [PT:IV], *mrîyen* 3sg.f. *mrîyet*

pl. *mrîyît*, *imrîjét* [Z:IV]

P: bello PT: IV Z: IV

MRFT

amärfaṭ [m.] ‘spleen’

amârfâṭ

P: milza

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *aranfad* ‘spleen’; Ouar.

imarfâd, *inarfâd* ‘spleen’

MRV1

tamûrəy [f.] ‘grasshoppers (coll.)’

tamûrâg, *tamûroğ* [P:example]

P: cavalletta

▷ *iwât n tamûroğ* ‘one grasshopper’

♦ TC: 59 K: 636

Berber, cf. Foq. *tamûrât* ‘grasshoppers (coll.)’;

Nef. *tamerjî* ‘grasshopper’; Siwa *tâmorgî*

‘grasshopper’; Ghd. *tomarše* ‘grasshopper’;

Zng. *to?m̩murih* ‘grasshopper’.

A reflex of the final *y is not instantly apparent Zenaga, it may have metathesized to the front of the root. Ghadames underwent palatalization of *y to š (Vycichl 1990)

MRV2

ameryàw [m.] pl. *meryàwən* ‘yellow

date, close to ripeness’

amerjâu pl. *merjâwen*

P: dattero

♦ Berber, cf. Sok. *arjâu* ‘date’

MRR

pl. mrârən [m.] ‘harness’

pl. *mrâren*

P: finimenti

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *amrar* ‘corde, cable’; To. *tâmrart* ‘rope bridle on youn camel’s head (for pulling its head down)’

MRTF

amärtùf [m.] pl. *märtif* ‘a measure of capacity (for cereals), corresponds to 3 šián’

amärtûf pl. *mertif*

P: misure di capacità M: charge

ammertouf امْرَتُوف ; M: charger *mertouf* مرتوف

MS1

tomasùt [f.] pl. *tomasutìn* ‘boil, pimple’

temâsût pl. *temâsütîn* ‘boil, pimple’

P: foruncolo

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *timmist* ‘boil, carbuncle, pimple’

MS2

tammâst [f.] ‘in the middle’

tammâst

P: fra; mezzo (in)

▷ *tammâst n tfillî* ‘in the middle of the house’

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *ammas* ‘middle, center’;

Kb. *imassən* ‘inside of a loaf of cake’; To.

ámmas ‘middle, center, inside’

MSL

amasâl (or: aməsâl) [m.] ‘crossbar between the two poles of a well’

amäsâl

P: pozzo

MSN

tamèsna [f.] ‘the outside’

tamésna

P: fuori M: étranger *estamsna* ئىسەنسا

▷ *ušānd s tamésna* ‘They came from outside’

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tamasna* ‘desert’

MŞH

əlmáşhaf [m.] ‘book’

elméşhaf

P: perdersi, smarrirsi (example)

♦ Ar. *muṣḥaf* ‘volume; book; copy of the

Koran’

MŞK

məššák [stat.v.] ‘to be small’

1sg. məškàx 2sg. məškàt 3sg.m. məššák
3sg.f. məškát pl. məššikít

1sg. *meškâh* 2sg. *meškât* 3sg.m. *meššék* 3sg.f.

meškét pl. *meššikít*

P: piccolo M: jeune *méchik* متشيك

♦ K: 682

Perhaps Berber, cf. Nef. *meššék* ‘small’; To. *mătkăy* ‘to be or become small’

š-əmšák [caus.v.] ‘to reduce’

imp. sg. *šémšek*

P: piccolo

aməškùn [adj.] pl. məškùnən f.

taməškùnt pl. *tməškúnin* ‘small’

m. sg. *ameškùn* pl. *meškùnen* f. sg. *tameškùnt*

pl. *tmeškúnin* ‘small’

P: piccolo

MŞW ▶ NŞ**MT**

əmt [v.cc*] ‘to bury’

seq. = res. əmta impf. məttä

imp. sg. ámt, *mtü-(t)* [PT:II]; pf. 3sg.m. *yémta*, *yemtü-(t)* [PT:II] res. 3sg.m. *yemtâya*; impf.

3sg.m. *iméッta*

P: seppellire PT: II

♦ Zuara əmt ‘to bury’ (Mitchell 2009: 17)

i-tt-əmt [pass.v.] ‘to be burried’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. ttəmt

pf. 3sg.m. *ittémt*; res. 3sg.m. *itímta*; fut. 3sg.m.
aittémt

P: seppellire

aməttu [v.n.m.] ‘burying’

améttū

P: seppellire

MT/Y

mmùt [v.irreg.] ‘to die’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. mmùt/y

imp. sg. *mmût*; pf. 1sg. *mmúyeh* 3sg.m. *immût*
3sg.f. *temmût* [PT:III]; res. 1sg. *mmuyîha*
3sg.m. *immûta*, *yemmûta* [PT:XV]; fut. 1sg.
ammúyah 3sg.m. *aimmût*, *ayemmût* [PT:I]

P: morire PT: I, III, XV M: tué *mauta*

يموتھ; tuer *yémauta*

♦ TC: 696

Berber, cf. Ghd. əmmat ‘to die’; Kb. əmmet ‘to die’; To. àmmu-t ‘to die’; Zng. ämñih ‘to die’

təməttint [v.n.f.] ‘death’

temettînt

P: morire, morte

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tamättant* ‘death’; Foq. *tamettânt* ‘death’; Sok. *tamettânt* ‘death’; To. *tamättant* ‘death’; Zng. *tmäßtänt*, *tmäntänt* ‘death’

MTY

pl. əlmətfət-(ənnəsnət) [f.?] ‘things’

pl. *elmet'at-(ennésnət)*

PT: XV

♦ Ar. *matāf* pl. ?*amtiña(t)* ‘object, thing, utensil; stuff, objects, commodities’

MTS ▶ MTZ**MTZ**

təmiṭast [f.] pl. *təmíṭaz* ‘scissors’

temiṭast pl. *temiṭaz*

P: forbici

♦ NZ: DZ1

Berber, cf. Foq. *tmīḍāst* ‘scissors’; Ghd.

tamidăst 'scissors'; Sok. *tmiṭāst* 'scissors'; Siwa *tīniṭāš* 'scissors' (Naumann 2013: 377)

MY

mìyət [num.] 'hundred'

míyet

PT: V

◆ ELA *mŷa* 'hundred'; Ar. *miʔa(t)* 'hundred'

MZD

aməzz̄id [m.] 'semolina for couscous'

amezz̄id

P: semolino per kuskûs

MZN₁

təməz̄int [f.] 'herb (Mercury)'

temez̄int

P: erba

○ Paradisi says this plant name corresponds to Ar. *buzenžîr*, which is the name for 'mercury' (Kerdja 2006: 26)

MZN₂

aməz̄ùn [m.] 'pin or hinge at the base of a door'

amez̄ün

P: porta

taməz̄ùnt [f.] 'small pin or hinge at the base of a door'

tamez̄ùnt

P: porta

MZS

təmuz̄ist [f.] pl. tmuzistìn, tmuzis

'threshold, doorstep'

tēmuz̄ist pl. *tmuzistìn, tmuzis*

P: soglia

MZZ

tamz̄èzza [f.] pl. təməzəzzáyat 'bee'

tamzézza pl. *tēmezezzáyat*

P: ape

◆ Berber, cf. Nef. *tezizwi*

MZ₁

pl. timž̄in [f.] 'barley'

pl. *timž̄in, tēmž̄in, timz̄in* [B21], *temez̄in* [B21]

P: orzo B21: 385 PT: XV

◆ Berber, cf. Foq. *tūmž̄in* 'barley'; Kb. *timžin* 'barley'; Ghd. *təmžet* pl. *təmžén* 'barley'; Nef. *tāmž̄in* 'barley'; Sok. *tīmž̄in* 'barley'; Siwa *tomzin* 'barley'

MZ₂

àmž̄a [m.] pl. amž̄iwən 'ogre; strong, cunning person; lion (rare)'

ámžā pl. *amž̄iwen*

P: orco PT: XV

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *amž̄iw* f. *tamža* 'ogre'; Nef. *amž̄ū* f. *tamžâ* 'ogre'; Siwa *əmzā* 'ogre'

tamža [f.] 'ogress'

támžā P: orco

MZL

təmazz̄ált [f.] 'muscle'

temazz̄ált

P: muscolo

◆ Berber, cf. To. (H.) *tāmażwalt* 'flexor muscle', perhaps also Zng. *əmžəlli(?)* 'large muscle of the neck'

MZN

aməzz̄ìn (pl. of iwi ▶ W)

MZZ

Mazùz (or: Məžùz) [place name] 'name of a small palm grove north of Awjila'

Mazūz

P: *Mazūz*

MŽBR

təməžbərt [f.] 'a pot in which you burn incense'

teméžbärt

P: profumi

MŽR₁

(ə)mžér [v.ccc] 'to reap, mow'

imp. sg. *mžer, emžér*

P: mietere; falciare

◆ K: 316

Berber, cf. Ghd. *āmžər* 'to reap mow'; Foq.

émžer ‘to reap mow’; Nef. émger, ámger ‘to reap, mow’; Siwa əmžər ‘to harvest’

aməžär [v.n.m.] ‘reaping, mowing’
amežär

P: mietere

MFDČ

maʃādš [adv.] ‘no longer’

ma'ádč

PT: II

♦ Maghr. Ar. *mā-fād-š* ‘no more, no longer’
(p.c. Souag)

N1

n [prep.] ‘of’

1sg. -ənn-ùk 2sg.m. -ənn-ək 3sg. -ənn-əs
2pl.m. -ənn-əkìm 2pl.f. ənn-əkmət 3pl.m.
ənn-əsin 3pl.f. -ənn-əsnət

n, en, ně, ěn [PT:VII,VIII], *ěj-(rābbī)* [PT:VI], *in* [Z:II,XI], *u* (sic) [Z:III]; 1sg. -enn-ûk
[PT:IV,VIII,XIV] 2sg.m. -enn-ek [PT:IX]
-ann-ek [Z:XIII], -nn-äk [PT:XV] 3sg. -énn-es
[PT: I,IV,IX,X,XV] 2pl.m. -enn-ekìm 2pl.f.
-enn-ékmet, 3pl.m. -enn-esîn 3pl.f. -enn-ésnet,
-enn-ésnët [PT:XV]

P: di; suo; mio; tuo; nostro; loro; vostro

PT: passim Z: II, III

○ Can be used interchangeably with *s* to indicate the material of which something is made.

▷ *wâya s-ar zzîl* ‘this is made of iron’

▷ *agîz n úrâj* ‘golden necklace’

♦ Pan-Berber *n* ‘of’. Kb. *n* ‘genitive particle’;
To. *n, ən-* ‘posessive preposition’ Zng. (*ə)n(n)‘genitive particle’*

N2

an-ìs [v.c*] ‘to say; to say to s.o. (+ IO)’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. n impf. tənn(a)

imp. sg. *an-ìs, an-ìs-(t)* [PT:II] pl.m. *anāt-ìs, annadd-ìs* pl.f. *anāmēt-ìs*; pf. 1sg. *nā-s* 2sg. *tneit-ìs, tnedd-ìs, tned-(dik)* [PT:VI], *tñed-(dik)* [PT:VI] 3sg.m. *in-ìs, in-(isîn)*

[PT:I,II], *in-(ísnet)* [PT:XV], *in-ìs-(t)* [PT:II]
3sg.f. *ětn-ìs* [PT:III,XV], *tn-ìs* [PT:IV,XV] 3pl.m.
nān-ìs [PT:II,XV], *nān-ìs* [PT:XV] 3pl.f.
nānet-ìs [PT:XV]; res. 1sg. *nâ-s-a, nâ-(k)-a*
[PT:III,XIII] 2sg. *tnedd-ìs-a* 3sg.m. *in-ìs-a* 1pl.
nān-ìs-a [PT:II]; fut. 1sg. *annâ-s, annâ-(k)*
[PT:IV] *annâ-(kîm)* [PT:II] 3sg.m. *ain-ìs,*
āni-(dik) [PT:IV], *āin-(ìs)* [PT:V]; impf. 1sg.
tennâ-s 3sg.m. *itenn-ìs* ‘to say to s.o.’

P: dire PT: passim

▷ *tnedd-ìs-ká* ‘do not speak’

▷ *a-nnâ-k* ‘I will tell you’

▷ *in-i-dik* ‘he told me’

▷ *in-ik* ‘he told you’

○ This verb always takes an automatic indirect object 3sg.m. pronoun suffix. If the person whom something is said to is determined, this automatic indirect object is replaced with the appropriate pronominal suffix.

♦ TC: 768

Berber, cf. Ghd. *än* ‘to say’; Kb. *ini* ‘to say’; To. *àn* ‘to say’; Zng. pf. *yənnäh* ‘to say’

N3

yan [v.vc*] ‘to enter’

pf. uná seq. = res. ùna fut. ùn impf. tâna
imp. sg. *yân* pl.m. *yânât* pl.f. *yânâmet*; pf. 1sg.
unîh 2sg. *tânît* [P: example], *tunît* [P:
example] 3sg.m. *yúna, yûnâ* [PT:II], *yunâ*
[PT:IX,XV], *yûna* [PT:XV], *ûna* [Z:X] 3sg.f.
tûna [PT:XV]; res. 1sg. *unîha* 3sg.m. *yunâya*;
fut. 1sg. *aunâh* 2sg. *attûnat* [PT:IX] 3sg.m.
ayûn; impf. 1sg. *tânîh* 3sg.m. *itâna*

P: entrare PT: II, IX, XV Z: X M: entrée

younaah يوْنَعَة

▷ *tânît-ká* ‘do not enter!’

▷ *ur-tunît* ‘do not enter!’

unú [v.n.m.] ‘entering’

unâ

P: entrare

♦-an [caus.v.] ‘to make s.o. enter, insert’

pf. / seq. š-anày ‘to suck’	P: allattare
imp. sg. šān; pf. 3sg.m. išān [PT:XV] 3sg.f. ččān [PT:XV] impf. 1sg. šanāih	aš-èmbi [caus.v.n.m.] ‘suckling’
P: entrare PT: XV	ašémbī
N4	P: allattare
yènni [v.ci] ‘to be (in a place)’	NBR
pf. / seq. = fut. ènni, ènní	tənèbrət [f.] ‘needle’
pf./fut. 1sg. ènniħ, nnħiħ [PT:VI] 2sg. tennid	tenébret, tnebrét [B21]
3sg.m. yénni, īnni [PT:VIII,XV] 3sg.f. tenni 1pl.	P: ago B21: 391 M: mépris <i>tenebret</i> تنبـرـت
nni 3pl.m. nnħyen, ènnħyen [PT:XV] ptc.	◆ NZ: NBR2
nnħyen [PT:XIII]	Beguinot (1921: 391) considers this a loanword from Ar. <i>al-ʔibra(t)</i> ‘needle’, with dissimilation of <i>l...r</i> to <i>n...r</i> .
P: essere, trovarsi PT: VI, VIII, XIII, XV	ND
▷ yénni-ká dīla ‘There is not’	əndú, undú [conj.] ‘if’
N5	ěndú, úndu, undú [PT:II,V,VIII,X], öndú [PT:VIII], endú [PT:XV]
?taniya [f.] ‘pulley of a well’	P: se PT:I, II, V, VIII, X, XV
tanīa	NDL1
P: pozzo	əndəl [v.ccc] ‘to be covered’
◆ Perhaps related to awénū ► WN.	impf. nəddəl
NB	imp. sg. éndel; impf. yenéddel
əmbí [v.cci] ‘to suck’	P: coprire M: couvercle <i>yendeltia</i> يندلـتـيـه
impf. nəbbi	◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. āmdəl ‘to close (the eyes)’; Kb. dal ‘to cover’
imp. sg. ēmbí, mbí; impf. 3sg.m. inébbi	anədàl [v.n.m.] ‘being covered’
P: allattare; poppare M: allaiter iembeya	anedâl
يمبـيـه; sucer <i>emben</i> اـمـبـنـ ; téter	P: coprire
yembeya يـمـبـيـه	š-əndəl [caus.v.] ‘to cover’
◆ K: 559	impf. š-əndàl
Berber, cf. Foq. énbi (ēmbi) ‘to suck’; Siwa	imp. sg. šéndel; impf. 1sg. šendâlh 3sg.m. išendâl
umbäi ‘to suckle’	P: coprire
?anəbbi [v.n.m.] ‘sucking’	aš-əndəl [caus.v.n.m.] ‘covering’
anebbi انـبـى	aséndel
M: téton	P: coprire
◦ Müller translates this word as téton ‘breast’, but it is clearly the verbal noun derivation.	NDM1
š-əmbi [caus.v.] ‘to suckle’	nəddəm [v.ccc] ‘to be sleepy; to doze off’
pf. / seq. š-əmbí res. = fut. š-əmbi impf.	impf. nəddàm
š-əmbay	imp. sg. néddem; impf. 3sg.m. ineddâm
imp. sg. šémbi; pf. 1sg. šembih 3sg.f. ččembí;	
res. 1sg. šembihha 3sg.f. ččembâya; fut. 1sg.m.	
ašembih 3sg.f. aččémbi; impf. 1sg. šembâih	
3sg.f. tšembâi ‘to suckle’	

P: allattare	
aš-èmbi [caus.v.n.m.] ‘suckling’	
ašémbī	
P: allattare	
NBR	
tənèbrət [f.] ‘needle’	
tenébret, tnebrét [B21]	
P: ago B21: 391 M: mépris <i>tenebret</i> تنبـرـت	
◆ NZ: NBR2	
Beguinot (1921: 391) considers this a loanword from Ar. <i>al-ʔibra(t)</i> ‘needle’, with dissimilation of <i>l...r</i> to <i>n...r</i> .	
ND	
əndú, undú [conj.] ‘if’	
ěndú, úndu, undú [PT:II,V,VIII,X], öndú [PT:VIII], endú [PT:XV]	
P: se PT:I, II, V, VIII, X, XV	
NDL1	
əndəl [v.ccc] ‘to be covered’	
impf. nəddəl	
imp. sg. éndel; impf. yenéddel	
P: coprire M: couvercle <i>yendeltia</i> يـنـدـلـتـيـه	
◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. āmdəl ‘to close (the eyes)’; Kb. dal ‘to cover’	
anədàl [v.n.m.] ‘being covered’	
anedâl	
P: coprire	
š-əndəl [caus.v.] ‘to cover’	
impf. š-əndàl	
imp. sg. šéndel; impf. 1sg. šendâlh 3sg.m. išendâl	
P: coprire	
aš-əndəl [caus.v.n.m.] ‘covering’	
aséndel	
P: coprire	
NDM1	
nəddəm [v.ccc] ‘to be sleepy; to doze off’	
impf. nəddàm	
imp. sg. néddem; impf. 3sg.m. ineddâm	

P: sonno

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *nəddəm* ‘to sleep’; Kb. *nnudəm* ‘to doze, sleep’; To. *nùddəm* ‘to doze’
anèddəm [v.n.m.] ‘sleep’

anéddem

P: sonno M: sommeil *eneddem* انْدَم

NDM2

****əndəm [v.ccc]** ‘to be sad, regretful’

res. èndəm

res. 3sg.m. *yendīma*

PT: VIII

♦ Ar. *nadima* ‘to repent, rue, regret’

NFL

****ənfól [v.ccc]** ‘to be changed’

res. ènfəl

res. 3sg.m. *yenfila*

P: cambiare M: changer *yenfela* ينفلا

♦ TC: 739

Berber, cf. MA *sənfəl* ‘to replace (of childrens teeth)’; Zng. pf. 3sg.m. *yässänfay* ‘to change’; Ouar. *ənfəl* ‘to be exchanged’

š-ənfəl [caus.v.] ‘to change’

pf. / seq. š-ánfəl res. š-ənfəl impf. š-ənfəl
 imp. sg. *šénfəl*; pf. 1sg. *šénfəlh*; res. 1sg.

šenfīha; impf. 1sg. *šenfālh*

P: cambiare

aš-ənfəl [caus.v.n.m.] ‘changing’

ašénfel

P: cambiare

NFS1

anafús [m.] ‘right’

anafús

P: destra

▷ *af anafús* ‘on the right’

♦ NZ: FS3

Berber, cf. Ghd. *anfús* ‘right’; Kb. *ayeffus* ‘right’; Siwa *roh aləmfusi* ‘to go right’

NFS2

ənfús, infús [m.] pl. ənfúsən, infúsən
 ‘sleeve’

ěnfüs, infüs pl. *ěnfüsən, infüsən*

P: manica M: manche *onfos* انْفُوس

♦ K: 68

To. (H.) *ahānfous* ‘sleeve’; Ghd. *anβəs* ‘sleeve’
 Surprisingly, no reflex of *β is found in Awjila, while Ahaggar Tuareg does have it. The Ghadames formation is quite different and may not be related.

NF

****ənf/ənfí [v.cc*/cci]** ‘to be useful; to be good’

res. ènfa

res. 1sg. *enfīha* 2sg. *tenfīta* [P:example] 3sg.m.
yenfāya

P: utile

▷ *ku tenfīta lūda* ‘you are good for nothing’

♦ TC: 737

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ənfu* ‘to be useful’; Zng. *änfih* ‘to be worth, to have value’; To. (H.) *ənfu* ‘be useful’

This may be an early loanword from Ar. *nafaṣa* ‘to be useful’.

NG

ngi [v.cci.irreg.] ‘to touch’

seq. = res. = fut. èngi impf. nègga

imp. sg. *ngi*; pf. 1sg. *ngīh* 3sg.m. *yéngi*; res. 1sg. *ngīha* 3sg.m. *yengâya*; fut. 1sg. *angīh* 3sg.m. *ayéngi*; impf. 1sg. *neggīh* 3sg.m. *inégga*

P: toccare

anèggi [v.n.m.] ‘toucing’

anéggi

P: toccare

NGDR

Təngìdrət [P.N.] ‘A ḥatia north-west of Awjila’

Tengidret

P: Tengídret

NGFL

(ə)ngafūli, əlgafūli [m.] ‘maize’

ěngafūlī, ūgafūlī [PT:XV], ělgafūlī [PT:XV]

P: granoturco PT: XV

♦ Ultimately from Kanuri *ngawúlli* 'sorghum'
see Cyffer & Hutchison 1990, Kossmann 2005,
Souag (fthc.)

NGĞM

Təngədžüm [P.N.] 'village in the oasis of Awjila'

Tengeğüm, Tangedğüm, Tangığum [Z:VIII]

P: Tengeğüm o Tangedğüm Z: VIII

NGŽV

əngâžv [m.] 'type of palm tree (Arabic
nakfūš)'
engâžv

P: palma

NV1

nay [conj.] 'or'

nāğ, nağ [PT:V]

P: o, ovvero PT: III, V

♦ TC: 720 K: 732

Berber, cf. Foq. *nağ* 'or'; Kb. *nøy*, *ny* 'or'; Nef.
nağ 'or'; Zng. *naʔd* 'or'

NV2

này [v.cvc] 'to call'

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. này

imp. sg. *nâj*; pf. 1sg. *nâjîh* 3sg.m. *inâj*; res.

1sg. *nâjîha* 3sg.m. *inâja*; fut. 1sg. *anajâh*

3sg.m. *ainâj*

P: chiamare M: appeler *naghy* نَغْيٰ;

crier *enagha* اَنْغَهٰ

▷ *nâjî-t* 'call him!'

♦ Perhaps related to Ar. *naŷā* 'to speak'; Ar.
nâjā 'to whisper; to talk gently, kindly,
tenderly' Eg. Ar. *nâjā* 'to speak tenderly to a
child' (Hinds 1986)

anày [v.n.m.] 'calling'

anâj

P: chiamare

NV3

ànøy [v.cc*] 'to kill'

pf. ənyá impf. nəyyá

imp. sg. áneğ; pf. 3sg.m. *yenğá*; impf. 3sg.m.
ineğja

P: uccidere M: assassin *yanghia* يَنْغِيَه
assassiner *anghia* انْغِيَه

♦ TC: 65

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ănn* 'to kill'; Kb. *nøy* 'to kill';
To. *any* 'to kill'; Zng. *añni(?)* 'to kill'

anèyyu, anèyya [v.n.m.] 'killing'

anéğjū, *anéjjā*

P: uccidere

š-əny [caus.v.] 'to extinguish'

imp. sg. *šänğ*, *şénğ*

P: spegnere; uccidere

itt-əny [pass.v.] 'to be killed'

pf. / seq. = res. ttəny

pf. 3sg.m. *itténğ*; res. 3sg.m. *ittínja*

P: uccidere

NHN

nəhìn [pron.] 3pl.m. independent
pronoun

nehîn, *ěnhîn*, *nehnîn* [B21]

P: essi B21: 390

nəhìnət [pron.] 3pl.f. independent
pronoun

nehînet, *něhînet* [PT:XV] *ěnhînet* [PT:XV],

nehnînet [B21]

P: essi B21: 390

NGM

pl. (ə)nžüm [m.] 'stars'

pl. *nğüm*, *ěnğüm*

PT: VIII M: étoile *negmet* نَجْمَةٌ

♦ ELA *néžem* pl. *nžüm* 'star'; Ar. *nažma(t)* pl.
nužüm 'star'

NK1

(ə)nkí [v.cci] 'to sniff, smell'

seq. = res. ənki impf. nəkki

imp. sg. *nkí*, *ěnkí*; pf. 3sg.m. *yénki*; res. 3sg.m.

yenkâya; impf. 3sg.m. *inékki*

P: fiutare, odorare PT: XV M: flairer

yénéki; M: tabac à priser *ennekeh* اَنْكِهٌ

♦ TC: 749

Berber, cf. Ghd. *äkk* ‘to smell’; Zng. *änki*(?) ‘to smell’

anèkki [v.n.m.] ‘sniffing, smelling’

anékkī

P: fiutare, odorare

š-ènki [caus.v.] ‘to make s.o. smell’

imp. sg. *šénki*

P: fiutare, odorare

NK2

nək [pron.]_{1sg.} independent pronoun

nek, nək [PT:II], *-nék* [PT:XI]

P:io, B21:390 PT:II,III,V,VI,XI,XII,XIV,XV

♦ K: 504;

Berber, cf. Ghd. *năšš* T'; Kb. *nekk* T'; To. *năkk* T'; Zng. *ni?K* T'; Foq. *nékki, nek*; Nef. *neč* T'; Sok. *năš* T'

NKN

nəkkənī [pron.]_{1pl.} independent

pronoun

nekkenî, neknîn [B21]

P: noi, B21:390 PT: II

NKT

ənkát [v.ccc] ‘to spill (usually solid things)’

imp. sg. *enkét*

P: versare, colare

NN1 ► M2

NN2

nàna [kin.f.] ‘grandmother’

2sg. *nanà-k*

1sg. *nánā* 2sg. *nanâ-k*

P: nonna

♦ Nef. *nannâ* ‘grandmother’

NQS

****ənqəš** [v.ccc] ‘to be missing, to lack’

res. *ənqəš*

res. 3sg.m. *yenqışa* 3pl.f. *änqâşnîta*, *ënqâşnîta*

PT: V M: rabattre, diminuer *naqqas* نَقَّاس

♦ Ar. *naqaşa* ‘to decrease, become less, diminish, be diminished, be reduced’

NRG ► RNG

NSG

ənség [v.ccc] ‘to whistle’

impf. *nàssəg*

imp. sg. *ěnség*; impf. 3sg.m. *inésseg*

P: fischiare M: siffler *yénassek* بِنَسْك

♦ To. (H.) *ensey* ‘to whistle’; MA *sinseg* ‘to whistle’

anəság [v.n.m.] ‘whistling’

aneság

P: fischiare

NŞ

(ə)nnùş(§) [m.] ‘half, middle’

ennùş [PT:XIV], *nnùş* [PT:XIV], *ennúş* [PT:XVIII]

PT: VIII, XIV

♦ Mor. Ar. *noşş, nəşş* ‘half, middle’; Ar. *nisʃ, nusʃ* ‘half’

NŞ1

təništ [f.] pl. *tniš*, *tnišin* ‘key’

təništ, teništ [B21] pl. *tniš*, *tnišin*

P: chiave B21: 391

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tonest, tonéss* ‘key’; Foq. *tanâst* ‘key’; Sok. *tnâst* ‘key’; Nef. *tunîst* ‘key’; Siwa *tnâst* ‘key’.

This word may be a derivation of *anîš* ‘nickel’ which originally meant ‘copper’, which is not an unlikely material to have been used for making keys.

NŞ2

anîš [m.] ‘nickel’

anîš

P: nichel M: cuivre *anich* اَنِيش

○ Müller has the meaning ‘copper’ for this word, as we find in other Berber languages.

♦ Berber, cf. Sok. *nâs* ‘copper’; Tashl. *anas* ‘copper’

NŞ3

iš [v.nc*] ‘to sleep’

seq. = res. *iša* fut. *iš* impf. *nəššā*
imp. sg. *iš*; pf. 1sg. *išīḥ* 3sg.m. *iša*; res. 1sg.
išīḥa 3sg.m. *išāya*; fut. 1sg. *aišāḥ* 3sg.m. *ayiš*;
impf. 1sg. *neššīḥ* 2sg. *tneššít* [P:example]

3sg.m. *inéššā*

P: dormire M: coucher (se) *ychayeh*

يِشَا يَهِ; dormir *ichayeh* يِشَا يَهِ

▷ *tneššít-ká* ‘do not sleep’

◆ NZ: C10, TC: 758

Berber, cf. Kb. *əns* ‘to spend the night’; To. *əns* ‘to lie down, go to bed’; Zng. *änši*(?) ‘to spend the night’

tnəššát [v.n.f.] ‘sleep’

tneššát

P: dormire

š-iš [caus.v.] ‘to make s.o. sleep’

impf. *š-išay*

imp. sg. *šiš*; impf. 1sg. *šišāiḥ* 3sg.m. *išišái*

P: dormire

amišiw [m.] ‘dinner’

amišiu, *amišiw-(ennük)* [PT:XV],

amišūú-(nnes) [PT:XV]

P: cena PT: XV

▷ *ččiḥa amišiw-ennúk* ‘I have eaten my dinner’

▷ *amišiw-ī* ‘at dinner’

◆ TC: 760

Berber, cf. Ghd. *amísi* ‘supper’; Nef. *mensí* ‘dinner’; Foq. *ménsi* ‘dinner’; Sok. *aměnsi* ‘dinner’; Kb. *imənsi* ‘supper’; To. *àmənsi* ‘evening meal, supper’; Zng. *əmənšəh* ‘dinner’

mnišiw [m.] ‘evening, evening prayer’

mnišiu

P: tramonto; preghiera PT: XV

◆ TC: 760

Berber, cf. Ghd. *amísi* ‘supper’; Kb. *imənsi* ‘supper’; To. *àmənsi* ‘evening meal, supper’; Zng. *əmənšəh* ‘dinner’

NŠD

****ənšéd [v.ccc]** ‘to ask’

seq. *ənšéd* impf. *nəššəd*

pf. 3sg.m. *yenšéd-(t)* [PT:XII], *yénšed* [PT:II],
inšét-(t) [PT:VIII], *yenšét-(t)* [PT:VIII] 3sg.f.
tenséd-(t) [PT:III]; impf. 3sg.m. *inéšsed* [PT:
VIII]

PT: II, III, VIII, XI, XII

◆ ELA *yinšed* ‘to ask’ (p.c. Benkato); Ar.
našada ‘to seek, look, search; to adjure,
implore’

NT1

****ənt/əntí [v.cc*/cci]** ‘to be cooking, be
on fire (food)’

res. *ənta*

res. 3sg.m. *yentâya*

P: preparare un pranzo

▷ *ameklîu yentâya* ‘the meal is cooking’

◆ To. (H.) *ənt* ‘to start’

š-ənt [caus.v.] ‘to prepare a meal’

imp.sg. *šent*

P: preparare un pranzo

NT2

ənnât [pron.] 3sg.f. independent pronoun
ennât [PT:III, B21], *ěnnât* [PT:IV,XV]

P: essa B21: 390 PT: III, IV, XV

NTN

nəttìn [pron.] 3sg.m. independent
pronoun

nettîn [PT:III,IV,V,VIII,XV], *ěntîn*, *nittîn* [Z:XI]
nettî [B21]

P: egli B21: 390 PT: III, IV, V, VIII, XV Z: XI

NT

əntí [v.cci] ‘to taste’

pf. = fut. *əntí* res. *ənta* impf. *nət̄ti*
imp. sg. *ěnt̄i*; pf. 1sg. *ěnt̄iḥ* 3sg.m. *yen̄t̄i*; res.
1sg. *ěnt̄iḥa* 3sg.m. *yentâya*; fut. 1sg. *an̄t̄iḥ*
3sg.m. *ayen̄t̄iḥ*; impf. 1sg. *net̄t̄iḥ* 3sg.m. *inétt̄iḥ*

P: assaggiare

◆ TC: 731, K: 560

Berber, cf. Ghd. *măṭṭaq* ‘to taste’; Zng. *anđug*
‘to taste’; Ouar. *əmdı* ‘to taste’; Mzab *əmdı* ‘to

taste'

anət̪í [v.n.m.] 'tasting'

anaṭṭi

P: assaggiare

š-ən̪t̪í [caus.v.] 'to make s.o. taste'

impf. š-ən̪t̪ay

imp. sg. šen̪t̪; impf. 1sg. šen̪t̪aih 3sg.m. išen̪t̪ai

P: assaggiare

NTR

ən̪t̪ér [v.ccc] 'to let go, put down, abandon'

pf. / seq. = fut. ènt̪er

imp. sg. ént̪ár, *inṭar* [Z:XII]; pf. 1sg. ént̪árh

[PT:IV]; fut. 1sg. *anṭaráh-(ku)* [PT:V]

P: lasciare PT: IV, V Z: XII

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *āndar* 'to pull down; to drop'; Zng. aor. 3sg.m. *yanḍur* 'to fly'. The Zenaga correspondence may not belong here, as the meaning is quite different, nevertheless, a correspondence between 'fall, drop' and 'fly' is not unheard of. Cf. Sanskrit *pat-* 'to fall; to fly'.

anət̪är [v.n.m.] 'letting go, putting down, abandoning'

anaṭṭär

P: lasciare

NTT

ən̪t̪ət̪ [v.ccc] 'to be joined, attached'

imp. sg. ént̪at̪

P: unire, attaccare

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *āndəd* 'to adhere, stick; to be stuck'

š-ən̪t̪ət̪ [caus.v.] 'to join, attach'

pf. / seq. = res. š-ən̪t̪ət̪

imp. sg. šen̪t̪ət̪ pf. 1sg. šen̪t̪áth 3sg.m. išen̪t̪ət̪;

res. 1sg. šen̪t̪átha 3sg.m. išen̪t̪ita

P: unire, attaccare

NV1

iv [v.nc*] 'to fall'

pf. ivá seq. = res. iva fut. iv impf. nəvvva

imp. sg. iv pl.m. *ivát* pl.f. *iv̄met*; pf. 1sg. *iv̄h* 3sg.m. *ivá* 3sg.f. *tívá* [PT:III,XV]; res. 1sg. *iv̄ha* 3sg.m. *ivâya*, *ivé*; fut. 1sg. *aiváh* 3sg.m. *ayív*; impf. 1sg. *nevvih* 3sg.m. *inévvā*

P: cadere PT: III, XV

◆ TC: 539, K: 170

As Kossmann (1999: 170) points out, the Awjila word does not belong to the words listed in TC: 539 and K: 170 (To. *eh* 'to be inside', etc.), as this root has an initial *n* that is lost in a preconsonantal position.

tnəvvàt [v.n.f.] 'falling'

tnevvât

P: cadere

tnəvvàt n tafùt [phrase] 'evening (litt.

The fall of the sun)'

tnevvât n tāfūt

P: tramonto

š-iv [caus.v.] 'to cause to fall'

impf. š-ivày

imp. sg. šiv; impf. 1sg. *šivâih* 3sg.m. *išivâi*

P: cadere

NV2

tnuvìn [f.] pl. *tnuvìn* 'irrigation canal'

tnavít, tnūvít pl. *tnūvìn, tnūvìn-(nes)* [PT:XV]

P: canale d'irrigazione PT: XV

NVDR

anəvdùr, anəbdùr [m.] pl. nəvdìr 'small

rope to tie hedges; rope harness for

animals; rope tied to a *tšåqqi*'

anevdûr, anebdûr pl. *nevđîr*

P: cordal; finimenti

NZR

****nzùrr** [v.c̄c] 'to suffer, to have difficulty'

fut. nzùrr

fut. ptc. *anzurrân*

PT: II

NŽ

iž [v.nc*] 'to be sold'

res. iža fut. iž impf. nəžža

imp. sg. *iż*; res. 3sg.m. *iżāya*; fut. 3sg.m. *ayiż*;
impf. 3sg.m. *inéžža*

P: vendere

♦ TC: 776

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ānz* ‘to sell’; Foq. *zénz* ‘to sell’; Sok. *zənz* ‘to sell’; Nef. *senz* ‘to sell’; Kb. *zzənz* ‘to sell’; Zng. aor. 3sg.m. *yänžih* ‘to sell’

ž-iż [caus.v.] ‘to sell’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. ž-iż impf. ž-iża
imp. sg. *žiż*; pf. 2sg. *džiżít* [PT:III] 3sg.m. *iżż*;
res. 3sg.m. *iżiża*; fut. 3sg.m. *aiżiż*, *āiżiżt*-(-t)
[PT:IV]; impf. ptc. *žiżān* [PT:IV]

P: vendere PT: III, IV M: vendre *yéđidj*

يَجِيَّع

NŽV

nžəy [v.ccc] ‘to pull; to draw (water without an animal)’

pf. / seq. = res. ènžəy impf. nəžžəy
imp. sg. *nžāğ*, *nžág*; pf. 1sg. *nžehħ*; res. 1sg.
nžiħha; impf. 1sg. *nežzáħ* (*ħ* > *ħħ* > *ħ*) 3sg.m.
inéžžag

◦ The assimilation in impf. 1sg. is surprisingly different from pf. 1sg.

P: attingere, tirare

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *énzaġ* ‘to draw water without an animal’; Ghd. *ānzəy* ‘to pull’; Nef. *énzaġ* ‘to pull’; Sok. *onzāġ* ‘to pull form somewhere’

QBT

əlqəbbūt [m.] ‘coat’

elqabbūt

PT: XI

♦ ELA *kabbūt* ‘coat’, ultimately from Turkish *kaput* ‘coat’ (p.c. Benkato)

QD

tàqt [m.] pl. *taqqid*, *taqqidən* ‘finger’

táqt pl. *taqqid*, *taqqidən*

P: dito M: doigt *ghed* قـ; pouce *thagħt*

طـ غـتـ

♦ NZ: D6 TC: 245

Perhaps Berber, cf. Kb. *adad* ‘finger’; To. *ādad*

‘finger’; Zng. *adağdi*(?) ‘finger’.

The correspondence with Berber words for ‘finger’ is highly problematic.

But cf. Nef. *tukkåd*, *tuqqåd* pl. *itukkåd* ‘finger’.

QD

əlqədi [m.] ‘qadi, judge’

elqādī, *ēlqādī*, *elqādī*

PT: V

♦ Ar. *qādi(n)* ‘judge, cadi’

QL1

aqél [v.cc*] ‘to roast’

pf. əqlá res. èqla fut. èq(ə)l impf. qəllá

imp. sg. *aqál* pl.m. *qlāt* pl.f. *qlimet*; pf. 1sg.

aqlīħ 3sg.m. *yaqlā*; res. 1sg. *aqlīħa* 3sg.m.

yaqlāya; fut. 1sg. *aqlāħ* 3sg.m. *ayáqāl*; impf.

1sg. *qallāħ* 3sg.m. *iqallā*

P: abbrustolire

♦ Ar. *qalā* ‘to fry, bake, roast’

aqəllu [v.n.m.] ‘roasting’

aqallū

P: abbrustolire

QLZ

qláz [v.ccc] ‘to lie’

fut. èqləz impf. qəlləz

imp. sg. *qléz*; fut. 3sg.m. *ayéqlez* [PT:V]; impf.

2sg. *teqállez* [PT:V] 3sg.m. *iqállez* [PT:V]

P: mentire PT: V

♦ K: 573

Berber, cf. Foq. *óklaz* ‘to lie’; To. *əkləz* ‘to tell a lie (completely fabricated)’; Siwa *tallāz* ‘lie’; Sok. *öklez* ‘to lie’

aqəláz [v.n.m.] ‘lying’

aqəlāz

P: mentire

aqəlliz [m.] pl. *əqləzən* ‘lie’

aqəllīz pl. *qlāzen*, *āqlāzen*, *mqlāzīn* (sic) [Z:X]

P: bugia Z: X

QM1

qim [v.čvc] ‘to remain, stay, sit’ Used as an inchoative auxiliary verb.

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. qqim impf. təqqim
 imp. sg. qim pl.m. qqimāt [PT:XV]; pf. 1sg.
qqimīh [PT:II] 3sg.m. yaqqim, yāqqim
 [PT:II, IV, V, XIII, XV], yqāqim (sic) [PT:IV],
yāqqim [PT:IV] 3sg.f. taqqim, tāqqim 3pl.m.
āqqimān [PT:IV, XV] 3pl.f. qqimānēt [PT:IV];
 res. 3sg.m. yaqqima; fut. 2sg. atqimāt
 [PT:XIII] 2pl.m. attēqqimām [PT:I]; impf.
 3sg.m. itqqimā

P: stare, restare, sedere PT: I, II, III, IV, V,
 XIII, XV M: habitant *yakimeh* يكيمه

♦ TC: 52

Berber, cf. Ghd. qém ‘to stay’; Kb. qqim ‘to stay; to be seated’; To. yāym ‘to sit, be seated; to remain, be left’; Zng. i?mi(?) ‘to be seated’
š-qim [caus.v.] ‘to cause to remain, stay, sit’

imp. sg. šqāim

P: stare, restare, sedere

QM2

qāma, qámak [adv.] ‘now’

qāma, qāmak, qámak, qāma [Z:VI]

P: ora; adesso PT: IV, V, XV Z: VI

QMŽ

aqāməž [m.] ‘the far end of a palm tree from where the inflorescence grows’

aqāmež

P: palma

QN

(ə)qqén [v.cc] ‘to bind, tie, attach’

pf. ēqqén res. èqqən impf. təqqén

imp. sg. āqqán; pf. 3sg.m. yaqqán, yeqqán-(t)
 [PT:VII]; res. 3sg.m. yaqqina; impf. itaqqán ‘to bind, tie, attach’

P: legare, attaccare PT: VII

♦ TC: 64

Berber, cf. Ghd. āqqən ‘to bind, attach’; Kb. ēqqən ‘to attach’; To. ēqqən ‘to tie up, to tie s.th. to s.th. else’ Zng. a?n ‘to be attached’

aqqún [v.n.m.] ‘tying’

aqqún

P: legare, attaccare

QNVL

təqənvilt, təkənvilt [f.] pl. təqənvıl,
 təkənvıl ‘mucus’

teqenvilt, tekenvilt pl. *teqenvıl, tekenvıl*

P: muco

QR

(ə)qqūr [v.cvc] ‘to dry out’

imp. sg. öqqūr; qqūr

P: seccarsi M: desséché ??mikourah

ةميكورة; dessécher *ikourah* يكوره; dur yékorah يكوره sec *yakkaora* اکاواره; sécher *akkaora* اکاواره

♦ TC: 95

Berber, cf. Ghd. əqqar ‘to be dry’; Kb. qqar ‘to be dry’; To. iyār ‘to be or become dry’; Zng. aor. 3sg.m. yo?wur ‘to be dry’

š-qar [caus.v.] ‘to cause to dry out’

šqār

P: seccarsi

QRB1

qərib [stat.v.] ‘to be near’

3sg.m. qarib, qårib [PT:I]

P: vicino PT: I

♦ Ar. *qarib* ‘near’

****qarəb** [v.cvcc] ‘to draw near’

pf. / seq. qarəb

pf. 3sg.m. yeqāreb

PT: XV

♦ Ar. *qaraba* ‘to be near; to come near, come close, get close’

QRBZ

aqarbùz (or: *aqərbùz*) [m.] ‘stem, stalk, petiole’

aqarbùz

P: gambo, picciuolo

♦ NZ: GRBZ2

The connection with Zng. *garbūṣ* ‘knob (of a moorish saddle)’ (Taine-Cheikh 2010),

ultimately a loanword from Ar. *qarbūs* ‘pommel (of a saddle)’, suggested by Naït-Zerrad is not convincing.

QRT₁

tqárṭay (or: tqérṭay) [f.] pl. tqaṛṭiwìn ‘paper’

tqárṭai pl. *tqaṛṭiwín*

P: carta M: date tékartay تکرتا ئى; lettre tékhartey تەخا رتى; papier *karthayah* كارطا يە

◆ K: 592

Berber, cf. Siwa *tiərta* ‘paper’

QRT₂

tuqəṛṭa, tuqərtá [f.] ‘theft’

tuqérṭā, tuqarṭā

P: furto

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tukərda* ‘theft’; Kb.

tukkʷərda ‘theft’; Foq. *tukérđā* ‘theft’; Sok.

tukərṭā ‘theft’

QRZ

qàr(ə)z [stat.v.] ‘to be narrow, tight’

1sg. qar(ə)zàx 2sg. qar(ə)zàt 3sg.m.

qàr(ə)z 3sg.f. qàr(ə)zət pl. qarizit

1sg. *qarezâh* 2sg. *qarezât* 3sg.m. *qárez* 3sg.f.

qárezet pl. *qarizît*

P: stretto M: étroit *qarez* قازر

◆ Berber, cf. To. *ikraž* ‘to be tight’

š-əqrəz [caus.v.] ‘to make narrow’

imp. sg. *šåqräz*

P: stretto

QRZT

qərzàt [m.] pl. qərzàtən ‘dried dates for livestock’

qårzât pl. *qårzâtēn*

P: dattero

QSTM

aqəstìm [m.] ‘antimony’

aqásṭim

P: antimonio

taqəstìmt [f.] ‘collyrium container’

taqásṭimt

P: portacollirio

qəstəm [v.cccc] ‘to apply collyrium’

impf. qəstàm

imp. sg. *qásṭäm*; impf. 3sg.f. *tqásṭäm*

P: mettere, porre

aqəstəm [v.n.m.] ‘applying collyrium’

aqásṭäm

P: mettere, pore

QS

qqəsš [v.cc] ‘to close, to be closed (from the outside)’

pf. əqqéš res. èqqéš impf. təqqéš

imp. sg. *qqásš*; pf. 3sg.f. *tåqqás* [PT:III]; res.

3sg.m. *yåqqiša*; impf. 1sg. *taqqás*

[P:example] 3sg.m. *itaqqás*

P: chiudere PT: III

▷ *elbâb yåqqiša* ‘the door is closed’

◆ Berber, cf. Sok. *ōqqəs* ‘to close (from the outside)’; Siwa *əqqəs* ‘to close’

qqùš [v.n.m.] ‘closing’

qqūš

P: chiudere

QS₁

taqəsìrt, taqəsìrt [f.] ‘name of a sparrow’

taqásìrt, taqásìrt

P: passero

◆ While the initial consonant is different, the word looks similar to Figuig *tabcirt* ‘sparrow’.

QT/WT

wàtən [def.adj.]pl. wət̄nìn f. tàtən pl.

tət̄nìnət ‘the other, another’

wâten pl. *weṭnìn* f. *tâten*, *tâten* [P:example] pl.

teṭnînet

P: altro PT: XV

▷ *átmā weṭnìn* ‘my other brothers’

▷ *tfilliwín teṭnînet* ‘the other houses’

▷ *iwâtan ténni díla u tâten ténni ždâbiét*

‘one is here, and the other is in Ajdabiya’

▷ *mag ínni wâten?* ‘where is the other

one'

♦ NZ: DN6 TC: 249 K: 218

Berber, cf. Foq. *wayād* 'other, another'; Kb. *wayəd*, *tayəd* 'other, another'; Nef. *wâit*, *wâyet* 'other, another'; Zng. *yuḍan* 'other, another'
aqūṭən [indef.adj.] pl. *aquṭnìn* f. *aqūṭət*
 pl. *aquṭnìnət* 'other, another'

aqūṭen pl. *aquṭnìn* f. *aqūṭet* pl. *aquṭnìnət*

▷ *iwînan aqûṭen* 'another'

P: altro PT: IX

QTŠ1

aqəṭṭiš [m.] 'hole (little used)'

aqâṭṭiš

P: buco

taqəṭṭišt [f.] pl. *tqəṭṭiš*, *tqəṭṭišin* 'little hole; eye of the needle'

taqâṭṭišt pl. *tqâṭṭiš*, *tqâṭṭišin*

P: buco; cruna dell'ago

QTŠ2

aqəṭṭuš [m.] pl. *qəṭṭušən* '(male) cat'

aqâṭṭuš pl. *qâṭṭušen*

P: gatto

♦ K: 590

Berber, cf. Nef. *qaṭṭūs* 'cat'; Sok. *yaṭṭūs* 'cat'; Siwa *yaṭṭos* 'cat'. A loanword from Latin *cattus* 'cat'.

təqəṭṭušt [f.] pl. *təqəṭṭuštın* '(female) cat'

tēqâṭṭušt pl. *tēqâṭṭuštın*

P: gatto

tqəṭṭaš [f.] 'cats (coll.)'

pl.? *tqâṭṭaš*

P: gatto

QTT

aqəṭṭat [m.] pl. *qəṭṭatən* 'nit'

aqâṭṭat pl. *qâṭṭatən*

P: pidocchio

♦ To. *áwəd* 'nits'; Zng. *ūd(d)an* 'nit(s)'; Kb.

iwatt 'nit'; Ghd. *attād* 'nit'; Siwa *iqəṭṭán* 'nits' (Naumann 2013: 322)

QTꝝ

qəṭṭáfan [m.] 'highwayman'

pl. *qâṭṭâän* [PT:VII, IX], *qeṭṭâän* [PT:IX]

PT: VII, IX

♦ From the Arabic verb *qaṭṭaṣa* 'to cut' in a metaphorical used to refer to 'road-cutters' — people who block the road to demand money (*qutṭāṣ at-turuq*). (p.c. Souag)

QWY

qə̄wi [stat.v.] 'to be strong'

3sg.m. *qâwī*

PT: IV M: *gras gaouy* قوی

♦ Ar. *qawī* 'strong'

QYN

aqəyùn [m.] '(male) black slave (little used)'

aqâyûn

P: schiavo, servo

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *qâyû* 'servant'; Sok. *qâyu* 'moor, servant'

taqəyyùnt [f.] '(female) black slave (little used)'

taqâyyûnt

P: schiavo, servo

QŽT (K/GŽT)

aqažı̄t [m.] pl. *qužı̄t* 'rooster'

aqâžı̄t pl. *qužı̄t*

P: gallo M: coq *akadjet* اکادجت

♦ TC: 1012 K: 622

Berber, cf. Foq. *yazît*, *yazîd* 'rooster'; Ghd. *azîd* 'rooster'; Kb. *ayazîd* 'rooster'; *tayazît* 'chicken'; Zng. *äwâžud*, *äwâyžud* 'rooster', *täwâžuD* 'chicken'; Siwa *yazît* 'rooster' (Naumann 2013: 374).

Basset (1959) provides a detailed discussion on the words for 'chicken' in Berber.

təkažıt, təgažıt [f.] pl. *təkažıtın*, *təgažıtın* 'chicken'

tekâžıt, *tēgâžıt* pl. *tekažıtın*, *tēgažıtın*

P: gallo M: poule *tékadjet* تکا جت

QZR

yèqzər, iqzər [m.] pl. aqzàr 'mouse'
 yäqzer, éqzer pl. aqzâr
 P: topo M: rat éghzrt [غزرت]
 ♦ See the discussion in Paradisi (1963b).

QZL

taqəzzàlt [f.] pl. tqəzzalìn 'kidney'
 taqazzàlt pl. tqazzälìn

P: rene
 ♦ NZ: GZL1 K: 326

Berber, cf. Kb. tigəzzəlt 'kidney'; Ghd.
 taǵāzzəlt 'kidney'; To. tajəzzəlt 'kidney'

R1

ir [prep.] 'until'

īr, ir [PT:II,III,VIII]

P: fino a, finché PT: II, V, III, VIII

▷ īr Gīlu 'up to Jalu'

▷ īr mnišūu 'until sunset'

♦ TC: 560 K: 109, 217

Berber, cf. Kb. ir 'until'; To. hár 'until'; Zng. ār 'until'.

Tuareg and Zenaga point to an initial *β, this is absent in Awjila.

R2

yar [v.vc*] 'to open'

pf. urá res. ùra fut. ûr impf. tará

imp. sg. yār pl.m. yārât pl.f. yārîmet; pf. 1sg.

urîh 2sg. tārît [P:example] 3sg.m. yurâ; res.

1sg. urîha 3sg.m. yurâya; fut. 1sg. aurâh 3sg.m.

ayûr; impf. 1sg. tārîh 3sg.m. itârâ

P: aprire

▷ tārît-kâ 'do not open'

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. ar 'id.'; Ghd. ár 'to open'; Nef. ar 'to open'; Sok. ār 'to open'; To. àr 'to open'.

urú [v.n.m.] 'opening'

urû

P: aprire

tw-àr [pass.v.] 'to be open, opened; to open, untie [PT: V, VII]'

pf. / seq. = res. twàr

imp. sg. ttuâr, tuâr; pf. 1sg. ttuarih 3sg.m.
 ituâr, yetuâr [PT:V], itúar [PT:VII]; res. 1sg.
 ttuariha 3sg.m. ituâra 3sg.f. tetuâra
 [P:example]

P: aprire PT: V, VII

▷ elbâb ituâra 'the door is opened'

▷ tavûrt tetuâra 'the door is opened'

R3

tùra [f.] 'lung'

tûra

P: polmone

♦ TC: 784

Berber, cf. Ghd. tóra 'lung'; Kb. turat 'lung'; To. tòrr 'lung'; Zng. təri?d 'lung'

R4

ur [particle] negative particle, usually found in combination with negative particle -ká

ur, wur, wul, ul

P: non PT: XIII

RB1

rèbbi [m.] 'god'

râbbî [PT:V], râbbî [PT:VI], râbbî [PT:V],
 râbbî [PT:XII]

PT: V, VI, XII

♦ Ar. rabb-iy 'my lord'

RB2

òrbi [v.cci] 'to earn; to prosper'

pf. ərbí res. òrba fut. òrbi impf. rèbbi

imp. sg. érbi; pf. 3sg.m. yerbí; res. 3sg.m.

yerbâya; fut. 2sg. atterbít; impf. 3sg.m. irébbi

P: guadagnare

○ The fut.2sg. atterbít is used as a greeting and is a calque on Ar. térbah, marbûha which is said as a goodbye to someone.

♦ Perhaps from Ar. rabiha 'to gain, profit'

arèbbi [v.n.m.] 'earning'

arébbi

P: guadagnare

RBS

rabùs [m.] ‘measure of capacity (cereals), corresponds to one sixth of a *ṣā*’

rabûs

P: misure di capacità

RBΓ

àrb(ə)fa [num.] ‘four’

árba'a

PT: III

♦ Ar. *arba'a(t)* ‘four’

RD1

****iréd** [v.icc] ‘to be washed’

res. *irad*

res. 3sg.m. *irîda* 3sg.f. *tirîda*

P: lavare

♦ TC: 791

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ärəd* ‘to be washed’; Kb. *irid* ‘to be washed’; To. *irad* ‘to bathe’; Zng. aor. 3sg.m. *yärəd* ‘to be washed, to wash (intr.)’

š-irəd [caus.v.] ‘to wash’

pf. / seq. *š-irəd*, *š-irad* impf. *š-irad* imp. sg. *šiřed*; pf. 3sg.f. *tšiřad* [PT:XV] 3pl.f. *šiřédnət* [PT:XV]; impf. 3sg.m. *išiřad*

P: lavare PT: XV M: frotté échéred اشـرـد ; frotter *châred* شـرـد

aš-irəd [caus.v.n.m.] ‘washing’

ašiřed

P: lavare

RD2

irdən, yərdən [m.] ‘wheat’

pl. *írden*, *yérden*, *yérden* [P: example, appassire]

P: grano M: bled *yarden* بـلـدـنـا

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *yérden* ‘wheat’; Kb. *irəd* pl. *irdən* ‘wheat’; Nef. *yérden* ‘wheat’; To. *érəd* ‘whole-grained wheat semolina (for pasta)’; Sok. *írden* ‘wheat’; Siwa *irdən* ‘wheat’

RDM

ərdəm [v.ccc] ‘to bury’

imp. sg. *érdem*

P: interrare

♦ ELA *rədəm* ‘to bury’ (p.c. Benkato); Ar. *radama* ‘to fill up with earth’

RFQ

pl. **ərrafəqà-(nnəs)** [m.] ‘companions’

pl. *ärrafäqä-(nnes)*, *ërrafäqä-(nnes)*

PT: II

♦ cf. ELA *rfig* pl. *rfágā* ‘companion’; Ar. *rafiq* pl. *rufaqā?* ‘companion’

RF

ərféń [v.ccc] ‘to take away; to raise’

pf. *ərféń* res. = fut. *ərfəń*

imp.sg. *arfá'-i* [PT:XV]; pf. 2sg. *tarfá't*

[Z:XII] 3sg.m. *yerfá'* [PT:XIII], *yerfá'-t*, *ăt*)

[PT:VII,XV] 3pl.f. *erfá'nət* [PT:XV]; res. 3sg.m.

yerfi'a [PT:III], *yerfi'a* [PT:II], *yerfá'-(tī)-ya*

[PT:XIII]; fut. 3sg.m. *ayerfá'-t* [PT:III]

PT: II, III, VII, XIII, XV Z: XII M: hausser

erfää اـرـفـعـ

♦ ELA *yérfań* ‘to raise’; Ar. *rafa'a* ‘to lift, lift up’

RG1

tərəggit [f.] ‘ember’

təreggít, *tereggüt* [B25]

P: brace B25: 330 M: braise *teragghiat*

ترقـيـة

♦ TC: 813 K: 324, 625

Berber, cf. Ghd. *tarəggít* ‘ember, coal’; Kb. *tirgət̪*, *tiraggət̪* ‘cinder, ember’; Zng. *turuğd̪* ‘ember’

RG2

arág [m.] pl. *rəggawən* ‘handle’

arág pl. *reggåwen*

P: manico

♦ TC: 806 K: 319

Perhaps related to Berber, cf. To. *árjøy* ‘wooden handle’; To. (BF) *argəd* ‘handle of an axe’; Zng. *targad* ‘handle’.

RGG

ərgig [v.ccvc] ‘to shake’

impf. *tərgiga*

imp. sg. *ërgig*; impf. 3sg.m. *itergiga*

P: tremare

♦ TC: 808 K: 323

Berber, cf. Siwa *rəg̊rīq* ‘to shake’; Zng. aor. 3sg.m. *yərgəgi*(?) ‘to shiver, shake (of sickness, fear etc.)’

rgìg [v.n.m.] ‘shaking’

rg̊ig

P: tremare

RGZ

arəgàz [m.] pl. *rəgàzən* ‘person’

aregáz pl. *regázen*

P: individuo; uomo

♦ TC: 810 K: 427

Berber, cf. Kb. *argaz* ‘man’; To. *ərjəš* ‘to walk’; Zng. *ärägäž* ‘man’

tərəgàzt ‘(female) person’

teregázt

P: individuo

RV

ùrəy [m.] ‘gold’

úråğ

P: oro M: or *oro* و رو

▷ *agîz n úråğ* ‘golden necklace’

♦ TC: 784

Berber, cf. Ghd. *oray, orăy* ‘gold’; To. *órăy* ‘gold’; Zng. *uri*(?) ‘gold’

urày n tisi [phrasal n.] ‘egg yolk (litt. gold of the egg)’

urâğ n tisi

P: tuorlo

RH

rîha [adv.] ‘little’

rîha

P: poco

♦ cf. Mor. Ar. *rîha* ‘smell’, but figuratively also ‘very little (barely able to smell, barely noticeable etc.); A similar use of this word is found in Nef. *errîhat, arrîhat* ‘little, a bit’.

RK

tərikt [f.] ‘bread dough’

tərikt

P: pasta del pane

♦ K: 578

Berber, cf. MA *arekti, arektu, arešti* ‘dough’; Siwa *arəkti* ‘dough’

RKF

tərəkèft [f.] pl. *tərəkfin* ‘caravan’

terekéft pl. *terekfin*

P: carovana B21: 386

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *tākēft, terēkēft* ‘caravan’; Kb. *tirkəft* ‘caravan’; Nef. *terkēft* ‘caravan’; Sok. *tirkéft* ‘caravan’; To. *erákaf* ‘herd of donkeys in an expedition; large caravan’

RN

ərní [v.cci/cc*] ‘to increase, add; to bid’

pf. *ərní* res. *ərma* fut. *ərni* impf.

rənni/rənna

imp. sg. *ərní* pl.m. *ərniyât* pl.f. *ərnîmet*; pf. 1sg. *ernîh* 3sg.m. *yernî*; res. 1sg. *ernîha* 3sg.m. *yernâya*; fut. 1sg. *arnîh, arnâ-(s)* [PT:XII]

3sg.m. *ayérni*; impf. 1sg. *rennîh* 3sg.m. *irénni* 3pl.m. *rennân* [PT:IV], *rennîyen* [PT:IV]

P: accrescere, aggiungere PT: IV, XII

♦ TC: 815 K: 124, 157

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ärnəβ* ‘to add’; Kb. *ərnū* ‘to add’; Zng. *arıh* ‘to increase’.

Awjila lacks a reflex of PB *β

arənnú, arənní [v.n.m.] ‘increasing, adding, auction’

arenñú, arénnu [PT:IV], *arenní*

P: accrescere PT: IV

RNG

arìng, anìrg [m.] pl. *ringìn, nirgìn* ‘neighbour’

arîng, aringí-(nnes) [PT:V], *anîrg* pl. *ringîn, nirgîn*

P: vicino PT: V

♦ Berber, cf. To. (H.) *anărag* ‘neighbour’; To. (N.) *anhərağ* ‘neighbour’; Sok. *arnág* ‘neighbour’

təringıt [f.] pl. *təringitìn* ‘(female) neighbour’

teringüt pl. *teringitîn*

P: vicino

RQT

arəqùt [m.] ‘rag, piece of sewn cloth’

arâqût

P: straccio PT: V

RŠ1

ı̄rəš [v.icc.irreg.] ‘to descend’

res. *ı̄riš* (irreg.) impf. *tiràš*, *tərràš*

imp. sg. *ı̄reš*, *éreš*, *ereš* [B21]; res. 3pl.m.

erišna [PT:XV] impf. 3sg.m. *itirâš*, *itterrâš*

3pl.m. *terrâšen* [P:example]

P: scendere B21: 391 PT: VI, XV

▷ *imîn terrâšen* ‘the water flows down’

◆ Berber, cf. Kb. *ərs* ‘to descend’; To. *ərəs* ‘to be brought down, be unloaded; go down (in well or container)’

urùš [v.n.m.] ‘descending’

urûš ‘descending’

P: scendere

š-ı̄rəš [caus.v.] ‘to place, put down’

impf. *š-irâš*

imp. sg. *šîreš*; impf. 1sg. *šîrâšh* 3sg.m. *išîrâš*

P: mettere, porre

aš-ı̄rəš [caus.v.n.m.] ‘placing, putting down’

ašîreš

P: mettere, pore

RŠN

ərròšən [m.] ‘window’

ěrrôšen

PT: V

◆ ELA *rōšen* ‘window’ (p.c. Benkato); Ar. *rawšan* ‘skylight, scuttle; peep-window, peep-hole, spy-hole’

RSK

ršək [v.ccc] ‘to comb’

imp. sg. *ršek*

P: pettinare

arəšák [v.n.m.] ‘combing’

aräšâk

P: pettinare

tı̄st n arəšák [phrasal n.] ‘comb’

tı̄st n aräšâk

P: pettine

RTL

ərtál [v.ccc] ‘to lend’

imp. sg. *ěrtáł*

P: prestare M: prêté ??*martial* مرتل

prêter *artal* ارتل

◆ TC: 798

Berber, cf. Kb. *ərdəł* ‘to lend’; Ghd. *ärđəł* ‘to lend’; Zng. *arıdiy* ‘to lend’

RV

aráv, ùrəv [v.vcc] ‘to write’

pf. *uráv* res. = fut. *ùrəv* impf. *tàrəv*

imp. sg. *arév* (rarely: *úrev*) pf. 1sg. *uréʃh*, *uréʃj*

[B21; B24] 2sg. *turéft* [B24] 3sg.m. *yurév*, *yurév*

[B21; B24] 3sg.f. *turév* [B21; B24] 1pl. *nurév*

[B24] 2pl.m. *turevîm* [B24] 2pl.f. *turévmet*

[B24] 3pl.m. *úreven* [B24] 3pl.f. *urévnet* [B24];

res. 1sg. *uríʃha*, *urívhā* 3sg.m. *yuríva*; fut. 1sg.

aurévh 3sg.m. *ayúrev*; impf. 1sg. *tárévh*, *táréʃh*

3sg.m. *itárev* ptc. *tárəven*

P: scrivere B21: 397 B24: 189

◆ TC: 77 K: 156

Berber, cf. Ghd. *órəβ* ‘to write’; Kb. *aru* ‘to write’; Zng. *īrih*, *iṛih* ‘to dictate’

arrâv [v.n.m.] ‘writing’

arrâv [P; B24], *arrâf* [B21; B24]

P: scrivere B21: 397 B24: 189 M: écriture

arrab عَرْبٌ

š-ùrəv [caus.v.] ‘to make s.o. write’

imp. sg. *šúrev*

P: scrivere

****tw-àrəv** [pass.v.] ‘to be written’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. *twàrəv*

pf. 3sg.m. *ituárev*; res. 3sg.m. *ituarâva*; fut.

3sg.m. *aituárev*

P: scrivere

RW

àṛəw [v.irreg.] ‘to give birth’

pf. àṛəw res. = fut. àṛəw impf. tāṛəw
imp. sg. érōū pl.m. erōūmet; pf. 1sg. erōūh;
3sg.f. terōū ; res. 1sg. irúha 3sg.f. tir̄wa; fut.
1sg. aěrōūh 3sg.f. attirōū; impf. 1sg. tárōūh
3sg.f. tárū

P: partorire, generare M: naître *erro* اَرْوُ ;
né *nerro* نَرْوُ

♦ TC: 804

Berber, cf. Ghd. áṛəw ‘to give birth; to produce’; Kb. arəw ‘to give birth’; To. àṛəw ‘to give birth’; Zng. ärug ‘to give birth; to produce’

tāṛwa [v.n.f.] ‘giving birth’

tárwa

P: partorire, generare

š-ìṛəw [caus.v.] ‘to cause to give birth’

imp. sg. št̄rōū

P: partorire, generare

irīw [m.] pl. irīwən ‘boy, child’

irīu, rījū [Z:IV] pl. irīwən

P: ragazzo, bambino; figlio PT:XIII B21:

386 Z:IV M: enfant yéréhou يَرْهُو

◦ M: nez and M: nièce were switched around accidentally in the wordlist.

♦ MA *araw* ‘children, offspring’

tirīwt [f.] pl. tiriwīn, tirīwi ‘girl, child’

tirīut pl. tiriwīn, tirīwī [PT:XV], tiriwīn-(nes)

[PT:XV]

P: ragazzo; bambino PT: XV M: fille

thériout طَرِيُوت ; nez (sic; nièce) térouet

تَرْوَة

RWT/Y ► ŠRWT/Y

RWH

r̄ṛəwwəh [v.ccc] ‘to return (home)’

seq. r̄ṛəwwəh impf. r̄ṛəwwah

imp. sg. r̄róūwah [PT:V]; pf. 3sg.m. iróūwah

[PT:II,VII,XV] 3pl.m. rrōūwáhan [PT:VII,XV];

impf. 3sg.m. iróūwāh [PT:XV]

PT: II, V, VII, XV M: démarche *aroukh*

اَرْوَخ

♦ ELA īrowwəh ‘to return (home)’ (p.c. Benkato); Ar. rāḥa ‘to go in the evening; to go away, depart, leave, go’

RWK

ərwák [v.ccc] ‘to knead (pasta of barley etc.)’

impf. irəwwək

imp. sg. erwók; impf. 3sg.m. iráwwok

P: rimenare

♦ TC: 832 K; 544

Berber, cf. Ghd. ārwək ‘to mix’; Zng. ärwih ‘to be stirred, be mixed’; Nef. érwi; To. H. ərwəy, ärwi ‘to stir, mix’

arəwàk [v.n.m.] ‘kneading’

arawāk

P: rimenare

taráwəkt [f.] ‘Polenta (dish made from maize flour cooked in salted water to accompany various foods or with various dressings)’

tarâwåkt

P: pasta del pane

RWL1

ərwəl [v.ccc.irreg.] ‘to flee’

pf. / seq. ərwəl res. ərwil (irreg.) impf. rəwwəl

imp. sg. érwel pl.m. rwelât [PT:XV]; pf. 3pl.m.

ērwélen [PT:XV]; res. 3pl.m. ērwilîna [PT:XV];

impf. 1sg. ruwwélh 3sg.m. irúwwel

P: fuggire PT:XV M: échapper (s'); enfuir (s') yéréouel يَرْوَل ; fuir yérrouwel يَرْوَل

♦ TC: 835

Berber, cf. Ghd. ārwəl ‘to run away, escape’; Kb. ərwəl ‘to flee, escape’; To. àrwəl ‘to take refuge under (s.th.); to take evasive action; to hide, be hidden’; Zng. ärwiy ‘to run away’

arəwàl [v.n.m.] ‘fleeing’

arawâl

P: fuggire

RWf

ərwéf [v.ccc] ‘to fear’

pf. ərwáñ seq. = res. ərwéf impf. ràwwəf
imp. sg. *erwa'*, *erwá'* [PT:XII]; pf. 1sg. *rwáh*
3sg.m. *yerwá'*, *yérwa'* [PT:X], *yerwa'* [PT:XV];
res. 1sg. *rwíhha*, *rwéhha* [PT:X], *érwéha* [PT:V]
(*h<hh<h*) 3sg.m. *yerwi'a*; impf. 1sg. *róúwaḥ*
3sg.m. *iróúwa'*

P: temere PT: IV, V, X, XII, XV M: craindre
yérouaha يَرُوا هَا; crainte ??*arouaha*
يَرُوا هَا; peureux *yerouaha* يَرُوا هَا
♦ Ar. *rāḥa* ‘to fright, scare, alarm’

RY

****iréy** [v.icc.] ‘to be raw’

res. ɪrəy

res. 3sg.m. *iréya* 3sg.f *tiréya* 3pl.m. *iriyâna*
3pl.f. *irinîta*

P: crudo M: cru *yérayah* يَرِا يَه

▷ *tíwög tiréya* ‘the food is raw’

♦ Berber, cf. To. *ırah* ‘to be unripe; to be raw
or undercooked’; Zng. *äräh* ‘raw’; Sok. *râyyi*
‘raw’

RZ

ərrùz [m.] ‘rice’

(s-)orróz

Z: VI

♦ Ar. *ruzz*, *aruzz* ‘rice’

RZ

ərz [v.cc*] ‘to break’

pf. / seq. = fut. ərza

imp. sg. *arz* pl.m. *ärzât-(tet)* [PT:I]; pf. 3sg.m.
yerzît-(tet) [PT:I]; fut. 3sg.m. *äirzît-(tet)* [PT:I]
ayerzît-(tet) [PT:I]

P: rompere PT: I M: brisé; cassé *erzay*
اَرْزَى; briser *erzayeh* اَرْزَى يَه; briser
(se); casser *yerzayeh* يَرْزَى يَه

♦ TC: 841

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ärz* ‘to break’; Kb. *ərž* ‘to
break’; To. *ärz* ‘to break’; Zng. *arži*(?) ‘to be
broken’.

arèzzu [v.n.m.] ‘breaking’

arézzū

P: rompere

tarəzzât [v.n.f.] ‘creak’

tarezzât, terazzât

P: rompere; scricchiolio

š-ərz [v.caus.] ‘to cause to break’

imp. sg. *šarz*

P: rompere

****tt-ərz** [v.pass.] ‘to be broken’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. tt-ərz

pf. 3sg.m. *ittérz*; res. 3sg.m. *ittírza*; fut. 3sg.m.

aittérz

P: rompere

RŽ

ərzí [v.cci] ‘to milk’

imp. sg. *ěržî*

P: mungere

arəžži [v.n.m.] ‘milking’

aréžži

P: mungere

š-ərži [caus.v.] ‘to cause to milk’

imp. sg. *šéržī*

P: mungere

RŽL

taržält [f.] *taržált* pl. *taržälín* ‘wing (of a
bird)’

P: ala (di uccello)

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *taržalt* ‘feather of a bird’;
Sok. *taržált* ‘feather of a bird’; Zng. *tärgäL*
‘feather’

S1

s, syar, sar [prep.] ‘from’

1sg. *syär-i* 3sg.m. *syär-əs* 3pl.m. *syar-sìn*

s, sē, s-gär [PT:V,XII], *s-gär* [PT:III,XV], *s-ar*

[PT:IV,V,XIII,XV], *s-är* [PT:II], *s* [Z:VIII]; 1sg.

s-gär-i [PT:IV,V] 3sg.m. *s-gar-es*, *s-gär-es*

[PT:VII,XV]; 3pl.m. *s-gär-sín*

P: da PT: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, XII, XIII, XV

Z: VIII,X

- ▷ *sě tfílli n améden* ‘from the house of the man’
- Nouns governed by *s* can be followed by *-i*:

▷ *yeskî s-tfílli-y-i* ‘he came out of the house’

▷ *ḥhár s-tebārút-i* ‘he took off from the road’

○ *s-ar* can be used interchangeably with *n* to indicate the material of which something is made.

▷ *wâya s-ar zzîl* ‘this is made of iron’

▷ *aǵîz n úrâǵ* ‘golden necklace’

◆ Siwa *sg* (< *s-g*) ‘from’

skémma, sémma [conj.] ‘because’

s-kémma, sémma [PT:XIV]

P: perché PT: XI, XIV

s-ələwwál [conj.] ‘already’

s-ǎlōūwâl

PT: XI

◆ Ar. (*a*)*l-?**awwal* ‘earlier, previous, former’

S2

s [prep.] ‘with (instrumental)’

3sg. *si-s* 3pl.m. *s-in* 3pl.f. *s-ìnət*, *sònət*
s, sě, s-(orróz) [Z:VI]; 3sg. *si-s* [P:example]

3pl.m. *s-īn* 3pl.f. *s-ínet*, *s-énet* [PT:V]

P: con PT: III, VII, IX Z: VI

▷ ‘*addîha si-s* ‘I went with it’

◆ Pan-Berber, cf. Zng. *aš* ‘with’; Kb. *s* ‘with’ etc.

z-di, z-dìwa [phrase] “how much does it cost?”

z-dî, z-dîwa

P: quanto PT: III

 - An expression composed of *s* ‘with’ + *di*, *dìwa* ‘what, what thing?’. ► DW

S3

əss [v.č*] ‘to spread (a mat), to stretch (to make the bed)’

impf. *təssá*

imp. sg. *ess* pl.m. *ssât* pl.f. *ssîmet*; impf. 1sg. *tessîh* 3sg.m. *itessâ*

- P: distendere
- ◆ Berber, cf. Nef. *éssa* ‘to spread, to stretch (a net, etc.)’
- (ə)ssú [v.n.m.] ‘spreading (a mat)’
- ēssû
- P: distendere
- S4**
- tísi [f.]** ‘liver’
- tísī*
- P: fegato
- ◆ TC: 87
- Berber, cf. Kb. *tasa* ‘liver’; To. *tâsa* ‘belly’, *áwsa* ‘liver’; Zng. *taʔsäh* ‘liver’; Siwa *tsa* ‘liver’
- S5**
- tísí [f.]** pl. *tisiwîn* ‘egg, genitalia’
- tísî, tisî* [B21] pl. *tisîwîn*
- P: uovo B21: 385 M: pondre *tésiouy*
- تصيوي
- ◆ TC: 1018
- Perhaps Berber, cf. Zng. *täwžih*, *toʔwžih* ‘egg’
- S6**
- tîst n agəwâl [phrasal n.]** ‘mirror’
- tîst n agéwâl*
- P: specchio
- ◆ Berber, cf. Nef. *tisît* ‘mirror’; To. *tîsett* ‘mirror; eyeglasses’; Sok. *tisît n udém* ‘mirror’
- tîst n arəšâk [phrasal n.]** ► RŠK
- S7**
- =*is* [pron.] 3sg. indirect object pronoun
-is, *-îs* [PT: passim], *â-s* (< *x-is*) [PT:II,V,XII],
-îz(-d) [PT:VI,VII] *â-z-d* (< *x-is-d*) [PT:II], res.
-îsa [PT:II]
- P: egli PT: passim
- SBH**
- a-isəbbəh [v.ccc]** ‘to bathe’
- fut. 3sg.m. *âisébbah*
- PT: IX
- ◆ ELA *sábbaḥ* ‘to bathe’
- SBΓ**
- ssəb(ə)ʃa [num.]** ‘seven’

(s-)séba'a [PT:III], séba'a [PT:IX,XV]

PT: III, IX, XV

♦ Ar. *sab'a(t)* 'seven'

SD

**ssùdd [v.c̄c] 'to be enough'

res. ssùdd

res. 3sg.m. *issúdda*, *issuddi-(dīk)-a* [P:
example]

P: bastare PT: XII M: assez *aéssoud* عَصْوَد

▷ *issuddi-dīk-a* 'it is enough for me'

♦ ELA *isédd* 'to be satisfied'; Ar. *sadda* 'to fill a gap, to remove or remedy deficiencies'

SF/SW

tasift, *tasıwt* [f.] pl. *təssıw* '(terraced) roof'

tasıft, *tasıut* pl. *tessıu*

P: tetto M: toit *thasiout* طا سیوت

SG

tsígít, *tsígi* [f.] pl. *tsigitín* 'rib'

tsígít, *tsígi* pl. *tsígítîn*

P: costola

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tasíget* 'medium-length bone'; Kb. *tasga* 'side'; To. *tásaja* 'flank, side of the body (at ribs)'

SY

àsəy [v.cc] 'to buy'

pf. = fut. sóy res. sèy impf. təssay

imp. sg. ásaǵ pl.m. *saǵât* pl.f. *sáǵmet*; pf. 1sg.

sah̥ 3sg.m. *isáj*; res. 1sg. *ssíhha* (*jh>hh*)

3sg.m. *isíǵa*; fut. 1sg. *asáh̥* 3sg.m. *aiság*;

impf. 1sg. *tessáh̥* 3sg.m. *aitessáǵ*

P: comperare PT: II, VII, XII M: acheter

yésgha يَسْغَه

♦ TC: 89

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăsəe* 'to buy'; Kb. *ay* 'to buy';

Zng. *ä?ši(?)* 'to buy, pay'

asùy [v.n.m.] 'purchase, buying'

asúg

P: comperare, compera

SK1

(ə)ssék [v.cc] 'to fart'

imp. sg. ēssék

P: peto

(ə)ssùk [v.n.m.] 'farting'

ēssük

P: peto

SK2

asák, usák [v.vcc] 'to take away'

imp. sg. *asék*, *usék*

P: portare M: soulever *asekt* ا سکت ; voler, dérober *yousek* يُوسك

♦ K: 546

Berber, cf. Ghd. ósak 'to take (imperative only)'; MA *asy* 'to take'

SK3

teskənni [f.] 'thyme'

teskenni

P: timo

SK ► SQ

SKN

**əskán [v.ccc] 'to live'

res. èskən

res. 3sg.m. *yéskına*

PT: VI

♦ ELA *yéskən* 'to live'; Ar. *sakana* 'to live, to reside'

SKR2 ► ŠKR

SL1

əsél, àsəl [v.cc*] 'to hear'

pf. èslá res. èsla fut. ès(ə)l impf. sèlla

imp. sg. *esél*, *ásəl* pl.m. *slât* pl.f. *slímet*; pf. 1sg.

eslîh 3sg.m. *yeslâ*, *yeslî-(t)* [PT:V] 3pl.m. *slân*

[PT:XV], *slân-(t)* [PT:II]; res. 1sg. *slîha* 3sg.m.

yeslâya; fut. 1sg. *aslâh* 3sg.m. *ayésel*; impf. 1sg.

sellîh 3sg.m. *iséllâ*

P: sentire PT: II, IV, V, XV M: sourd

اسلا لوده ه

◦ The analysis of Müller's *eslalodah*

ه ا سلا لوده is difficult, but it clearly consists of the root SL 'to hear' + *lûda* 'nothing'.

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *äsl* 'to listen'; Kb. *säl* 'to listen'; To. *əsäl* 'to listen, hear'

asəllú [v.n.m.] 'hearing'

asellû

P: sentire

SL2

t(ə)sili [f.] pl. *tsiliwìn* 'sandal'

tēsili pl. *tsiliwìn*

P: sandalo

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *tasîlî, tasîlê* 'sandal' Ghd. *tasile* 'sandals for traveling'; Sok. *tsîla* 'sandal'

SL3

sila, sîlak [adv.] 'along here'

sîla, sîlak

P: qui PT: IV

SLM

****ssəlləm [v.ccc]** 'to greet'

pf. / seq. ssəlləm impf. *səllàm*

pf. 3sg.m. *issélləm*; impf. 3pl.m. *sellâmen*

PT: XI

♦ A stem II denomininal derivation of Ar. *salâm* 'well-being, peace; salutation, salute', non-classical, but very common in the Arabic dialects.

ləslam [m.] 'Islam'

laslām

Z:XI

♦ Ar. *islâm* 'Islam'

SM1

ísəm [m.] pl. *smìwən* 'ear; handle of a basket'

ísem pl. *smîwen*

P: orecchio M: oreille *esem*

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *ésəm* 'ear'

Bynon (1984: 255) discusses a

Proto-Afro-Asitiac origin of this word. He states that the Ghadames word *ésəm* 'ear' has no cognates in Berber, but Awjila shows a clear parallel.

SM2

asàm [m.] 'a stick for threshing barley in a special mortar'

asâm

P: bastone; pestello

SMH

?**sàm(ə)h [stat.v.]** 'to be sweet, pretty, handsome'

3sg.m. *simeh*

Z: III

♦ ELA *semh* 'sweet, pretty, handsome'

SN1

(ə)**ssán [v.čc]** 'to send, send out'

res. = fut. àssən impf. təssán

imp. sg. *ssen, ēssén*; res. *issen-(dîk)-a*

[P:example: io]; fut. 3sg.m. *ayéssen* [PT:X];

impf. 1sg. *tessénh* 3sg.m. *itessén*

P: inviare, mandare PT: X M: envoyé

?**maïsen** معيسن; *envoyer aïsen* عيسن

▷ *issen-dîk-a* 'he sent me' [P: sub io (example)]

▷ *Yušâd Žhâ márra iğéllî ayéssen akellîmennes amakân ba'îd* 'One day Juha came and he wanted to send his servant to a place far away.' [PT:X]

♦ Perhaps Berber, cf. Foq. *ázen* 'to send'; Ghd. *ázən* 'to send, delegate'; Siwa *uzən* 'to send'. z does not usually correspond to ss in Awjila, so the correspondence is uncertain.

ssun [v.n.m.] 'sending'

ssūn

P: inviare, mandare

SN2

tsunùt [f.] pl. *tsənuttìn, tsənutìn* 'thick needle'

tsunût, tsenût pl. *tsenüttîn, tsenütlîn*

P: ago B21: 384 M: aiguise *sounnit* سُنْيَت

♦ TC: 393 NZ: GNF

Berber, cf. Zng. *tuşsugnaD, tuşsugnaD*

'needle'; Foq. *tsegñit* 'needle'; Kb. *tissəgnit*

'needle'; Siwa *tizignat* 'needle'; Nef. *tissegñit*

'needle'; Sok. *tasnût* 'awl'.

Kossmann (1996) reconstructs **tisəgnVβt* for 'needle'. The correspondence with the Awjila word is problematic, as we would expect a reflex of the **g*. Nothing is known about the behavior of **β* in Awjila in this context.

SN3

sàna [f.] 'year'

sána

P: anno

♦ Ar. *sana(t)* 'year'

SN4

asìn [m.] pl. *sìnən* 'tooth'

asín pl. *sínen*

P: dente M: dent *sennou* سُنْوٰ

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *asén* 'tooth'; To. *ésen* 'tooth'

SN5

tisènt [f.] 'salt'

tisént

P: sale M: salé *tessan* نَسَّانٌ

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tésant* 'salt'; Nef. *tisént* 'salt'; Siwa *tisənt* 'salt'; Sok. *tisént* 'salt'; To. *tèsəmt* 'salt'

SN6

=**isìn** [pron.] 3pl.m. indirect object pronoun

-*isîn*, -*isâñ* [PT:I,II,XV], -*îsîn* [PT:I,XV], res. -*isîna*

P: essi PT: I,II,XV

=**isnət** [pron.] 3pl.f. indirect object pronoun

-*ísnet*, -*ísnet* [PT:XV], res. -*isnîta*

P: essi PT: XV

SNDS

səndàs [m.] pl. *səndàsən* 'lavatory'

sendâs pl. *sendâsen*

P: latrina

SNSR1

sànsər [v.cccc] 'to close with a chain'

impf. *sənsàr*

imp. sg. *sénsər*; impf. 1sg. *sensârh* 3sg.m.

isensâr

P: chiudere

SNSR2

sànsər + təqənvìl [phrasal v.] 'to blow one's nose'

impf. *sənsàr təqənvìl*

imp. sg. *sénsər təqənvìl*; impf. 3sg.m. *isensâr təqənvìl*

P: soffarsi il naso M: éternuer *esenser*

اسنسار ; moucher (se) *esansar*

اسنسر ; rhume *ésenser*

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *sənsər* 'to sniff'

ásənsər təqənvìl [phrasal v.n.m.]

'blowing one's nose'

ásenser təqənvìl

P: soffarsi il naso

SNT

sənnət [v.ccc] 'to hear, listen'

pf. / seq. *sənnət*

imp. sg. *sánnat*; impf. 3sg.f. *tsennâṭ* [PT:XV]

3pl.f. *sennâṭnet* [PT:XV]

P: sentire PT: XV

◦ The words *tsennâṭ*, *sennâṭnet* are morphologically imperfectives, but they function as perfectives in text XV.

♦ ELA *sənnət* 'to listen' (also cf. Algiers Jewish Arabic *şənnəṭ* 'écouter'), probably metathesis of Classical Ar. *naṣṣata*. (p.c. Benkato)

SQ1

ssùq [m.] 'market'

ssûq, *ssûk* [PT:XII]

PT: IV, VII, XI, XII

♦ Ar. *sūq* 'market'

SRF

(ə)sréf [v.ccc] 'to weave cords or strands of palms'

impf. *sərrəf*

imp. sg. *sréf*; impf. 3sg.m. *isérraf*

P: intrecciare

♦ Kb. <i>əsrəf</i> 'to tie in a knot'	PT: VI
asərəf [v.n.m.] 'weaving cords or strands of palms'	STM ► WRTN
<i>aserâf</i>	SWLHŽ
P: intrecciare	Sawilħaž [P.N.] Place name
asìrf [m.] pl. <i>sərfawən</i> 'braid of palm leaves to make baskets'	<i>Sawilħaġ</i>
<i>asîrf</i> pl. <i>serfāwen</i>	Z: X
P: treccia di capelli	SWN
SRFG ► SRFQ	ssəwàni [f.] 'garden'
SRFQ	<i>ssuwānī</i> [P:example: che, il quale],
sərfəq, sərfāg [v.cccc] 'to slap, smack'	<i>sāwānî-(nnäk)</i> [PT:XV], <i>suwānî-(nnāħ)</i> [PT:XV]
imp. sg. <i>serfāq, serfāg</i>	PT: XV
P: schiaffeggiare	♦ Mor. Ar. <i>swāni</i> 'irrigated garden'; Ar. <i>sāniya(t)</i> pl. <i>sawānin</i> 'water scoop'.
SRM	This word is derived from the Arabic plural, but it functions as a feminine singular in Awjila.
tsərr̄imt [f.] pl. <i>tsərmìn</i> 'the middle of a palm leaf from which the leaves sprout'	SYF
<i>tserr̄imt</i> pl. <i>tsermîn</i>	(ə)syéf [v.ccc] 'to bathe'
P: palma M: écaille <i>téserimt</i> ; écorce <i>taserimt</i> ; feuille <i>tesserimt</i> تسریمت; pelure <i>taserimt</i> تسریمت	pf. <i>əsyéf</i> res. <i>əsyéf</i> impf. <i>səyyəf</i>
SRR	imp. sg. <i>siéf</i> ; pf. 1sg. <i>síefħ</i> 3sg.m. <i>isyéf</i> ; res. 1sg. <i>siyħħla</i> 3sg.m. <i>isiyħfa</i> ; impf. 1sg. <i>síyyeħħ</i> 3sg.m. <i>isíyyef</i>
assərīr (or: əssərīr) [m.] 'desert'	P: bagno M: baigner (se) يَسِيفَه rafraîchir <i>essiaf</i> اسیاف
<i>ässerīr</i>	♦ Berber, cf. To. <i>əššəf</i> 'to swim'; Siwa <i>sīyəf</i> 'to swim'
P: perdersi, smarrirsi (example)	asəyàf [v.n.m.] 'bathing'
♦ ELA <i>sērīr</i> 'stony, sandy desert'	<i>asiyāf</i>
SS	P: bagno
sas [v.cvc*] 'to beg'	SŽR ► ŠŽR
impf. <i>sàsa</i>	SFD1
imp. sg. <i>sās</i> ; impf. 3sg.m. <i>isâsa</i> [PT:VI] ptc.	?a-i-ssəfəd-(kím) [v.cvcc?] 'to help'
<i>sâsān</i> [PT:VI]	fut. 3sg.m. <i>āissa'ad-(kím)</i>
P: mendicare PT: VI	PT: I
♦ Berber, cf. Foq. <i>sās</i> 'to beg'; Nef. <i>sâsa</i> 'to beg'	♦ Ar. <i>sāfada</i> 'to help'
asàs [v.n.m.] 'begging'	SFD2
<i>asâs</i>	ssəfida [m.] 'penis'
P: mendicare	<i>ssa'ida</i>
wa sásan [phrasal noun] 'beggar'	P: penis
<i>wa sâsān</i>	

♦ Probably a euphemistic use of Ar. <i>sañida(t)</i> ‘the happy one (f.)’	pf. 3pl.m. <i>uṣálen</i> [PT:V], <i>uṣálen</i> [PT:XV], <i>uṣálen</i> [PT:XV] PT: V, XV
ŞBH	ŞL
şbəh [m.] ‘tomorrow’	aləsléf , aləsləf [adj.] ‘bald’
<i>şbáh</i> , <i>şábáh</i> [PT:XV], <i>şbah</i> -(<i>énnes</i>) [PT:XV], <i>şbah</i> [PT:XV]	m. sg. <i>aleslá'</i> , <i>alésla'</i> PT:XIV
P: domani PT: XV	♦ Ar. <i>aşlaʃ</i> ‘bald’
♦ Ar. <i>şabāh</i> ‘morning’	ŞNDQ
ŞBR	şsundùq [m.] ‘crate, box’
**şbár [v.ccc] ‘to wait’	<i>şsundùq</i>
imp. pl.m. <i>şbárât</i>	PT: V
PT: II M: attendre <i>sbordik</i> صبرديك	♦ Ar. <i>şundūq</i> ‘crate, box; chest’
♦ Ar. <i>şabara</i> ‘to bind, to be patient’	ŞQT
ŞBT	ştuquṭ [f.] pl. <i>ştuquṭin</i> ‘braid of hair’
şəbət [m.] ‘yesterday’	<i>ştuquṭ</i> pl. <i>ştuquṭin</i>
<i>şábât</i> , <i>şábât</i> , <i>şábât</i> [P:example: che, il quale]	P: treccia di capelli
P: ieri	SR
♦ Paradisi claims an Arabic origin, but no equivalent in an Arabic dialect has been found.	**şár [v.cvc] ‘to happen’
ŞDQ	res. <i>şára</i>
**şəddəq [v.ccc] ‘to believe’	res. ptc. <i>şárâna</i>
res. 2sg. <i>tsəddâqt-(i)-ya</i>	PT: II, V
PT: VIII M: certainement <i>ezdaqa</i> اصدقه	♦ ELA <i>şāra</i> ‘to occur, happen’; Ar. <i>şāra</i> ‘to become; to occur, happen’
♦ Ar. <i>saddaqa</i> ‘to believe’	ŞRT
ŞHB	?şərrâṭ [v.ccc] ‘to draw a line’
əşşahb-(ənnəs) [m.] ‘friend’	imp. sg. <i>şarrâṭ</i>
<i>əşşâhb</i> -(<i>énnes</i>) [PT:IX], <i>əşşâhb</i> -(<i>énnes</i>)	P: linea, riga
[PT:XII] ‘friend’	♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. <i>ăsrəd</i> ‘to draw a line’; To. <i>tasərreṭ</i> ‘line, stripe’
PT: IX, XII	asərrîṭ [m.] pl. <i>şərrîṭən</i> ‘line, stripe’
♦ Ar. <i>şâhib</i> ‘friend’	<i>asərrîṭ</i> pl. <i>şərrîṭən</i>
ŞHH	P: linea, riga
şəhih [stat.v.] ‘to be healthy, truthful’	ŞSM
<i>şaḥīḥ</i>	şùsem [v.cvcc] ‘to be quiet’
PT: IV, V	<i>şûsem</i> , <i>şûsem</i>
♦ Ar. <i>şaḥīḥ</i> ‘healthy, well, sound, healthful, truthful’	P: tacere
ŞL	♦ Berber, cf. Foq. <i>sûsem</i> ‘to be quiet’; Nef.
**uşəl [v.vcc] ‘to arrive’	
pf. / seq. usəl	

sūsem ‘to be quiet’; To. *sūsəm* ‘to be quiet, shut up’; Sok. *sūsem* ‘to be quiet’; Siwa *sīsəm* ‘to be quiet’

Š1 ► NŠ3

Š2/ŠF

tīst [f.] ‘sieve’

tīst

P: setaccio

š-īšəf [caus.v.] ‘to sieve’

impf. š-īšāf

imp. sg. šīšef; impf. 1sg. šišāfh

P: setacciare

♦ Siwa *sīʃəf* ‘to sieve’

aš-īšəf [caus.v.n.m.] ‘sieving’

ašīšef

P: setacciare

***t-š-īšəf** [pass.caus.v.] ‘to be sieved’

impf. res. t-š-īšəf res. 3sg.m. *itšišīfa*

P: setacciare

Š(-D), Y-D

yi-d [v.vc*.irreg.] ‘to come’

pf. ušá-d seq. = res. ùša-d fut. ùš impf.

tašà-d-a

imp. sg. *yīd* pl.m. *yīdāt* pl.f. *yīdīmet*; pf. 1sg.

ušīgd, *ušīgd* [PT:II] 3sg.m. *yušād*, *yúšad*

[PT:XV], *yuš-(îz)-d* [P: example; PT:VI] 3pl.m.

ušānd [PT:II,IX,XV], *ušān-(iz)-d* [PT:VII]; res.

1sg. *ušīgda* 2sg. *tušīdda* [PT:XV], *tūšidda*

[Z:VIII] 3sg.m. *yušāda* ptc. *ušānda*

[P:example: chi?]; fut. 1sg. *aušájd*, *āušájd*

[PT:XV], *āušā-(z)-d* [PT:II] 3sg.m. *ayûš* 3sg.f.

attūš [Z:VI]; impf. 1sg. *tašīgda* 2sg. *tašīdda*

[P:example] 3sg.m. *itašāda*

P: venire PT: II, III, VI, VII, IX, X, XI, XV Z:

VI, VIII M: arrivée *youchada* هـ يـوـشـاـدـا;

arriver *chada* هـ دـاـشـاـدـا; voyageur *youchad*

هـ يـوـشـاـدـا

▷ *tašīdda-ká* ‘do not come!’

▷ *yīd dīla* ‘come here!’

▷ *yuš-îz-d* ‘he came to him’

♦ TC: 878

Berber, cf. Ghd. ás ‘to come’; To. às ‘to come’; Zng. äšši(?) ‘to come, arrive’

ušū [v.n.m.] ‘coming’

ušū

P: venire PT: XV

ŠD1

ašūd [m.] pl. šudìn ‘(wooden) pole’

ašūd pl. *šūdīn*

P: asta (di legno); bastone

♦ NZ: CD

Berber, cf. To. ásádəd ‘prop, support; stick’; Zng. äššäd pl. *šugdän* ‘stick’, Zenaga points to an assimilation, and may not belong to this root.

ŠD2 ► ŠYD

ŠDL ► DL

SF

išf [m.] pl. iſfāwən, iſfīwan ‘day’

iſf, *iſf* [PT:I], *iſf* [PT:XII,XIV] pl. *iſfāwen*,

iſfīwan [PT:III]

P: giorno PT: I, III, XII, XIV M: jour *fich*

فـيـشـ

♦ TC: 928

Ghd. *āsf* ‘day’; Kb. *ass* ‘day’; Zng. *aS* ‘day’

āšfa [adv.] ‘today’

āšfa, *āšfa* [B24]

P: oggi B24: 188

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *ásfa* ‘today’

šīšf [adv.] ‘by day’

šīšf

P: giorno

ŠFT

(ə)šfəṭ [v.ccc] ‘to clean’

imp. sg. *šfāṭ*

P: pulire

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *āsfəd* ‘to clean by rubbing’;

To. (H.) *əsfād* ‘to dry up’; MA *sfəd* ‘to wipe, clean’

Kb. *sfəd* ‘to wipe, clean’

ašəfāṭ [v.n.m.] ‘cleaning’

ašefâṭ

P: pulire

ŠG

šugg [v.cc] ‘to wait for’

pf. = seq. = fut. šugg res. šugga

imp. sg. šugg pl.m. šuggâṭ pl.f. šuggîmet; pf.

1sg. šuggîḥ 3sg.m. išúgg; res. 1sg. šuggîḥa

3sg.m. išuggâya; fut. 1sg. ašuggâḥ 3sg.m.

ašúgg

P: aspettare B21: 391

▷ šugg-îs ‘wait for him’

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. súggöm ‘to wait for’; Nef. súggem ‘to wait for’.

Awjila lacks the final radical *m* found in el-Foqaha and Nefusi. There is no obvious explanation for the absence of this radical.

ŠVL

**əšyôl [v.ccc] ‘to work, toil’

pf. / seq. əšyəl

pf. 3sg.f. twš̄gi (sic)

Z: IX

♦ Ar. šagala ‘to occupy, busy’

ŠVR

išyər [m.] pl. šȳrən ‘firewood’

išgär pl. šgûrən, šgîren [PT:XV; B21]

P: legna PT: XV B21: 391 M: bois *sghaghin*

صغاين

♦ NZ: CYR₃

Berber, cf. Foq. išgâren, yeşgâren ‘wood’; Ghd. asyér ‘wood’; Kb. asyar ‘wood’; Nef. isgâren ‘wood’; To. esáyer ‘firewood’; Zng. ässâra? ‘tree’; Siwa şyarán ‘firewood’ (Naumann 2013: 375).

Presumably related to the words for ‘ax’ (see NZ: CQR₁).

ŠK₁

škí [v.cci] ‘to leave; to come out; to take out (PT: IV)’

pf. əšk, əškí res. əška impf. šèkki

imp. sg. škî; pf. [P:example: che, il quale]

3sg.m. yéšk, yeškî [PT:IV,V,VI,XII,XIII], yeškî [PT:IV], iškî [PT:XV; Z:X], iškî [Z:XIII] 3sg.f. teškî [PT:III], těškî [PT:XV] 3pl.m škîyen [PT:II]; res. 1sg. škîha 3sg.m yéškâya; impf. išékki

P: uscire PT: II, IV, V, VI, XII, XIII, XV Z: X, XIII M: éteindre *chekka* شکّة; éteint *echka* شکّة

♦ NZ: CK6

Cf. Ntifa ašk(-d) ‘to come’

škùy [v.n.m.] ‘leaving’

škùi

P: uscire

š-əški [caus.v.] ‘to make s.o. leave’

imp. sg. šéškî

P: uscire

ŠK₂

išk, abəškîw [m.] pl. škîwən, bəškîwən ‘horn’

išk, abeškîu pl. škîwen, beškîwen

P: corno

♦ NZ: CK11, CKW₁ TC: 856 K: 514

Ghd. aškaw ‘horn’; Nef. aššâu ‘horn’; Kb. išš ‘horn’; Siwa aččâo ‘horn’; Sok. iš ‘horn’; To. išakk ‘horn’; Zng. təskâh ‘horn’

ŠKR₁

škârət [f.] ‘sack’

škâret, skâret

PT:XII

♦ ELA škâra ‘sack’ (p.c. Benkato)

ŠKR₂

tšukkûrt [f.] pl. tšukkurìn ‘a strand of hairs on the middle of the head of children’

tšukkûrt, tčukkûrt pl. tčukkûrìn

P: capelli, peli

♦ Perhaps Berber, cf. Ghd. tažəkkurt ‘strand of hair on the middle of the head of children’

♦ NZ:CKR₁₁

ŠKR₃

tsəkrít [f.] pl. tṣəkriyìn ‘story, tale’

ččekrít, tṣekrít pl. ččekrīyìn

P: favola

♦ NZ: CKR12

ŠKR4

iškər [m.] pl. škìrən ‘nail’

išker pl. škìren

P: unghia

♦ TC: 860

Berber, cf. Ghd. *aškar* ‘nail’; Siwa *aččér* ‘nail’(Naumann 2013: 415); Sok. *iššér* ‘nail’; To. *éskär* ‘fingernail’; Zng. *əskär* ‘nail’; Nef. *aššär* ‘nail’

ŠKŠK

šèkšək [v.cccc] ‘to winnow barley’

impf. šékšàk

imp. sg. šékšek; impf. 3sg.m. *išekšák*

P: spulare l'orzo

♦ Berber, cf. To. *sàksák* ‘sift couscous to separate lumps from remaining bits of flour’

ašèkšək [v.n.m.] ‘winnowing barley’

ašékšek

P: spulare l'orzo

ŠKTF

škùtəf [v.ccvc] ‘to spit’

imp. sg. škùtəf, štùkef

P: sputare

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *skut* ‘to spit’; Nef. *eskúfs* ‘to spit’; Sok. *skúttef* ‘to spit’; Siwa *sukəf* ‘to spit’

ŠL1

ašàl [m.] pl. šalàwən ‘village’

ašal, ašál [PT:II,III] *ašál-(i)* [PT:VIII,XV] pl.

šälàwen

P: paese, villaggio; Awjila PT: II, III, VIII

M: village *echal* لـشـا

▷ *ašal n awîlen* ‘Awjila (litt. the village of Awjilans)’

♦ TC: 40 K: 489

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ókăl* ‘earth’; Kb. *akal* ‘earth, soil’; To. *ákall* ‘land, country; sand’; Zng. *ağäy* ‘earth, soil’; Siwa *şal* ‘country, land’

The correspondence of Awjila š to PB *k̥ is irregular. Considering the quite different meaning, perhaps the Awjila word does not belong to this lexeme.

ŠL2

ašil [m.] ‘straw’

ašil

P: paglia M: paille *echil* اـشـيل

♦ NZ: CL28

Perhaps Berber, cf. Zng. *āžäyi*(?) ‘straw or palm used for weaving’

ŠL / ŠLL

təšlit, təšlilt [f.] ‘bride’

tešlít, tešlilt

P: sposa

♦ Berber, cf. Sok. *taslít* ‘bride’

ŠLL

šlil [v.ccvc] ‘to rinse’

imp. sg. šlil

P: sciacquare

♦ To. *islal* ‘to be or become smooth, sleek’

ŠLŠ

tšəllišt [f.] ‘darkness’

tšellišt, čellišt

P: tenebre, oscurità

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *təsalast* ‘darkness’; Sok. *tasullást* ‘darkness’; Mzab *sullas* ‘darkness’; Ouar. *tsallast* ‘darkness’

ŠM1

tašùmt [f.] pl. tašumìn ‘pillow’

tašùmt pl. *tašūmín*

P: cuscino B21: 391 M: oreiller *thachoum*

طا شوم

♦ NZ: CM3

Berber, cf. Kb. *tasumta*, *tasummta* ‘pillow’; Nef. *tsūmtâ* ‘pillow’; To. *sùma-t* ‘to place one’s head or feet on (cushion)’; Sok. *tsūmti* ‘pillow’; Siwa *tsənti* ‘pillow’ (Souag 2010: 79).

Bynon (1984: 255) suggests that the words for ‘pillow’ are related to the word Ghd. *ésəm* ‘ear’ and (missed by Bynon) Auj. *isəm* ‘ear’.

Awjila has the radical S in *isəm*, while it has the radical Š in *tašūmt*. It is unclear how we should explain this difference on consonants, but we find it in several other roots as well (van Putten fthc.)

ŠMT

šmūt [m.] ‘cold’

šmūt, šmūt [PT:V]

P: freddo PT: V

▷ ḥossīḥ šmūt ‘I feel cold’

◆ TC: 896

Berber, cf. Kb. *ismad* ‘to be cold’; To. *ismad* ‘to be cold, cool’; Zng. *šämmud* ‘to be cold’

ašəmmàt [adj.] pl. šəmmātən f.

təšəmmāt ‘cold’

m. sg. *ašəmmāt* pl. *šəmmātan* f. *tešəmmāt*

P: freddo

ŠN1

(ə)ššən [v.čc] ‘to know’

pf. / seq. ššən res. əššən impf. təššón

imp sg. ššen, šer; pf. 3sg.m. *iššen* [PT:X]; res.

1sg. ššínha [P:example: che, il quale] 2sg.

tšent-(i)-ya [PT:X] 3sg.m. *ışina* [Z:X] 3pl.m.

şšenən-(ti)-ya [PT:X]; impf. 3sg.m. *itessén* [P:

example]

P: sapere B21: 391 PT: X, XI Z: X

▷ *iteššén-ká* ‘he did not know’

◆ TC: 869

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ässən* ‘to know’; Kb. *əssən* ‘to know’; To. *əssən* ‘to know’; Zng. *ässən* ‘to know’

(š)sùn [v.n.m.] ‘knowing’

šūn

P: sapere

ŠN2

šùnət [f.] ‘Sunnah’

šūnit

Z: XI

◆ Ar. *sunna(t)* ‘Sunnah’, the long vowel *u* and initial š are unexpected, but there appears to be no other clear explanation for this word in

the context of the text.

ŠQ

t(ə)šəqqi [f.] ‘sticks that go below the belly of an animal to which a harness is attached’

tăšăqqi, ččăqqi

P: finimenti

ŠQŠ

šəqqəš [v.ccc] ‘to clap your hands’

impf. šəqqəs

imp. sg. šáqqaš; impf. 1sg. šaqqâš 3sg.m.

išaqqâš

P: battere

◆ NZ: CQC

Berber, cf. To. *ἀqqəs* ‘to clap (hands)’; Ghd.

āqqəs ‘to clap your hands’

ŠR1

tšaràt [f.] ‘a fence (of palm leaves)’

ččärât

P: siepe

◆ Perhaps this noun is ultimately derived from the root *ar* ‘to open’.

ŠR2

(ə)ššér [v.čc] ‘to mix, blend’

impf. təššér

imp. sg. ššer, eššér; impf. 1sg. *teššârh* 3sg.m. *iteššér*

P: mescolare M: brouiller echchera

◆ NZ: CR15

Berber, cf. Zng. *ässir* ‘to be mixed’

(ə)ššur [v.n.m.] ‘mixing, blending’

ššür

P: mescolare

ŠRF

ššârəf [m.] ‘old man’

ššâref

PT: I

◆ Ar. *śārif* ‘old (camel mare)’, Siwa has undergone the same semantic shift *śaraf* ‘old (man)’ (Souag 2010: 146).

ŠRV

ašəryìn [m.] pl. šəryìnən 'bedouin, Arab'
ašerġin, ašarġin [P:example] pl. šerġinən
 P: beduino, arabo
 ▷ *Nettîn d-ašarġin, d-awîl-ká* 'he's an Arab, not an Awjilan'
 ♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *aserġin* 'camel rider'

ŠRM

tšərīmt [f.] 'gut' pl. tšərmìn 'intestine'
tserīmt pl. *tsermîn*
 P: budello; intestine M: boyaux *tchermin*
 تشرميں
 ♦ NZ: CRM₄
 Berber, cf. Siwa *taşrəmt, taşrumt* 'intestine';
 Mzab *taşrəmt* 'bowels'
ašərīm [adj.] 'greedy, glutinous'
ašerîm
 P: ingordo, goloso

ŠRR₁

šurūru [m.] 'weakling'
šûrûrû
 P: debole, fiacco
 ▷ *ku d-šûrûrû, tenfîta lûda* 'You are a weakling, you're good for nothing'
 ♦ NZ: CR₃₄

ŠRT

ašərrīt [m.] 'cut, tear; vulva'
ašarrît
 P: strappo, taglio; vulva M: fendre *charreit*
 شریطہ; fendo ??mecharreita مشریطہ
 ♦ Looks like Ar. *šarrît* 'band, ribbon, tape', but semantically comes closer to Ar. *šart* 'incision; long cut, rip slash, slit'. This word is probably a native derivation of the Arabic root, but compare the semantically similar *aşərrît* 'line, stripe' derived from a native Berber root, ▷ ŠRT.

ŠRWT/Y

š-ərwît [caus.v.irreg.] 'to speak, tell'
 pf. / seq. = res. š-ərwît/y impf. š-ərwâyt

imp. sg. šärwît; pf. 1sg. šärwîh 3sg.m. *işərwît*, *işerw-(is)* [PT:V]; res. 1sg. šärwîha 3sg.m. *işerwîta*; impf. 3sg.m. *işərwâit*
 P: parlare, raccontare PT: V M: parler *echérouy* اشروعی

ŠSF

šiſf ► ŠF

ŠSL

š-iſəl [caus.v.] 'to thresh'
 impf. š-iſāl
 imp. sg. *šiſel*; impf. 3sg.m. *iſiſâl*
 P: trebbiare
 ♦ K: 653
 Berber, cf. Ghd. *šiſel* 'to thresh (barley)'; Nef. *šiſel* 'to thresh'; Siwa *šanſâl* 'to thresh'
aš-iſəl [caus.v.n.m.] 'threshing'
aſiſel

P: trebbiare

ŠSW ► ŽŽW

ŠTKF ► ŠKTF

ŠTN

iſtən [m.] pl. iſtinən 'a shoemaker's awl'
iſten pl. *iſtinen*
 P: punteruolo
 ♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *tistant* 'awl'; To. *tistânt* 'awl for working hides'; Zng. *tessant* 'awl (for fine leather)'

ŠT

štaſ [f.] 'bundle of wood'
ččaṭ

P: fascina di legna

♦ NZ: CD₃

Perhaps related to MA *tušat̪* 'oak tree'

ŠTF

šət̪əf [stat.v.] 'to be black'
 1sg. šətfâx 2sg. šətfât 3sg.m. šət̪əf 3sg/f/
 šətfət pl. šət̪əfit
 1sg. *šetfâh* 2sg. *šetfât* 3sg.m. *šéttâf* 3sg.f. *šétset*
 pl. *šetfifit*
 P: nero M: noir *echtaf* اشطاف ; teindre

echtaf اشتاف ; teint ??méchtaf ; مشتاف
teinture echtafeh اشتافه ; teinturier
méchtaf مشتاف

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *settāf*/*settāf* 'black'; Ghd. *azdəf* 'to be black'; Kb. *aşdəf* 'to be black'; Nef. *zettāf* 'black'; Sok. *səttóf* 'black'; Siwa *azətəf* 'black'

šṭaf [adj.] šṭafən f. təšṭàft pl. təšṭafin
 'black'

м. sg. *štāf*, *štāf* [PT:XV], *stāf* (sic) [PT:XV],
štāf [B21] pl. *štāfen*; f. sg. *tešṭāft*, *teštāft*
 [P:scarabeo] pl. *teštāfin*

P: nero; scarabeo PT: XV B21: 386

**šət̪əf [caus.v.] 'to make black'

pf. / seq. šət̪əf

pf. 3sg.f. *tšéttāf*

PT: XV

○ This verb is not transparently a causative verb, but in the context certainly behaves as one. It seems likely that the cluster t-š-š- was simplified to t-š-. As a result the causative-prefix is no longer visible.

ŠTW

šṭaw [m.] 'loom'

šṭāu

P: telaio

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *azōt̪ta*, *azétt̪a* 'loom'; Kb. *azeṭṭ̪a* 'loom'; Nef. *żett̪ā* 'loom'; Sok. *asétt̪a* 'loom'; Siwa *aşət̪ta* 'loom'; Ghd. *asət̪ta* 'loom'

ŠW

šu [v.cc*] 'to drink; to make drink
 [PT:XV]'

pf. / seq. əšwa res. èšwa fut. šù impf.

šəwwa

imp. sg. *šu* pl.m. *šuwât* pl.f. *šuîmet*; pf. 1sg.
šuîh 3sg.m. *yešwā*, *išuwi*-(*ténət̪*) [PT:XV]
 3pl.m. *šuân* [PT:XV]; res. 1sg. *šuîha* 3sg.m.
išuwâya; fut. 1sg. *ašwâh* 3sg.m. *aišû*; impf. 1sg.
šuwîh 2sg. *tšuwît* [P: example] 3sg.m.
išúwwa

P: bere PT: XV B21: 391 M: abreuver

yéchouaya يشوا يشوا ايه ; boire *yechou*

▷ *tšuwît-ká* 'do not drink'

▷ *efkī-dîk a-swâh* 'give me something to drink'

افكيدى كشو ه

'donnez-moi à boire' [M: boire], same sentence as above.

♦ TC: 881

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăsw* 'to drink'; Kb. *səw* 'to drink'; To. *əsú*, *əsáw* 'to drink'; Zng. *ăšbi*(?) 'to drink'

t-šəwwât [v.n.f.] 'drink, beverage,
 drinking'

ččuwât (<*t-šuwâ-t*)

P: bere, bevanda

ŠWL

šəwal-(àya) [m.] 'bag'

šuwâl-(âya)

P (example): togliere, levare

♦ ELA *šəwâl* 'sack, bag' (p.c. Benkato)

ŠWR

šəwâr [v.ccc] 'to dance'

seq. = res. èšwâr impf. šèwwâr

imp. sg. *šuwór*; pf. 1sg. *šwärh* 3sg.m. *yéšwor*;

res. 1sg. *šuwérha* 3sg.m. *yešwîra*; impf. 1sg.

šuwérhî 3sg.m. *išúwwer*

P: danzare

ašəwâr [v.n.m.] 'dancing'

ašéwâr

P: danzare M: danse *choua* شو شو ; danser *echoua* شو شو ; danseur *châoua* شا و و

ŠWS

ašəw(w)áša [m.] 'this year'

ashuwâša, šwâša [B21]

P: anno B21: 391

♦ TC: 883 K: 3

Berber, cf. Ghd. *azäggas* 'year'; Zng. *ăššäbbâš* 'year'; Foq. *saggâsá*, *saggâsá* 'this year'; Nef.

suggés, *suggés* 'year'; Siwa *asəggasa* 'this year'

(Souag 2010: 265); Sok. *asuggâsa* 'year'

ŠWY

əttəšwàyt [f.] ‘couscous’

ittis'waît

Z: XII

ŠXR

Šxərra [m.] ‘Gicherra (an oasis north-west of Awjila)’

Şhérra

P: Gicherra

ŠYN

pl. **?seynat** [f.] ‘ugly ones’

pl. *šaināt*

Z: III

♦ ELA *šenât* ‘ugly (f.pl.)’

ŠZR

šəzər [m.] ‘chamomile (the type of chamomile that the Arabs call *gréisa*)’

šežar, *séžar*

P: camomilla

♦ ELA *šzar* ‘trees(coll.)’; Ar. *sažar* ‘trees; shrubs (coll.)’

T1 ► WT**T2**

=**t** [pron.] 3sg.m. direct object

-*t*, (*t*)-*t* [PT:III], -*ät* [PT:XV], res. -*tîya*

P: egli PT: passim

=**tət** [pron.] 3sg.f. direct object

-*tet*, -*tət* [PT:I], (*t*)-*ṭat* [PT:XV], res. *tîta* [PT:V]

P: egli PT: I, V, XII, XV

TDK

tudik [adv.] ‘so’

tūdik, *tūdik*, *tudik* [PT:IV], *ttudik* [PT:IX]

P: così PT: IV, IX M: ainsì *toudig* تودق

> *ddíwa ttudik* ‘why?’ [PT:IX]

THÝR

****təhəyyər** [v.tccc] ‘to be confused’

pf. / seq. *təhəyyər*

pf. 3sg.m. *itaháyyär*

PT: VIII

♦ Ar. *taħayyara* ‘to become confused’

TKR

(ə)tkár [v.ccc] ‘to fill up’

res. ètkér impf. təkkér

imp. sg. *etkér*, *tker*; res. 3sg.m. *itkîra* [Z:VI];

impf. 3sg.m. *itekkér*

P: riempire Z:VI M: empli ??maëtker

معتکر; *emplir aëtker*; عتکر; plein *etkerreh* اتکرہ; riche *etkeira* اتکیرہ

♦ NZ: CR4 K: 525

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ətkur* ‘to fill’; Foq. *kkār* ‘to fill’;

Siwa *iččūr* ‘to be full’

atəkàr [v.n.m.] ‘filling up’

atekâr

P: riempire

TL1

****atəl** [v.cc*] ‘to become pregnant’

pf. / seq. *təla*, *lla* res. *tlə* impf. *tlâna*, *llâna*

pf. 3pl.f. *tēlānet* [P:example]; res. 1sg. *tlîha*,

llîha 2sg. *tetlîta*, *tlîta* 3sg.f. *tlâya* 3pl.f. *tlânîta*,

llânîta

P: incinta

> *nēhînet tēlānet* ‘they became pregnant’

♦ Probably ultimately from the Pan-Berber verb *lla* ‘to have’; but the 3sg.f. prefix seems to have lexicalized, although the variant forms with initial *ll-* still betray its prefigal origin. cf. Ghd. *təlo taddəss* ‘pregnant (litt. She has belly)’.

TL2

atəlá [m.] ‘linseed’

atelá

P: seme di lino

TLT

tlâta [num.] ‘three’

tlâta, *tâlâta*

PT: II

♦ Ar. *talâta(t)* ‘three’

TMN

****təmənn** [v.irreg.] ‘to wish’

pf. / seq. təmənna

pf. 3sg.m. *yəteménna*

PT:V

♦ Ar. *tamannā* ‘to desire, wish’

TN

=tən [pron.] 3pl.m. direct object pronoun

-ten [PT:II,VIII,XV], -tən [PT:II,IX], res. -tīna

P: essi PT: II, VIII, IX, XV

=tənət (or =tnət) [pron.] 3pl.f. direct object pronoun

-tēnet, -tēnət [PT:IV,V], -tēnət [PT:V,XV], res.

-tnīta

P: essi PT: IV, V, XV

TNGR

atəngir [m.] pl. təngirən ‘square-plot of irrigation’

atengîr pl. *tengîren*

P: giadūla

◦ Paradisi glosses this giadūla an Italian rendering of ELA ždūla which Panetta (1958) glosses as *aiuola* ‘flowerbed’. As Benkato (p.c.) points out, this is surely the plural of ELA žadwal, which refers to a specific square-plot of irrigation. ‘Aiuola’ is probably Panetta’s attempt to describe this word in Italian, while Paradisi did not attempt to translate the very specific cultural word at all.

TNN

itnēn [num.] ‘two’

itnēn

PT:VII

♦ ELA *itnēn* ‘two’; Ar. *itnān* ‘two’

TRR

atrâr [adj.] pl. trârən f. tatrârt pl. tətrarîn ‘new, fresh’

m. sg. atrâr pl. trâren f. sg. tatrârt pl. tetrârîn

P: nuovo, fresco M: nouveau *athar* رَاثَرٌ

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *atrâr* ‘new’; Sok. *trîr* ‘new’; Siwa *atrar* ‘new’ (Souag 2010: 146)

TRS

atərsi n təbazârt [phrasal n.] ‘the lining of the upper edge of a basket mad of small string’

atérsi n tebazârt

P: cesta

TRWL2

tràwəl [v.ccvc] ‘to be born’

res. = fut. tràwəl

imp. sg. *tráwel*; res. 1sg. *trawílha* 3sg.m.

itrawîla; fut. 3sg.m. *aitráwel*

P: nascere

♦ Perhaps somehow related to the verb érōū ‘to give birth’.

TSS

təs(ə)ʃa [num.] ‘nine’

tésa'a

PT:V

♦ Ar. *tisʃa(t)* ‘nine’

təsʃin [num.] ‘ninety’

tes'in

PT:V

TŞ ► TS/TŞ

tettâ ► ečč

TW/Y

tùwi [v.irreg.] ‘to forget’

pf. / seq. = res. tòwəy(a) impf. tàyə

imp. sg. *túwi*; pf. 1sg. *tuwiyîh* 3sg.m. *ittúwî*,

ittuwî-(t) [PT:XIII]; res. 1sg. *tuwiyîha* 3sg.m.

ittuwîya; impf. 1sg. *tâyéh* 3sg.m. *itâya*

P: dimenticare PT: XIII

▷ *túwi žlân-îya* ‘forget these words’

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. úttu ‘to forget’; Ghd. *attu* ‘to forget’; Kb. *əʃʃ* ‘to forget’; Nef. étta ‘to forget’; To. *itaw* ‘to forget’; Siwa *attu* ‘to forget’; Sok. öttu ‘to forget’

atùwi [v.n.m.] ‘forgetting’

atûwi

P: dimenticare

TWYL ► WYL

TŽR

əttāžər [m.] ‘merchant’

ettāžer

PT:VII

♦ Ar. *tāžir* ‘merchant’

TGB

****ətʃəb** [v.ccc] ‘to toil’

res. *ətʃəb*

res. 2sg. *tit'ibta*

Z: VIII

♦ Ar. *taʃiba* ‘to work hard, toil, slave, drudge’

əttəʃəb [m.] ‘burden’

etta'ab, etta'ab-(énnés)

PT: XII

♦ Ar. *taʃab* ‘trouble, exertion, labor, toil, drudgery; burden, nuisance etc.’

T

ar-ùṭā [adv.] ‘below’

ar-ùṭā

P: sotto PT: VI

▷ *s-ar-ùṭā* ‘from below’

TB

àṭəb [v.cc*] ‘to close the eyes’

pf. *àṭəbá* res. *àṭba*

imp. sg. *àṭāb*; pf. 1sg. *tbiḥ* 3sg.m. *yēṭbá*; res.

1sg. *tbiḥa* 3sg.m. *yēṭbāya*

P: chiudere

▷ *àṭāb tiwînnek* ‘close your eyes!’

♦ NZ ḏB3

To. (Burkina Faso) *ādəb* ‘to close’ (Sudlow 2009)

TF

(ə)tṭáf [v.cc] ‘to seize’

pf. *ətṭáf* res. = fut. *àtṭaf* impf. *tətṭáf*

imp. sg. *etṭáf* pl.m. *etṭáfāt* pl.f. *etṭáfmet*; pf.

1sg. *ttáḥ* 3sg.m. *yettáf*; res. 1sg. *ttíḥa* 3sg.m.

yettífa; fut. 1sg. *attáḥ* 3sg.m. *ayettáf*; impf.

1sg. *tattáḥ* 3sg.m. *iteṭṭáf*

P: afferrare M: retenir *thaff* طاف; serrer

thaf طاف

♦ NZ: ḏF1 TC: 240

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ättəf* ‘to seize, hold, keep’; To. *àtṭaf* ‘to seize, hold, keep’; Zng. aor. 3sg.m. *yädduf* ‘to have, possess’

TG

****ṭùg(g)** [v.cc] ‘to reach’

pf. / seq. *ṭùg(g)*

pf. 3sg.m. *itùg*

PT: VIII

♦ ELA *itégg* ‘to reach, arrive at’

TL

pl. **ṭiliwən** [m.] ‘fenugreek’

pl. *ṭilwən*

P: fieno greco

♦ A connection with Kb. *adil* ‘grape’ comes to mind. The semantic connection is improbable, fenugreek looks nothing like a grapevine.

TLB

****ətləb** [v.ccc] ‘to request’

impf. *ṭəlləb* impf. 3sg.m. *itélleb*

PT: V

♦ Ar. *ṭalaba* ‘to look, search; to request etc.’

TLW/ TLY

atəlùy, áṭəlwı [m.] ‘turnips (coll.)’

atčlūi, áṭálwī

P: rapa

♦ NZ: ḏLW

taṭləwıt [f.] pl. *ṭəlwítin* ‘turnip’

taṭluwıt pl. *ṭelwítin*

P: rapa

TR1

uṭár [v.vcc] ‘to twist, roll up’

seq. = res. = fut. *ùṭər* impf. *tàṭər*

imp. sg. *uṭár*; pf. 1sg. *uṭárḥ* 3sg.m. *yúṭar*; res.

1sg. *uṭíṛha* 3sg.m. *yutíṛra*; fut. 1sg. *auṭérḥ*

3sg.m. *ayúṭer*; impf. 1sg. *taṭárḥ* 3sg.m. *itáṭar*

P: attorcigliare, avvolgere M: tortu

yauthérah يوطره; tortu, rendre tortu

مایوطرہ

♦ NZ: ḏR18

TR2

- atār [m.] pl. ṭarīn ‘foot’
 atār; atār pl. ṭarīn, ṭarīn-(nūk) [PT:V]
 P: piede PT: V M: pied *athar* ↗ ↘!
 ♦ NZ: DR3 TC: 235
 Berber, cf. Ghd. *adar* ‘foot’; Kb. *adar* ‘foot’;
 To. *ádär* ‘foot, leg’ Zng. *ada?r* ‘leg’

TR3

- **ṭar [v.cvc] ‘to fly’
 res. ṭar
 res. 3sg.m. *iṭāra*
 Z: II
 ♦ Ar. *ṭāra* ‘to fly’

TRS

- ṭrəs [v.ccc.irreg.] ‘to braid hair’
 impf. ṭərrās
 imp. sg. *ṭrās*; impf. 3sg.f. *ṭṭerrās* (*irreg.*)
 P: intrecciare
 ♦ NZ: DRS/§2
 Berber, cf. Ghd. *ädrəs* ‘to braid (hair); to comb’; Siwa *aṭrəs* ‘to braid hair’
aṭrās [v.n.m.] ‘braiding of hair’
aṭrās
 P: intrecciare

TRŚ

- ṭrəš [v.ccc.irreg.] ‘to vomit’
 impf. ṭərrəš
 imp. sg. *ṭrāš*; impf. 1sg. *ṭārrāšh* (*irreg.*)
 P: vomitare
 ♦ Ar. *ṭaraša* ‘to vomit’

TS/TŞ

- ats [v.cc*] ‘to laugh’
 seq. = res. ḥetṣa fut. ḥetṣ impf. təşşá
 imp. sg. *atṣ*, *atṣ* pl.m. *tṣāt* pl.f. *tṣ̄met*; pf. 1sg.
ätsiḥ 3sg.m. *yētṣa*; res. 1sg. *tṣiḥa* 3sg.m.
yetsâya; fut. 1sg. *atṣáh* 3sg.m. *ayéts*; impf. 1sg.
teşşiḥ 3sg.m. *iteşşâ*
 P: ridere M: rire *etsa* ↗ ↘!
 ♦ NZ: DS2 TC: 259
 Berber, cf. Ghd. *äds* ‘to laugh’; Zng. *atṣi(?)* ‘to

laugh’

təşşāt [v.n.f.] ‘laughing’

teşşāt

P: ridere

š-əṭs, s-əṭs [caus.v.] ‘to make s.o laugh’

imp. sg. šaṭs, sâṭs

P: ridere

V

avú [m.] ‘smoke’

avû

P: fumo

♦ NZ: B6 TC: 3 K: 206

Berber, cf. Ghd. *oþu* ‘smoke’; Kb. *abbu* ‘smoke’; To. *åho* ‘smoke’; Zng. *o?bih* ‘smoke’

avùv [m.] ‘smoke of incense’

avûv

P: fumo

V ► NV**VDD**

- vdád [v.ccc] ‘to stop; to stand; to stand up’
 seq. = res. ḥvdəd impf. vəddəd
 imp. sg. *vdéd*; pf. 3sg.m. *yévdəd* [PT:III]; res.
 3sg.m. *yevdîda* [PT:III], *yevdîda* [B24] 3sg.f.
tevdîda [B24]; impf. 1sg. *veddédh* 2sg.
dveddétt [P: Example] 3sg.m. *ivédded*

P: fermarsi PT: III B24: 191

▷ *dveddétt-ká* ‘do not stand up!’

♦ NZ: BD1 TC: 955 K: 248

Berber, cf. Ghd. *äbdəd* ‘to stand up’; Kb. *bdəd*,
bəd ‘to stand up’; To. *äbdəd* ‘to stand up; to remain on foot; stop’; Zng. *äwdəd* ‘to be standing’**avdàd** [v.n.m.] ‘stopping’

avdâd

P: fermarsi

š-əvđəd [caus.v.] ‘to cause to stop’

imp. sg. *šévdəd*

P: fermarsi; arrestare, fermare

VL1

əvél, avél [v.cc*] ‘to cry, weep’

pf. əvlá res. əvla fut. əv(ə)l impf. vəllá

imp. sg. *evél*, *avél*; pf. 1sg. *vlih* 3sg.m. *yevlâ*;
res. 1sg. *vliha* 3sg.m. *yevlâya*; fut. 1sg. *avlâh*
3sg.m. *ayével*; impf. 1sg. *vellîh* 3sg.m. *ivellâ*
3pl.f. *vellânæt* [PT:XV]

P: piangere PT: XV M: pleurer *yéwella*
يُوَلَّه

♦ TC: 577 K: 118, 201

Berber, cf. To. *âlh* ‘to weep, cry’; Zng. *äyyi*(?)
‘to cry’

(ə)vlin [v.n.m.] ‘crying’

vlin, *evlîn*

P: piangere

š-àvəl [caus.v.] ‘to make s.o. cry’

imp. sg. *šével*

P: piangere

VL2

təvál [f.] pl. *tvittìn*, *tvitìn* ‘sheep’

tevél, *tevél* [B24], *tvel* [B24] pl. *dvittìn*, *tvitìn* [B24], *dvittìn* [B24]

P: pecora B24: 193

♦ NZ: BL2 TC: 576 K: 193, 226

Berber, cf. To. *tèhâle* pl. *tihatten* ‘sheep’; Kb. *ulli* ‘sheep’; Zng. *tîyih* pl. *tâtən* ‘sheep’

VN

avùn [m.] ‘rain’

avún, *avûn*

P: pioggia

VN ► BN

VR1

**uvér [v.vcc] ‘to cook’

res. = fut. ùvér impf. tavér

res. 3sg.m. *yuvâra* 3pl.m. *uverîna*; fut. 3sg.m. *ayúver* 3pl.m. *auvérén*; impf. 3sg.m. *itâver* 3pl.m. *tâvérén* ‘to cook’

P: bollire M: bouillir *yétawer* يَتَوَر

> *imîn uverîna* ‘the water is cooked’

> *imîn tâvérén* ‘the water cooks’

♦ NZ: BR2 K: 173, 233

Berber, cf. Ghd. *âbər* ‘to boil’, *þərbər* ‘to bubble (of boiling water)’; Nef. *áwer* ‘to boil’

VR2

avár [v.cc] ‘to close (from the inside)’
pf. = fut. vár res. vavr impf. təvvár, or:
tavvár

imp. sg. *avér*; pf. 1sg. *virh* 3sg.m. *ivér*; res. 1sg. *avírha* 3sg.m. *ivíra*; fut. 1sg. *avérh*, *avvérh* 3sg.m. *aivér*, *aivvér*; impf. 1sg. *tavvérh* 3sg.m. *itavvér*

P: chiudere

♦ NZ: BR1 K: 204

Berber, cf. Ghd. *âbər* ‘to be closed’; To. *âhər* ‘to be covered, be closed’

av(v)ùr [v.n.m.] ‘closing’

avûr, *avvûr*

P: chiudare

avîr [m.] pl. *vîrrən* ‘wall’

avîr pl. *vîrren*

P: muro M: batir *hawir* هَا وِير ; bati *wir* وِير

təvûrt, tavrûrt [f.] pl. *tvurr* ‘door’

tevûrt, *tavrûrt*, *tefûret* [B], *tevûrt* [B] pl. *dvurr*, *dfurr*, *dfurr* [B]

P: porta B: 189

♦ NZ: GR28, BR1 K: 210

Berber, cf. Kb. *tabburst* ‘door’; Ghd. *taþþurt* ‘door’; Sok. *tawórt* ‘door’

VR3

avûr [m.] pl. *vurâwən* ‘plate, tray made of palm leaves; also used to cover other vessels’

avûr pl. *vurâwen*

P: piatto, vassoio

tavrût (or: tavarût) [f.] pl. *tvuritìn* ‘small plate, tray’

tavrût pl. *dvuritìn*

P: piatto, vassoio

VRG1

uf tavərgât [v.irreg.] ‘to dream’

impf. ivèrga

imp. *uftavergât* (litt. find dream); impf. 1sg.

vergîh 3sg.m. *ivérga*

P: sognare

♦ NZ: BRG10 K: 177, 320

Berber, cf. Ghd. *βərj* ‘to dream’; Foq. *őržu*; Kb. *argu* ‘to dream’; To. *hùrjə-t* ‘to see in dream, dream of’

təvərgât, tvərgât [v.n.f.] pl. *tvərgá* ‘dream’

tävergåt, dvergåt, tavergåt [P: sub sognare] pl. *dvergå*

P: sogno M: *rêver tewerquiat* تورقیات

♦ K: 175, 321

Ghd. *taβərgöt* ‘dream’; Kb. *targit* ‘dream’; MA *tawargit* ‘dream’

VRG2

avərg [m.] pl. *vərgàwən* ‘pestle (usually metal, to crush cores of dates)’

avérge pl. *vergâwen*

P: pestello

VRK

vùr(ə)k [stat.v.] ‘to be broad, wide’

1sg. *vurkax* 2sg. *vurkàt* 3sg.m. *vùr(ə)k*

3sg.f. *vùrkət* pl. *vur(ə)kìt*

1sg. *vurkāh* 2sg. *vurkât* 3sg.m. *vurk*, *vúrek*

3sg.f. *vúrkət* pl. *vurékít*

P: largo

♦ Perhaps Berber, cf. To. *ihraw* ‘to be spacious, wide’. Tuareg *w* does not commonly correspond to Awjila *k*.

š-əvrək [caus.v.] ‘to broaden, widen’

imp. sg. *šévrek*

P: allargare; largo

təvrək [f.] ‘width, breadth’

tévrek

P: larghezza

VRN

(ə)vrùn [m.] ‘flour’

vrün, *ävrün*, *evrün* [B24], *vrün* [B24]

P: farina M: farine *newroun* نورون B24:

192

♦ NZ: BRN1 K: 171

Berber, cf. Ghd. *aβärn* ‘flour’; Kb. *awrən* ‘flour’

VRR

****vrùr [v.ccvc.irreg.]** ‘to be fertilized (a palm)’

res. *əvrùr*, *vrìr* (irreg.)

res. 3sg.m. *yevrûra* 3pl.m. *vrîrîna*

P: fecondare

o The vowel change of the root in the 3pl.m. is unexpected.

♦ NZ: BR5 K: 267

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăbrər* ‘to be fertilized (a palm)’; To. (H.) *sirär* ‘to be fertilized’

š-əvrər [caus.v.] ‘to fertilize (a palm)’

imp. sg. *šévrer*

P: fecondare

aš-əvrər [caus.v.n.m.] ‘fertilizing (a palm)’

ašévrer

P: fecondare

VT ► VL2

VT1

àvət [m.] pl. *vətəwən* ‘night’

ávot, *avot-(idîn)* [PT:XV] pl. *voṭâwen*

P: notte PT: XV M: nuit *awed* اَوْدِ

▷ *d-ávot* ‘tonight’ The *d* here seems to be the retained preposition *di* ‘in’ which is otherwise lost.

♦ NZ: D8 TC: 643 K: 189

Berber, cf. Kb. *id* ‘night’; Ghd. *éβäd* ‘night’; To. *éhäd* ‘night’; Zng. *id* ‘night’

tan d-ávət [f.] ‘Owl (Litt.: The one of the night)’

tan d-ávot

P: gufo

VT2

avət [v.cc] ‘to swear (an oath, etc.)’

IPtəvvàt

imp. sg. *avót*; impf. 1sg. *tevvâth* 3sg.m. *itevvât*

P: giurare

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăβəd* ‘to swear’; To. *əħəd* ‘to swear, make an oath’
avùt [v.n.m.] ‘swearing’
avût
P: giurare

VV1 ► V**VV2 ► BB2****VW**

(əv)vìw [m.] pl. əvvìwən ‘bean; broad bean’
v̄u, *vv̄u* pl. ěvv̄wən, *v̄wen* [B21], *ev̄wen* [B21]
P: fava B21: 385 M: fève éwéouen اون

♦ NZ: BW1 K: 247
Berber, cf. Ghd. *abābba* ‘bean’; Kb. *bubu*, *bubbu*, *ibiw* ‘bean’; Siwa *awaw* ‘bean’

W1

u, w ‘and’
u, *w*, *wē* [PT:XV], *w-*
P: e PT: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV Z: IX
♦ Ar. *wa-* ‘and’

W2

iwi [kin.m.] pl. aməzzìn ‘son’
sg. 2sg.m. *iwì-k* 2sg.f. *iwì-m* 3sg. *iwì-s* 1pl.
iwí-tanax 2pl.m. *iwí-tkim* 3pl.m. *iwí-tsin*;
pl. 1sg. aməzzìn-nnùk
īwī pl. *amäzzìn*, *amezzìn-(nes)* [PT:I]; sg.
2sg.m. *iwì-k* 2sg.f. *iwì-m* 3sg. *iwì-s*, (*d-*)*iwì-s* [Z:III] 1pl. *iwí-tnah* 2pl.m. *iwí-tkīm* 3pl.m.
iwí-tsin; pl. 1sg. *amäzzìn-nük*
P: figlio; ragazzo, bambino PT: I Z: III
♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *o* ‘son of’; Kb. *u*, *w-* ‘son of’; Sok. *yâi* ‘son’; Foq. *yâi* ‘son’; aməzzìn: Berber, cf. Foq. *mezzâi*

W3

əww [v.č*] ‘to knead (bread dough)’
seq. = res. əwwa impf. təwwa
imp. sg. áu pl.m. *wwāt* pl.f. *wwîmet*; pf. 3sg.m. *yúwa*; res. 3sg.m. *iwâya*; impf. 3sg.m. *itôñwa*
P: impastare

▷ áu terít ‘knead the bread dough!’
♦ Kb. *ggʷ* ‘to knead’; MA *əgʷ* ‘to knead’; Mzab *əggʷ* ‘to knead’; Siwa *aggʷí* ‘to knead’ (Naumann 2013: 323)

əwwu [v.n.m.] ‘kneading (bread dough)’
úwù

P: impastare

W4

wa [interj.] ‘no’

wa

P: no!

W5

wa f. ta [pron.] pl. wi f. tipre-modifier pronominal head

wa f. ta pl. *wi f. ti*

P: che, il quale

▷ amédən wa târəven nettîn ‘ayyân ‘The man who is writing is ill.’

▷ amédən wa ššínha şâbât jâres lûda ‘The man whom I met yesterday is poor.’

▷ tîrîut ta teglûlân dîla mrîyet ‘The girl that is playing there is beautiful.’

▷ temígni ta ušânda şâbât d-wértnâ ‘The woman that has come yesterday is my sister.’

▷ amkân wa tnéššâ gân temígñi ‘The place where the woman is sleeping.’

▷ ssuwâni ta škîha z-gân méšket ‘The garden that I left from is small.’

wa, we, wâya, wék f. ta, te, tâya, ték [pron.] pl. wîya f. tîya Proximal deictic pronoun

wa, *wē*, *wâya*, *wâya* [PT:IV, VII], *wék* f. *ta*, *ték* pl. *wîya* f. *tîya*

P: questo PT: IV, VII

WDF

awədùf [m.] ‘shoulder bone’

awedûf

P: osso

WDN1

**wəddən [v.ccc] 'to crow (of a rooster)'
 pf. / seq. wəddən impf. wəddən
 pf. 3sg.m. *iwédden*; impf. 3sg.m. *iweddān*
 P: cantare M: minaret éouadden ا و د ن
 ♦ Mor. Ar. *wedden* 'to crow' (Harrell 1966)

WG ► Č1

WGL

awəgil [m.] pl. wəg(ə)lən 'canine tooth'
awegil pl. *wégelen*

P: dente

♦ TC: 978 K: 401

Berber, cf. Kb. *ugəl* 'canine, tooth'; To. *tajəllət* 'lower wisdom tooth'; Zng. *täwgəL* 'canine'
təwəgilt (or: tuwəgilt) [f.] pl. *təwəgilin* 'molar tooth'

tuwegilt pl. *tuwegilin*

P: dente

WL1

awıl [m.] pl. awılən 'person from Awjila'
awıl pl. *awilen*, *awilen* [PT:II]

P: aujilino PT: II

tawılt [f.] pl. *tawiltin* 'woman from Awjila'

tawılt pl. *tawiltın*

P: aujilino

WL2

s-aləwwəl [adv.] 'first; once, formerly'

s-alūwel [PT:III], *lōūwel* [PT:II]

PT: II, III

♦ Ar. *?awwal* 'first; foremost' Dialectal Arabic 'once, formerly' (p.c. Souag)

s-aləwwəl [adv.] 'before'

s-ălōūwâl

PT: XI

WL3

wəlli [kin.f.] 'daughter'

2sg.m/ wəlli-k 2sg.f. wəllim 3sg. wəlli-s
 1sg. *wélli* 2sg.m. *welli-k* 2sg.f. *welli-m* 3sg.

welli-s, *wulli-s* [Z:II]

P: figlio Z: II

♦ Berber, cf. Foq. *elli* 'daughter'; Kb. *yəlli* 'daughter'; Nef. *yellü* 'daughter'

WL4

awıl [m.] 'word' pl. žlàn 'words, language'
awıl pl. *žlân* ► ŽL

P: parola

♦ TC: 575

Berber, cf. Ghd. *awal* 'speech'; Kb. *awal* 'word, speech'; To. *áwal* 'speaking, talk'; Zng. *āwāy* 'talking, speech, language'

WL6

wəla [adv.] 'not'

wéla

PT: V

♦ cf. Siwa *ula* negative particle, for a discussion on the origin of this word see Souag (2010: 435).

WLH

wəllāhi [interj.] 'by god (I swear)'

wällāhī, *wällāhi*

PT: V

♦ Ar. *wa llāhi* 'by god!'

WLK

twəllikt [f.] pl. *twəllkìn* 'louse'

twellikt pl. *twellkìn*

P: pidocchio M: pou *thaoullekh* طَوْلَكْه

♦ K: 492, 581

Berber, cf. Ghd. *tallakt* 'louse'; Kb. *tilkit* 'louse'; To. *tillikk* 'louse'; Zng. *tilləkt* 'louse'

WLS

twəlist [f.] pl. *twəlsìn* 'big plate or bowl of wood'

twelîst pl. *twelsìn*

P: piatto, vassoio M: table *taouélest*

طَوْلَسْت

WN1

iwínan, *iwinàñ*, *iwìn* [num.] f. *iwátan*, *iwàt* 'one'

m. *iwínan*, *iwínâñ* [PT:IX,XII], *iwínâñ* [PT:III], *iwínan* [PT:V], *iwínâñ* [PT:II,V,XI], *iwín* f.

iwātan, iwātān [PT:XV], *iwât*

P: uno PT: I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV M: seul yéouénan

يونان

♦ TC: 1028 K: 444, 615

Berber, cf. Ghd. *yón* f. *yot* ‘one’; Kb. *yīwən* f. *yīwət* ‘one’; Zng. *yuʔn* ‘one’

WN2

awènu [m.] pl. wənyìn, wənnəyìn ‘well’
awénū pl. *wenyín*, *wenniyín*

P: pozzo M: puits *aouénon* اونو

♦ TC: 718

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ánu* ‘well’; Kb. *anu* ‘chasm, well’; To. *ánu* ‘well’; Zng. *tāniʔd* ‘well’)

təwənít (or: tuwənít) [f.] pl. təwənitìn ‘pit, hole’

tuwenít pl. *tuwenítìn*

P: buca

WN3

íwən [v.icc] ‘to satiate, satisfy’

impf. *tiwàn*

imp. sg. *íwən*; impf. 3sg.m. *itíwān*

P: saziarsi M: rassasié *eiyouaneh*

ایوانه ; ایوانه ; rassasier *eiouan*

♦ K: 707

Ghd. *géwān* ‘to be satisfied’; Foq. *gíwen* ‘to satisfy’

š-íwən [caus.v.] ‘to make satisfied’

impf. *š-iwàn*

imp. sg. *šíwən*; impf. 1sg. *šíwánħ*

P: saziarsi

WN4

=íwan [demonstrative] pl. =idánindistal deictic clitic

-íwan, -íwan [PT:XV] pl. *-idánin*

P: quello PT: XV

▷ *amédən-íwan* ‘that man’

▷ *temígni-y-íwan* ‘that woman’

WNM

wèn-ma [conj.] ‘when, as soon as’

wén-mā

PT: II

♦ ELA *wén-mā* ‘when, as soon as’

WQ

əwwéq [v. čč?] ‘to uproot; to dig out’

seq. = res. əwwəq impf. təwwəq

imp. sg. *uwóq*; pf. 3sg.m. *yúwoq*; res. 3sg.m.

yuwíqa; impf. 3sg.m. *itúwoq*

P: sradicare, estirpare

əwwùq [v.n.m.] ‘uprooting; digging out’

uwúq

P: sradicare, estirpare

WRTN

wərtna [kin.f.] ‘sister’

sg. 2sg.m. wərtnà-k 3sg. wərtnà-s 1pl.

wərtná-tanax; pl. 2sg.m. sətmà-k 2sg.f.

sətmà-m

sg. 1sg. wértnā 2sg.m. wertnā-k 3sg. wertnā-s,

wertnā-s [P:example] 1pl. wertná-tnah pl. 1sg.

sétmā 2sg.m. setmā-k 2sg.f. setmā-m [PT:XV]

‘sister’

P: sorella PT: XV

▷ *wertnās* n amédən ‘the sister of the man’

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *wəltma* pl. *yəssətma* ‘sister’;

Nef. *weltmû* pl. *tsetmû* ‘sister’; Sok. *últmā*

‘sister’; Foq. *ulétmáū* pl. *sátmaī* ‘sister’; Siwa

uɻltma ‘sister’; Zng. *yädmäh*, *tädmäh* pl.

tvädmäh ‘sister’

WRŽ

twəržít [f.] pl. twəržìn ‘root of a plant’

tweržít pl. *tweržìn*

P: radice di pianta

♦ Perhaps Berber, cf. Zng. *täguržäh*

‘underground root’

WS1

təwəss [f.] ‘bed’

tüéss, *tawöss*

P: letto M: lit *thaoues* طاوے ; tapis *thaoues*

طاوے

▷ *ess tūéss* ‘make the bed!’

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *usu* ‘bed’; To. *täwsett* ‘simple mat for sleeping’

WS2

wàsa [pron.] indefinite relative pronoun
wāsa

PT: II

WŠ

awìš [m.] pl. wìššən ‘sword’

awìš pl. *wiššen*

P: spada M: sabre *hauch* حوش

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *aus* ‘sword’

WT/Y

awìt [v.irreg.] ‘to hit, strike’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. wìt/y impf. tèwwìt/y
imp. sg. *awìt* pl.m. *awiyât* pl.f. *awîmet*; pf. 1sg.
wîl 3sg.m. *iwît*; res. 1sg. *awiħa* 3sg.m. *iwîta*;
fut. 1sg. *awîħ* 3sg.m. *aiwît*; impf. 1sg. *tuwîħ*,
tâwéiħ 3sg.m. *ituwéit*

P: battere M: abattu *youayah* يوأيـهـا

coup *eioued* اـيـوـاـد

♦ TC: 985 K: 594

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăwət* ‘to hit, strike’; Kb. *wət* ‘to hit, strike’; To. *əwət* ‘to hit, strike’; Zng. *äwih* ‘to hit, strike’

tīta [v.n.f.] ‘blow, hit’

tīta, tītī(n) [Z:XII]

P: battere; colpo Z: XII

awìt avùn [phrasal v.] ‘to rain (litt. rain hits)’

awìt avùn

P: piovere

WT

wétti-(dikkèni) [v.cc*] ‘to prepare’

impf. pf. / seq. wètta imp. sg.

wétti-(dikkénī) pl.f. *wettîmet*; pf. 3sg.f. *twétta*

PT: XV

♦ ELA *wattī* ‘to make ready, to prepare’ (Stem II) (p.c. Benkato)

**ut/uti [v.vci/vc*] ‘to be ready’

res. ùta

res. 3sg.m. *yutâya*

PT: XV

♦ ELA *yütī*, Stem I of the above, thus *yütī* ‘to be ready’. (p.c. Benkato)

Ultimately from Ar. *?atā* ‘to come, arrive’

WT1

wət [v.cc] ‘to arrive; to reach’

pf. wət res. wèt impf. tèwwət

imp. sg. *wōt*; pf. 1sg. *wōtħ* 3sg.m. *iwōt*; res. 1sg. *wēħħa* 3sg.m. *iwēħta*; impf. 1sg. *tūwāħħ* 3sg.m. *itāwōt*

P: arrivare; raggiungere M: atteindre
yéouath طـيـوـاـث

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăwəd* ‘to reach’; Kb. *awəd* ‘to reach, arrive’; To. *əwəd* ‘to arrive’

əwūt [v.n.m.] ‘arriving; reaching’
iħwūt

P: raggiungere

WT2 ► QT

WWN

wíwan f. tíwan pl. widánin f. tidánin
[pron.] distal deictic pronoun

wíwan f. tíwan pl. *widânin* f. *tidânin*

P: quello

WYL

ittəwwiyəl [v.???] ‘to be dumbfounded, amazed’

pf. 3sg.m. *ittōūwŷel* [PT:VIII]

PT: VIII

♦ ELA *yetwayyel* ‘to be dumbfounded, to wonder at’ (p.c. Benkato)

X

=ax [pron.] 1pl. direct object pronoun
-ah, res. -āħa

P: noi

XBR

**xəbbər [v.cc] ‘to tell’

impf. xəbbär

impf. 3sg.m. *iḥabbâr*

PT: II

♦ Ar. *habbara* ‘to tell’

XBT

**əxbáṭ [v.ccc] ‘to hit, strike’

pf. / seq. əxbəṭ

pf. 3sg.m. *yehbót-(t)*

PT: III

♦ Ar. *habata* ‘to beat, strike’

XDR

əlxəḍ(ə)rəṭ [f.] ‘vegetable’

elḥāḍarāt

PT: XII M: fruits *elkhodret* الْخَضْرَةِ

♦ Ar. *hudra(t)* ‘vegetation, verdure, greenery, greens’

XL

xàli [m.] ‘(maternal) uncle’

ḥālī

P: zio

♦ Ar. *ḥāl* ‘uncle’

XMM

**xəmmám [v.ccc] ‘to think, ponder’

pf. xəmmám impf. xəmmàm

pf. 3sg.m. *yehammém* [PT:II]; impf. 2sg.

athemmámt [P:example: che cosa?]

PT: II

♦ Ar. *hammana* ‘to guess, conjecture, surmise’

XR1

axìr [m.] ‘the better (thing)’

aḥîr [PT:IV,IX], *aḥēr* [PT:III]

PT: III, IV, IX

♦ Ar. *hayr* ‘better’, perhaps the initial *a* in Awjila comes from a regularized superlative formation *alyar*.

Alternatively, this word may come from Ar. *aḥîr* ‘last’, which underwent a semantic shift of ‘the last’ > ‘the best’

XR2

(ə)xxár [v.cc] ‘to remove (oneself); to

remove, take away’

imp. sg. ēḥḥär, ḥhér [P: example]

P: togliere, levare

▷ ḥhér s-tebārūṭ-ī ‘Get off the road!’

▷ ḥhér šuwāl-āya ‘remove that bag!’

XR3

əxra ‘feces’

óḥra

Z: IX

♦ Ar. *harā?* ‘feces’

XRBŠ

əlxərbuš-(ənnəs) [m.] ‘garden’

ēlḥarbūš-(énnes), elḥarbūš-(énnes)

PT: XV

♦ Certainly derived from Ar. *harbūš* ‘tent’, but the semantic shift is unusual.

XS

tìksi [f.] pl. tixsiwìn ‘flock, cattle’

tíḥsī ‘head of a sheep or goat’ pl. *tíḥsiwìn*

P: capo (ovino o caprino); gregge

♦ TC: 618, K: 722

Berber, cf. Kb. *tixsi* ‘sheep’; To. *tèyse* ‘sheep or goat, head of small livestock’; Zng. *takshih* ‘female goat’

XTM

**əxtəm [v.ccc] ‘to pass by’

res. əxtəm

res. 3sg.m. *yahṭīma* [PT:II]

PT:II

**xəṭṭəm [v.ccc] ‘to drop by someone (+ af), visit, to meet with’

impf. xəṭṭàm

impf. 3sg.m. *yeháṭṭām* [PT: IV], *iḥáṭṭām* [PT: XI]

PT: IV, XI

♦ LA *īxaṭṭəm* ʕalā ‘to pick someone up, to drop by someone’ (p.c. Benkato)

XZR

**əxzér [v.ccc] ‘to see; to look at s.o/s.th.

(+ af)’

pf. ḥəxzér seq. ḥəxzər
 imp. pl.f. ḥzérmət [PT:XV] pf. 3sg.m. yáḥzər
 [PT:VI,VII], yäḥzér [PT:III], yehzér [PT:III,XV]
 3sg.f. taḥzér [PT:III,XV] 3pl.f. ḥzérnət [PT:XV]
 PT: III, VI, VII, XV M: voir *eghzart*
 يغز ارت / vue *yaghzart* / غز ارت
 ○ Pronominal direct objects are indicated with the particle *gār*.

♦ Ar. *ḥazara* ‘to look askance, give s.o. a sidelong glance’
 Algerian Ar. *ḥzər* ‘look, stare, look disparagingly’ (p.c. Souag)

Y1

ya [interj.] ‘o! (vocative particle)’

ya [PT:V], jā [Z:IV,X]

PT: V Z: IV, X

♦ Ar. *yā* ‘o!’

Y2

=áya, =é, =ék [demonstrative] pl. =iyā,
 =iyəkproximal deictic clitic
 -áya, -é, -ek, -ék [P: example] pl. -iyā, iyäk
 [PT:I]

P: questo PT: I, II, IV, V, VI, IX

▷ *amədən-áya, amədən-ék* ‘this man’

Y-D ► Š(-D), Y-D

YK

=iyək ► =áya

YM1

yom [m.] pl. ayyam ‘day’

yōm pl. aīyām

PT: II, IX

- The singular yōm is only found in a code-switch to Arabic in the texts. ɪlā yōm ēlqiyāma ‘until the day of resurrection’ [PT:II]
- The plural is only found with a numeral.

♦ Ar. *yawm* pl. *ayyām* ‘day’

YM2

yam [adv.] ‘only, just’

yām

Z: X

YN ► N3

YQZR ► QZR

YR

ayūr [m.] pl. ayūrən ‘new moon, month; button (of mother of pearl)’

ayūr, ayūr pl. ayūren

P: luna, mese; bottone M: lune *ayour*

ايو ر

♦ TC: 115 K: 712

Berber, cf. Ghd. óyär ‘moon’; Kb. *aggur, agur* ‘moon’; To. ýor, áyyor, ýu, áyyur ‘moon’; Zng. äʔż(ż)or ‘moon’

YX ► V

Z1

zzày [m.] pl. zzìwən ‘breast’

zzáū, zîu [B21] pl. zzîwen, zîwen [B21]

P: mammella B21: 384

- Beguinot has a very different singular than Paradisi. The singular form of Beguinot would be the regular singular to correspond to the plural attested in Paradisi.

z-di, z-dìwa ► S2

Z2

izí n agmàr [phrasal n.] ‘horse fly’

izî n agmár

P: mosca

♦ TC: 107

Berber, cf. Ghd. *izi* ‘fly’; Kb. *izi* ‘fly’; To. éss ‘fly’; Zng. iʔżi(?) ‘fly’; Siwa *izt* ‘fly’ (Naumann 2013: 374).

ZBD

zbùd [m.] ‘spit, saliva’

zbûd

P: sputo

- ♦ Perhaps from Latin *sputum* ‘spit’ or Italian *sputo* ‘spit’

ZDZ

azədùz [m.] ‘(wooden) hammer’

azədùz

P: martello

♦ NZ: DZ1

Berber, cf. Kb. *azduz* ‘mallet’; MA *azduz* ‘mallet’

ZF

azif [m.] pl. ziffən ‘tail’

azif, azif-(ennûk) [PT:XV] pl. ziffen ‘tail’

P: coda PT: VIII, XV M: queue *azif* ا ز ي ف

ZG

zgi [conj.] ‘after that’

zgi

P: dopo

▷ *zgi a-kemmélh* ‘after I will have finished’

▷ *zgi yâna* ‘after he had entered’

♦ ► ZGG

ZGG

ar-zgig [adv.] ‘inside’

ar-zgig, ar-ězgig, zgi

P: dentro PT: IV M: dedans *azkik* ا ذ ك ي ك

◦ Historically to be analysed as *ar* ‘towards’ + ‘along’ *gig* ‘inside’

▷ *yân ar-zgig* ‘go inside!’

♦ K: 688 Foq. žāž ‘inside’; Sok. žaž ‘inside’; MA žaž ‘inside’; Ghd. daž ‘house’

ZK

zîk [v.cvc] ‘to become well, recover, heal (intrans.)’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. zîk

imp. sg. zîk; pf. 3sg.m. izîk; res. 3sg.m. izîka; fut. 3sg.m. ayęzîk

P: guarire

♦ TC: 1144 K: 549, 701

Berber, cf. Ghd. ăzîk ‘to heal’; To. ăzzay ‘to get well’; Zng. äžžig ‘to heal’

s-əzîk, s-əgzək [caus.v.] ‘to heal (trans)’

imp. sg. sezîk, ségzek

P: guarire

ZL1

azzəl [v.čc.irreg.] ‘to run (imperative

only); to have bowel movement’

res. = fut. əzzəl impf. təzzəl

imp. sg. ázzel; res. 3sg.m. izzila; fut. ayézzel;

impf. itézzel

P: andare; correre M: courir yétazzeh

ا ز ا ل ہ; traverser *azzal* ا ز ا ل

▷ *ažär-ennûk itézzel* ‘I have diarrhea (litt.

My belly is running)’

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. ăzzəl ‘to run’; Kb. əzzəl ‘to run’; To. ăšəl ‘to run’

ZL2

zzil [m.] ‘iron’

zzil

P: ferro M: fer *zel* ج ل

♦ TC: 1109

Berber, cf. Foq. *uzzâl* ‘iron’; Kb. *uzzal* ‘iron’;

Nef. *zzel* ‘iron’; Sok. *uzâl* ‘iron’; Zng. *uzzäy* ‘iron’

ZL3

azzâl [m.] ‘saddle’

azzâl

P: finimenti

ZLF

izlef [m.] ‘summer’

ízlef, ézlef

P: estate

ZLMT

azəlmât [m.] ‘left’

azelmât

P: sinistra

▷ *af azelmât* ‘on the left’

♦ TC: 1140

Berber, cf. Ghd. *azəlmad* ‘left’; Kb. *azəlməd*

‘left’; To. *şəlməd* ‘to be left-handed’; Zng.

žäymud ‘left-handed’

ZLQ

azâləq [m.] pl. zulıq ‘billy goat’

azâlâq pl. *zulîq*

P: caprone M: bouc *zalaa* ج ل ع آ

◦ Also called: *agîded amoqqarân* (litt: big kid)

◦ Müller has *ʃ* instead of *q*.

♦ Berber, cf. To. *ăšolay* ‘stud goat, uncastrated adult billy-goat’; Siwa *zalaq* ‘billy goat’; Sok. *zâlaġ* ‘large goat’; Zng. *ăžäyi*(?) ‘billy goat’

ZM

azém [v.cc] ‘to shave’

pf. / seq. zèm impf. təzzàm

imp. sg. *azém*; pf. 3sg.m. *izem-(is)* [PT:XIV];

impf. 3sg.m. *itezzâm* ptc. *tezzâmén*

P: radersi PT: XIV M: barbier *yезем* بيزم

cheveu *ezem* اذم ; raser *hezam* هزم ;

raser (se) *hezameh* هزامه

azùm [v.n.m.] ‘shaving’

azûm

P: radersi

wa təzzàmən [m.] ‘barber (litt. The one who is shaving)’

wa-tezzâmén, *wa tezzâmén* [PT:XIV]

P: radersi PT:XIV

ZMR

əzmér [v.ccc] ‘to be able’

pf. / seq. əzmér res. əzmér impf. zèmmər

imp. sg. *ezmér*; pf. 1sg. *zmerh-(ká)* [PT:V]

3sg.m. *yezmér* [PT:I]; res. 3sg.m. *izmûra* [PT:I];

impf. 1sg. *zémmerh* 3sg.m. *izémmer*

P: potere PT: I, V

♦ TC: 1125

Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăzmər* ‘to be able

(physically)’; Kb. *əzmər* ‘to be able’; To. *ăşmər*

‘to endure, put up with’; Zng. *ăžmər* ‘to

support (without the risk of health)’

ZN1

****uzén** [v.vcc] ‘to weigh’

impf. *tazən*

impf. 3sg.m. *itāzän-(dîk)*

PT: IV

♦ Ar. *wazana* ‘to weigh’

uzùn-(nəs) [v.n.m.] ‘weighing’

uzún-(nes)

PT: IV

əlmizân [m.] ‘balance, scales’

ělmızân [PT:IV], *ělmızân-(nes)* [PT:III],

elmızân-(i) [PT:IV]

میزان میز ان PT: III, IV M: poids *meizan*

♦ Ar. *mīzān* ‘balances, scales’

ZN2

àzən [m.] ‘next year’

ázän

P: anno

♦ Siwa *azən* ‘next year’

ZNM

zənim [m.] ‘bastard’

zinim

Z: IX

♦ Ar. *zanīm* ‘bastard’

ZNQ

tzənəqt [f.] pl. *tzənqìn* ‘street’

tzenáqt pl. *ženqîn*, *dzanqîn*

P: strada, via PT: III

♦ Mor. Ar. *zanqa* ‘street’; Ar. *zinaq* ‘narrow street, lane, alley, bystreet’

ZR1

zərr, zzər [m.] pl. *zərrən* ‘back’

zerr, zzer pl. *zérren*

P: dorso M: dos *ghezzer* قر

♦ Perhaps Berber, cf. Kb. *azagur* ‘back’; Siwa *ərrāð*, *ərrau* ‘back’

ZR2

tazàrt [f.] pl. *təzzär* ‘millstone, handmill’

tazârt pl. *tezzâr*

P: macina

♦ Kb. *tissirt*, *tassirt*, *tasirt* ‘mill’; Foq. *tasârt* ‘millstone’; Siwa *tasärt* ‘handmill’

ZRD

****əzrâd** [v.ccc] ‘to eat, gulp, devour’

fut. *əzrəd*

fut. 3pl.m. *azréden*

PT: XV

♦ Ar. *zarada* ‘to choke (s.o.), strangle; to gulp,

swallow, devour'

ZRF

azarif [m.] ‘alum’

azārif

P: allume

♦ Berber, cf. Kb. *azarif* ‘alum’; Ghd. *azarif* ‘alum’.

Ultimately from Punic, cf. Hebrew *šārīf* ‘alum’ (Vycichl 1958)

ZRG

azèrg [m.] pl. zèrgən ‘stone’

azérg pl. *zérgeñ*

P: pietra

♦ MA *azerg* ‘handmill’

ZRM

tazermít [f.] ‘name of a sparrow’

täzermít

P: passero

ZRQ ► LZRQ

ZT

azit [m.] pl. ziṭān ‘donkey’

azît, *azîṭ*, *azîtöt*, *azîöt*- (énnes, ennûk)

[PT:IV,VIII], *azîöt*- (énnes) [PT:XII],

azît- (énnes) [PT:XII], *azît*- (ennûk) [PT:VIII],

azît- (annek) [Z:XIII] pl. ziṭān, ziṭān

P: asino PT: IV, V, VII, VIII, XII Z: XIII M:

âne *azeit* اَزِيت

♦ K: 708

Berber, cf. Ghd. *azéd* ‘donkey’; To. *ešed* ‘donkey’. For a discussion on the historical development of this word see Kossmann (1999: 231)

təzit, tizit [f.] pl. tzittin ‘she-donkey’

tezît, *tizît* pl. *tzittîn*, *dzittîn*, *zittîn*

P: asino

ZW

aziwày [m.] pl. ziwàyən ‘bunch of dates’

aziwâi pl. *ziwâyen*

P: grappolo di datteri

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *aziwa* ‘bunch of dates’; Fig.

aziwa ‘stem of a female palm’; Ouar. *taziwayt* ‘bunch’; Mzab *tažiwayt* ‘complete bunch’ To. (H Y) *težewt* ‘small branch’

ZWY

zèwwəy [stat.v.] ‘to be red’

1sg. zəwŷàx 2sg. zəwŷàt 3sg.m. zèwwəy 3sg.f. zəwŷət pl. zəwŷt

1sg. zōūgâh 2sg. zōūgât 3sg.m. zōūwağ 3sg.f. zōūgât pl. zōūgît

P: rosso M: rougir *zouagh* زواغ ; rouge *nézouagh* نزواغ

♦ TC: 1114

Berber, cf. Ghd. *əzgəy* ‘to be red’; Kb. *əzwəy* ‘to become red, become brown’; To. *ışway* ‘to be or become red’; Zng. *żohħäa*(?) ‘to be red’

zwày [adj.]pl. zwàyən f. t(ə)zwàyt pl. tzwáyin ‘red’

m. sg. zuâg pl. zuâgen; f. sg. tzuâjt, tēzwâjt [PT:XIII] pl. *tzuâjtn*

P: rosso PT: XIII

ZWR

zèwwər [stat.v.] ‘to be large’

1sg. zəwràx 2sg. zəwràt 3sg.m. zèwwər 3sg.f. zəwrət pl. zəwwirît

1sg. zurâh 2sg. zōūrât 3sg.m. zúwor; 3sg.f.

zōūret, zûret pl. zuwirît

P: grosso M: fort *zor* زور ; rude *ezaouar* اَزَاوَار

♦ TC: 1145 K: 94, 127, 222

Berber, cf. Ghd. *zuwwər* ‘to be thick’; Kb. *zzuzər* ‘to largen’; Zng. *żaʔw(w)ur* ‘to be thick, be large’; Siwa *zwər* ‘to become big’

s-əzwər [caus.v.] ‘to swell (trans.); to make erect’

imp. sg. *sézwor*

P: grosso

azəw(w)är [adj.]pl. zəw(w)ärən f

tazəw(w)är pl. *tzəw(w)arın* ‘large’

m.sg. *azuwâr* pl. *zuwâren* f.sg. *täzuwârt* pl.

żuwarîn

P: grosso M: épais *azouar* اَزُواوَر

ZWT

zwət̪ [v.ccc] ‘to slam; to throw’

imp. sg. *zwāt̪*

P: sbattere, gettare

****t-zəwət̪ [pass.v.]** ‘to be thrown on the ground’

t-zəwət̪

res. 3sg.m. *itzūwīta*

P: sbattere, gettare

ZZR

z-ùzər [caus.v.] ‘to winnow’

impf. *z-uzàr*

imp. sg. *zúzer*, *zōzar*; impf. 3sg.m. *izuzâr*

P: vagliare

◆ Siwa *zuzər* ‘to winnow’; Fig. *zzuzzər* ‘to winnow’

az-ùzər [caus.v.n.m.] ‘winnowing’

azúzer

P: vagliare

Z1

ażùy [stat.v.] ‘to be bitter’

‘3sg.m. *ażùy* 3sg.f. *ażuyit̪* pl. *ażuyit̪*

sg. m. *ażūi* f. *ażuyit̪* pl. *ażuyit̪*

P: amaro

▷ *imîn ażuyit̪* ‘bitter water’

◆ Berber, cf. Sok. *zâi* ‘bitter’; Siwa *zai* ‘to be bitter’

Z2

ż(z)ùy [m.] pl. *żwàn* ‘palm’

żûi, *żżûi* pl. *żuân*

P: palma M: palmier *azouan* ن و ا

◆ Berber, cf. Siwa *tażwət̪* ‘palm leaf’

ZD

iżd [m.] ‘spindle’

iżd

P: conocchia per filare M: quenouille *ezd*

ن د

◆ Perhaps Berber, cf. the Berber words for ‘loom’, that appear to have a similar root: Foq. *ażőt̪ta*, *ażétt̪a* ‘loom’; Kb. *ażet̪ta* ‘loom’; Nef.

żet̪t̪â ‘loom’; Sok. *aşett̪a* ‘loom’; Siwa *aşət̪ta* ‘loom’; Ghd. *asət̪ta* ‘loom’, cf. also *štāu* ► **ŠTW**

ŻK

żżak [stat.v.] ‘to be heavy’

1sg. *żżákax* 2sg. *żżákat* 3sg.m. *żżák* 3sg.f.

żżákət pl. *żżakít̪*

1sg. *żżákah* 2sg. *żżákāt̪* 3sg.m. *żżák* 3sg.f.

żżákət̪ pl. *żżákít̪*; ptc. *żżaken* [PT:III]

P: pesante PT: III M: pesant *ezzag* ق

◆ TC:118 K: 551

Berber, cf. Ghd. *żak* ‘to be heavy’; To. *iżak* ‘to be or become heavy’; Zng. *aż(z)ag* ‘to be heavy’; Kb. *azay* ‘to be heavy’; MA *żżay* ‘to be heavy’; Ouar. *żża* ‘to be heavy’

s-əżżik [caus.stat.v.] ‘to make heavy’

imp. sg. *s-ażżik*

P: pesante

tazzik, tazziq [f.] ‘heaviness, weight’

tazzik, *tazziq*

P: pesantezza

ZM1

żum [v.cvc] ‘to fast’

imp. sg. *żūm*

P: digiunare

◆ TC: 1153

Berber, cf. Ghd. *żúm* ‘to fast’; Kb. *użum* ‘to fast’; To. *żżum* ‘to fast’; Zng. *użuñ* ‘to fast’. An early loanword from Ar. *sāma* ‘to fast’ (Kossmann & Van den Boogert 1997)

ZM2

tażumt̪ [f.] ‘herb (Ar. (Cyrenaica)

şamma, Ar. (Tripolitania) *bersîm'*

tażumt̪

P: erba

◆ Perhaps Berber, cf. To. *tażəmme* ‘type of grass, Chloris prieuri’

ZMK/Y

żmək [v.ccc] ‘to sew’

impf. *żəmmək*

imp. sg. *żmák* impf. 1sg. *żemmákħ* 3sg.m.

iżémmâk

P: cucire M: couture *ezzoumak* اَزْوِمَكْ ◆ TC: 1158 K: 550 Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăzmak* ‘to sew’; To. *əzməy* ‘to be sewn’; Zng. *ażmug* ‘to sew’

azəmâk [v.n.m.] ‘sewing’

azamâk, azamâk [B21]

P: cucire B21: 384

ażmày [m.] ‘joining (of mats)’

azmâi

P: giungo

◦ Paradisi’s definition ‘giungo (per stuoiie)’ is open to interpretation. It may mean: ‘The action of sewing mats together’, or perhaps ‘the seam of mats sown together’.

◆ Berber, cf. Siwa *ażəmma* ‘sewing’

ZN

żżan [m.] ‘excrement’

pl. *żżān*

P: escremento

◆ Berber, cf. Kb. *izżan* ‘excrements’; Siwa *żżan* ‘faeces’ (Naumann 2013: 374)

ZT₁

żut [prep.] ‘above’

1sg. *żuṭ mìn-n-i* 2sg.m. *żuṭ fəllì-wi* 2sg.m. *żuṭ mìn-n-ək*

żuṭ, żôṭ [PT:VI], *żūṭ* [PT:VI,XV] 1sg. *żuṭ mínn-i*

żuṭ fellī-wi 2sg.m. *żuṭ mínn-ek*

▷ *ar-żuṭ* ‘upward’

▷ *s-ar-żuṭ* ‘from above’[PT:VI]

P: sopra PT: XIII, XV

ar-żuṭ [adv.] ‘upward’

ar-żuṭ, ar-żūṭ [PT:VI]

P: sopra PT: VI

ZT₂ ► ZT₁**Ž**

əżż [v.č*] ‘to plant’

imp. sg. *eżż*

P: piantare

◆ Berber, cf. Ghd. *ăzz* ‘to plant’; Kb. *əżżu* ‘to

plant’; Nef. *ăżżå, éżżå* ‘to plant’; Sok. *özżu* ‘to plant’

əżżú [v.n.m.] ‘planting’

eżżû

P: piantare

iż ► NŽ

ŽBN

żebbànət [f.] ‘cemetery’

żebebānet

PT: II

◆ Ar. *żabbāna(t)* ‘cemetery’

ŽBR

žibərət-(ənnəs) [f.] ‘travelling bag’

žiberet-(énnes)

PT: XV

ŽDBY

ždàbyət [f.] ‘Ajdabiya’

ždâbiet

P: altro (example)

◆ Ar. *Aždābiyā*

ŽGŽ

ż-igəż [caus.v.] ‘to walk’

pf. / seq. = res. *ż-igəż* impf. *ż-igəż*

imp. sg. *żigeż*; pf. 1sg. *żígeż* 3sg.m. *iżigeż*; res.

1sg. *żigíżha* 3sg.m. *iżigíża*; impf. 1sg. *żigáżh*

3sg.m. *iżigáż*

▷ *żigeż ar-dît* ‘to walk forward’

P: camminare; andare PT: III M: aller devant *djeghez*; جَقْرَز; rapprocher *djighez* جَيْغَرْز; rapprocher (se) *djighezeh* جَيْغَرْزَه ◆ NZ: GZ29

Berber, cf. Zng. *iżīgż* ‘walking’, suppletive verbal noun to *ăbdīh* ‘to walk’; Ghd. *ziyyəz* ‘to travel’

aż-igəż [caus.v.n.m.] ‘walking’

ażigeż

P: andare

ŽYDŠ

ażəydiš [m.] ‘false ribs?’

ażaǵdīš

P: costola

♦ MA *ayəsdis* ‘rib’; Mzab *asəydis* ‘side of the chest, flank’

Originally this word was a compound of *ayəs* ‘bone’ + *adis* ‘belly’. Like MA, Awjila has undergone metathesis.

tažəydišt [f.] ‘girth of rope that ties to the saddle’

tažagdīšt

P: finimenti

ŽHM

əžžəħim [m.?f.?] ‘hell’

ěżžahim

PT: III

♦ Ar. *žaħim* ‘fire, hellfire, hell’ f. (also m.)

ŽKR

ažikər [m.] ‘large rope (also made of *iżvin*)’

ažiker

P: corda PT: VII

♦ Kb. *izikər* ‘braided rope’; Nef. *zukér*, *zukār* ‘rope’

ŽLB

əžžələb [m.] ‘riches’

iġġilb

Z: VII

♦ Ar. *žalb* ‘bringing, fetching, procurement, acquisition’, developed to mean ‘riches’

ŽLN

pl. žlàn [m.] ‘speech, words, languages’

pl. *žlān*, *żlān* [PT:III,XV], *żlān-(ħya)* [PT:V]

P: discorso, parole; lingua PT: III, IV, V, VI, XV

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *žilān n isħwan* ‘The Siwi language’

ŽM1

Tažəmmiħ [P.N.] ‘name of a garden in the village of Awjila’

Tažemmit

P: Tažemmit

ŽM2

?ažəm [m.] ‘deer, gazelle’

adjem ↗

M: daim, gazelle

♦ NZ: DM5

Berber, cf. To. (H.) *eħəm* ‘antelope’; Zng. *äżəmmi(?)* ‘gazelle’; Siwa *izəm* ‘gazelle’

ŽN1

žin [v.cvc.irreg.] ‘to divide’

pf. / seq. = res. *žina*

imp. sg. *žin*; pf. 1sg. *žinħi* 3sg.m. *iż̄na*; res. 1sg. *žinħha* 3sg.m. *iż̄nāya* 3pl.m. *iż̄nāna* [PT:II] ‘to divide’

P: dividere PT: II

♦ TC: 1159 K: 619

Berber, cf. Foq. *ízin* ‘to divide’; Ghd. *äżən* ‘to divide’; To. *ùżan* ‘to divide, share’; Zng. *ażun* ‘to divide’

təmžint [v.n.f.] ‘dividing’

temžint

P: dividere

ŽN2

žní [m.] ‘Libyan pound’

žnî, *znî*

PT: V

♦ ELA *žənəy* (Benkato 2012: 9); Ar. *žunaiħ* (‘Libyan) pound’

ŽNQ ► ZNQ

ŽR1

təžirī [f.] pl. *tžiriwîn* ‘small rope’

težirī, *tižirī* [B21] pl. *giřiわn* (<*tžirīwîn*)

P: corda B21: 386 M: chaîne *tedjiri*

ا جری; corde *éđeri*

♦ Berber, cf. Ghd. *tazara* ‘rope’

ŽR2

iżir [m.] ‘son (also used for animals)’

iżiř

P: figlio

♦ Berber, cf. Siwa *ğūr*, *żiř* ‘son’

ŽR3

FID

fàdd [v.cc(*)] ‘to go’

pf. / seq. = res. = fut. fàdd

imp. sg. ‘add, àdd [PT:V] pl.m. ‘addât pl.f. ‘addîmet; pf. 1sg. ‘addîh 2sg. ta‘addît [P: example] 3sg.m. ya‘ádd 3pl.m. ‘addân [PT:XV]; res. 1sg. ‘addîha 3sg.m. ya‘idda; fut. 1sg. a‘addâh, a‘ddaâh (sic) [PT:II] 3sg.m. ayá‘add, aya‘add [PT:XV] 1pl. anna‘ádd [PT:II,V,XV]

P: andare PT: II, IV, V, VII, IX, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV M: voyager yaad يَعْد
▷ ta‘addît-ka ‘do not go’
◆ ELA iṣáddî ‘to leave’

FDD

alfèdəd, əlfèdəd [m.] ‘number’

al‘áded, el‘áded

PT: VIII

◆ Ar. ḥadad ‘number, numeral’

FL

l(ə)fàlla [adj.adv.] ‘much, many, very’

lā‘alla, l‘alla [PT:V,XI] ‘much, many, very’

P: molto PT: V, XI

◆ Ar. ḥāli(n) ‘high, tall, elevated; loud, strong; lofty, exalted, sublime’, the Awjila reflex of this word underwent a radical semantic shift.

lfəlli-(yi) [m.] ‘high place’

l‘allī-(yi)

PT: VI

◆ Ar. ḥalī ‘high, tall, elevated’

fəla-má [adv.] ‘as much as’

‘ala-má

PT: II

◆ Mor. Ar. ḥlā ‘according to, by’

fəla šan [prep.] ‘for the sake of’

‘alā šān

Z: VIII

◆ ELA ḥala šān, ḥašān ‘for the sake of; because of’ (p.c. Benkato)

FLM

əlfáləm [m.] pl. əlfúlamá ‘scholar’

el‘âlem pl. ēl‘ulamâ

PT: VIII

◆ Ar. ḥalim pl. ḥulamā? ‘scholar’

FM

fəmmá, fəmma [adv.] adverb that expresses progressive aspect.

‘ammâ, ‘ámma [PT:II], ‘amma [Z:VI]

P: stare, restare, sedere PT: II Z: VI

▷ ksûm ‘ammâ inénnâ ‘the meat is about to cook’

▷ ‘ámmâ mudâن ‘(they) are praying’

◆ Ar. ḥammâl has the same function in dialectal Arabic and Siwi Souag (2010: 374).

The loss of the *l* in Awjila is irregular.

fámma ► M6

FMM

əlfəmámət [f.] ‘turban’

el‘amámet

PT: XI

◆ Ar. ḥimâma(t) ‘turban’

FMR

****əfmîr** [v.ccic?] ‘to function; to do’

fut. əfmîr

fut. 3sg.f. atta‘mîr

PT: IV M: achevé taamartet تَعْمَرْتَتْ; achieve ammartet غَمَرْتَتْ

◆ Ar. aḥmura ‘to thrive, prosper, flourish, flower, bloom’; cf. this to the Siwi use of this word ḥmar ‘to be, to do’ (Souag 2010: 154). The *i* vowel in the root is unexpected, and this root shape is unique to this word.

FNGR

fèng(ə)ra (or: fàng(ə)ra) [P.N.] place name

‘āngarâ

PT: XV

FRYN

fəryàn [stat.v.] ‘to be naked’

3sg.m. ‘aryâن

PT: IX

♦ Ar. *suryān* ‘naked’**FSR****lſəšər** [m.] ‘afternoon prayer’*l'ásår*

PT: II

♦ Ar. *faṣr* ‘afternoon (prayer)’**FQB****əlfəqqâb-(i)** [m.] ‘evening’*ěl'aqqâb-(i)*

PT: IV

♦ Must be somehow derived from Ar. *saq*
‘after’**FYN*****²ləyyən** [cCc] ‘to be ill’impf. *ləyyən*impf. 1sg. *'ayyānah*PT: V M: peste *ayyaneh* ایّانه♦ Ar. *sayyān* ‘exhausted, tired, ill’**FYT*****²ləyət** [v.cvcc] ‘to yell, scream’pf. / seq. = fut. *ləyət* impf. *ləy(y)ət*pf. 3sg.m. *i'āyet* [PT:V], *ya'āyāt* [PT:XV]; fut.3pl.m. *a'ayyāten-(dīk)* [PT:II]; impf. 3sg.m.*i'āyāt* [PT:III,IV], *i'āiyāt* [PT:IV]PT: II, III, IV, V, XV M: voix *aīat* تأیات♦ Ar. *sayyāta* ‘to yell, scream, cry out’**FŽB*****²əfžéb** [v.ccc] ‘to please’res. *əfžəb*res. 3sg.m. *ya'žeb-(kū)-ya*, *ya'žeb-(kū)-ya*

PT: III

♦ Ar. *?afžaba* ‘to please’

