

**HAMITO-SEMITIC ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY**  
**MATERIALS FOR A RECONSTRUCTION**

HANDBUCH DER ORIENTALISTIK  
HANDBOOK OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

ERSTE ABTEILUNG  
DER NAHE UND MITTLERE OSTEN  
THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

---

ACHTZEHNTER BAND  
HAMITO-SEMITIC ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

MATERIALS FOR A RECONSTRUCTION



HAMITO-SEMITIC ETYMOLOGICAL  
DICTIONARY  
MATERIALS FOR A RECONSTRUCTION

BY

VLADIMIR E. OREL AND OLGA V. STOLBOVA



E.J. BRILL  
LEIDEN · NEW YORK · KÖLN  
1995

The paper in this book meets the guidelines for permanence and durability of the Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity of the Council on Library Resources.

**Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data**

Orel, Vladimir E.

Hamito-Semitic etymological dictionary : materials for a reconstruction / by Vladimir E. Orel and Olga V. Stolbova.

p. cm. — (Handbuch der Orientalistik. Erste Abteilung, Nahe und Mittlere Osten, 0169-9423 ; 18. Bd.)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 9004100512

1. Proto-Afroasiatic language—Etymology—Dictionaries.

2. Afroasiatic languages—Etymology—Dictionaries. I. Stolbova, Olga V. II. Title. III. Series: Handbuch der Orientalistik. Erste Abteilung, Nahe und der Mittlere Osten ; 18. Bd.

PJ994.073 Nahe 1994

492—dc20

94-32911

CIP

**Die Deutsche Bibliothek – CIP-Einheitsaufnahme**

**Handbuch der Orientalistik** / hrsg. von B. Spuler unter Mitarb. von C. van Dijk ... – Leiden ; New York ; Köln : Brill.

Teilw. hrsg. von H. Altenmüller. – Teilw. mit Paralleltit.: Handbook of oriental studies

Abt. 1, Der Nahe und Mittlere Osten – The Near and Middle

East / hrsg. von H. Altenmüller ...

NE: Spuler, Bertold [Hrsg.]; Altenmüller, Hartwig [Hrsg.]; Handbook of oriental studies

Bd. 18. Orel, Vladimir E.: Hamito-Semitic etymological dictionary. – 1994

**Orel, Vladimir E.:**

Hamito-Semitic etymological dictionary : materials for a reconstruction / by Vladimir E. Orel and Olga V. Stolbova. –

Leiden ; New York ; Köln : Brill, 1994

(Handbook of oriental studies : Abt. 1, The Near and Middle East ; Bd. 18)

ISBN 90-04-10051-2

NE: Stolbova, Ol'ga V.;; HST

ISSN 0169-9423

ISBN 90 04 10051 2

© Copyright 1995 by E.J. Brill, Leiden, The Netherlands

*All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, translated, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission from the publisher.*

*Authorization to photocopy items for internal or personal use is granted by E.J. Brill provided that the appropriate fees are paid directly to The Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Suite 910 Danvers MA 01923, USA.  
Fees are subject to change.*

PRINTED IN THE NETHERLANDS

*And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech . . . And the Lord said, Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language; and this they begin to do: and now nothing will be withheld from them, which they have schemed to do. Come, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from there upon the face of all earth: and they ceased to build the city.*

Genesis 11: 1, 6–8



## CONTENTS

Introduction .....	IX
List of abbreviations .....	XXIX
Main works of reference .....	XXXII
Hamito-Semitic Etymological Dictionary .....	1
Index .....	557



## INTRODUCTION

The present Dictionary comprises the reconstruction of the main lexical stock of Hamito-Semitic (Afro-Asiatic).<sup>1</sup> It is based on previous studies in the field (including such works as COHEN 1947 and DJAKONOV 1981 – 1986) as well as on the results of our joint research in 1987 – 1993. The authors were and are quite aware of the challenge presented by the present project as well as of numerous shortcomings and potential fallacies of the resulting work. However, we are certain that the absolutely clear necessity of such a work in the Hamito-Semitic field outweighs eventual drawbacks and imperfections in what we are presently suggesting to the reader. Moreover, we consider it an inevitable fate of our Dictionary to be in constant use and, therefore, to be constantly verified and corrected in the course of time. We will be grateful to all our prospective readers for their amendments, notes and marginalia as well as for more general constructive discussion.

The term Hamito-Semitic is used as a name of a protolanguage and of a linguistic phylum whose limits are explicitly shown below, in the classification of Hamito-Semitic languages. Proto-Hamito-Semitic was spoken not later than 10,000 – 9,000 B.C.E.<sup>2</sup> in the areas of Levant and/or North Africa (see OREL 1995). The present Dictionary may be used as a source of lexical data reflecting the Proto-Hamito-Semitic culture and homeland.

Main families belonging to the Hamito-Semitic phylum are traditionally described as Semitic, Berber, Egyptian, Chadic and Cushitic. Indeed, some of these families (Egyptian) are characterized by more or less definite boundaries and inner structure, or at least, by well-determined outer contours (Semitic, Berber, Chadic).

---

<sup>1</sup> We use here a triad of terms *phylum—family—branch* in order to facilitate the description technically and not to use the same term in a confusing way for different time depths and different positions in the taxonomy. There is no theoretical difference between the three. As to the term *Hamito-Semitic* itself, it is used as an absolute synonym of *Semito-Hamitic* and *Afro-Asiatic*. Our choice of this particular variant reflects a long tradition which, from our point of view, is the only relevant factor in terminology.

<sup>2</sup> Approximate time of divergence according to the glotto-chronological evaluation based on the *Star* programme. See also MILITAREV 1984.

In the case of Cushitic even the limits of the family are not exactly known and have to be established on a certain level of approximation, cf. the famous case of Mbugu ~ Mao (see COPLAND 1933 – 1934; GOODMAN 1971) which we do not include in the Dictionary.<sup>3</sup>

It seemed practically justified to present Chadic and Cushitic data without recurring to Common Chadic and Common Cushitic reconstructions. Even though Common Chadic reconstructions are possible, both theoretically and practically, and may correspond to a certain historical reality, a Proto-Chadic language, it seemed much more convenient to group Chadic material under three headings: West, Central and East Chadic. These (sub)families also seem to be a linguo-historical reality. At the same time, using them allows us to group Chadic data into more compact and manageable clusters. Thus, our presentation of Chadic as separate West, Central and East Chadic is purely conventional. We deal similarly with Cushitic but for different reasons. Cushitic material appears in the Dictionary not as an integral whole but as a number of separate (sub)families (e.g. Werizoid or Omotic), some of them consisting of one language (Beja, Mogogodo, Dahalo).

In contrast to Chadic, our reasons, as far as Cushitic is concerned, are less technical. Although all Cushitic (sub)families belong to the Hamito-Semitic phylum, we cannot be absolutely sure whether their prehistory included a stage that might be called “Cushitic” (see OREL, STOLBOVA 1992d). It is quite possible that grammatical and lexical features which are similar in Cushitic languages but differ from other Hamito-Semitic idioms are, in fact, nothing more than a result of a series of secondary interactions. If so, Cushitic is an areal but not a genetic union, a Sprachbund of certain Hamito-Semitic dialects. But even if Proto-Cushitic existed, the relations between its branches are so vague that is, obviously, rational to present the material of different branches separately as it is, in fact, done in our Dictionary. Thus, the presentation of Cushitic data on the level of subfamilies and without a Proto-Cushitic reconstruction may be treated either as a pure technicality or as a meaningful solution depending upon the view of the reader.

---

<sup>3</sup> This is a technical decision having no immediate connection with our opinion on the actual position of Mbugu ~ Mao.

Within the individual families, their classification (whenever it is well established and defensible) is reflected by the order in which data are presented in the Dictionary.

Unfortunately, numerous elements of the Hamito-Semitic linguistic taxonomy are known to have more than one name. In such cases, our practical solutions are usually traditional and have no theoretical or extralinguistic implications.

The resulting classification of Hamito-Semitic languages is as follows:<sup>4</sup>

(A) *SEMITIC*

- Akkadian;
- Ugaritic, Phoenician, Punic, Amoraic, Moabite, Hebrew, Aramaic (Syriac, Palestinian etc.);
- Arabic;
- South Arabian (Sabaic, Minaean etc.);
- Ge'ez, Tigre, Tigray, Amharic, Argobba, Gafat, Harari, Gurage (Selti, Gogot etc.);
- Mehri, Jibbali, Shheri, Harsusi, Soqotri.

(B) *BERBER*

- Shilh (Semlal, Ntifa, Baamrani, Aksimen), Tamazight (Izdeg, Izayan, Segrushen);
- Rif, Iznasen, Snus, Menaser, Shenua, Senhaja, Kabyle, Shauya, Figig, Mzab, Wargla, Sened, Jerba;
- Awjila, Nefusa, Ghadames, Siwa, Sokna;
- Ghat, Ayr, Ahaggar, Tawlemt, Taneslemt;
- Zenaga;
- Guanche;
- Libyan.

(C) *EGYPTIAN*

- Egyptian, Demotic, Coptic (Old Coptic, Fayumian etc.).

(D) *CHADIC*

(D<sup>1</sup>) *WEST CHADIC*

- Hausa, Gwandara;
- Sura, Angas, Ankwe, Mupun, Chip, Montol, Gerka;

---

<sup>4</sup> See the *List of Abbreviations*.

- Bolewa, Karekare, Dera, Tangale, Pero, Ngamo, Maha, Bele, Kirfi, Gera, Galambu, Geruma;
- Warji, Kariya, Diri, Miya, Paa, Cagu, Siri, Mburku, Jimbin, Jimi;
- Boghom, Kir, Mangas, Geji, Tala, Burma, Guruntum, Buu, Zul, Buli, Polchi, Zem, Tule, Dokshi, Dwot, Zakshi, Zaar, Sayanchi;
- Fyer, Bokkos, Sha, Kulere, Dafo-Butura;
- Ngizim, Bade.

(D<sup>2</sup>) *CENTRAL CHADIC*

- Tera, Jara, Gaanda, Gabin, Boga, Hwona;
- Bura, Chibak, Kilba, Ngwahi, Margi, Wamdiu, Heba, Hildi;
- Higi Futu, Higi Nkafa, Higi Ghye, Fali Kiri, Fali Gili, Kapiski;
- Dghwede, Mandara, Padokwo, Glavda, Guduf, Zeghwana, Gvoko, Gava, Nakaci, Lamang;
- Matakam, Mofu, Mafa, Gisiga, Balda, Muktele;
- Sukur;
- Daba, Musgoy;
- Musgum, Mbara, Munjuk;
- Bata, Bachama, Gude, Gudu, Nzangi, Fali Jilvu, Fali Mubi, Fali Muchela, Fali Bwagira, Mwulyen;
- Logone, Buduma, Gulfey, Kuseri, Afade;
- Gidar;
- Lame, Lame Pewe, Zime, Zime Bata;
- Masa, Mesme, Banana.

(D<sup>3</sup>) *EAST CHADIC*

- Somray, Sibine, Tumak, Ndam;
- Nanchere, Tobanga, Lele, Gabri, Kabalay, Dorma;
- Kera, Kwan, Mobu, Ngam;
- Dangla, Migama, Jankor, Jegu, Bidiya;
- Mubi, Birgit;
- Mokilko;
- Sokoro, Barayn.

(E) *BEJA*

(G) *AGAW*

- Bilin;

- Xamir, Xamta;
- Kwara, Dembea, Kemant;
- Aungi, Damot.

## (H) ‘EAST CUSHITIC’

(H<sup>1</sup>) SAHO – AFAR

- Saho, Afar.

(H<sup>2</sup>) LOWLAND EAST CUSHITIC

- Somali, Oromo, Boni, Rendille, Bayso;
- Arbore, Dume, Geleba, Konso, Gato, Bussa, Gidole.

(H<sup>3</sup>) WERIZOID

- Warazi, Gawwada, Dullay, Gobeze, Camay, Harso, Dobeze, Gollango, Gorrose, Gaba.

(H<sup>4</sup>) HIGHLAND EAST CUSHITIC

- Sidamo, Darasa, Hadiya, Alaba, Kabenna, Bambala, Kambata, Tambaro.

## (I) DAHALO

## (J) MOGOGODO

## (K) OMOTIC

- Ometo (Gidicho, Basketo etc.);
- Yamma, Kaficho, Mocha, Bworo, Anfila;
- Hozo, Sezo, Gim, Nao, Sheko, Maji;
- Dime, Ari, Banna, Hamer, Karo, Basada.

## (L) RIFT (‘SOUTH CUSHITIC’)

- Iraqw (dial.: Gorowa), Alagwa, Burunge;
- Asa, Kwadza.

Within the framework of the present Dictionary, several types of lexical items appear. Some of the reconstructed roots are not only

Proto-Hamito-Semitic; they may be also called Common Hamito-Semitic. In other words, they are present in all or nearly all families and branches of the Hamito-Semitic phylum. Proto-Hamito-Semitic \*les- ‘‘tongue’’ is also a part of Common Hamito-Semitic heritage as it is found in Semitic (\*lišan- id., derivative with a suffix \*-ān-), Berber (\*lVs- id.), Egyptian (Eg ns id., Copt \*les), Chadic (WCh \*ha-lis-um- id., CCh \*V-lyas- id., ECh \*lyas- id.) and Cushitic (Omot \*mi-las- id., with a prefix \*mi-). A similar case is represented by Proto-Hamito-Semitic \*hab-/\*habi<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘vessel’’ which is also Common Hamito-Semitic registered in Semitic (Sem \*habi<sup>2</sup>-/habyi- ‘‘jug, bowl’’), Berber (\*hVb- ‘‘big wooden plate’’), Egyptian (hbb ‘‘vessel’’), Chadic (WCh \*habi<sup>(?)</sup>- ‘‘pot, gourd’’) and Cushitic (LEC \*habub- ‘‘kind of gourd’’). Cf. other roots attested in numerous branches of Hamito-Semitic: \*sim- (Sem \*šVmVw-/\*šVmVy- ‘‘call, give name’’, Berb \*sVm- ‘‘call, name’’ (v.), Eg smy ‘‘tell’’ (n), CCh \*syam-sim- ‘‘whisper’’, LEC \*sim- ‘‘welcome (v.)’’), \*kün- (Sem \*kann-/\*kinn- ‘‘co-wife, female in-law’’, Berb \*kVn- ‘‘co-wife’’, WCh \*kin- ‘‘co-wife, sister’’, Agaw \*kwin- ‘‘woman’’).

However, Common Hamito-Semitic words and roots form only a modest part of the reconstructed Proto-Hamito-Semitic vocabulary. Common Hamito-Semitic status is not a *conditio sine qua non* for a root to be unequivocally reconstructed as a Proto-Hamito-Semitic element. According to the theories accepted in modern historical linguistics and, particularly, in Indo-European linguistics, weaker requirements are acceptable (see SZEMERÉNYI 1962; PORZIG 1954). The reconstructed word may be attested in three or even in two branches if they are known not to be in direct contact. Thus, fairly acceptable are such Hamito-Semitic reconstructions as, e.g., \*bür- (Sem \*birr- ‘‘grill, lettuce (of doors, windows)’’, Berb \*bur- ‘‘door’’, LEC \*bor- ‘‘back (of a house)’’), \*tin- (Sem \*tin- ‘‘clay, earth, dirt’’, Eg itn, iwtn ‘‘earth’’, CCh \*tVn- id.), \*ga<sup>2</sup>- (Sem \*gV<sup>2</sup>Vy- ‘‘rise, be high’’, ECh \*ga<sup>2</sup>ay- ‘‘increase’’, Agaw \*gwi<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘be high’’), or even \*kün- (Eg tny ‘‘raise high’’, WCh \*kunwa-), \*eb- (Eg bw ‘‘kind of bird’’, WCh \*Hyabi- ‘‘hen, chicken’’), \*šab- (ECh \*šVb- ‘‘rib’’, Rift \*šab- ‘‘diaphragm, rib’’), \*mabar- (WCh \*mabar- ‘‘mouth’’, Bed ambar id.), \*pasuq- (Sem \*pašh- ‘‘spear’’, WCh \*pasuq- ‘‘arrow’’). Exclusive isoglosses linking peripheral branches are of particular value since they are believed to reflect lexical archaisms, cf., e.g., isoglosses between Semitic and Rift that may be compared to Indo-Celtic isoglosses of Indo-European.

In some cases, morphological and/or phonological peculiarities lead us to a reconstruction of a Hamito-Semitic root based on the data of *one* branch. Such a reconstruction may be justified as an archaic relic of a root, better preserved in derivatives as in the case of \**ʔab-* “stone” registered in several Cushitic languages (Agaw \**ʔab-* “mountain”, Bed *awe* “stone”, LEC \**ʔeb-* id.). This root is reconstructed as Hamito-Semitic because its derivative \**ʔabun-* “stone, millstone” is a well-attested Hamito-Semitic lexical element. Another example of a similar approach is our reconstruction of HS \**bay-* “build” based exclusively on CCh \**bV-* id. and ECh \**bay-* id. Such a reconstruction, as we believe, is justified by the archaic status of this verb whose derivative \**bayit-* “house” is attested in Semitic as well as in Chadic.

Unfortunately, our knowledge of the Hamito-Semitic languages is extremely limited and most of the languages belonging to the Hamito-Semitic phylum have a very short written tradition or have no such tradition at all. Naturally, many of our reconstructions are based on scarce lexical material which is often excerpted from recently published sources. This may diminish or deteriorate the credibility of certain reconstructions for lack of additional data. However, we prefer to adduce this kind of material as well, hoping that in future it will be partly supported by new discoveries and partly discarded. At the present stage, it is obviously preferable to create an extensive data base open to a profound critical study. Thus, we tend to adduce even comparisons based on a very limited number of facts as, e.g., in \**kaber-* (CCh \**kabyar-* “bull”: Bud *kāber* ~ HEC \**ko-bir-* “buffalo”: Had *kobira*), \**nawaĉ-* (Sem \**nawjaš-* “kind of beer”: Akk *nāsu* ~ Eg *wnš.t* “wine”), \**roʔ-* (Eg *ṛʔ* “snake” ~ WCh \**rwaʔ-* “cobra”: DB *rwa*). As in other cases, we treat peripheral isoglosses as more reliable. A study of the Hamito-Semitic isoglosses may be an objective *per se* that in future will constitute a special sub-discipline similar to the linguistic geography of Indo-European (see OREL, STOLBOVA 1989; 1992a; 1992c).

Historical and comparative phonology of Hamito-Semitic is *terra incognita* no more. As a whole, it was adequately summarized in a number of recent publications, see, e.g., an outline of the reconstruction suggested in DJAKONOV ET AL. 1987; cf. also DJAKONOV 1988. As far as the phonological inventory of Hamito-Semitic is concerned, only a few corrections must be made in Djakonov’s phonological inventory. Thus, we do not accept his reconstruction of

labialized consonants ( $*k^w$ ,  $*k^w$ ,  $*g^w$  etc.) because, in individual families and branches of the phylum, they may be explained as secondary reflexes of velars and laryngeals before rounded vowels (see below). We also abstain from accepting highly hypothetical reconstruction of sonants and laryngeals in *syllabic* function. As far as stops are concerned, the reader will notice that  $*\beta$ , even though it is present in our reconstructions of West Chadic, is missing in Hamito-Semitic. Despite a number of tentative etymologies suggested by GREENBERG 1958 and DJAKONOV 1965, we do not have sufficient evidence to corroborate the existence of this Hamito-Semitic phoneme and prefer to interpret a few cases where it was reconstructed as a result of various individual irregularities in the development of  $*b$  and  $*p$ .

The inventory of Hamito-Semitic consonants is shown in table 1.

Table 1. Hamito-Semitic consonants.

	Stops		Fricatives		Affricates					
Labial	$p$		$b$	$f$						
Dental	$t$	$\text{t}^{\text{h}}$	$d$	$s$	$c$	$\text{c}^{\text{h}}$	$\check{c}$	$\check{c}^{\text{h}}$	$\check{c}^{\text{h}}$	
Lateral				$\text{ʃ}$	$\text{t}^{\text{h}}$	$\text{t}^{\text{h}}$				
Velar	$k$	$\text{k}^{\text{h}}$	$g$							
Postvelar	$q$	$\text{q}^{\text{h}}$		$\text{ħ}$	$\text{ğ}$					Sonants
Pharyngeal				$\text{ħ}$	$\text{ç}$					
Laryngeal			$\text{ʕ}$	$h$		$m$	$n$	$l$	$r$	$y$

Some of the roots included in the present Dictionary reflect various alternations of consonants on the level of reconstructed Proto-Hamito-Semitic. The most important cases show us alternations of  $*w$ ,  $*y$  and  $*\text{ʕ}$ . We tend to register them in the notes, hoping that the phenomenon will be further studied and analyzed on the basis of our material.

On the level of individual branches and families, some elementary notes are necessary as far as their consonantal systems (and their transliterations) are concerned. The presentation of Semitic material is fairly traditional (see, for example, DJAKONOV 1967); note only  $*\text{ʃ}$  vs.  $*\text{ʃ}$  as Semitic correspondences of Hamito-Semitic  $*\text{ʃ}$  vs.  $*\text{ç}$ . Thus, we reconstruct Semitic  $*\text{ʃib}$ - "wind" (Akk *šub-tu*, Soq *šiboh*) and also  $*\text{ʃVb}$ - "burn, be hot, set fire" (Akk *šabābu*, Arab *šbb*, Soq *šbb*) but  $*\text{ša}^{\text{c}}\text{r}$ - "hair, wool" (Akk *šārtu*, Ug *š<sup>h</sup>rt*, Hbr *šē<sup>c</sup>ār*,

*ša<sup>c</sup>a<sup>r</sup>ā*, Aram (Syr) *ša<sup>c</sup>rō*, Arab *ša<sup>c</sup>r-*, Gz *še<sup>c</sup>ert*, Soq *ša<sup>c</sup>i<sup>h</sup>or*). It is also worth notice that we follow certain conventions as far as the consonantal skeleton of the root is concerned. Namely, Semitic verbal roots  $C^1VC^2VC^2-$  as well as most of the roots with  $C^2$  or  $C^3 = *w, *y, *ʔ$  are usually reconstructed as  $*C^1VC^2-$  if the third consonant or the “weak” consonant is not supported etymologically in other branches of Hamito-Semitic.<sup>5</sup> Thus, we reconstruct Semitic  $*hVš-$  “cut” (Arab *hšš*),  $*hVr-$  “be dry, be dried up” (Akk *erēru*, Gz *hrr*),  $*kVd-$  “cut, tear” (Hbr *qdd*, Aram *qdd*, Arab *qdd*, Gz *qdd*, Tgr *qdd*, Amh *qdd*, Arg *qdd*, Hrr *qdd*, Gur *qdd*),  $*rVm-$  “be high” (Hbr *rw*). In Semitic nouns where an alternation of  $C^1aC^2C^2-$  and  $C^1aC^2-$  is possible, we always reconstruct  $C^1aC^2C^2-$  as, for example, in  $*dabb-$  “bear”.

The reconstruction of the Proto-Berber consonantism is comparatively much less definite. The system accepted in our Dictionary has one important peculiarity to be noted here: reflexes of Hamito-Semitic unvoiced consonants are believed to remain *unvoiced* in Proto-Berber. Thus, the overall change of unvoiced phonemes to voiced ones is projected on a later chronological level while Proto-Berber lexical units appear as, for example,  $*cVlay-$  “goat” (Siwa *zalaq*, Ayr *ə-zolaḡ*, Ahg *a-hulaḡ*, Twl *e-zolaḡ*, Sha *zalaḡ*) or  $*çVp-$  “marry” (Ayr *əttəf*). The problem of the initial Hamito-Semitic  $*b-$  in Berber still remains to be solved. In the Dictionary, we prefer to abstain from reconstructing two different reflexes,  $*b-$  and  $*β-$ , and use the symbol  $*b-$  in all cases including the words where the merger  $*b- > h-$  is observed. Thus, we reconstruct  $*bVy-$  “drive, bring, come” (Ghd *əbbi*, Siwa *əbba*, Ayr *huiu-ət*, Twl *huiu-ət*, Ahg *əhi*, Tsl *ihai*),  $*bag-/ *bagag-$  “calf, lamb, kid, ram” (Nfs *byu*, Ayr *a-bagag*, Ahg *a-bayuy*, Twl *a-bagag*),  $*baḡ-$  “hair disease” (Ahg *ta-haya*),  $*bVḡ-$  “soak, contain (liquid)” (Kby *əbbəy*, Ahg *a-həy*),  $*b(V)war-$  “lion” (Nfs *wār*, Ght *ä-ḡər*, Ayr *a-har*, Twl *a-har*, Zng *war*),  $*ubay-$  “camel’s hump” (Ghat *t-uhi*, Ayr *t-uhəy*, Ahg *t-uhə*, Twl *t-uhəy*, Sml *ta-yyu*).

Egyptian data appear in a usual transliteration, but, in contrast to ERMAN, GRAPOW 1957, *s* stands for the unvoiced sibilant and *z*—for the voiced one. Coptic material is adduced in Common Coptic (supradialectic) reconstruction together with dialectal forms (for a detailed description see OREL, STOLBOVA 1990).

<sup>5</sup> Sometimes in our notes we use the obsolete terms *bi-* and *triliteral*. The reader is expected to understand them as a poetic licence used instead of *bi-* and *triconsonantal*.

Reconstructions of Chadic consonantism, both at the Common Chadic level and at the level of West, Central and East branches, are presented in STOLBOVA 1987 (West Chadic) and STOLBOVA 1995. In our Dictionary, however, we chose not to operate on the Common Chadic level. As far as our orthographic conventions for Chadic are concerned, the situation is rather complicated. In most cases, when our data come from old sources, we have to follow the outdated transcriptions of the original texts. At the same time, we try to unify our transliteration wherever it seems possible (thus, various signs for *t* and *t'* are reflected as *t* in the Dictionary while numerous ways of expressing pre- or postnasalization are uniformly replaced with superscript *n*). The same is true of Cushitic orthographies where similar problems arise and similar "half-measures" are taken. As to the phonological reconstructions of Cushitic branches, they are tentative and highly hypothetical. Although the general picture seems to be more or less understandable, a number of minor phonological questions remain unsolved. To some extent, our reconstructions are based on the unpublished materials on several branches prepared by OREL (a few publications are forthcoming), partly, on HEINE 1978 (Lowland East Cushitic), SASSE 1979, 1982 and HUDSON 1989 (Highland East Cushitic), EHRET 1980 (Rift). However, the basic work of reference on Cushitic comparative phonology and etymology remains DOLGOPOLSKIJ 1973.

Basic correspondences of consonants are demonstrated in tables 2–4 (double reflexes of a phoneme either are in a complementary distribution to each other or remain unclear).

Table 2. Hamito-Semitic occlusives.

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
*p	*p	*f	p	*p, *p <sup>1</sup>	*p	*p	*p, *f	f
*f	*p	*f	f	*f	*f	*p	*f	f
*b	*b	*b	b	*b	*b	*b	*b	b
*t	*t	*t	t	*t	*t	*t	*t	t
*t	*t	*t	t, d <sup>2</sup>	*t	*t	*t	*t	d
*d	*d	*d	d	*d	*d	*d	*d	d
*k	*k	*k	k <sup>3</sup>	*k	*k	*k	*k	k
*k	*k	*k	k <sup>3</sup>	*k	*k	*k, *g <sup>4</sup>	*k	k, k
*g	*g	*g	g <sup>3</sup>	*g	*g	*g	*g	g

Notes. 1. \*p is a WCh innovation. 2. The distribution is unknown. 3. In certain conditions, after and before palatal and rounded vowels, > t, d. 4. \*-g-, mainly in the intervocalic position.

Table 2. Continued.

HS	SA	LEC	Wrz	HEC	Dhl	Mgg	Omot	Rift
*p	*f, *p	*f, *p	*p	*f, *p <sup>1</sup>	p		*p, *f	*p
*f	*f	*f	*f	*f	f		*f, *p	*f
*b	*b	*b	*p	*b	b, β/b		*b	*b
*t	*t	*t	*t	*t	t, t'	t	*t	*t
*t̥	*d	*d		*t̥	t̥		*t̥	
*d	*d	*d		*d	d	d	*d	*d
*k	*k	*k	*k, *χ	*k	k	k(h)	*k	*k
*k̥	*k	*k	*k, *k	*k̥	k'		*k̥	*k̥
*g	*g	*g	*k	*g	g	k	*g	*g

Note. 1. \*p in the intervocalic position.

Table 3. Hamito-Semitic affricates and sibilants

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
*s	*š	*s	s	*s	*s	*s	*s, *š	s, š
*c	*s	*c	s	*c	*c	*s	*c	*s
*ç	*š	*ç	ç	*ç	*c	*s	*ç <sup>1</sup>	
*ʒ	*z	*ʒ	z	*ʒ	*ʒ	*ʒ	*ʒ	s
*č	*t̥	*s, *č	s, šs	*č	*č	*č		
*č̥	*ç	s, ç	*č̥	*č̥	*ç <sup>2</sup>	ç		
*ʒ̥	d	*ʒ	d	*ʒ̥	*ʒ̥	*ʒ̥	*ʒ̥	d, ʒ̥
*š̥	*š̥	*s	š̥	*š̥	*š̥	*š̥ <sup>3</sup>		š̥
*č̥	*š̥	*c	š̥	*č̥	*š̥	*č̥ <sup>4</sup>	*š̥, *s	s
*č̥̥	*š̥̥	*ç	d	*č̥̥	*š̥̥/č̥̥	*č̥̥ <sup>5</sup>	*š̥̥	

Notes. 1. Orthographically, also č. 2. Reconstructed on the basis of the inlaut continuants -č- ~ -d-. 3. Yielding in most languages to l but appearing as s in Lele. 4. Generally, reflected as s but preserved as č̥ in Bid. 5. Note Bid čy ~ ʒ̥ as a regular reflex. Our reconstruction of ECh \*č̥ ~ \*ç̥ is purely conventional as far as their real phonological value is concerned. However, the opposition between these two elements, separating them from \*c ~ \*ç and \*č̥ ~ \*č̥̥, is beyond any doubt.

HS	SA	LEC	Wrz	HEC	Dhl	Mgg	Omot	Rift
*s	*s	*s, *š̥	*š̥	*s, *š̥	s		*s, *š̥	*s
*c	*s	*s, *č̥	*s	*ç, *s	t̥		*ç <sup>1</sup>	*c
*ç	*s	*ç	*č̥	*ç <sup>1</sup>	ts, t̥		*ç <sup>1</sup>	*c
*ʒ̥	*ʒ̥, *s	*ʒ̥					*ʒ̥	*ʒ̥, *s
*č̥	*š̥	*s, *š̥		*č̥, *ç	t̥, ts		*č̥	*š̥
*č̥̥	*ç	*ç		*ç <sup>1</sup>	t̥		*ç <sup>1</sup>	*č̥̥
*ʒ̥̥	*ʒ̥, *ʒ̥	*ʒ̥, *ʒ̥	*t̥	*ʒ̥̥	dz, d		*ʒ̥̥	*ʒ̥̥, *d
*š̥̥	*s	*s		*s	hl, t̥' <sup>2</sup>			*š̥̥
*č̥̥̥	*s	*s	*s	*s, *š̥̥̥	hl, t̥' <sup>2</sup>		*š̥̥̥	*č̥̥̥
*č̥̥̥̥		*ç		*ç̥̥̥̥	l, t̥' <sup>2</sup>		*ç̥̥̥̥	*č̥̥̥̥

Note. 1. Orthographically, also č̥. 2. -t̥'- between vowels.

Table 4. Hamito-Semitic laryngeals

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
*ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ	ɔ, l <sup>1</sup>	*ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ	0
*c	*c	*ɔ, *h	c	*c	*ɔ	*ɔ 2	*c, *ɔ	ɔ
*h	*h	*h	h	*h	*h	*h	*ɔ	h
*h̄	*h̄	*h̄	h̄	*h̄	*χ	*ɔ, *h		h, 0
*ḥ	*ḥ	*ḥ	ḥ, ḥ <sup>3</sup>	*ḥ	*γ	*γ	*χ	h
*ḡ	*ḡ	*γ	c	*ḡ	*γ	*g	*χ	
*q	*ḥ	*k, *g	ḥ, ḥ	*q	*q	*k	*χ	
*q̄	*ḥ	*γ	ḥ, ḥ	*q̄	*q̄	*k, *g	*k	k

Notes. 1. The distribution is regulated by a set of not fully known rules. 2. Occasional -h- in Kera and Birgit seems to reflect ECh \*-c- different from \*-ɔ- < HS \*-ɔ-. 3. Rules of distribution unknown.

HS	SA	LEC	Wrz	HEC	Dhl	Mgg	Omot	Rift
*ɔ	*ɔ, *c	*ɔ	*ɔ	*ɔ	0	0	*ɔ	*ɔ
*c	*c, *ɔ	*c, *ɔ	*c	*c, *h	ɔ	0	*ɔ	*c, *ɔ
*h	*h	*h		*h	h		*h	*h
*h̄	*h̄	*h̄		*h̄	h, ḥ		*h̄	*h, *h̄
*ḥ	*h, *ḥ	*h, *ḥ		*h	h, ḥ			*h, *ḥ
*ḡ	*c	*c, *ḡ		*g	k'		*k	
*q					k			*ḥ
*q̄		*k	*χ		k'		*k	*ḥ

Table 5. Hamito-Semitic sonants

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
*m	*m	*m	m	*m	*m	*m	*m	m
*n	*n	*n	n	*n	*n	*n	*n	
*r	*r	*r	l, n, r <sup>1</sup>	*r	*r	*r	*r	r
*l	*l	*l	l, n, r <sup>1</sup>	*l	*l	*l	*l	l, n
*w	*w	*w	w	*w	*w	*w	*w	
*y	*y	*y	i, y	*y	*y	*y	*y	y

Note. 1. Distribution of variants remains unknown.

HS	SA	LEC	Wrz	HEC	Dhl	Mgg	Omot	Rift
*m	*m	*m	*m	*m	m	m	*m	*m
*n	*n	*n	*n	*n	n		*n	*n
*r	*r	*r	*r	*r	r		*r	*r
*l	*l	*l	*l	*l	λ, l		*l	*l
*w	*w	*w	*w	*w			*w	*c
*y	*y	*y	*y		*y		*y	*y

The Hamito-Semitic system of vowels as an important part of the phonological structure has been traditionally neglected. Deep changes of vocalism and vocalic alternations in individual branches of Hamito-Semitic, primarily in Semitic, prevented scholars from reconstructing a consistent system of vowels. In DJAKONOV ET AL. 1987 a binomial pattern was suggested in the form of an opposition *\*a* vs. *\*ə* (the latter suggested as a further source of much later *\*i* and *\*u*). A new attempt of reconstruction has been recently undertaken in OREL, STOLBOVA 1989–1990 and 1992. Our tentative results are used in the present Dictionary and, therefore, Hamito-Semitic roots are correspondingly vocalized, thus allowing other scholars to proceed in the studies of the vowel structure of Hamito-Semitic. Our potential opponents are welcome to replace vowel signs with generalized *V* or *Λ* symbols, thus arriving at a more usual variant of the Hamito-Semitic reconstruction.

The system of Hamito-Semitic vowels is represented in Table 5. Its reconstruction is based on Semitic, Chadic, Egyptian (Ancient and Coptic) and Cushitic data.

Table 6. Hamito-Semitic vowels.

<i>i</i>	<i>ü</i>		<i>u</i>
		<i>e</i>	<i>o</i>
		<i>a</i>	

It may be shown that in Hamito-Semitic there existed certain distributional rules which were applied to the vocalism and which were similar to the rules that may be established for reconstructed Proto-Chadic, namely, two middle vowels (*\*e* and *\*o*) could not appear within one  $C^1VC^2VC^3$ -root. Some of the vocalic alternations observed in Hamito-Semitic seem to have no immediate phonetic explanation, a factor caused by certain morphological factors (e.g., grammatical number) and thus similar to the ablaut (*alias* apophony) of Indo-European and Kartvelian languages (see BRUGMANN 1904; KURYLOWICZ 1956; GAMKRELIDZE, MACHAVARIANI 1965). Such alternations may be described as Hamito-Semitic ablaut (cf. OREL 1994; an early and extremely contradictory sketch of the ablaut in Semitic is represented in KURYLOWICZ 1961). Within the Dictionary we prefer not to use this term, leaving morphological alternations of vowels to be studied later, on the basis of the present collection of material.

On the level of separate branches, some clarifications are necessary. In Semitic, a “usual” inventory of vowels is traditionally limited to the reconstruction of nouns. It is generally believed that, in the verbal system, all traces of the ancient vocalism were completely destroyed due to a process of total rebuilding of verbal morphology. As we tried to demonstrate in OREL, STOLBOVA 1990, certain forms of the Semitic (actually, of Arabic) verb display reasonable correspondences with Chadic verbs. Such forms, including the vowel of the second syllable in the imperfect, are regularly shown in the Dictionary and used as a basis for the corresponding Proto-Semitic reconstruction. Thus, along with vocalized nominal forms such as \**išš*- ‘fire’, \**dam*- ‘blood’, \**dimm*- ‘cheetah, cat’, \**gabr*- ‘man’, \**hūš*- ‘leaf’, \**šahr*- ‘new moon’, \**ṭāhin*- ‘molar’, the Dictionary presents vocalized reconstructions of Semitic biconsonantal and triconsonantal verbs, e.g. \**gad*- ‘be considerable, be respectable (of men)’ (Arab *gdd* [-a-]), \**gVla*<sup>2</sup>- ‘throw, overturn’ (Arab *gl*<sup>2</sup> [-a-]), \**huš*- ‘cut’ (Arab *hšš* [-u-]), \**hVyal*- ‘imagine’ (Arab *hyl* [-a-]), \**nVpah*- ‘strike (with a sabre)’ (Arab *nfh* [-a-]), \**nVšak*- ‘smell’ (Arab *nšq* [-a-]), \**pid*- ‘shout, call’ (Arab *fdd* [-i-]). It is also possible that some Arabic *masdars* preserve the original vocalism of the verbal root. At the same time, both on Semitic and Hamito-Semitic levels there exists a certain correlation between the grammatical meaning of a verbal root and its vocalism. While it is relatively well described on the Semitic level, this phenomenon still remains practically unknown as far as its Hamito-Semitic manifestations are concerned. We hope that the present Dictionary will be useful to those who will study the vocalism of the Hamito-Semitic verb in the future.

It is worth noticing that Hamito-Semitic vowels in verbs are also sporadically reflected by the “weak” consonants of Semitic roots. Thus, in a number of cases, Hamito-Semitic verbs with \**o*, \**u* may have Semitic continuants of *CūC*- structure while some of the Hamito-Semitic verbs with front vowels correspond to Proto-Semitic *CīC*-.

A similar phenomenon may be hypothetically presumed for Berber. In verbal roots, structures *CVwVC*- and *CVyVC*- seem to form correspondences to Hamito-Semitic roots with front and rounded vowels, correspondingly. In nouns, the reflexes of the ancient vocalism also seem to be close to Semitic.

In Egyptian, ancient vowels are graphically reflected as *matres lectionis*, namely as *ʒ*, *w*, *y*, that are optionally used when positioned

between two consonants or in the beginning, or in the end of a word, to denote root vowels, cf., e.g.: *kʒb.t* ‘knee’ (BD) < HS \**kab-*, *hʒy* ‘capture’ (MK) < HS \**hay-*, *hʒb* ‘hyppopotamus’ (OK) < HS \**hab-*, *shʒ.t* ‘herd of donkeys’ (OK) < HS \**cah-*, *ʒsb* ‘burn’ (BD) < HS \**sab-*; *syʒ.w* ‘kite’ (gr) < HS \**ciʔ-*, *imny* ‘Sun-god’ (reg) < HS \**ʔijmen-*; *rwhʒ* ‘evening’ (n) < \**ruh-*, *swḥ* ‘wind’ (XXII) < HS \**suh-*. Sometimes, the original vocalism may be also reconstructed on the basis of Egyptian palatalizations of velars (yielding to *ḏ* and *ṭ* in contact with front and rounded vowels) in such cases as *ḏs* ‘person’ (pyr), *ḏr* ‘calf’ (MK), *ḏwy* ‘call, say’ (pyr), *ḏbʒ* ‘palace’ (OK), *ṭb.t*, *ṭbw* ‘sandal’ (pyr), *ṭʒy* ‘man’ (pyr), *ṭy* ‘take, catch, seize’ (pyr). Coptic material is also of certain value since Coptic vowels seem to result from the ancient Egyptian vocalism, in its turn going back to the original Hamito-Semitic system (see OREL, STOLBOVA 1990), cf. such correspondences as Copt \**kas* ‘bone’ (Boh *kas*, Shd *kas*) < HS \**kas-*, Copt \**halme* ‘source’ (Lyc *halme*) < HS \**haram-*, Copt \**[ṭ]ōw* ‘mountain’ (Boh *tōou*, Shd *toou*) < HS \**goʔ-*, Copt \**sēh* ‘young of an ass’ (Boh *sēh*, Shd *sēh*) < HS \**sek-*, Copt \**rē* ‘sun, Sun-god’ (Akh *ri*, Boh *rē*, Shd *rē*) < HS \**riʕ-*.

Chadic vocalism is one of the most important sources for the reconstruction of Hamito-Semitic vowels. On the level of Chadic subfamilies, historical vocalism was reconstructed, including hypothetically accepted vowels of the second syllable (see OREL, STOLBOVA 1990; STOLBOVA 1995). We prefer to reconstruct middle vowels in Chadic as \**ya* < \**e* and \**wa* < \**o* since individual Chadic languages tend to use both *ya* and *e*, *wa* and *o* indiscriminately. At the same time, in contact with velars, they are normally reflected as diphthongs or even as combinations of labiovelars with a vowel. Hence a natural assumption that, on the Proto-Chadic level Hamito-Semitic middle vowels were represented by \**ya* and \**wa*. As far as Cushitic vocalism is concerned, preliminary notes on the reconstruction and basic correspondences may be found in OREL, STOLBOVA 1992. Cushitic vowels still represent an interesting field of future research.

Basic correspondences of Hamito-Semitic vowels are demonstrated in Table 7.

Table 7. Hamito-Semitic vowels

HS	Sem	Berb	Eg	WCh	CCh	ECh	Agaw	Bed
*a	*a		ʔ	*a	*a	*a	*a	a, e
*e	*i, *y	*i, *y	ʔ, y	*ya	*ya	*ya, *i	*a, *i	e, a
*i	*i, *y	*i, *y	y, l	*i	*i	*i, *ya	*i	i
*o	*u, *w <sup>1</sup>	*u, *w	ʔ, w	*wa	*wa	*wa, *u	*wa, *a	o, u
*u	*u, *w <sup>1</sup>	*u, *w	w	*u	*u	*u, *wa	*u	u
*ü	*i	*i, *y	y, w	*u, *wi	*u	*u	*(w)i	i, wi

Note. 1. Also \*a in contact with labials.

Within the framework of the phonological reconstruction certain conventions are observed. The alphabetical order of the transliteration and transcription signs is as follows:

<sup>2</sup> a b c ç ċ ĉ ê ê d e f g ġ ħ h ħ ħ H i k k̄  
l m n o p q ṙ r s š ŝ t t̄ u ü V w y ʔ ʕ

We also use certain additional symbols: *V* and *C* stand for any or unknown vowel and consonant, *R* stands for any sonorant. A symbol in ( ) means that it is optional: \*duh(h)- may be read as \*duh̄h- or \*duh̄-. A symbol in [ ] means that its reconstruction is probable but not certain: \*da[p]- implies that the reconstruction \*dap- is more probable than any other (eventually, than \*daf-). / stands for “and” whenever variants of the same root or phoneme are reconstructed: \*da<sup>2</sup>-/\*daw- indicates that both \*da<sup>2</sup>- and \*daw- existed in Hamito-Semitic. Alternations are denoted by ~. Different meanings of a word within one linguistic branch are tagged with superscript numbers.

In a number of our comparisons we have to accept metathesis in order to reconstruct Hamito-Semitic prototypes. Quite often, the phonological phenomenon described as a metathesis may be more exactly defined as a shift of a laryngeal, i.e., of a phoneme especially unstable and liable to morphonologically irrelevant movements within the root. Thus, we have to deal with metathesis in such cases as Sem \*<sup>2</sup>adam- ‘earth’ ~ ECh \*dVHVm- ‘field’; Sem \*<sup>2</sup>VIVl- ‘drive, press close’ ~ WCh \*la<sup>2</sup>aç- ‘press’; Sem \*bV<sup>2</sup>uš- ‘be strong’ ~ ECh \*basu<sup>2</sup>- id.; CCh \*baraw- ‘arrow, bow’ ~ ECh \*<sup>2</sup>a-bawar- id.; Sem \*dūr- ‘turn’ ~ ECh \*wVdVr- id.; Sem \*<sup>2</sup>Vbal-/ \*<sup>2</sup>Vbul- ‘be thick’ ~ WCh \*baHal- ‘big, be abundant’ ~ ECh \*bVHVl- ‘big’; Eg ḥsr ‘arm’ ~ WCh \*saHar- ‘hand, arm’; Eg ḥzd ‘rot’ (n.) ~ ECh \*<sup>2</sup>aHwad- ‘rotten’. Another typical case in

which we are ready to accept a comparison implying a metathesis is that of a "long" word, i.e., of a composite or of an otherwise abnormally long structure exceeding the bounds of a standard trilateral pattern. Such structures are expected to be unstable, in particular, as far as order of phonemes is concerned, cf., for example: Sem \**argāb*- "intestines" ~ CCh \**bVrwag*- "intestines" ~ ECh \**burwag*- "stomach"; Sem \**binVtur*- "vulva" ~ CCh \**pičurin*- "testicles"; Sem \**hanzab*- "kind of pot" ~ Eg *hnbʔs* "vessel". In some cases, we also deal with metathesis in usual trilateral roots: Sem \**bVʔun*- "be pregnant, have a big belly" ~ Eg *bnd* "difficult delivery"; Sem \**sVIVk*- "gather" ~ CCh \**caḡal*- "gather, collect"; Sem \**diman*- "insect" ~ Eg *dnm* "worms" ~ WCh \**dyaman*- "spider". It is worth noticing, that under the same name *metathesis* we also deal with some regular correspondences that have not been sufficiently studied, e.g. such cases as Sem \**šakīn*- "knife" ~ WCh \**čank*- id. and Sem \**dagan*- "corn" ~ WCh \**dang*- id.

Within the Dictionary, words with derivational peculiarities that may be projected on the Hamito-Semitic level are, normally, placed under separate entries. Thus, words going back to \**i-nas*- "man" and \**nūs*- id. form separate articles although there is no doubt that they belong to one and the same Hamito-Semitic *root*. In other words, the Dictionary is organized according to the *lexical* and not the *radical* principle. Correspondingly, we prefer to separate nouns from verbs and, whenever it is possible, to put them under different headings. If, for some reason, a noun and a verb are brought together, under the same reconstruction, their corresponding meanings in the heading are separated with a semi-colon. Some of the words in Hamito-Semitic, as in any other linguistic family, have a dubious status of onomatopoeia. As we cannot guarantee their antiquity or disprove it, we mark such words as *descriptive stems*. As to loanwords and elements of old cultural vocabulary, they are also marked correspondingly in the notes.

While phonologically, all lexical comparisons adduced in the present Dictionary were checked and corrected in accordance with established phonetic correspondences, the problem of semantic verification turned out to be much more complicated. In order to minimize the arbitrariness in our lexical comparisons, we followed certain heuristic rules. Within the framework of the present Dictionary, preference is always given to comparisons based on complete semantic identity, cf., for example:

- \**iben-* ‘‘sleep’’: Eg *ibʒn* id. (pyr) ~ CCh \**HVbyan-* id.  
 \**calak-* ‘‘gather’’: Sem \**sVIVk-* id. ~ Eg *sʒk* id. (pyr) ~ CCh \**caḳal-* id.  
 \**dibür-/dubür-* ‘‘back’’: Sem \**dubr-* ‘‘back’’ ~ CCh \**di(m)bur-* ‘‘back’’.  
 \**gač-* ‘‘spear’’: WCh \**gač-* id. ~ CCh \**gač-* id. ~ SA \**gaš-* id.  
 \**hak-* ‘‘stone’’: Eg *hḷ* id. (n) ~ WCh \**hVḷk-* id. ~ CCh \**ḳakwa-* id.  
 \**mag-* ‘‘be bad’’: WCh \**mug-* id. ~ Bed *maag* id. ~ LEC \**mag-* id.  
 \**ta²-* ‘‘eat’’: Sem \**tV²-/tVw-* id. ~ WCh \**ta²-/ti²-* id. ~ CCh \**ti-* id. ~ ECh \**ta(y)-/ti(y)-* id.  
 \**war-* ‘‘throw’’: Sem \**wur-* id. ~ ECh \**war-* id. ~ Agaw \**wawVr-* id.  
 \**ʒaḳaf-* ‘‘drag (oneself)’’: Sem \**zVḷVp-* id. ~ LEC \**ʒaHaf-* id.

If the meanings of compared words are not identical, the comparison is still treated as valid if the ‘‘semantic distance’’ between two meanings may be covered *in one derivational step* (whatever the concrete meaning of this vague term may be). Thus, we accept the following comparisons:

- \**igan-* ‘‘vessel’’: Sem \**igān-* ‘‘cup, bowl’’ ~ LEC \**agan-/gaHan-* ‘‘jar’’.  
 \**oraḥ-* ‘‘way, road’’: Sem \**ur(a)ḥ-* ‘‘way’’ ~ WCh \**wara-* ‘‘road’’ ~ ECh \**war-* ‘‘road’’ ~ HEC \**or-* ‘‘road’’ ~ Rift \**uruw-* ‘‘path, way’’.  
 \**ba²-* ‘‘bush, tree’’: Eg *bʒ.t* ‘‘bush’’ (a) ~ WCh \**ba²-* ‘‘tree’’ ~ CCh \**bwaH-* ‘‘bush’’ ~ SA \**bah-* ‘‘wood’’.  
 \**baᶜ-* ‘‘dirt, mud’’: CCh \**ba-* ‘‘dirt’’ ~ Rift \**baᶜ-* ‘‘mud’’.  
 \**baḥ-/biḥ-* ‘‘burn, be hot’’: Eg *bḥḥ* ‘‘burn’’ (reg) ~ WCh \**baH-* ‘‘hot’’ ~ CCh \**bVH-bVH-* ‘‘hot’’ ~ ECh \**biHwa-* ‘‘roast’’.  
 \**gab-* ‘‘weapon’’: Sem \**gabāb-* ‘‘sling’’ ~ HEC \**gab-* ‘‘bow and arrow’’.  
 \**yara²-/yaraw-* ‘‘reed’’: Sem \**yara²-* ‘‘reed not used for writing’’ ~ Eg *iʒrw* ‘‘reed, rush’’ (pyr) ~ WCh \**yVraw-* ‘‘reed’’.

If the semantic distance between the words seems to be critically big, then we consider it a compulsory measure to confirm the possibility of such a comparison with typological parallels. Thus, we accept the reconstruction of \**adid-* ‘‘female relative’’ based on ECh \**adid-*

“daughter-in-law” ~ LEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*adad-* / \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*aded-* “aunt” ~ HEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*adad-* “maternal aunt” ~ Wrz \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*atit-* “elder sister” because similar types of semantic development are attested outside Hamito-Semitic, cf. Alb *molër* “sister” ~ Eng *mother*, Lith *moša* “sister-in-law” ~ OPrus *moazo* “aunt”. We also feel free to reconstruct \**tibin-* “brain, marrow” on the basis of Eg *tbn* “marrow” (med) and CCh \**tibin-* “brain” since in a number of languages the same word is used for “brain” and “marrow”, cf. Russ *mozg* and NPers *mayz*. We also accept the reconstruction of \**da<sup>ʔ</sup>-* / \**daw-* “man, chief” including such forms as CCh \**da<sup>ʔ</sup>-i-* “man, people” and Rift \**daH-* “stranger” because of the corresponding typological data (see BENVENISTE 1970, 92 f.).

The present Dictionary covers all categories of lexical units with the exception of numerals, pronouns, prepositions and particles. These grammatical and semi-grammatical elements will be analyzed and etymologized elsewhere. Basically, the words within the Dictionary are either nouns or predicates. The latter group includes verbs, adjectives (usually translated as verbs, i.e., not *red* but *be red* etc.) and some adverbs.

\* \* \*

The present project was started in 1986 in Moscow and, after August 1990, continued simultaneously in Israel and Russia. Three main types of work were carried out:

- (a) processing of the previously published comparative material;
- (b) search for phonologically predictable counterparts of already known forms;
- (c) semantic screening.

While (a) and (b) are traditionally used methods of data processing in comparative linguistics, (c) was an innovation. To carry it out, semantic card indices (databases) of individual linguistic branches were created. In such a database, words were grouped under generalized semantic headings, e.g., in the West Chadic card index, a card with a heading *WALK* contained various words for “go”, “come”, “enter”, “run” and so on, in various West Chadic languages. A card with a heading *HOUSE* contained words for “house”, “town”, “compound”, “hut”, “fence”, “roof” and the like. In some cases, when a certain language was of particular importance for the study of vocabulary, we created card indices of

individual languages (e.g. of Akkadian). At the next stage, databases were used for semantic screening, i.e. for a cross-comparison of semantic units within the limits of semantically and phonologically acceptable parallels (see above).

Although the work of lexicographers is devoid of many simple human joys, many friends and colleagues helped us during all these years.

The authors appreciate the helpful criticism and/or assistance of the following colleagues:

*Dr. Anna Belova* (Moscow)

*Prof. Igor' M. Djakonov* (St.Petersburg)

*Prof. Aaron Dolgopolski* (Haifa)

*Prof. Vladimir A. Dybo* (Moscow)

*Dr. Sergej Nikolaev* (Moscow)

*Dr. Baruch Podolski* (Tel-Aviv)

*Prof. Andrzej Zaborski* (Krakow)

Some of the material used in the Dictionary was kindly provided by:

*Dr. Alexander Militarëv* (Moscow)

*Dr. Baruch Podolski* (Tel-Aviv)

*Mrs. Rachel Torpusman* (Jerusalem).

We are also grateful to *Mrs. Natalia Orel* and *Mr. Alexander Kulik* for their technical assistance.

At the preliminary stage, the authors used the computer data base editor *Star* kindly submitted by its author *Prof. Sergej Starostin* (Moscow).

*Vladimir Orel*

*Olga Stolbova*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

a(ncient)	Bwo(ro)
adj. – adjective	
Afd – Afade	Cam(ay)
Ahg – Ahaggar	CCh – Central Chadic
Akh(mimian)	Ch(adic)
Akk(adian)	Chb – Chibak
Aks(imen)	Copt(ic)
Ala(ba)	Cush(itic)
Alb(anian)	
Alg – Alagwa	DB – Dafo-Butura
Amh(anic)	Dar(asa)
Amor(aic)	Dem(otic)
Anf(illa)	Dgh(wede)
Ang(as)	Dhl – Dahalo
Ank(we)	Dmb – Dembea
Arab(ic)	Dmt – Damot
Aram(aic)	Dng – Dangla
Arb(ore)	Dok(shi)
Arg(oba)	Dor(ma)
Aun(gi)	Dul(lay)
Av(estan)	
Awj(ila)	ECh – East Chadic
	Eg(yptian)
Ban(na)	Eng(lish)
Bay(so)	
Bch – Bachama	FBw – Fali Bwagira
BD – Book of the Dead	Fgg – Figig
Berb(er)	FGl – Fali Gili
Bgh – Boghom	FJl – Fali Jilvu
Bid(iya)	FKi – Fali Kiria
Bil(in)	FMb – Fali Mubi
Bks – Bokkos	FMch – Fali Mucella
Bld – Balda	Fym – Fayumian
Bmb – Bambala	
Bmr – Baamrani	Gaa(nda)
Bnn – Banana	Gaf(at)
Boh(airian)	Gaw(wata)
Bol(ewa)	Gbn – Gabin
Bret(on)	Gbr – Gabri
Brg – Birgit	Gdf – Guduf
Brm – Burma	Gdl – Gidole
Brw – Barawa	Gel(eba)
Bry – Barayn	Ghd – Ghadames
Bsd – Basada	Gid(ar)
Bud(uma)	Gis(iga)
Bur(unge)	Gk – Greek
Bus(so)	Gll – Gollango

Gob(eze)	Kwr – Kwara
Gog(ot)	Kwz – Kwadza
Gor(owa)	
Goth(ic)	l(ate)
gr – Greek papyri	Lat(in)
Grm – Geruma	LEC – Lowland East Cushitic
Grn – Geruntum	Lib(yan)
Gul(fey)	Lith(uanian)
Gur(age)	Lmn – Lamang
Gvo(ko)	Log(one)
Gwn – Gwandara	LPe – Lame Pewe
Gz – Geez	Lyc(opolitan)
Had(iya)	math(ematical papyri)
Hbr – Hebrew	Mba(ra)
HEC – Highland East Cushitic	Mbu(rku)
HF – Higi Futu	Mch – Mocha
HGh – Higi Ghye	med(ical papyri)
Hil(di)	Mgg – Mogogodo
Hmr – Hamar	MHG – Middle High German
HNk – Higi Nkafa	Mhr – Mehri
Hrr – Harari	Mig(ama)
Hrs – Harso	MK – Middle Kingdom
Hs – Hausa	Mkk – Mokilko
HS – Hamito-Semitic	Mnd – Mandara
Hss – Harsusi	Mng – Mangas
Hwn – Hwona	Mnj – Munjuk
	Mns – Menaser
IE – Indo-European	Mnt – Montol
Irq – Iraqw	Moab(ite)
Izd(eg)	Mpn – Mupun
Izn(asen)	Mrg – Margi
Izy – Izayan	Msg – Musgum
	Msm – Mesme
Jib(bali)	Mtk – Matakam
Jmb – Jimbin	Muk(tele)
Jnk – Jonkor	Mus(goy)
	Mwu(lyen)
Kab(enna)	
Kaf(fa)	n(ew)
Kap(iski)	n. – noun
Kbl – Kabalay	Nak(aci)
Kby – Kabye	Nch – Nanchere
Kem(ant)	Nfs – Nefusa
Klb – Kilba	Ngm – Ngamo
Klr – Kulere	Ngw(ahi)
Kmb – Kambatta	Ngz – Ngizim
Kon(so)	NIr – New Irish
Kr – Karekare	NK – New Kingdom
Krf – Kirfi	NPers – New Persian
Kry – Kariya	Ntf – Ntifa
Kus(eri)	Nz(angi)
Kwn – Kwang	

- OCopt – Old Coptic  
 OEng – Old English  
 OIr – Old Irish  
 OK – Old Kingdom  
 Ome(to)  
 Omot(ic)  
 ON – Old Norse  
 OPers – Old Persian  
 OPrus – Old Prussian  
 Or – Oromo  
 Ox(yrinhian)  
  
 Pad(uko)  
 Phn – Phoenician  
 PIE – Proto-Indo-European  
 pl. – plural  
 Pol(chi)  
 Pun(ic)  
 pyr(amids)  
  
 reg – royal tombs  
 Rnd – Rendille  
 Russ(ian)  
  
 SA – Saho-Afar  
 SAr – South Arabian  
 sarc(ophagi)  
 Say(anchi)  
 Sbn – Sibine  
 Sbn – Sibine  
 Sem(itic)  
 sg. – singular  
 Sgr – Segrushen  
 Shd – Sahidic  
 Shh – Šḥeri  
 Shk – Sheko  
 Shn – Shenua  
 Sid(amo)  
 Skt – Sanskrit  
 Slav(ic)  
 Slt – Selti  
 Sml – Semlal  
  
 Smr – Sumray  
 Snh – Senhaja  
 Sok(oro)  
 Som(ali)  
 Soq(otri)  
 Sp(anish)  
 Suk(ur)  
 Syr(ian)  
  
 Tgr – Tigre  
 Tgy – Tigray  
 Tmb – Tambaro  
 Tng – Tangale  
 Tob(angas)  
 Tsl – Taneslemmet  
 Tum(ak)  
 Twl – Tawlemmet  
  
 Ug(aritic)  
  
 v. – verb  
  
 W(elsh)  
 War(azi)  
 WCh – West Chadic  
 Westc(art)  
 Wmd – Wamdiu  
 Wrg – Wargla  
 Wrj – Warji  
 Wrz – Werizoid  
  
 Xmr – Xamir  
 Xmt – Xamta  
  
 Yam(ma)  
  
 Zak(shi)  
 ZBt – Zime Batua  
 Zgh – Zeghwana  
 Zng – Zenaga

## MAIN WORKS OF REFERENCE

- ABRAHAM, R.C. 1962 *Dictionary of the Hausa Language* London.
- ABRAHAM, R.C. 1964 *Somali-English Dictionary* London.
- AISTLEITNER, J. 1963 *Wörterbuch der ugaritischen Sprache* Berlin.
- ALBRIGHT, W.F. "Notes on Egypto-Semitic etymology" *Journal of the American Oriental Society* v. 47 # 1-4.
- ALIYO, KH., JUNGRAITHMAYR, H. 1989 *Lexique bidiya: une langue centre-africaine (Republique du Tchad)* Frankfurt a/M.
- ALQJALY, GH. 1980 *Lexique touareg-français* Copenhagen.
- AMBORN, H., MINKER, G., SASSE, H.-J. 1980 „Das Dullay: Materialien zu einer ostkuschitischen Sprache" *Beiträge zur Afrikanistik* 6, 228-282.
- ANDRZEJEWSKI, B.W. 1975 "Verbs with Vocalic Mutation in Somali and Their Significance for Hamito-Semitic Comparative Studies" *Hamito-Semitica* The Hague 361-374.
- APPLEYARD, D.L. 1975 "A descriptive outline of Kemant" *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 38/2 316-350.
- APPLEYARD, D.L. *A Word List of Kemant* [typescript].
- APPLEYARD, D.L. 1977 "A Comparative Approach to the Amharic Lexicon" *Afroasiatic Linguistics* 5: 2.
- BALDI, PH. (ed.) 1990 *Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology* Berlin - New York (= *Trends in Linguistics: Studies and Monographs* 45).
- BARGER, G.P. 1934 *Hausa-English Dictionary and English-Hausa Vocabulary* London.
- BARRETEAU, D. 1992 *Lexique Mafa* Paris.
- BARTH, H. 1971 *Collection of Vocabularies of Central-African Languages I-II* [2nd ed.] London.
- BARTH, J. 1893 *Etymologische Studien zum Semitischen insbesondere zum hebräischen Lexicon* Leipzig.
- BELOT, J.B. 1898 *Vocabulaire arabe-français* Beyrouth.
- BENDER, M.L. 1975 *Omotiic: A New Afroasiatic Language Family* Carbondale.
- BENDER, M.L. *The Non-Semitic Languages of Ethiopia* East Lansing.
- BENDER, M.L. 1988 "Proto-Omotiic Phonology and Lexicon" *Proceedings of the First Symposium on Cushitic and Omotiic Languages* Hamburg 121-162.
- BENTON, P.A. 1968 *The Languages and Peoples of Bornu I* [2nd ed.] London.
- BENVENISTE, E. 1970 *Le vocabulaire des institutions indo-européennes I* Paris.
- BIBERSTEIN-KAZIMIRSKI, A. DE 1860 *Dictionnaire arabe-français I-II*.
- BIEBER, F. 1920 *Kaffa: Ein altkuschitisches Volkstum in Inner-Afrika* Münster.
- BLACK, P. 1972 "Cushitic and Omotiic Classification" *Language Sciences* [December] 27-28.
- BLACK, P. 1974 *Lowland East Cushitic: Subgrouping and Reconstruction* Ann Arbor Microfilms, Ann Arbor.
- BOULIFA, S.A. 1913 *Lexique kabyle-français* Alger.
- BROCKELMANN, C. 1908-191 *Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprache I-II* Berlin.
- BROCKELMANN, C. 1928 *Lexicon syriacum* Halis Saxonum.
- BRUGMANN, K. 1904 *Kurze vergleichende Grammatik der indo-germanischen Sprachen* Strassburg.
- CALICE, E. 1936 *Grundlagen der ägyptisch-semitischen Wortvergleichung* Wien.

- CAPRILE, J.-P. 1975 *Lexique tunak-français* Berlin.
- CERNY, J. 1976 *Coptic Etymological Dictionary* Cambridge.
- CERULLI, E. 1936–1951 *Studi etiopici I–IV* Roma.
- COHEN, D. 1970 *Dictionnaire des racines sémitiques* Paris–La Haye.
- COHEN, D. 1974 “Alternances vocaliques dans le système verbal couchitique et chamito-sémitique” *Actes du Premier Congrès International de linguistique sémitique et chamito-sémitique* The Hague 40–48.
- COHEN, D. (ed.) 1988 *Langues chamito-sémitiques* Paris.
- COHEN, D. 1991 “Berbère et couchitique. Notes comparatives sur des noms de parties du corps” *Semitic Studies. In Honor of Wolf Leslau*. Wiesbaden 225–233.
- COHEN, M. 1947 *Essai comparatif sur le vocabulaire et la phonétique du chamito-sémitique* Paris.
- COHEN, M. 1953 “Sémitique, égyptien, libyco-berbère, couchitique et méthode comparative” *Bibliotheca Orientalis* v. 10.
- CONTI ROSSINI, C. 1912 *La langue des Kemant en Abyssinie* Wien.
- CONTI ROSSINI, C. 1940 *Lingua tigrina* Milano.
- COPLAND, B.D. 1933–1934 “A Note on the Origin of the Mbugu, with a Text” *Zeitschrift für eingeborenen Sprachen* v. 24 241–244.
- DALLET, J.-M. 1982 *Dictionnaire kabyle-français* Paris.
- DELHEURE, J. 1984 *Ağraw n giwalen tumzabt t-tfransist* Paris.
- DESTAING, É. 1920 *Etude sur le Tachelhit de Sous* Paris.
- DJAKONOV, I.M. 1965 *Semitoxamitskie jazyki* Moscow.
- DJAKONOV, I.M. [DIAKONOFF, I.M.] 1965 *Semito-Hamitic Languages* Moscow.
- DJAKONOV, I.M. 1967 *Jazyki drevnej Perednej Azii* Moscow.
- DJAKONOV, I.M. [DIAKONOFF, I.M.] 1970 “Problems of Root Structure in Proto-Semitic” *Archiv Orientalni* 8 # 4.
- DJAKONOV, I.M. (ed.) 1981–1986 *Sravnitel'noistoričeskij slovar' afrazijskix jazykov I–III* Moscow.
- DJAKONOV, I.M. 1988 *Afrasian Languages* Moscow.
- DJAKONOV, I.M. ET AL. 1987 “Obshcheafrazijskaja fonologičeskaja sistema” *Afrikanskoe istoričeskoe jazykoznanie* Moscow 9–29.
- DJAKONOV, I.M., PORXOMOVSKIJ V.J.A. 1979 “O principax afrazijskoj rekonstrukcii” *Balkanica* Moscow
- DOLGOPOLSKIJ, A.B. 1966 “Materialy po sravnitel'no-istoričeskoj fonetike kushitskix jazykov:gubnye i dental'nye smychnye v nachal'nom položennii” *Jazyki Afriki* Moscow 35–88.
- DOLGOPOLSKIJ, A.B. 1972 “Materialy po sravnitel'no-istoričeskoj fonetike kushitskix jazykov:vel'arnyj zvonkij v anlaute” *Problemy afrikanskogo jazykoznanija* Moscow, 197–216.
- DOLGOPOLSKIJ, A.B. 1973 *Sravnitel'no-istoričeskaja fonetika kushitskix jazykov* Moscow.
- DOLGOPOLSKIJ, A.B. 1983 “Semitic and East Cushitic: Sound Correspondences and Cognate Sets” *Ethiopian Studies* Wiesbaden, 123–142.
- DOLGOPOLSKIJ, A.B. 1987 “South Cushitic Lateral Consonants As Compared to Semitic and East Cushitic” *Proceedings of the IVth International Hamito-Semitic Congress* Amsterdam 195–214.
- DROWER, E.S., MACUCH, R. 1963 *A Mandaic Dictionary* Oxford.
- EBERT, K.H. 1975–1976 *Sprache und Tradition der Kera (Tschad)* Berlin.
- EHRET, CHR. 1980 *The Historical Reconstruction of Southern Cushitic Phonology and Vocabulary* Berlin.
- EHRET, CHR. 1987 “Proto-Cushitic Reconstruction” *Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika* 8 7–180.

- EHRET, CHR., ELDERKIN, E.D., NURSE, D. 1989 "Daxalo lexis and its sources" *Afrikanistische Arbeitspapiere* # 18 1–49.
- EMBER, A. 1930 *Egypto-Semitic Studies* Leipzig.
- ERMAN, A. 1928 *Ägyptische Grammatik* Berlin.
- ERMAN, A., GRAPOW, H. 1957 *Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache I–VI* Berlin.
- FAULKNER, R. 1962 *A Concise Dictionary of Middle Egyptian* Oxford.
- FLEMING, H.C. 1964 "Bayso and Rendille, Somali outliers" *Rassegna di studi etiopici* 20 35–96.
- FLEMING, H.C. 1969 "Asa and Aramanic. Cushitic Hunters in Masai-Land" *Ethnology* 8: 1, 1–36.
- FLEMING, H.C. 1969a "Classification of West Cushitic within Hamito-Semitic" *Eastern African History* New York 3–27.
- FLEMING, H.C. 1988 "Reconstruction of Proto-South Omotic" *Proceedings of the First Symposium on Cushitic and Omotic Languages* Hamburg 163–178.
- FOOT, E.C. 1913 *A Galla-English, English-Galla Dictionary* Cambridge.
- FOUCAULD, CH. DE 1951–1952 *Dictionnaire touareg-français* Paris.
- FOULKES, S. 1915 *Angass Manual* London.
- FRAJZYNGIER, Z. (ed.) 1989 *Current Progress in Chadic Linguistics* Amsterdam–Philadelphia.
- FRIEDRICH, J. 1952 "Semitisch und Hamitisch" *Bibliotheca Orientalis* 9.
- FRONZAROLLI, P. 1964–1968 "Studi sul lessico comune semitico" *Rendiconti dell'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche* 19, 155–172, 20, 135–150, 246–269, 23, 267–303, 24, 285–321.
- GAMKRELIDZE, T.V., MACHAVARIANI, G.I. 1965 *The system of sonants and the ablaut in Kartvelian languages* [in Georgian] Tbilisi.
- GARDINER, A. 1957 *Egyptian Grammar* Oxford.
- GASPARINI, A. 1983 *Sidamo-English Dictionary* Bologna.
- GELB, I.J. 1957 *Glossary of Old Akkadian* Chicago.
- GESENIUS, W. 1954 *Hebräisches und aramäisches Wörterbuch über das Alte Testament* [bearb. von F. BUHL] Berlin.
- GOLDENBERG, G. 1977 "The Semitic languages of Ethiopia and their classification" *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 15/# 3 461–507.
- GOODMAN, M. 1971 "The Strange Case of Mbugu" *Pidginization and Creolization of Languages* Cambridge 243–354.
- GRAGG, G.B. 1982 *Oromo Dictionary* East Lansing.
- GRAGG, G.B. 1988 "An Etymological Cushitic Database" *Proceedings of the First Symposium on Cushitic and Omotic Languages* Hamburg.
- GREENBERG, J.H. 1947 "Arabic Loanwords in Hausa" *Word* 3 85–97.
- GREENBERG, J.H. 1954 "The Labial Consonants of Proto-Afro-asiatic" *Word* v. 14.
- GREENBERG, J.H. 1955 *Studies in African Linguistic Classification* New Haven.
- GREENBERG, J.H. 1958 "The Labial Consonants in Proto-Afroasiatic" *Word* v. 14 # 2–3.
- GREENBERG, J.H. 1963 "Mogogodo, A Forgotten Cushitic Language" *Journal of African Languages* 2: 1, 29–43.
- GREENBERG, J.H. 1965 "The Evidence for \*/mb/ as a Proto-Afroasiatic Phoneme" *Symbolae Linguisticae in Honorem G. Kurylowicz* Krakow 88–92.
- GREENBERG, J.H. 1966 *The Languages of Africa* The Hague.
- HAYWARD, R.J. 1978–1979 "Bayso Revisited: Some Preliminary Linguistic Observations" *Bulletin of the School of African and Oriental Studies* 41 (1978) 539–570; 42 (1979) 101–132.
- HAYWARD, R.J. 1984 *The Arbore Language: A First Investigation* Hamburg.
- HAYWARD, R.J. (ed.) 1990 *Omoti Language Studies* London.

- HEINE, B. 1978 "The Sam Languages. A History of Rendille, Boni and Somali" *Afroasiatic Linguistics* 6/2 23–115.
- HEINE, B. 1981 "Some Cultural Evidence on the Early Sam-Speaking People of Eastern Africa" *Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika* 3, 169–200.
- HEINE, B. 1982 *Boni Dialects* Berlin.
- HETZRON, R. 1969 *The Verbal System of Southern Agaw* Berkeley–Los Angeles.
- HETZRON, R. 1976 "The Agaw Languages" *Afroasiatic Linguistics* 3/# 3.
- HINTZE, F. 1951 "Zu hamito-semitischen Wortgleichungen" *Zeitschrift für Phonetik und allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft* 5 65–87.
- HODGE, C.T. 1970 "Afroasiatic: An Overview" *Current Trends in Linguistics VI* The Hague–Paris.
- HODGE, C.T. (ed.) 1971 *Afroasiatic: A Survey* The Hague.
- HODGE, C.T. 1989 "Hausa and the Prothetic Alif" *Current Progress in Chadic Linguistics* Amsterdam–Philadelphia 219–232.
- HUDSON, G. 1989 *Highland East Cushitic Dictionary* Hamburg.
- HUYGUE, G. 1906 *Dictionnaire français-chaouia* Alger.
- IBRISZIMOW, D. 1989 *Towards a Common Chadic Lexicon* Cracow 1989.
- ILLICH-SVITYCH, V.M. 1966 "Iz istorii chadskogo konsonantizma: labial'nye smychnye" *Jazyki Afriki* Moscow, 9–34.
- ILLICH-SVITYCH, V.M. 1971 *Opyt sravnenija nostraticheskix jazykov. Vvedenie. Sravnitel'nyj slovar' (b–k)* Moscow.
- ILLICH-SVITYCH, V.M. 1976 *Opyt sravnenija nostraticheskix jazykov. Sravnitel'nyj slovar' (l–ž)* Moscow.
- ILLICH-SVITYCH, V.M. 1984 *Opyt sravnenija nostraticheskix jazykov. Sravnitel'nyj slovar' (p–q)* Moscow.
- JAHN, A. 1912 *Die Mehri-Sprache in Südarabien* Wien.
- JOHNSTONE, T.M. 1977 *Harsüsi Lexicon and English-Harsüsi Word-List* Oxford–London.
- JOHNSTONE, T.M. 1981 *Jibbali Lexicon* Oxford.
- JOHNSTONE, T.M. 1987 *Mehri Lexicon and Mehri-English Word-List* London.
- JONES, P.M.E. 1988 *Glossary of Ancient Egyptian Nautical Titles and Terms* London.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H. 1963–1964 "Die Sprache der Sura (Maghavul) in Nordnigerien" *Afrika und Übersee* 47, 8–89, 204–220.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H. 1964–1965 "Materialien zur Kenntnis des Chip, Montol, Gerka und Burrum" *Afrika und Übersee* 48, 161–182.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H. 1970 *Die Ron-Sprachen* Glückstadt.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H. 1983 "On Mono- and Triradicality in Early and Present-Day Chadic" *Studies in Chadic and Afroasiatic Linguistics* Hamburg 139–156.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H. 1989 "Hausa—An Early or Late Stage Chadic Language?" *Current Progress in Chadic Linguistics* Amsterdam–Philadelphia 251–266.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H. 1990 *Lexique mokilko: mokilko-français et français-mokilko* Berlin.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H. 1991 *A Dictionary of the Tangale Language* Berlin.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H., ABAKAR ADAMS 1991 *Lexique migama* Berlin.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H., ALIO, K. 1989 *Lexique bidiya* Frankfurtam-Main.
- JUNGRAITHMAYR, H., SHIMIZU, K. 1981 *Chadic Lexical Roots* Berlin.
- KOEHLER, L., BAUMGARTNER, W. 1967–1968 *Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament I–III* Leiden.
- KRAFT, C. 1981 "Chadic Wordlists" *Marburger Studien zur Asien- und Afrikakunde* Marburg.
- KURYLOWICZ, J. 1956 *L'apophonie en indo-européen* Wrocław.
- KURYLOWICZ, J. 1961 *L'apophonie en sémitique* Wrocław–Warszawa–Krakow.

- LANE, E.W. 1955 *Arabic-English Lexicon I-VIII* New York.
- LANFRY, J. 1973 *Ghadames. II. Glossaire* Fort-Nationale.
- LAOUST, E. 1932 *Siwa. I. Son parler* Paris.
- LESLAU, W. 1938 *Lexique soqotri* Paris.
- LESLAU, W. 1956 *Etude comparative et descriptive du gafat* Paris.
- LESLAU, W. *Ethiopic and South Arabic Contributions to the Hebrew Lexicon* Berkeley-Los Angeles.
- LESLAU, W. 1959 *A Dictionary of Moca (Southern Ethiopia)* Berkeley-Los Angeles.
- LESLAU, W. 1962 "Semitic and Egyptian Comparisons" *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* v. 21.
- LESLAU, W. 1963 *Etymological Dictionary of Harari* Berkeley-Los Angeles.
- LESLAU, W. 1962 "The Prefix *h* in Egyptian, Modern S. Arabian and Hausa" *Africa* 32 65-68.
- LESLAU, W. 1979 *Etymological Dictionary of Gurage I-III* Wiesbaden.
- LITTMANN, E, HOFNER, M. 1962 *Wörterbuch der Tigre-Sprache* Wiesbaden.
- LOUBIGNAC, V. *Etude sur le dialecte berbère des Zaïan* Angers.
- LUKAS, J. 1936 *Die Logone-Sprache im zentralen Sudan* Leipzig.
- LUKAS, J. 1937 *Zentralsudanische Studien* Hamburg.
- LUKAS, J. 1939 *Die Sprache der Buduma im Zentralen Sudan* Leipzig.
- LUKAS, J. 1941 *Deutsche Quellen zur Sprache der Musgu* Berlin.
- LUKAS, J. 1970 *Studien zur Sprache der Gisiga (Nordkamerun)* Glückstadt-Hamburg.
- MEINHOF, C. 1912 *Die Sprachen der Hamiten* Hamburg.
- MILITAREV, A.JU. 1983 [Addenda in:] MAJZEL', S.S. *Puti razvittja kornevogo fonda semitskix jazykov* Moscow.
- MILITAREV, A.JU. 1984 "Sovremennoe sravnitel'no-istoricheskoe afrazijskoe jazykoznanie: chto ono mozhët dat' istoricheskoi nauke?" *Lingvisticheskaja rekonstrukcija i drevnejshaja istorija Vostoka* (Part 3) Moscow 3-26, 44-50.
- MILITAREV, A.JU., OREL, V.E., STOLBOVA, O.V. 1989 "Hamito-Semitic Word-Stock: 1. Dwelling" *Lingvisticheskaja rekonstrukcija i drevnejshaja istorija Vostoka* Moscow, 137-158.
- MORENO, M.M. 1938 *Introduzione alla lingua ometo* Milano.
- MOSCATI, S. ET AL. 1964 *An Introduction to the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages: Phonology and Morphology* Wiesbaden.
- MUKAROVSKY, H.G. 1987 *Mande-Chadic Common Stock* Wien.
- NEWMAN, P., MA R. 1966 "Comparative Chadic: Phonology and Lexicon" *Journal of African Linguistics* 5.
- NEWMAN, P. 1977 "Chadic classification and reconstructions" *Afroasiatic Linguistics* 5/# 1 1-42.
- NEWMAN, P. 1980 *The Classification of Chadic within Afroasiatic* Leiden.
- NEWMAN, P. 1984 "Methodological Pitfalls in Chadic-Afroasiatic Comparisons" *Current Progress in Afro-Asiatic Linguistics. Papers of the Third International Hamito-Semitic Congress* Amsterdam 161-163.
- OREL, V.E. 1994 "Studies in the Hamito-Semitic Morphology" *Orbis* [forthcoming].
- OREL, V.E. 1995 "The World of Hamito-Semites" *Orbis* [forthcoming].
- OREL, V.E., STOLBOVA, O.V. 1989 "Chadsko-egipetskie izoglossy v oblasti kul'turnoj leksiki" *Lingvisticheskaja rekonstrukcija i drevnejshaja istorija Vostoka* Moscow 131-136.
- OREL, V.E., STOLBOVA, O.V. 1989-1990 "K rekonstrukcii praafrazijskogo vokalizma" *Voprosy jazykoznanija* 5 (1989) 66-84, 2 (1990) 75-90.
- OREL, V.E., STOLBOVA, O.V. 1992 "Reconstruction of the Afrasian Vocalism: Cushitic and Chadic" *Nostratic, Dene-Caucasian, Austric and Amerind* Bochum 225-236.

- OREL, V.E., STOLBOVA, O.V. 1992a "On Chadic-Egyptian Lexical Relations" *Nostratic, Dene-Caucasian, Austric and Amerind* Bochum 181–203.
- OREL, V.E., STOLBOVA, O.V. 1992b "Cushitic, Chadic and Egyptian: Lexical Relations" *Nostratic, Dene-Caucasian, Austric and Amerind* Bochum 167–179.
- OREL, V.E., STOLBOVA, O.V. 1992c "Position of Cushitic (Preliminary Report)" *Nostratic, Dene-Caucasian, Austric and Amerind* Bochum 205–223.
- PALMER, F.R. 1971 "Cushitic" *Linguistics in South West Asia and North Africa* The Hague (= *Current Trends in Linguistics* 6).
- PARKER, E.M., HAYWARD, R.J. 1985 *An Afar-English Dictionary* London.
- PENCHOEN, TH.G. 1973 *Tamazight of the Ayt Ndhir* Los Angeles.
- PICARD, A. 1958 *Textes berbères dans le parler des Irjen* Alger.
- PILSZCZIKOWA, N. 1960 "Le haoussa et le chamitosémitique a la lumière de l'Essai comparatif" de Marcel Cohen" *Rocznik Orientalistyczny* v. 24 # 1.
- PLAZIKOWSKY-BRAUNER, H. 1964 "Wörterbuch der Hadiya-Sprache" *Rassegna di Studi Etiopici* v. 20 133–182.
- POKORNY, J. 1959 *Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* Bern.
- PORXOMOVSKIJ V.JA. 1982 "Problemy geneticheskoi klassifikacii jazykov Afriki" *Teoreticheskie osnovy klassifikacii jazykov mira* Moscow 195–257.
- PORZIG, W. 1954 *Die Gliederung des indogermanischen Sprachgebiets* Heidelberg.
- PRAETORIUS, F. 1894 "Über die hamitischen Sprachen Ostafrikas" *Beiträge zur Assyriologie und vergleichenden Sprachwissenschaft* 2 312–341.
- PRASSE, K.-G. 1969 *A propos de l'origine de H touareg (Ta-haggart)* Copenhagen.
- PRASSE, K.-G. 1972–1974 *Manuel de grammaire touareg I–VII* Copenhagen.
- RAPP, E.L., BENZING, B. 1968 *Dictionary of the Glavda Language. I. Glavda-English* Frankfurt a/Main.
- REINISCH, L. 1882 *Die Bilin-Sprache in Nordost-Afrika* Wien.
- REINISCH, L. 1883–1884 *Die Chamir-Sprache in Abessinien I–II* Wien.
- REINISCH, L. 1885 *Die Afar-Sprache I* Wien.
- REINISCH, L. 1885–1887 *Die Quara-Sprache in Abessinien I–III* Wien.
- REINISCH, L. 1887 *Wörterbuch der Bilin-Sprache* Wien.
- REINISCH, L. 1888 *Die Kafa-Sprache in Nordost-Afrika* Wien.
- REINISCH, L. 1890 *Wörterbuch der Saho-Sprache* Wien.
- REINISCH, L. 1893 *Afar-Deutsches Wörterbuch* Wien.
- REINISCH, L. 1895 *Wörterbuch der Bedaue-Sprache* Wien.
- REINISCH, L. 1900–1903 *Die Somali-Sprache* Wien.
- RENISIO, A. 1932 *Etude sur les dialectes berbères* Paris.
- ROESSLER, O. 1964 "Libysch–Hamitisch–Semitisch" *Oriens* v. 17.
- SACHNINE, M. 1982 *Lame, un parler zime du Nord Camerun* Paris.
- SASSE, H.-J. 1979 "The Consonant Phonemes of Proto-East-Cushitic: A First Approximation" *Afroasiatic Linguistics* 7: 1, 1–66.
- SASSE, H.-J. 1981 "Afroasiatisch" *Die Sprachen Afrikas* Hamburg 129–148.
- SASSE, H.-J. 1982 *An Etymological Dictionary of Burji* Hamburg.
- SCHLEE, G. 1978 *Sprachliche Studien zum Rendille* Hamburg.
- SCHUH, R. 1981 *A Dictionary of Ngizim* London.
- SEIGNOBOS, CH., TOURNEUX, H. 1984 "Note sur les Baldamu et leur langue (Nord Camerun)" *Africana Marburgensia* 17.
- SKINNER, A.N. 1984 *Afroasiatic Vocabulary. Evidence for Some Culturally Important Items* Marburg = *Africana Marburgensia* Sorgenheft 7.
- SKINNER, A.N. 1987 "'Eye' and 'Tongue' in Afroasiatic", *Proceedings of the IVth International Hamito-Semitic Congress* Amsterdam, 73–83.
- SKINNER, A.N. 1994 *Hausa Lexicon. Comparative data* [manuscript].
- SODEN, W. VON (bearb.) 1965 *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch* Wiesbaden.

- STOLBOVA, O.V. 1987 "Sravnitel'no-istoricheskaja fonetika i slovar' zapadnochadskix jazykov" *Afrikanskoe istoricheskoe jazykoznanie* Moscow 30–268.
- STOLBOVA, O.V. 1995 *Sravnitel'no-istoricheskaja fonetika chadskix jazykov* Moscow [forthcoming].
- SZEMERENYI, O. 1962 "Principles of Etymological Research in the Indo-European Languages" *II. Fachtagung für indogermanische und allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft* Innsbruck 175–212.
- TAIFI, M. 1988 *Le lexique berbère* Paris.
- TOMBACK, R. S. 1978 *A Comparative Semitic Lexicon of the Phoenician and Punic Languages* Missoula.
- TOSCO, M. 1991 *A Grammatical Sketch of Dahalo: Including Texts and Glossary* Hamburg.
- TOURNEUX, H., SEIGNOBOS, CH., LAFARGE, FR. 1986 *Les Mbara et leur langue (Tchad)* Paris.
- TUCKER, A.N., BRYAN, M.A. 1956 *The Non-Bantu Languages of North-Eastern Africa* London.
- VERGOTE, J. 1945 *Phonétique historique de l'égyptien* Louvain.
- VERGOTE, J. 1960 *De oplossing van een gewichtig probleem: de vocalisatie van de Egyptische werkwoordvormen* Brussel.
- VYCICHL, W. 1949 "Histoire de la langue berbère" *Actes du XXI-e Congrès Internationale des Orientalistes*.
- VYCICHL, W. 1958 „Grundlagen der ägyptisch-semitischen Wortvergleichung" *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Kairo)* Wien 67–405.
- VYCICHL, W. 1963 „Die zweiradikalige Verben im ägyptischen und berberischen" *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache* v. 88 148–150.
- VYCICHL, W. 1983 *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue copte* Leuven–Paris.
- WADA, SH. 1973 *Iraqw Basic Vocabulary* Tokyo.
- WALDE, A., POKORNY, J. (Hrsg.) 1926–1932 *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen I–III* Berlin–Leipzig.
- WARD, W. 1962 "Some Egyptian-Semitic Roots" *Orientalia* v. 1 # 4.
- WHITELEY, W.H. 1953 *Studies in Iraqw* Kampala.
- ZABORSKI, A. 1967 "Arabic Loan-Words in Somali: Preliminary Survey" *Folia Orientalia* 8 125–174.
- ZABORSKI, A. 1975 *The Verb in Cushitic* Kraków.
- ZABORSKI, A. 1989 „Der Wortschatz der Bedscha-Sprache. Eine Vergleichende Analyse" *XXIII. Deutscher Orientalistentag* Stuttgart 573–591.

## \* )

### 1 \*<sup>ʔ</sup>a- “walk, go”

Eg <sup>ʔ</sup> “walk” (Westc.).

WCh \*<sup>ʔ</sup>a- “come”: Diri <sup>ʔ</sup>a-.

ECh \*<sup>ʔ</sup>a- “go”: Tum a-, Mkk <sup>ʔ</sup>aa<sup>ʔ</sup>-.

Partial reduplication in Mkk?

Cf. a possible derivative in \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ay- “come, run”.

### 2 \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “father”

Sem \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “father”: Akk *abu*, Ug <sup>ʔ</sup>ab, Phn <sup>ʔ</sup>b, Pun <sup>ʔ</sup>b, Hbr <sup>ʔ</sup>āb, Aram <sup>ʔ</sup>ab, Syr <sup>ʔ</sup>abbā, Arab <sup>ʔ</sup>ab-, SAr <sup>ʔ</sup>b, Gz <sup>ʔ</sup>ab, Tgy <sup>ʔ</sup>abbo, Amh *abbat*, Har *āw*, Soq <sup>ʔ</sup>eb, Mhr *ḥayb*, Hss *ḥayb*, Shh <sup>ʔ</sup>iy.

Berb \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab(b)- “father”: Twl *abba*, Izy *ibba*, Izn *ebb<sup>w</sup>a*.

Eg <sup>ʔ</sup>b.t “family” (OK), “parents” (n).

Since the semantic relationship between “family” and “father” is quite obvious, Eg <sup>ʔ</sup>b.t may well be a derivative of an initial word for “father”.

CCh \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “father”: Bud *aba*.

Hardly an Arabic loanword.

Agaw \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “father”: Bil *abba*, Kem *abaa*.

SA \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “father”: Saho *abba*.

LEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “father”: Som *aba*, *aaba*, Or *abbaa*.

HEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “father, uncle”: Sid *aabbo*, Dar *aabbo*, Bmb *aabboo*.

Rift \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “father”: Asa *aba*.

Doubtlessly, an onomatopoeia similar to numerous forms outside Hamito-Semitic. Cf. a similar stem in WCh \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ub- “father”: Hs *ubā*. Cush forms may be borrowed from Sem.

### 3 \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “stone”

Agaw \*<sup>ʔ</sup>ab- “mountain”: Xmr *abaa*, Xmt *aaba*, Kwr *abaa*.

Bed *awe* “stone”.

Note \*<sup>ʔ</sup>-b- > -w- in the intervocalic position.

LEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*eb-* “stone”: Bay *eʔebo*.  
Secondary \**e*?

Present only in Cush. Probably, an archaism from which a widely attested derivative \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*abun-* “stone, millstone” was formed.

#### 4 \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*ab-*/\*<sup>ʔ</sup>*ub-* “fall, descend”

ECh \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*ab-* “fall”: Tum *ab*, Mubi *ebī*.  
SA \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*ob-* “descend”: Saho *ob-*, Afar *oob-*.  
\**o* < \**a* before a labial.  
HEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*ub-* “fall”: Sid *ub-*, Had *ub-*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

#### 5 \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*abac-* “house, manger”

Sem \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*abūs-* “warehouse”<sup>1</sup>, “manger”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *abūsu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *ʔēbūs*<sup>2</sup>.  
Secondary labialization of HS \**a* > Sem \**u* after a labial.  
Related to Arab *ʔbš* “collect, gather”?  
WCh \**ḥac-* < \**HVbac-* “compound, farm”: DB *ḥas*, Bks *ḥas*.  
An earlier laryngeal indicated by the emphatic occlusive.

#### 6 \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*abaw-* “plant”

Sem \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*ab-*/\*<sup>ʔ</sup>*abaw-* “water-lily”: Akk *abu*, Hbr *ʔēbe*, Arab *ʔabā-*.  
Eg *ʔbw* “plant used in medicine” (med).

#### 7 \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-biḳ-* “run (back)”

Sem \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*Vbiḳ-* “run away (of slaves)”: Arab *ʔbq* [-i-].  
WCh \**HVbaḳ-* “return”: Ank *bak*.  
The prefix is manifested by initial voiced *b-*. Note the irregular root vowel.  
Omot \**biḳ-* “run away”: Ome *biḳ-ič-*.  
Derived from HS \**baḳ-*/\**buk-* “run”.

#### 8 \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*abol-* “genitals”

Sem \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*abal-* “genitals”<sup>1</sup>, “body”<sup>2</sup>: Gz *ʔabāl*<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *ḥabəl*<sup>1</sup>, Tgy *abal*<sup>2</sup>, Amh *abal*<sup>1 2</sup>, Gur *abal*<sup>1 2</sup>.

WCh \**ḫwal-* < \**HVḫwal-* ‘‘penis’’: Bks *ḫwel*.

CCh \**bwal-* ‘‘penis’’: Bata *bolle*.

### 9 \*ʔabun- ‘‘stone, millstone’’

Sem \*ʔabn- ‘‘stone’’: Akk *abn-*, Ug ʔabn, Hbr ʔeben, Pun ʔbn, Aram (Emp) ʔbn, (Syr) ʔabnā, (Mand) *abna*, Src ʔabnaʔ, SAr ʔbn, Soq ʔoben, Sha ḥōbin, Mhr *ḥaubīn*, Gz ʔabn, Tgr ʔabn, Tgy ʔamni, Har *un*.

Eg *bnw.t* ‘‘stone, millstone’’ (MK).

No traces of the initial ʔ-.

WCh \*ʔabun(i)- ‘‘millstone’’: Bol *buni*, Krk *buni*, Dera *buni*, Ngm *buni*, Krf *bini*, Ger *bini*, Glm *biin*, Grm *biḡni*, Wrj *vən-ay*, Paa *van-ka*, Mbu *avəna*.

Forms with *-i-* seem to have appeared under the influence of *-i-* in the last syllable. Otherwise WCh \*ʔabun- / \*ʔabin- should be reconstructed.

CCh \**bun-* < \*ʔVbun- ‘‘millstone’’: Dgh *vra*, Mnd *uvra*, Log *funi*, Gid *buna*, ZBt *vəna*.

Rhotacism \**-n-* > *-r-* in Dgh and Mnd. Initial *v-* in individual languages reflects \*ʔ-.

Status of \*ʔa- is not quite clear. Presumably, it is a prefix not preserved in Eg. On the other hand, cf. HS \*ʔab- suggesting a segmentation \*ʔab-un-.

### 10 \*ʔabVnan- ‘‘bird’’

Sem \*ʔabun(n)- ‘‘kind of bird’’: Akk *abbunnu*.

Eg ʔbnn ‘‘kind of bird’’ (NK).

ECh \**bVnan-* ‘‘duck’’: Ndm *bənan*.

Looks like a derivative of unattested \*ʔabVn-. Sem \**-u-* may go back to HS \**-a-* after a labial.

### 11 \*ʔa-cin-H- ‘‘leg, foot’’

WCh \*ʔacin-H- ‘‘leg’’: Gej *ašən*, Brw *ašən*, Say *yasən*, Grn ʔasaḡ, Dwt ʔazuḡ, Buli *asin*, Wnd ʔasən, Tala *ašən*.

The final cluster \**-nH-* or \**-nVH-* is normally reflected as *-ḡ-*.

CCh \**Hasin-* ‘‘knee’’: Hnk *šini*, FKl *šini*, Kap *yašine*.

Morpheme \*-H- shifted to the beginning of the word and appearing as a prefix.

ECh \*ᶯ[a]sin-H- ‘‘leg’’: Mig ᶯ*asin*, Jeg ᶯ*isin-to*, Bid ᶯ*eseeno*, Mubi *sin*, Brg ᶯ*isiŋ*, Mkk *zina*.

Bid may go back to \*ᶯ*asiHVn-* with -ee- < \*-iHV-.

Agaw \**sin-H-* ‘‘calf’’: Bil *siŋ*.

HS ᶯ*a-* seems to be a prefix not preserved in Agaw. Note a potential Sem reflex in Arab ᶯ*sn* ‘‘kick with a foot’’. Cf. \**cin-/cun-* ‘‘leg’’

## 12 \*ᶯ*acir-* ‘‘bind, tie’’

Sem \*ᶯ*Vsir-* ‘‘bind, join’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hobble’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *esēru*<sup>1</sup>, Ug ᶯ*sr*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr ᶯ*sr*<sup>1</sup>, Arab ᶯ*sr* [-i-]<sup>1</sup>, Jib ᶯ*esər*<sup>2</sup>, Hss *wesōr*, Mhr *wesōr*, Shh ᶯ*esor*. CCh \**ca-car-* ‘‘plait, weave’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘tie’’<sup>2</sup>: Mofu - *sasər-*<sup>1</sup>, Mafa *cacar*<sup>2</sup>.

Partial reduplication.

ECh \**saʿir-* ‘‘tie’’: Tum *hīr*, Kbl *sa:rr*, Lele *saar*.

Metathesis.

HEC \*ᶯ*usur-* ‘‘tie’’: Sid *usur-*, Kmb *usur-*.

Unexpected \*-s- and irregular vocalism.

## 13 \*ᶯ*ač-/ᶯič-* ‘‘meat’’

CCh \*ᶯ*ič-* ‘‘flesh’’: Gis ᶯ*iše*.

An isolated form. A Cush loanword?

Agaw \*ᶯ*Vč-* ‘‘meat’’: Aun *əšši*.

Omot \*ᶯ*ač-* ‘‘meat, body’’: Ome *ačo*, Mch ᶯ*ačo*, Yam *ašaa*, Gim *ač*, Nao *aš-ku*, Shk *aš-ko*, Maji *ač-ku*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

## 14 \*ᶯ*ačVw-/ᶯačVy-* ‘‘illness’’

Sem \*ᶯ*ašVy-* ‘‘kind of illness’’: Akk *ašū*.

Eg ᶯ*šy.t* ‘‘kind of illness’’ (med).

ECh \*ᶯ*VsVw-* ‘‘fever’’: Sok *osso*.

Assimilation of vowels.

The vowel of the second syllable may be \**a*. The root displays an alternation of sonants \**w* ~ \**y*.

**15 \*ʔad- “skin, hide”**

Bed *ada* “skin, hide”.

SA \*ʔad(d)- “hide”: Afar *adday*.

Mgg *ata* “bull hide”.

The word is preserved only in Cush branches. However, cf. a possible derivative in HS \*ʔadam- attesting the HS status of the present root.

**16 \*ʔadam- “earth, field”**

Sem \*ʔadam- “earth”: Pun ʔdmt “country”, Hbr ʔadāmā, Aram ʔadamiā.

WCh \*dam- “place”: Tng *təm*.

No traces of the initial laryngeal.

CCh \*dam- “field”<sup>1</sup>, “place”<sup>2</sup>: Tera *dam*<sup>1</sup>, Ngw *dama*<sup>2</sup>.

May reflect an earlier \*ʔadam-. However, considering ECh data, we could reconstruct \*daʔam > \*dam-.

ECh \*dVHVm- “field”: Mkk *doome*.

Mkk *-oo-* does not necessarily imply ECh \**-wa-*. It may also go back to \**-aHa-* or \**-awa-*. Metathesis of the original \*ʔadam-.

HEC \*ʔud(V)m- “desert”: Kmb *udmaʔa*.

A derivational and semantic variant of the original HS stem?

The alternative HS reconstruction is \*daʔam-.

**17 \*ʔadam- “skin”**

Sem \*ʔadam-/ʔadīm- “skin”: Arab ʔadam-, ʔadīm-.

Probably related to Arab ʔdm “be brown”.

WCh \*ʔadam- “skin”: Tng *hadam*.

If not borrowed from Arab.

Derived from HS \*ʔad- “skin, hide”. Cf. also LEC \*ʔidim- “tanned hide”: Som *idin* (pl. *idmo*). It may continue \*ʔadim- with a regular change of Som *-m* > *-n* in the auslaut.

**18 \*ʔadar- “vessel”**

Sem \*ʔadar- “metal vessel”: Akk *adaru*.

WCh \**d̥yar-* < \**dVHVr-* “pot”: Brm *der*.

LEC \*ʔ*adar-* “pot”: Som *adar*.

Cf. Eg *id̥* “expression related to the polishing of vessels” (OK) < \*ʔ*idVr-*.

### 19 \*ʔ*ader-* “master, lord”

Sem \*ʔ*ad̥ir-* “majestic, powerful”: Ug ʔ*dr*, Phn ʔ*dr*, Pun ʔ*dr*, Hbr ʔ*add̥ir*.

Agaw \*ʔ*adir-* “master, lord”<sup>1</sup>, “God”<sup>2</sup>: Bil *adāraa*<sup>1</sup>, Xmr *iederaa*, *adāraa*<sup>2</sup>, Xmt *adaraa*<sup>2</sup>, Kwr *adarte*<sup>1</sup>, Kem *adaraa*<sup>1 2</sup>.

LEC \*ʔ*ader-* “uncle”: Som *adeer*, Or *adeeraa*.

Rift \**daʔar-* “chief”: Gor *daari*.

Metathesis.

Semantically, the HS word may go back to an adjective with a meaning similar to Sem.

### 20 \*ʔ*adid-* “female relative”

ECh \*ʔ*adid-* “daughter-in-law”: Kera *adīd̥ə*.

LEC \*ʔ*adad-/ʔaded-* “aunt”: Som *eddo*, Or *adada*.

Presumably, Som *eddo* < *ededo* < *adedo*.

HEC \*ʔ*adad-* “maternal aunt”: Sid *adaada*, Dar *adaada*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Wrz \*ʔ*atit-* “elder sister”: Gaw *ta-atite*.

Cf. Sem \*ʔ*ad-* “lady”: Ug ʔ*dt*, Phn ʔ*dt*, Aram (Palm) ʔ*dt*. A descriptive stem.

### 21 \*ʔ*adil-* “dress”

Sem \*ʔ*ad̥il-* “attire, garment”: Akk *ad̥ilu*, Gz ʔ*adl*.

\*ʔ*a-* may be a prefix.

Eg *d̥y* “coat” (pyr).

Reflects an earlier \**dil-* (with \**l* > ʔ).

An alternative reconstruction may be \**dil-*. A cultural (loan)word?

**22 \*ʔadus- “wall”**

Sem \*ʔaduš- “wall”: Akk *aduššu*.

CCh \*ʔadus- “fence”<sup>1</sup>, “town”<sup>2</sup>: Gude *ēdsa*<sup>1</sup>, LPe *dušo*<sup>2</sup>, Lame *mba-dušo*<sup>2</sup>.

The anlaut in Gude reflects an intermediary stage of \*ʔadus- < \*ʔadus-.

Cf. a corresponding verb in LEC \*HVdis- “build” (Boni *dis*)?

**23 \*ʔah- “brother”**

Sem \*ʔah- “brother”: Akk *ahu*, Ug *ʔah*, Phn *ʔh*, Pun *ʔh*, Hbr *ʔāh*, Aram (Epigr) *ʔh*, (Syr) *ʔahā*, (Mand) *aha*, Arab *ʔah*-, SAR *ʔh*, Soq *ʔaēha*, Mhr *ga*, Shr (*e*)*ga*, Gz *ʔəhəw*, Tgr *hu*, Har *əh*.

WCh \*ʔah(ya)- “uncle”<sup>1</sup>, “brother”<sup>2</sup>: Klr *ahy*-<sup>1</sup>, Wrj *yahə*-<sup>2</sup>.

Initial *ya*- in Wrj reflects the influence of the second syllable.

CCh \*ʔay- “son”: Msg *ahī*.

Msg auslaut *-ī* may go back to \**-ya*.

**24 \*ʔah- “fire”**

Eg *ʔh.t* “fire” (BD).

CCH \*ʔay(u)- “fire”: Bura *ʔuʔu*, Klb *huʔu*, FKl *uyu*, Kus *ahu*, Gul *u*, Bud *au*, Mba *hū*.

Assimilation of vowels in several languages. In Gul, *u* goes back to \*ʔuyu- with the consequent loss of the second syllable. Reduplication in Bura and Klb.

**25 \*ʔahuš- “take”**

Sem \*ʔVhud- “take”: Akk *ahāzu*, Ug *ʔhd*, Hbr *ʔhz*, Moab *ʔhz*, Aram (Epigr) *ʔhd*, (Palest) *ʔahad*, (Syr) *ʔehad*, (Mand) *ahad*, Arab *ʔhd* [-*u*-], SAR *ʔhd*, Gz *ʔhz*, Amh *yazä*.

Agaw \*ʔaʒ- “take”: Bil *ad*-, Kwr *az*-, Aun *as*-.

Reflexes of intervocalic \**-ʒ*- in Agaw are extremely unstable.

The intervocalic laryngeal is completely lost.

HEC \*ʔad- < \*ʔaHVʒ- “take”: Sid *ad*-.

Emphatic *-d*- seems to reflect the lost laryngeal.

## 26 \*ʔakür- “till”

Sem \*ʔVkir- “till”: Aram (Syr) ʔakar, (Mand) ʔkr, Arab ʔkr [-i-].

Sem \*-i- indicates HS \*e, \*i or \*ü.

CCh \*kur- “hoe, prepare field for sewing”: Mofu kərɯ, Lame kura.

Cf. Hwn kūra “hoe” (n.), Bnn kawira id., Zime kura.

ECh \*kur- “hoe”: Jegu kur-gees.

The laryngeal left no traces.

Connected with HS \*ʔekar- “farmer”.

## 27 \*ʔal- “fat”

Sem \*aly- “fat tail (of sheep)”<sup>1</sup>, “fat (of leg)”: Hbr ʔalyā<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Palest) ʔalytā<sup>1</sup>, Arab ʔaly-at-<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Akk ellu “sesame oil”.

LEC \*ʔal-ʔal- “fat” (n.): Or alala.

Reduplication.

Dhl ʔahli “fat, oil”.

Note lateral -hl- reflecting HS \*-l-!

Note the Rift form reflecting \*-ś- (Kwz aś-ito) as Dhl.

## 28 \*ʔal-/\*ʔil- “be”

Berb \*ʔil- “be, become”: Izn ili, Snh ili, Tua ili.

LEC \*ʔal-/\*ʔil- “be”: Som -aal, -iil.

CCh \*ʔal- “be”: Mofu ala, Log āli, li.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

## 29 \*ʔal-/\*ʔul- “stick”

Sem \*ʔal- “stick, club”: Hbr ʔalā.

WCh \*ʔal- “stick”: Tng ala, wala, Bks yal.

Tng w- and Bks y- are occasional reflections of \*ʔ- in the initial position.

LEC \*ʔul- “stick”: Som ul, Or ulle.

Wrz \*ʔul- “stick”: Gaw ul-itte.

Cf. SA \*ʔil- “stick” (Saho ʕiloo, Afar ʕiloo) with initial \*ʕ-.

**30 \*ʔalač- “press”**

Sem \*ʔVIVt- “drive”<sup>1</sup>, “press close”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr ʔlʃ<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) ʔelas<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*laʔač- “press”: Hs *lāça*, Tng *lad-*.  
Metathesis.

Another possible reconstruction is \*laʔač̣-.

**31 \*ʔalan-/ʔalun- “tree”**

Sem \*ʔalān- “oak”: Akk *allānu*, Hbr ʔallōn.

WCh \*lan- “bush”: DB *lan*.

The first syllable completely lost.

CCh \*luʔan- “tree”: Mba *luŋ*, Msg *lūŋ*, pl. *lūŋai*.

Metathesis. Cf. also a partial reduplication in \**lalan-H-* “kind of tree”: Mofu *lalaŋ*.

Related to \*ʔal-/ʔul- “stick”?

**32 \*ʔalVk- “bite, chew”**

Sem \*ʔVIVk- “bite, champ (the bit)”: Arab ʔlk.

Bed ʔayək<sup>w</sup>- “chew”.

Note intervocalic \*-l- > -y-. The labiovelar may reflect a back vowel in the second syllable.

Related to \*ʔilik- “tooth”.

**33 \*ʔam- “arm”**

Sem \*ʔam(m)- “elbow”: Akk *ammatu*, Ug ʔamt, Hbr ʔammā, Aram (Epigr) ʔmh, (Syr) ʔama, ʔamta, (Mand) *ama*, SAR ʔmt, Gz ʔəmmat, Tgr ʔammāt.

WCh \*ʔam- “arm”: Bgh *am-ŕi*, Kir *wam*, Pol *am*, Geji *wom-ŕi*, Ngz *amai*.

Kir *wa-* indicated a rounded vowel of the second syllable.

Related to \*ʔam- “catch, seize” (for the semantic development cf., for example, Lith *ranka* “hand” ~ *rinkti* “grasp, seize”).

## 34 \*ʔam- ‘‘woman’’

Sem \*ʔam- ‘‘maid, girl’’: Akk *amtu*, Ug ʔ*amt*, Phn ʔ*mt*, Pun ʔ*mt*, Hbr ʔ*āmā*, Aram (Emp) ʔ*mh*, (Syr, Palest) ʔ*amtā*, (Mand) *amta*, *amuta*, Arab ʔ*am-at-*, Gz ʔ*amat*, Tgr ʔ*amāt*.

WCh \*ʔam- ‘‘woman’’: Wrj *amai*, Kry *am*, Diri *am*, Cagu *omey*, Jmb *ama*, Sha ʔ*amuy*, Ngz *ama*.

Cagu *o-* < \**a-* before a labial.

HEC \*ʔam- ‘‘mother, wife, woman’’: Sid *ama*, Had *ama*, Dar *ama*, Bmb *aama*, Kmb *ama-ta*.

Rift \*ʔam- ‘‘grandmother’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sister’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘mother’’<sup>3</sup>, ‘‘girl’’<sup>4</sup>: Irq *ama*<sup>1</sup>, Bur *ama*<sup>2</sup>, Kwz *ama*<sup>3</sup>, Asa ʔ*ama-ʔeto*<sup>4</sup>, ʔ*amama*<sup>1</sup>.

Onomatopoeia.

## 35 \*ʔam- ‘‘catch, seize’’

Eg ʔ*mm* ‘‘catch, seize’’ (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

CCh \*ʔam-/ʔim- ‘‘catch, seize’’: Tera *ōom*, Msg *ima*, *ime*.

Tera indicates \**Hwa-ʔam-*. The original form must have been \*ʔ*am-*.

ECh \*ʔam- ‘‘catch’’: Lele *ōm*, Kbl *am*.

Lele *ō-* either reflects \**a-* before a labial or goes back to \**Hwa-ʔa-* as in Tera, see CCh.

Related to \*ʔam- ‘‘hand, arm’’.

## 36 \*ʔamam- ‘‘honey’’

Sem \*ʔamūm- ‘‘kind of spice’’: Akk *amūmu*.

Secondary \**-ū-* influenced by surrounding labials.

Berb \*ʔamVm- ‘‘honey’’: Izn *tammemr*.

CCh \*ʔamam- ‘‘honey’’: Bld ʔ*amam*, Mofu *amam*, Glv *məma*, Gvo *mama*, Mnd *nama*, Mrg *mumu*.

Root vowel in Mrg assimilated to the auslaut.

Probably, a reduplication of a root preserved in ECh \*ʔim-/ʔum- ‘‘bee, honey’’: Mubi *ūm*, Jegu ʔ*imo*, Brg *imiyu*.

## 37 \*ʔaman- ‘‘believe, know’’

Sem \*ʔVman- ‘‘be certain, believe’’: Hbr ʔ*mn*, Aram (Palest) *hēmīn*,

Arab ʔmn [-a-], Shr *ōmen*, Mhr *hāmōn*, Hss ʔāmōn.

Related are SAR *hʔmn* ‘confide’, Sab ʔmn ‘belief’, Jib ʔun.  
WCh ʔ*aman-* ‘know’: Sura *man*, Ang *man*, Ank *man*, Tal *āman*,  
Mnt *man*, Maha *monayo*, Bol *mon-*.

The first syllable is preserved only in Tal.

Agaw ʔ*amVn-* ‘believe’: Aun *amn-əŋ*.

Borrowed from Sem?

Wrz ʔ*emen-* ‘see’: Cam *emena*.

Secondary vocalism.

### 38 ʔ*amas-* ‘darkness, evening’

Sem ʔ*amš-* ‘night’<sup>1</sup>, ‘evening’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *mūšu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr ʔ*emeš*<sup>2</sup>, Arab ʔ*ams-*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. also Akk *amšali* ‘yesterday’, Hss *yemši* id., Mhr *yemši* id.

CCh ʔ*mVs-* ‘shadow’: Gudu *məšü*.

From ʔ*VmVs-*.

Bed *amas* ‘late evening’.

Borrowing from Sem?

Rift ʔ*amas-* ‘middle of the night’<sup>1</sup>, ‘tomorrow’<sup>2</sup>: Irq *əmsi*<sup>1</sup>,  
Gor *amsi*<sup>1</sup>, Alg *amasi*<sup>1</sup>, Bur *amasi*<sup>1</sup>, Kwz *amasiya*<sup>2</sup>.

Borrowing from Sem?

### 39 ʔ*ambür-* ‘termite’

CCh ʔ*mVbur-* ‘termite’: Gude *mubəra*, Bch *mburey*, Mwu *muburu*,  
FG *mbur-tə*, FJb *mubəle*.

-u- in Gude and Mwu may be influenced by the initial *m-*.

Bed *embira* ‘termite’.

In the anlaut, *e-* is due to the influence of the following vowel.

LEC ʔ*abor-* ‘termites’: Som *aboor*.

HS ʔ*-mb-* > LEC ʔ*-b-*, cf. LEC in HS ʔ*anbab-/ʔanbib-* ‘plant, flower’. LEC ʔ*-o-* is a regular reflex of HS ʔ*-ü-*.

As in a few other cases initial ʔ*am-* in Cush corresponds to Chadic ʔ*mV-*, ʔ*ma-*. There are serious reasons to believe that both Cush ʔ*am-* and Chadic ʔ*ma-* are prefixes going back to the same HS source. The alternative HS reconstruction is ʔ*mabür-*.

**40 \*ʔan- ‘‘speak’’**

Berb \*ʔVn- ‘‘say, tell’’: Izn *ini*, Snh *ini*.

WCh \*ʔan- ‘‘speak’’: Ngm *aŋ*.

In fact, the WCh prototype must be reconstructed as \*ʔan-H- with a non-etymological laryngeal suffix.

ECh \*ʔan- ‘‘speak’’: Ndm *ane*, Kwn *ane*, Dng *ane*.

Related to Kwn *ə:ne* ‘‘argue’’?

Bed *an-* ‘‘say’’.

Related to Sem \*ʔVn- ‘‘moan’’ (Arab *ʔnn* and the like)?

**41 \*ʔan- ‘‘go, walk’’**

WCh \*ʔanwa- ‘‘go’’: Bol *ʔon-*, DB *wan-*.

CCh \*ʔan- ‘‘return’’: Heba *anu*.

ECh \*ʔVnwa- ‘‘come, enter’’: Mkk *ʔinn-*, Jeg *ʔony-*, *ʔny-*, Mig *ʔunyo-*.

Mig and Jegu reflect initial \*ʔwa-.

LEC \*ʔan- ‘‘walk’’: Kns *anna*.

Omot \*ʔan-H- ‘‘go’’: Ome *aŋ-*.

No external justification for the laryngeal in the auslaut.

**42 \*ʔan-/ʔayin- ‘‘sheep’’**

Berb \*ʔan- ‘‘sheep’’: Gua *ana*, *haña*.

WCh \*ʔān- < \*ʔayVn- ‘‘she-goat’’: Siri *yāni*.

Contraction.

ECh \*ʔayin- ‘‘goat’’: Mig *ʔīnu*, Brg *ʔayney*, Jegu *ʔēn* (pl.).

Bed *ano* ‘‘sheep’’.

Berb and Bed seem to reflect HS \*ʔan-. Note the root-variant with an inlaut sonant.

**43 \*ʔanbab- ‘‘plant, flower’’**

Sem \*ʔanbūb- ‘‘reed’’: Akk *embūbu*, NHbr *ʔabbūb*, *ʔibbūb*, Aram (Syr) *ʔabbūbā*, Arab *ʔanbūb-*.

Tgr *ʔəmbobā* and the like are borrowed from Cush. In the second syllable, \*-ū- is explained by the influence of surrounding labials.

WCh \*ʔanbVb- ‘‘flower’’: Pero *anbibi*.

Secondary vocalism of the second syllable influenced by final *-i*.  
 Agaw \*ᶛambab- ‘flower’: Bil *amboobaa*, Kem *ambaab*.

Bil *-oo-* < \**-a-* in the contact with labials.

LEC \**abab-* ‘kind of flower’: Som *ababo*.

Lack of nasalization may be a result of later change \**-nb-* > \**-b-* or, on the contrary, an archaic feature.

Unusual root structure with a prenasalized *-C<sup>2</sup>-*.

#### 44 \*ᶛankol- ‘liver, kidneys’

ECh \*ᶛakwal- ‘liver’: Brg ᶛokolo.

Note \**-nk-* > ECh \**-k-*. Assimilation of vowels.

Bed ᶛank<sup>w</sup>elᶛa ‘kidneys’.

Prefix \*ᶛa-/\*ᶛan-. Related to \**kul-* ‘kidney’.

#### 45 \*ᶛantuᶛ-/\*ᶛantaw- ‘mouse, rat’

CCh \**manduwa-* < \**ma-ᶛanduwa-* ‘rat’: Gis *monduwa-ŋ*, Mtk *muduwa*, Mkt *madawa*.

Prefix \**ma-*.

SA \*ᶛandaw- ‘mouse, rat’: Saho *andawa*, Afar *andawaa*.

LEC \*ᶛantu- ‘mouse’: Or *antu-ta*.

Voiced *d* of CCh and SA are not regular correspondences of LEC *t*. However, \**-nt-* seems to be a more probable reconstruction. The variants of the auslaut are reminiscent of usual alternations of ᶛ ~ *w* ~ *y*. A cultural term with an irregular phonology.

#### 46 \*ᶛap- ‘mouth’

Sem \*ᶛanp- ‘nose’: Hbr ᶛāp, Aram (Syr) ᶛa(n)pā, Arab ᶛanf-.

Consonantal assimilation in Hbr. Secondary assimilation and change of meaning on the Semitic level.

Bed *yaaf* ‘mouth’.

Prothetic *y-*. Cf. HS \*ᶛap-/\**wap-* ‘yawn, open mouth’?

Agaw \*ᶛaff- ‘mouth’: Bil ᶛāb, Kwr *af*.

Bil *-b-* is believed to reflect an unvoiced geminate.

SA \*ᶛaf- ‘mouth’: Saho *af*, Afar *af*.

LEC \*ʔ<sub>af</sub>- ‘‘mouth’’: Som *af*, Or *af-an*, Rnd *af*, Arb *oho*, Gel *aaf*, Kns *afa*.

HEC \*ʔ<sub>af</sub>- ‘‘mouth’’: Sid *afo*, Dar *afa*ʔ<sub>o</sub>, Had *afo*ʔ<sub>o</sub>, Ala *afo*, Bmb *afay*, Kmb *afo*.

Dhl *afo* ‘‘mouth’’.

Omot \*ʔ<sub>af</sub>-/\*ʔ<sub>ap</sub>- ‘‘mouth’’: Dime ʔ<sub>ap</sub>*po*, Gll *afa*, Ari *aaffa*, Ban *aapo*, Hmr *a(a)fo*.

Rift \*ʔ<sub>af</sub>- ‘‘mouth’’: Irq *afa*, Alg *aafa*, Bur *aafa*, Asa ʔ<sub>af</sub>-*ok*, Kwz ʔ<sub>afu</sub>-*ko*.

Related to \*ʔ<sub>ap</sub>-/\**wap*- ‘‘yawn, open mouth’’.

#### 47 \*ʔ<sub>ap</sub>-/\**wap*- ‘‘yawn, open mouth’’

Eg *wp*, *wpy* ‘‘open (mouth)’’.

WCh \*ʔ<sub>ap</sub>- ‘‘throw into the mouth’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘yawn’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *afa*<sup>1</sup>, Sura *ap*<sup>2</sup>, Ang *ep*<sup>2</sup>.

Note a consonantal alternation in the anlaut. If the present stem is *not* related to the HS word for ‘‘mouth’’, it may be compared with HEC \*ʔ<sub>af</sub>-/\*ʔ<sub>if</sub>- ‘‘spread (in the sun)’’: Bmb *af*-, Kmb *if-is*-.

#### 48 \*ʔ<sub>aq</sub>- ‘‘field’’

Sem \*ʔ<sub>ah</sub>- ‘‘meadow’’: Ug ʔ<sub>ah</sub>.

Eg ʔ<sub>h.t</sub> ‘‘fertile land’’ (NK).

ECh \*ʔ<sub>ak</sub>- ‘‘field’’: Kera *aka*.

ECh \*-*k*- is a regular reflex of HS \*-*q*-.

#### 49 \*ʔ<sub>ar</sub>- ‘‘husband’’

Sem \*ʔ<sub>aray</sub>- ‘‘family member, relative’’: Ug ʔ<sub>ary</sub>, Arab ʔ<sub>arā</sub>-.

Agaw \*ʔ<sub>ar</sub>- ‘‘husband’’: Aun *ḡ-ära*.

Prefix *ḡ*-.

HEC \*ʔ<sub>ar</sub>- ‘‘husband’’: Sid *aroo*, Had *aro*ʔ<sub>o</sub>, Dar *aro*ʔ<sub>o</sub>.

Omot \*ʔ<sub>ar</sub>- ‘‘husband’’: Anf *aroo*.

Borrowing from Sid?

50 \*ʔar- “ram, goat”

Berb \*ʔar- “she-goat”: Gua *ara*.

LEC \*ʔar- “sheep”: Boni *eriya*, Rnd *ari*.

Cf. Arb ʔaar “bull”.

HEC \*ʔaray- “sheep” (pl.): Bmb *araay*.

Rift \*ʔar- “goat”: Irq *ari*, Alg *ara* (pl.), Bur *ara* (pl.), Kwz *ali-to*.

Note Kwz -l- < \*-r-.

Cf. also WCh \*ʔar- “meat”: Dera *ara*.

51 \*ʔar- “vegetable”

Sem \*ʔār- “greens, vegetables”: Ug ʔar-*t*, Hbr ʔōrā.

WCh \*ʔar- “vegetable”: Pero *ara*.

52 \*ʔar-/\*war- “eagle”

Sem \*ʔarVw- “eagle”: Akk *arú*.

WCh \*war- “sea-eagle”: Hs *wāra*.

CCh \*war- “kite”: HNk *wəri*, HGh *wəri*, HF *wari*, Kap *wəri*.

A consonantal alternation \*ʔ- ~ \*w- in the anlaut.

53 \*ʔaram- “enclosed dwelling”

Sem \*ʔaramm- “dam”<sup>1</sup>, “road”<sup>2</sup>: Akk ʔarammu<sup>1</sup>, Hss *wōrem*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. a derivative in Hbr ʔarmōn “fortress, palace”.

Berb \*rVm- “town, village”: Ahg *a-rrem*.

Complete loss of the first syllable.

WCh \*ram- “land, place”<sup>1</sup>, “town, village”<sup>2</sup>: Bks *ram*<sup>1</sup>, Sha *ram*<sup>2</sup>, Klr *ram*<sup>2</sup>.

No traces of the initial laryngeal.

CCh \*ʔrVm- “house”: Ngw *ərəma*.

54 \*ʔariç- “earth”

Sem \*ʔarṣ- “earth”: Akk *erṣetu*, Ug ʔarṣ, Phn ʔrṣ, Pun ʔrṣ, Moab ʔrṣ,

Hbr ʔereṣ, Aram (Emp) ʔrq, (Nab, Palm) ʔrṣ, (Bibl) ʔaraṣ, (Palest,

Syr) ʔarṣō, (Mand) *arqa*, *arda*, Arab ʔarṣ-, SAR ʔrṣ, Jib ʔerṣ.

WCh \*HVriç- “earth”: Paa *riṣa*, Cagu *hiṣe*, Siri *rəṣu*, Mbu *riṣi*.

ECh \*ʔiraç- “valley”: Bid ʔiraadya.

Metathesis of vowels.

May be connected with HEC \*ʔirVš- ‘‘farm’’ (Sid *irša*) and Agaw \*ʔaris- ‘‘till, plough’’ (Aun *ares-əŋ*).

### 55 \*ʔariw- ‘‘metal’’

Sem \*ʔVrVw- ‘‘copper’’: Akk *werû, erû*.

CCh \*ʔariy- ‘‘iron’’: Bld ʔariya, Mnd ʔire.

CCh \*-iwa- > -iya-.

ECh \*ʔaraw- ‘‘iron’’: Jegu ʔarro.

Assimilation of vowels.

### 56 \*ʔa-ruw-/\*ʔa-ruy- ‘‘lion’’

Sem \*ʔarway-/\*ʔarwiy- ‘‘lion’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘ferocious animal, beast’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr ʔarî, ʔaryē<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Palm) ʔry<sup>1</sup>, (Bibl, Syr) ʔaryō<sup>1</sup>, (Mand) *arya*<sup>1</sup>, Gz ʔarwē<sup>2</sup>.

Derived from \*ʔarw-. Cf. Arab ʔarwīy-at- ‘‘wild sheep’’?

Eg *rw* ‘‘lion’’ (pyr).

Probably, a form without prefix reflecting \*ruw-.

CCh \*ʔVruw- ‘‘hyaena’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘lion’’<sup>2</sup>: FKî řu<sup>1</sup>, Mwu řu<sup>1</sup>, Mnd ʔuruw-vəri<sup>2</sup>, FJl *luwi*<sup>1</sup>.

In Mnd -u- of the 1st syllable was influenced by the next vowel.

FKî and Mwu may go back directly to \*ruw- < HS \*ruw- and correspond exactly to Eg *rw*.

ECh \*ʔaruw- ‘‘leopard’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘lion’’<sup>2</sup>: Tum *əṣəw*<sup>1</sup>, Mubi *orūwa*<sup>2</sup>.

Mubi *o-* is influenced by the following vowel.

LEC \*ʔar- ‘‘lion’’: Som *ar*.

Cf. also Som *awr* ‘‘he-camel’’, Rnd *or id.* < \*ʔawr-?

\*ʔa- seems to be a prefix that is not reflected (or not preserved?) in Eg and, partially, in CCh.

### 57 \*ʔarVĥ- ‘‘cattle’’

Sem \*ʔarĥ- ‘‘kind of cattle’’: Akk *arĥu*, Ug ʔarĥ, Tgr ʔarĥi, Tgy ʔarĥi.

HEC \*ʔar(H)- ‘‘calf’’: Bmb *aʔre*.

The function of inlaut -ʔ- is not clear.

Related to HS \*raĥil- ‘‘sheep, ram’’? Cf. Eg ʔĥ.t ‘‘divine cow, priestess’’ (gr).

**58 \*ʔas-** “seize, grasp”

Sem \*ʔVš- “grasp”: Akk *ašāšu*.  
 WCh \*ʔas- “take away”: Kr ʔas.  
 CCh \*šVy- “seize”: Klb *asiya*.  
 Derivative of \*si-?

**59 \*ʔas-** “come”

Berb \*ʔVs- “arrive”: Tua *as*, Kby *as*.  
 WCh \*ʔas-/ʔis- “come”: Gwn *iso*, Bks *yes*, DB *yes*.  
 Bks and DB *y-* may go back to \*ʔ-.  
 ECh \*ʔas- “come”: Dng *ase*, Jnk ʔasso, Jegu ʔas, Brg ʔasi, Bid ʔaseŋ.  
 Wrz \*ʔas- “go”: Gaw *ašš-*.

**60 \*ʔaseʔ-** “iron”

Sem \*ʔašʔ- “iron”: Akk *ašiu*.  
 CCh \*siʔ- “iron”: Glf *siu*, Bud *hyu*.  
 The initial laryngeal lost.  
 ECh \*syay- < \*syaʔ- “iron”: Lele *sayu*, Mubi *ma-siyo*.  
 Prefix \*ma- in Mubi.

**61 \*ʔaš-** “send”

Sem \*ʔVšVy- “send”: SAR ʔšy.  
 HEC \*ʔas(s)- “send”: Had *ass-eʔ-*.  
 Derivative in -ʔe-.

**62 \*ʔašaf-** “burning”

Eg *išf* “burn” (XX), “be painful” (n).  
 Unexpected *i-* before a non-palatal vowel as in some other cases.  
 WCh \*šaʔaf- “heat, pain”: Hs *zāfi*.  
 Metathesis.  
 Reconstruction \*šaʔaf- is also possible.

63 \*ʔ<sub>at</sub>- “walk, come”

Sem \*ʔ<sub>Vi</sub>- “come”<sup>1</sup>, “pass”<sup>2</sup>, “come back”<sup>3</sup>: Ug ʔ<sub>atw</sub><sup>1</sup>, Hbr ʔ<sub>ty</sub><sup>1</sup>, Aram (Emp) ʔ<sub>ty</sub><sup>1</sup>, (Nab) *yʔt*<sup>1</sup>, (Palm) ʔ<sub>t</sub><sup>1</sup>, (Palest) ʔ<sub>atā</sub><sup>1</sup>, (Syr) ʔ<sub>eta</sub><sup>1</sup>, (Mand) *ata*<sup>1</sup>, Arab ʔ<sub>ty</sub><sup>1</sup>, SAR ʔ<sub>tw</sub>, ʔ<sub>ty</sub><sup>1</sup>, Soq ʔ<sub>ete</sub><sup>2</sup>, Gz ʔ<sub>atawa</sub><sup>3</sup>, Tgy ʔ<sub>atawa</sub><sup>3</sup>, Tgr ʔ<sub>ata</sub><sup>3</sup>.

Various derivations of the original \*ʔ<sub>Vi</sub>- using *w*, *y* and ʔ as C<sup>3</sup>.

WCh \*ʔ<sub>at</sub>- “ride”: Bks ʔ<sub>at</sub>.

Bed ʔ<sub>at</sub>- “tread”.

SA \*<sup>c</sup><sub>at</sub>- “tread”: Afar <sup>c</sup><sub>at</sub>-.

Irregular <sup>c</sup>-.

Omot \*ʔ<sub>at</sub>- “come”: Gim *at*-.

64 \*ʔ<sub>awan</sub>-/\*ʔ<sub>awin</sub>- “time”

Sem \*ʔ<sub>awān</sub>- “time, moment, season”: Arab ʔ<sub>awān</sub>- .

Cf. also secondary morphonological variants ʔ<sub>ān</sub>- id., ʔ<sub>iwān</sub>- id.

WCh \**wīn*- “evening time”<sup>1</sup>, “day”<sup>2</sup>: Tng *wīni*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *wəna*<sup>2</sup>.

The initial laryngeal lost.

CCh \**wan*- “year”: Nza *wane*, Mwl *wan-ti*, Bch *wan-to*.

No traces of the initial laryngeal.

HEC \*ʔ<sub>awin</sub>- “month, moon”: Bmb *awin-co*.

Wrz \*ʔ<sub>awVn</sub>- “evening”: Gaw *awne*.

Since CCh might have lost \*ʔ<sub>a</sub>- for phonetic reasons, it is not clear if it is a prefix or a part of the root. Is there any connection with Agaw \*ʔ<sub>iman</sub>- “time” (Bil *emaanaa*), SA \*ʔ<sub>aman</sub>- id. (Saho *amaana*) and LEC \*ʔ<sub>amin</sub>- id. (Som *amin*)?

65 \*ʔ<sub>ay</sub>- “come, run”

Sem \*ʔ<sub>i</sub>- “go and stay”: Arab ʔ<sub>y</sub>.

Based on \*ʔ<sub>Vy</sub>-.

Berb \*ʔ<sub>Vy</sub>- “come”: Tua *ayu*.

ECh \*ʔ<sub>aw</sub>-/\*ʔ<sub>ay</sub>- “go”<sup>1</sup>, “gallop”<sup>2</sup>: Ndm *ao*<sup>1</sup>, Sbn ʔ<sub>aya</sub><sup>2</sup>.

An ancient morphonological variant \*ʔ<sub>aw</sub>- preserved only in ECh?

Bed *ee*- “come”.

From \*ʔ<sub>ay</sub>-.

HEC \*ʔ<sub>e</sub>- “enter”: Sid ʔ<sub>e</sub>-.

From \*ʔ<sub>ay</sub>-.

Omot \*ʔay- ‘‘come’’: Omet *ai*.

In Bed and HEC development \*-ay- > \*-e- seems to be possible. Is there any connection between \*ʔay- and \*ʔa- ‘‘walk, go’’?

**66 \*ʔayal- ‘‘deer’’**

Sem \*ʔayal- ‘‘deer, ibex’’: Ug ʔayl, Pun ʔyl, Hbr ʔayyāl, Aram (Emp) ʔyl<sup>l</sup>, (Palest) ʔayyālā, (Syr) ʔaylā, (Mand) *ayala, ayla*, SAr ʔyl, Arab ʔayyil-, ʔiyyal-, Gz *hayyal*.

Eg *iyr* ‘‘deer’’ (l), Dem ʔywr id., Copt \*ʔeyul: Boh *eoul*, Shd (*e*)*eioul*.

Borrowed from Sem?

LEC \*ʔēl- < \*ʔayVl- ‘‘gazelle’’: Som *eelo*.

Dhl ʔeele ‘‘hartebeest’’.

From \*ʔayal-.

Cf. HEC \*ʔayan- ‘‘gazelle’’ (Bmb *ayaane*) and SA \*ʔal- ‘‘goats (coll.), she-goat’’ (Saho *ala*, Afar *alaa*).

**67 \*ʔa-yil- ‘‘ram, sheep’’**

Sem \*ʔayil- ‘‘mythological bull’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘ram’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk ʔālu<sup>1</sup>, Ug ʔil<sup>2</sup>, Phn (pl.) ʔlm<sup>2</sup>, Hbr ʔayil<sup>2</sup>.

Berb \*ʔil-/ʔil- ‘‘sheep’’: Nfs *t-ili*, Sml *t-ili*.

SA \*ʔil-/ʔil- ‘‘sheep’’: Saho *ille, illi*, Afar *ille, illi*.

Though a phonetic process leading to the loss of \*ʔa- is not excluded, \*ʔa- is, more probably, a prefix. The connection with \*ʔayal- ‘‘deer’’ is problematic.

**68 \*ʔayVm- ‘‘snake’’**

Sem \*ʔaym- ‘‘snake’’: Arab ʔaym-.

WCh \*ʔam- ‘‘python’’: Klr ʔamo.

WCh \*ʔam- < \*ʔaym- as \*ʔac- ‘‘dog’’ < \*ʔawc- (see WCh \*ʔaw[a]c- ‘‘dog, wolf’’). This type of development may reflect a specific variety of roots with no vowel between C<sup>2</sup> and C<sup>3</sup>.

**69 \*ʔekam- ‘‘mountain’’**

Sem \*ʔakam- ‘‘hill’’: Arab ʔakam-at-.

Assimilation of vowels \*ʔakam- < \*ʔikam-.

WCh \*kyaʔam- ‘‘mountain’’: Bgh *kyaam*.

Metathesis.

The alternative HS reconstruction is \*keʔam-.

### 70 \*ʔekar- ‘‘farmer’’

Sem \*ʔikkar- ‘‘farmer, plougher’’: Akk ʔikkar-, Hbr ʔikkār, Aram (Syr) ʔakārā, Arab ʔakkar-.

Assimilation of vowels in Aram and Arab. An alleged Sum loanword in Sem.

Eg ʔkr ‘‘Earth-god’’ (a).

Initial ʔ- makes the reconstruction of \*e more probable. Semantically, ‘‘Earth-god’’ ← ‘‘plougher’’. Semitic loanword?

The root is etymologically connected with HS \*ʔakūr- ‘‘till’’.

### 71 \*ʔel- ‘‘leather sack’’

Sem \*ʔil- ‘‘leather sack’’: Akk *īlu*.

WCh \*ʔal-ay- < \*ʔyal-ay- ‘‘skin bottle used as an oil container’’: Hs *ālāya*.

### 72 \*ʔem- ‘‘be hot, burn’’

Eg ʔm, iʔm ‘‘burn’’ (pyr).

No palatalization of ʔ-.

WCh \*ʔyam- ‘‘hot’’: Ngm *yam*.

### 73 \*ʔen- ‘‘child’’

WCh \*ʔyan- ‘‘boy’’: Grk *a-yan*.

Prefix *a-* in Grk.

LEC \*ʔin- ‘‘child’’: Kon *ina*.

### 74 \*ʔer- ‘‘tongue’’

LEC \*ʔer- ‘‘tongue’’: Gel *ere*.

Mgg *erei* ‘‘tongue’’.

Omo \*ʔer- “tongue”: Anf *erī-co*.

Although this stem is present only in Cush, its derivatives are found elsewhere and, therefore, it is treated as a HS archaism.

**75 \*ʔer- “see, know”**

ECh \*ʔyar- “see”: Smr *yēro*, Sbn *yara*.

Bed *iray-*, *iree* “see”.

Agaw \*ʔar(V)<sup>2</sup>- “know”: Bil *ar<sup>2</sup>*.

The source of <sup>2</sup>- is not clear. Note \*-a- in the root.

Wrz \*ʔar- “know”: War *aʔaari*, Gaw *ara*, Gob *ʔaar*, Cam *ara*, Hss *ar-*,  
Dob *ar-*, Gll *ar-*.

Secondary \*-a-.

Omot \*ʔer- “know”: Ome *ʔer-*, *ere*, Mch *ari(hä)*, Anf *erri*, Gim *err-*,  
*era*.

Rift \*ʔar- “see”: Irq *ara*, Alg *ar-*, Bur *ar-im-*.

Secondary \*-a-.

Related to HS \*ʔir- “eye”? Some of the above forms may reflect HS \*ʔar-.

**76 \*ʔer- “woman”**

Eg *irw.t* “women” (pyr).

ECh \*ʔyar- “woman”: Mkk *ʔere*, *ʔerowo*.

Probably related to LEC \*ʔor- “wife”: Som *oori*. If Mkk *ʔerowo* goes back to ECh \*ʔyaraw-, one could think of HS \*ʔeraw- as a prototype of both Eg and ECh.

**77 \*ʔer- “tremble”**

Sem \*ʔVr- “tremble”: Akk *arāru*, *ḥarāru*.

ECh \*ʔyar- “tremble”: Tob *yore*.

**78 \*ʔerar- “container”**

Eg *irr* “vessel” (n).

*i-* reflects a front vowel.

LEC \*ʔarar- “basket”: Arb *ʔarar*.

Assimilation of vowels.

## 79 \*ʔeray- “word, speech”

WCh \*ʔaray- “language”: Hs *yārē*.

LEC \*ʔeray- “word, speech”: Som ʔeray, ʕeray.

Derived from \*ʔer- “tongue”.

## 80 \*ʔerib- “sew, tie”

Sem \*ʔrib- “tie (a knot)”: Arab ʔrb [-i-].

WCh \*rVHib- > \*rib- “sew”: Wnd *riḫ*, Zaar *ri:p*, Pol *reḫ-in*, Dwot *riḫ*.

ECh \*ʔrVb- “sew”<sup>1</sup>, “untie”<sup>2</sup>: Brg ʔorbi<sup>1</sup>, Tum *əṛəb*<sup>2</sup>.

Brg -o- is secondary.

SA \*rib- “sew”: Saho *rib*, Afar *rib*.

LEC \*ʔerVb- “sew”: Or *erba*.

## 81 \*ʔerin- “tongue”

CCh \*irVn- “tongue”: Gis ʔirne, Mtk ʔərne, Mofu ʔərne.

Probably, from an earlier \*ʔarin-?

Omot \*ʔeren- “tongue”: Ome *eren-šaa*.

Assimilation of vowels, from \*ʔerin-.

Derived from HS \*ʔer- “tongue”.

## 82 \*ʔes- “fire”

Sem \*ʔiš- “fire”: Akk ʔišat-, Ug ʔišt, Hbr ʔeš, Phn ʔš, Aram (Emp) ʔšh, (Bibl) ʔeššā, (Palest) ʔiššātā, (Mand) ʔšʔ, Gz ʔəsat, Tgr ʔəsat, Amh *əsat*.

Berb \*HVš- “big fire”: Ahg *a-həs*.

WCh \*ʔyas- “fire”: Ang *wus*, Chip *wus*, Ank *wuss*, Grk *wus*, Bol *osi*, Krk *yasi*, Ngm *yasi*, Maha *woši*, Bele *ih*, Krf *wūši*, Gera *wusi*, Glm *wuši*, Grm *uši*, Gej *iši*, Klr *waše*.

Forms in \*w- are not clear. Contamination with \*wus- “roast”?

ECh \*ʔis- “fire”: Brg ʔissi.

Probably, from an earlier \*ʔyasi-.

Cf. Rift \*ʔaš- “fire” (Irq *aša*, Gor *aša*, Alg *aša*, Bur *aša*) with a lateral \*-š-. An alternative reconstruction of the HS word for

“fire” may be based on the fact of *wi-* pattern forbidden in Sem. If initial HS *\*wi-* (or *\*we-*) yielded to Sem *\*ʔi-*, it could also explain dubious WCh forms in *\*w-*.

**83 \*ʔet- “eat”**

WCh *\*ʔat-* “eat”: Fyr *ʔet*.

HEC *\*ʔit-* “eat”: Sid *it-*, Bmb *it-*.

**84 \*ʔew- “be old”**

Eg *ʔwy* “be old” (OK).

-ʔ- and -y are a joint reflection of *\*e*.

ECh *\*ʔyaw-* “be old”: Sbn *yə*, Kera *hiwi*, Mobu *yewe*.

Another possibility should be considered if Eg -ʔ- goes back to HS *\*r*. In this case, comparison with CCh *\*ʔir-* “old” (Mw *ʔiri*, Bch *ʔiyrey* and the like) leads to the reconstruction of HS *\*ʔir-* “be old”.

**85 \*ʔi- “time, period of time”**

Eg *ʔ.t* “time” (MK).

Cf. *ʔ.t* “moment of time” reflecting a front vowel.

WCh *\*yi-* < *\*ʔi-* “year”<sup>1</sup>, “time”<sup>2</sup>: Ang *yi-*<sup>1</sup>, Mnt *yi*<sup>2</sup>, Grk *yi*<sup>1</sup>.

Any relation to HS *\*ʔi(w)-* “be, become”?

**86 \*ʔib- “thirst”**

Eg *ib.t* “thirst” (pyr), Copt *\*ʔibi* id.: Fym *ibi*, Ahm *eibe*, Bhm *ibi*, Shd *eibe*.

WCh *\*yib-* < *\*ʔib-* “thirst”: Bgh *yip*, Kir *yip*.

Secondary *y-* reflecting *\*ʔ-* before a front vowel.

Cf. Arab *ʔbb* [-u-] “desire”?

**87 \*ʔibad- “lose, be lost”**

Sem *\*ʔbVd-* “lose, be lost”: Ug *ʔbd*, Phn *yʔbd*, Hbr *ʔbd*, Aram (Epigr) *ʔbd*, (Palest) *ʔabad*, (Mand) *abad*.

CCh *\*ʔidVH-* “lose”: Zime *viḏi*.

SA \**bad-* ‘perish, be extinguished’: Saho *bad-*, Afar *baad-*.

No traces of the initial syllable.

LEC \**bad-* ‘be lost’: Or *bad-*, Gel *bad-*.

No traces of the initial syllable.

Wrz \**pat-* ‘get lost, disappear’: Gaw *pat-*, Hss *pat-*, Gol *pat-*.

No traces of the initial syllable.

### 88 \*ʔibaq- ‘insect’

Sem \*ʔ*ibh-* ‘kind of bug’: Akk *ibhu*.

Berb \**bay-* ‘insect’: Izy *aβahḥu*.

Irregular reflex of \*-q-.

ECh \**bag-* ‘locust’<sup>1</sup>, ‘cricket’<sup>2</sup>, ‘spider’<sup>3</sup>: Jegu *bago*<sup>1</sup>, Bid *bago*<sup>2</sup>, Kbl *bagəbagə*<sup>3</sup>.

### 89 \*ʔiben- ‘sleep’

Eg *ibʔn* ‘sleep’ (pyr).

Eg *i-* indicates HS \*ʔ*e-* or \*ʔ*i-*. Note intervocalic -*j-* reflecting a middle vowel.

CCh \**HVbyan-* ‘sleep’: Boka *ḥweni*, Hwn *ḥena*.

In Boka *-we-* < *-ya-* after a labial.

Since HS \*ʔ*eben-* is hardly possible from the point of view of the vowel pattern, \*ʔ*iben-* remains the only tenable reconstruction.

### 90 \*ʔi-bil- ‘camel, donkey’

Sem \*ʔ*ib(i)l-* ‘camel’: Arab ʔ*ibil-*, ʔ*ibl-*, SAr ʔ*bl*, Hss *ḥe-ybīt*, Mhr *ḥe-ybīt*, Shh *yit*.

ECh \**bil-* ‘donkey’: Lele *bila-he*.

The first syllable left no traces.

The initial \*ʔ*i-* is either a prefix (preserved only in Sem), or a part of the root (lost in ECh for phonetic reasons). In the anlaut HS \*ʔ*e-* is also possible.

### 91 \*ʔic- ‘tooth’

WCh \**ḥa-ʔic-* ‘tooth’: Ang *ās*, Chip ʔ*ayas*, Mnt *γəs*, Ank *hag-has*, Grk *γas*, Bol *udo*, Krk *wudo*, Tng *wudo*, Dera *wuro*, Ngm *udo*,

Maha *udo*, Krf *iččo*, Gera *waša*, Glm *yiizu*, Grm *očoŋ*, Mpn *ōs*.

Prefix \**ha-*. Note some difficult forms with initial *w-*, cf. our notes to \**es-* “fire”.

HEC \**is-* “tooth”: Dar *isso*.

Omot \**ic-* “tooth”: Dime *iicu*.

## 92 \**icay-* “be sad, be angry”

Sem \**Vsay-* “be sad”: Arab *ʔsy* [-*a*].

For Sem \**-s-* cf. a derivative in Hbr *ʔās-ōn* “misfortune”.

ECh \**isVy-* “bad”: Lele *isiya*.

*-iya* may be a Lele suffix.

## 93 \**id-* “eye”

WCh \**id-* “eye”: Hs *ido*, Sura *yit*, Ang *yit*, *yid*, Mnt *yit*, Ank *has-yid*, Grk *yit*, Bol *ʔido*, Krk *ʔido*, Dera *yero*, Tng *idu*, Ngm *ido*, Maha *ida*, Bele *ido*, Krf *iro*, Gera *iidi*, Glm *iirya*, Grm *ida*, Diri *adō*, Jmb *ida*, Ngz *da*.

Some forms with *-r-* may go back to HS \**ir-* “eye” as well.

CCh \**id-* “eye”: Tera *idi*, Nza *di*.

ECh \**id-/ʔud-* “eye”: Dng *udā*, Mig *ʔide*, Jeg *ʔude*, Sok *id-*.

ECh \**ud-* < \**idu-* or a trace of an apophony?

Although this root is preserved only in Chadic, its derivatives also occur in Cush, see HS \**ind-* “eye” and we may, therefore, consider it as a HS archaism.

## 94 \**igan-* “vessel”

Sem \**igān-* “cup, bowl”: Akk *agannu*, Hbr *ʔaggān*, Arab *ʔiggān-at-*.  
Assimilation of vowels in Akk and Hbr?

LEC \**agan-/ʔaHan-* “jar”: Som *agaan*, Or *gaani*.

Assimilation of vowels.

## 95 \**iʕal-* “snake”

Eg *iʕr.t* “snake” (pyr).

ECh \**iʔal-* “snake”: Dng *aalo*, Bid *ʔaalo*, Jegu *ʔillo*, Brg *ʔeli*.

Assimilation of vowels in Dng and Bid.

An unusual combination of -ʔ- and -<sup>c</sup>- in one root.

### 96 \*ʔikoy- ‘hold, seize’

Eg *ity* ‘take, catch, seize’ (pyr), Copt \**ṭ*ʔi: Boh *ṭ*ʔi, Sd *ṭ*ʔi.

Initial *ṭ*- indicates \*ʔi- or \*ʔe-. -*ṭ*- is palatalized before \*-o-.

WCh \**kway*- < \**HVkway*- ‘hold’<sup>1</sup>, ‘seize, grasp’<sup>2</sup>: Dera *kway*<sup>1</sup>, Miya *kwi*<sup>1</sup>, Bgh *kye*<sup>1</sup>, Bks *kʔay*<sup>2</sup>, DB *kay*<sup>2</sup>.

The first syllable lost without traces.

Since \**e* and \**o* seem to be incompatible within one root, the reconstruction \*ʔekoy- is less probable.

### 97 \*ʔikūĉ- ‘relative’

Sem \*ʔikīš- ‘family member’: Akk *ikīšu*.

WCh \**kiʔūĉ*- ‘child’: Ang *keus*, Ngz *kušai* (pl.).

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**kiʔūĉ*-.

### 98 \*ʔil- ‘swear; oath’

Sem \*ʔVl- ‘swear’: Hbr ʔly, Arab ʔly [-i-], SAR ʔlh.

Dhl ʔilo ‘oath’.

Cf. Rift \**loʔ*- ‘oath’ (Irq *loʔi*)?

### 99 \*ʔil- ‘bring’

Eg *iny* ‘bring’ (pyr), Copt \*ʔini: Fym *ini*, Ahm *eine*, Boh *ini*, Sd *eine*.

HS \*-l- > Eg -n-. -y in the auslaut as well as initial *ṭ*- suggest a front vowel in the root.

WCh \*ʔal-/ʔil- ‘bring’: Bol ʔal-, Krk ʔil-.

Traces of old alternation \**a* ~ \**i*?

### 100 \*ʔilab- ‘wall’

Eg *inb* ‘wall’ (OK).

ECh \**labiʔ*- ‘fence’: Kera *laḫi*.

Metathesis.

Another possible reconstruction is HS *\*labiʔ-*.

**101 \*ʔilam- “skin”**

Eg *inm* “skin” (pyr), Copt *\*ʔanom* id.: Boh *anom*.

Seems to have no connection with HS *\*ʔadam-/ʔadim-* “skin”.

WCh *\*ʔVlam-* “hide”: Bade *alm-ən*.

Cf. a denominative verb: Bks *lamoʔ*, DB *lamoʔ*, Sha *lamoʔ* “skin” (v.).

**102 \*ʔilaw-/ʔilay “saliva”**

Sem *\*ʔilaw-/ʔilay-* “saliva”: Akk *illātu*.

ECh *\*ʔVlaw-/ʔVlay-* “saliva”: Mkk *lee*, Mubi *lawe*, Mig *ʔolo*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-w- ~ \*-y-*.

**103 \*ʔilik- “tooth”**

Agaw *\*ʔilVk-* “tooth”: Bil *ʔalkwi*, *eruk*, Xmr *erəkʷ*, Xmt *erəkʷ*, Kwr *yerkʷ*, Kem *yərko*, Aw *ərkwī*.

LEC *\*ʔilik-* “tooth”: Som *ilig*, pl. *ilko*, Bay *ilko*, Rnd *ilko*, Or *ilka*, Kon *ilga*, Bus *iliča*, Gid *ilit*, Arb *ilkʷa*, Arb *ʔilig*.

Wrz *\*ʔilVg-* “tooth”: Gaw *əlge*, Gob *əlago*, War *ilge*.

HEC *\*ʔilVk-* “tooth”: Had *inḳe*, Bmb *ilkaa*, *irḳa*, Kmb *inḳu-ta*.

Other HEC forms reflect *\*ʔin(V)k-*.

Related to *\*ʔalVk-* “bite, chew”. Even though exact correspondences between *\*l* and other laterals in Cush remain uncertain, cf. Rift *\*ʔišik-* “tooth” (Kwz *išikuko*). The word for tooth looks like a Cush deverbative innovation and is preserved here because of the HS status of the corresponding verb.

**104 \*ʔi-maʔ- “(be) good”**

Eg *imʔ* “good” (pyr).

ECh *\*maʔi-* “good”: Sok *maia*.

*\*ʔi-* may be a prefix or a part of the root (phonetically lost in ECh).

## 105 \*ʔimen- “sun, day”

Eg *imny* “Sun-god” (reg).

Initial *i-* stands for HS \*ʔi-.

WCh \**myan-* “day”: Mnt *mene*.

CCh \**myan-* “day”: Dng *mena*, Mig *me:ne*.

HS \*ʔi- may be a prefix.

## 106 \*ʔin- “cord, tie”

Eg *iny* “cord” (MK).

Ancient deverbative?

WCh \*ʔin- “tie”: Diri *in*.

CCh \*ʔin- “tie”: Gude ʔyin-, FB ʔyig-, FM ʔin-, FJ ʔin-.

Secondary -yi- < \*-i- in Gude and FB. Note -ŋ- < \*-nʔ- reflecting a former shift of the laryngeal.

ECh \*ʔVn-/ʔVwVn- “tie”: Kera *ən-ti<sup>n</sup>*, Kwn *en-tē*, Mig ʔonno, Sok *una*, Mubi *ewen*, Brg ʔunaayi.

The vowel in Kwn could point out to ECh \*-ya-. Other forms are explained by contraction.

## 107 \*ʔin- “flow, be wet”

Sem \*ʔin- “spread (of water)”: Arab ʔnn [-i-].

Imperfect may reflect an original \*ʔin-.

WCh \*ʔVn- “be wet”: Jim *nu*, Tala ʔunu.

## 108 \*ʔi-nas- “man”

Sem \*ʔin(a)š- “man”: Hbr ʔnōš, Aram (Syr) (ʔ)naš, Arab ʔins-, SAr ʔns, Jib ʔensi.

Berb \*ʔinVs- “young man”: Ahg *a-ynəs*.

Agaw \*ʔanVš- “in-law”: Kem *aň-ən*.

By assimilation, from \*ʔinaš-.

Derived from HS \*nūs-“man”.

## 109 \*ʔinawal-/ʔinayal- “plant”

Eg *inwn* “kind of plant” (med).

ECh \*ʔinayal- “grass”: Mig *nyālu*, Mubi *inālo*.

Both Mig *-yā-* and Mubi *-ā-* reflect a contraction of *\*-aya-*.

An ancient composite or a structure with a prefix *\*ʔi-*?

**110 \*ʔind- ‘eye’**

CCh *\*ʔVnd-* ‘eye’: Dgh *nde*.

No traces of the original first syllable.

SA *\*ʔint-* ‘eyes’ (pl.): Saho *intit*, Afar *intit*.

Unvoiced *\*-t-* < HS *\*-d-* is not clear.

LEC *\*ʔind-* ‘eye’: Som *indo-* (pl.), Rnd *indo*, Arb *iynda*, Gdl *iinda*.

Secondary *-d-* in Som and Arb?

Derived from *\*ʔid-* ‘eye’ with a nasal infix.

**111 \*ʔi(n)t- ‘louse’**

ECh *\*ʔint-* ‘louse’: Dng *itta-*, Jegu *ʔint-aato*, Mig *itata*.

Assimilation *\*-nt-* > *-tt-* in Dng and > *-t-* in Mig.

Agaw *\*ʔant-/ʔint-* ‘louse’: Aun *inti*, *antii*.

The vowel is fluctuating.

Dhl *ʔittoni*, *ita* ‘louse’.

Rift *\*ʔit-* ‘louse’: Irq *itna* (pl.), Bur *ita*, Alg *ita*, Asa *ita*.

Dhl and Rift either display a specific morphonological variant of the root without infix (*\*ʔit-*) or are explained from assimilations of *\*-nt-*.

**112 \*ʔir- ‘eye’**

Eg *ir.t* ‘eye’ (pyr), Dem *yr.t* id., Copt *\*yiri* id.: Lyc *ieire*.

WCh *\*ʔir-/ʔyir-* ‘eye’: Pol *yir*, Say *yir*, Grn *yerr*, Kir *yir*, Tala *ge-ir*,

Fyr *yeer*.

*\*yir-* is a result of further development of *\*ʔir-*. Note a prefix in Tala.

CCh *\*ʔir-* ‘eye’: Lame *iri*, Msm *ir*, Bnn *ira*.

Related to *\*ʔir-* is a CCh derivative *\*ʔaray-* ‘eye’ (< *\*ʔiray-*?):

Bld *ʔaray*, Mnj *aray*, Masa *arai*.

ECh *\*ʔir-* ‘eye’: Mubi *ir-in*.

**113 \*ʔiruʔ- “caviar, fish roe”**

Sem \*ʔiruʔ/- “caviar”: Akk *erūtu*.

Eg *ʔr.t* “part of fish” (med).

Metathesis.

Derived from \*ʔur- “fish”.

**114 \*ʔirVy- “stick”**

Sem \*ʔiry- “twig, stick”<sup>1</sup>, “stake”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *urū*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ʔiry-*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. also Akk *aru*, *ḥaru* id.

Eg *ʔry.t* “kind of stick” (MK).

Cf. ECh \*ʔwar- “stick”: Jegu *ʔorra*. Related to \*ʔariw- “tree”?

**115 \*ʔisVʔ-/ʔisVw- “piece of wood”**

Sem \*ʔisʔVʔ- “fir-tree splinter”: Akk *eššeʔu*.

Eg *isw.t* “thick wooden bar” (n).

A cultural *Wanderwort*? Note the consonantal alternation  
\*w ~ ʔ.

**116 \*ʔitah- “pull”**

Eg *ith* “pull” (pyr).

Eg *t-* stands for \*ʔi-.

CCh \**taH-* “pull”: LPe *taʔ*, Msm *ta*.

The initial syllable completely lost.

HS \*ʔi- may be a prefix.

**117 \*ʔi(w)- “be, become”**

Eg *tw* “be” (pyr).

WCh \*ʔi- “become”<sup>1</sup>, “be”<sup>2</sup>: Ang *gʔyi*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *i-*<sup>1 2</sup>.

CCh \*ʔya- “become”: Gis *ye-*.

Related to \*ʔiw-/ʔiy- “come”, cf. Eng *become* ~ *come*? Note that the original root seems to have a structure CV-, i.e. \*ʔi-.

**118 \*ᵎiw-/\*ᵎiy- “come”**

Eg *ty*, *iw* “come”, Copt \*ᵎey id.: Bhr *i*, Shd *ey*.

CCh \*ᵎiy- “go, come”: Masa *iy*.

Bed ᵎi- “come”.

LEC \*ᵎi- “go”: Arb ᵎiᵎit-.

Consonantal alternation of \**w* ~ \**y*. Cush data may indicate an earlier form of the root, namely, \*ᵎi-.<sup>5</sup>

**119 \*ᵎiw-/\*ᵎiy- “jackal, dog”**

Sem \*ᵎiy- “jackal”: Hbr ᵎī.

Eg *iw* “dog” (MK).

WCh \*ᵎiy- “dog”: Wrj *iyē-na*.

Suffix in Wrj.

LEC \*ᵎiy- “wild cat”: Or *iyyaa*.

Consonantal alternation of \**w* ~ \**y*.

**120 \*ᵎor- “vomit”**

Sem \*ᵎVrVw- “vomit”: Akk *arú*.

Based on an earlier biconsonantal \*ᵎVr-.

ECh \*ᵎwar- “vomit”: Mig *werro*, Mobu *wære*.

Cf. also Smr *hūrə* reflecting the same root with a prefix.

**121 \*ᵎor- “curse, insult” (v.)**

Sem \*ᵎur- “curse”: Akk *arāru*, Hbr ᵎrr, Soq ᵎerer.

Eg *wʒr* “curse” (XXII).

Vocalic *w-*.

WCh \*ᵎar- < \*ᵎwar- “insult, scold”: Wrj *ār-*, Kry *ār-*, Ngz *aru*.

CCh \*ᵎir- “insult”: Zime *ir*.

Unexpected vocalism.

ECh \*ᵎwar- “insult”: Dng *ware*.

HEC \*ᵎar- “be angry, be annoyed”: Sid *aar-*, Dar *aar-*, Bmb *aar-*.

Vocalism of a stative.

**122 \*ᵎorah- “road, way”**

Sem \*ᵎur(a)ḥ- “way”: Akk ᵎurḥu, ᵎarḥu, Hbr ᵎōrah, Aram (Emp,

Palm) ʔrḥ, (Syr) ʔūrḥā, (Mand) ʕwhrʔ, (NAram) ʔurḥ.  
 WCh \*ʔwara- < \*ʔwaraH- ‘road’: Sura *ar*, Ang *ar*, Ank *war*, Klr  
 ʔaraw.

\*-H- is, probably, preserved as -w- in Klr but lost elsewhere.  
 ECh \*ʔwar- ‘road’: Bid ʔoora.

An alternative reconstruction could be \*ʔwaHar- with a meta-  
 thesis and a regular contraction of \*-waHa- > Bid -oo-

HEC \*ʔor- ‘road’: Dar *ora*.

No traces of the laryngeal.

Rift \*ʔuruw- ‘path, way’: Gor *uruwa*.

Secondary formation in -uwa. The loss of the laryngeal in Rift  
 is irregular.

### 123 \*ʔow-/\*ʔoy- ‘river, tide’

Eg *wʔw* ‘tide’ (a).

Initial *w-* is a vowel sign.

ECh \*ʔway- ‘water, river’: Mkk ʔooye.

Certainly connected with WCh \*(ʔ)waw- ‘pour’ (Glm *waaw-*).  
 Note the consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

### 124 \*ʔubun- ‘vessel’

Sem \*ʔubun- ‘vessel’: Akk *ubbunu*.

CCh \*ʔbun-H- ‘water pot’: Wmd *buḡ*.

Metathesis of the laryngeal forming a cluster with \*-n-:  
 \*-nʔ- > -ḡ.

Note LEC \*ʔub- ‘vessel’: Som *ubbo*.

### 125 \*ʔucok- ‘temple’ (anat.)

Sem \*ʔusuk- ‘temple’: Akk *usukku*.

Eg *sskʔ* ‘temple’ (BD).

Initial *ss-* may reflect \*c. -ʔ probably indicates \*o, or may be a  
 result of the metathesis.

### 126 \*ʔudun-/\*ʔušun- ‘ear’

Sem \*ʔuḏn- ‘ear’: Akk ʔuzn-, Ug ʔudn, Hbr ʔozen, Aram ʔudnā, (Syr)

ʔednō, (Emp) ʔdn, Arab ʔuḡn-, SAr ʔḡn, Soq ʔidihen, Shr *iden*, Mhr *heydēn*, Gz ʔəzn, Tgr ʔəzn, Tgy ʔəzni, Har *uzun*.

Eg *idn* ‘‘ear’’ (a).

*i*- palatalized from \*ʔ- under the influence of \*-*u*-.

ECh \*ʔudun-*H*- ‘‘ear’’: Jegu ʔuduḡe, Brg *uduḡi*.

-*ḡ*- may be explained by the shift of the laryngeal.

An unexpected \**d* ~ \*ʃ variation in the root.

### 127 \*ʔudur- ‘‘heart’’

Eg *idr* ‘‘heart’’ (l).

*i*- palatalized from \*ʔ- under the influence of \*-*u*-.

WCh \*ʔudur- ‘‘chest’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘heart’’<sup>2</sup>: Sura *tugur*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *dur*<sup>1 2</sup>.

Sura inlaut -*g*- is regular. The first syllable is reconstructed on the basis of the anlaut in Sura and Ang.

ECh \**dur*- ‘‘middle’’: Lele *duro ni*.

Dhl *ḡuura* ‘‘gut’’.

### 128 \*ʔuf- ‘‘body, meat’’

Eg *twf*, *if* ‘‘flesh’’ (pyr), ‘‘body (med).

Eg -*w*- indicates HS \**u* palatalizing the preceding aleph \*ʔ- > *t*-.

CCh \*ʔ[u]fwa- ‘‘body’’: Bud *fu*, Gis *vaa*, Mofu *vaw*, Tera *və-də*, Gbn *fə-tə*, Gudu *fwā-si*.

The initial syllable is lost. Cf. also Kap *guva* id., Glv *vuya* id., Zgh *vuya* id., Mnd *vuwa* id. If these forms belong to the CCh root, they may continue \**γV*-ʔufwa- with a prefix \**γV*-.

### 129 \*ʔug- ‘‘burn’’

Sem \*ʔug- ‘‘burn’’: Arab ʔgg [-*u*-].

ECh \*ʔig-/ʔug- ‘‘burn’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘fry’’<sup>2</sup>: Ndm *yuga*<sup>1</sup>, Mig ʔiggo.

Ndm *yu*- < \*ʔu-.

Related to LEC \*ʔeg- ‘‘fire’’: Arb ʔeeg.

### 130 \*ʔukok- ‘‘jump, run’’

Eg *lūt* ‘‘fly’’ (pyr).

Palatalization of \**k* > *t̪* after labials.

WCh \**kwak*- ‘‘jump, gallop’’: Ang *kwok*.

The first syllable completely lost.

ECh \*ʔ*ukVk*- ‘‘run’’: Mig ʔ*ukk*-, Mkk ʔ*ukke*.

\*-*o*- reconstructed on the basis of reflexes in WCh. Cf. Dhl ʔ*uk*’- ‘‘rise’’ with emphatic *-kʔ*-.

### 131 \*ʔum- ‘‘people’’

Sem \*ʔ*umm*- ‘‘people, clan’’: Ug ʔ*um-t*, Hbr ʔ*ummā*, Arab ʔ*umm-at*-.

Rift \*ʔ*im*- ‘‘people’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘crowd’’<sup>2</sup>: Irq *imi*<sup>1</sup>, Alg *imi*<sup>2</sup>, Bur *im-et*<sup>1</sup>.

Assimilation of vowels.

### 132 \*ʔun- ‘‘today’’

Eg *tn* ‘‘today’’ (BD).

CCh \*ʔ*unya*- ‘‘today’’: Klb ʔ*unya*.

### 133 \*ʔunay- ‘‘meat’’

Sem \*ʔ*unVj*- ‘‘kind of meat’’: Akk *unū*.

CCh \*ʔ*nay*- ‘‘meat’’: Bld *ne*.

No trace of the first syllable.

### 134 \*ʔup- ‘‘goat, sheep’’

Eg *wʔp* ‘‘sheep’’ (pyr).

*w-* reflects a labialized vowel after *ʔ*. However, cf. \*ʔ*up*- ‘‘strike’’.

WCh \*ʔ*up*- ‘‘she-goat’’: Cagu *ufe*.

### 135 \*ʔup- ‘‘strike’’

Eg *ip* ‘‘blow’’ (n.) (MK).

*i-* < \*ʔ- before \*-*u-*.

WCh \*ʔ*up*- ‘‘strike’’: Mnt *wup*.

Secondary initial *w-* in Mnt.

ECh \*ʔ*up*- ‘‘strike’’: Mig ʔ*uppo*.

**136 \*ʔur- “day”**

Sem \*ʔurr- “day”<sup>1</sup>, “light”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *urru*<sup>1</sup>, *ūru*<sup>2</sup>, Ug ʔar-<sup>2</sup>, Hbr ʔōr<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*ʔur- “morning”: Gudu *wūř*.

HEC \*ʔor- “midday”: Bmb *orra*.

Related to \*ʔur- “burn, be hot”.

**137 \*ʔur- “burn, be hot”**

Sem \*ʔur- “set fire”: Arab ʔrr [-u-], ʔry [-i-].

Cf. also Arab ʔirr-at- “fire”.

ECh \*ʔur- “be hot”<sup>1</sup>, “burn”<sup>2</sup>: Smr ʔura, Bid ʔoor, Dng ʔere.

Assimilation of vowels in Dng.

SA \*ʔur- “burn”: Afar *ur-*.

**138 \*ʔur- “fish”**

WCh \*ʔur- “kind of fish”: Hs *ūrī*.

ECh \*ʔyar- “fish”: Ndam *ere*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Omot \*ʔor- “fish”: Shk *or-us*, Gim *oru*, Dime *or-χo*.

**139 \*ʔuril-/\*ʔurul- “reed”**

Sem \*ʔurul- “reed”: Akk *urullu*.

LEC \*ʔulul- “flute”: Or *ulullee*.

Assimilation of liquids.

Omot \*ʔuril- “flute”: Mch *urillo*.

An alternative reconstruction is \*ʔulul- (reduplication?). Assimilation of vowels in Sem and LEC?

**140 \*ʔurüd- “vessel”**

Sem \*ʔurüd- “vessel”: Akk *urīdu*.

WCh \*ruʔud- “beer-gourd”: Hs *rūdū*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*ruʔüd-.

**141 \*ʔus- “woman”**

CCh \*ʔus- “woman”: Glv ʔusa.

Agaw \*ʔus- “female” (adj.): Bil *us-āri*, Xmr *oos- räy*.

Cf. also Kem *iyusee* “woman” < \*ʔi-ʔus-.

Omot \*ʔus- “woman having a child”: Ome *uso*.

**142 \*ʔutal-/\*ʔutil- “jump”**

Sem \*ʔVtil- “take short steps”: Arab ʔtl [-i-].

LEC \*ʔutal- “jump”: Or *utaala*.

**143 \*ʔün- “cut”**

Eg *inln* “cut” (pyr).

Reduplication of the original \**in*.

ECh \*ʔVn- “cut”: Mubi *iwin*.

An alternative (and less probable) reconstruction is \*ʔi-ʔin-.

Since there is a possibility that \*-w- in ECh is a secondary development of \*ʔ-, the original HS root may be \*ʔin-.

**144 \*ʔür- “belly, stomach”**

Sem \*ʔir- “breast”: Akk *irtu*, Ug ʔirt.

CCh \*ʔur- “stomach”: Msg *ur-ni*.

Cf. also \**war-* < \**ura-* “belly”: Mba *war*, Msg *wara*. Reduplication in Log *werwer* “lungs”.

ECh \*ʔur- “navel”: Jegu ʔurre.

LEC \*ʔur- “belly”: Som *uur-*.

**145 \*ʔüs- “man”**

Sem \*ʔiṣ- “man”: Phn ʔṣ, Hbr ʔiṣ, Aram ʔṣ, SAR ʔys.

If not from \*ʔin(a)ṣ-.

WCh \**wus-* < \*ʔus- “brother”: Siri *wuši*, Jmb *wuša*.

CCh \*ʔus- “man”: Mba *wus*, Msg *us*, *wus*.

HEC \*ʔos- “child, boy”: Sid *osoo*, Dar *ose* (pl.), Had *oos-ičo*, Kmb *osoo*.

Cf. Agaw \*ʔas- “man” (Xmr *aasaw*) and Omot \*ʔas- “man” (Ome *asa*, Mch ʔašo) with a different root vowel. It is possible

that these forms belong to a different root including also WCh \*ʔas- ‘‘grandfather’’: Fyer ʔās.

**146 \*ʔVcup- ‘‘gather, harvest’’**

Sem \*ʔVsVp- ‘‘gather, collect’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘harvest’’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>: Akk *esēpu*<sup>1 2</sup>, Ug ʔas<sup>p</sup><sup>1</sup>, Hbr ʔs<sup>p</sup><sup>1 2</sup>, Aram (Palest) ʔasap<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*ʔVsup- ‘‘harvest’’ (v.): Tum *sub*.

Tum vocied *-b* is regular.

**147 \*ʔVgor- ‘‘chew’’**

Sem \*ʔVgVr- ‘‘chew’’: Arab ʔgr.

ECh \*gwar- ‘‘chew’’: Sbn *gwəra*, Tob *gure*.

No traces of the first syllable.

Initial \*ʔV- may be a prefix.

**148 \*ʔVkul- ‘‘eat’’**

Sem \*ʔVkul- ‘‘eat’’: Akk *akālu*, Ug ʔakl, Phn ʔkl, Hbr ʔkl, Aram (Emp) ʔkl, (Syr) ʔekal, (Mand) *akal*, Arab ʔkl [-u-].

Derived from this root are Gz ʔakl ‘‘food’’, Tgr ʔakəl ‘‘grain’’, Amh ʔəhəl id.

WCh \*kal- < \*kaʔVl- ‘‘food’’: Hs *kālāčī*.

Secondary derivative in *-čī* in Hs. Metathesis.

**149 \*ʔVl- ‘‘be exhausted’’**

Sem \*ʔVlVw- ‘‘be unable, be incapable’’: Arab ʔlw [-u-].

Based on \*ʔVl-.

LEC \*ʔel- ‘‘exhaustion’’: Or *eelaa*.

Nominal derivative.

**150 \*ʔVles- ‘‘deceive’’**

Sem \*ʔVliš- ‘‘deceive’’: Arab ʔls [-i-].

CCh \*lyas- ‘‘deceive, lie’’: Msg *leş*.

ECh \*las- < \*lyasa- ‘‘deceive, lie’’: Mobu *lase*, Ngam *lase*.

HS \*ʔV- may be a prefix or a part of the root lost in CCh and ECh for phonological reasons.

## 151 \*ʾVniḥ- “breath; breathe”

Sem \*ʾVniḥ- “sigh”<sup>1</sup>, “moan”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *anāḫu*<sup>1 2</sup>, Ug *ʾanḫ*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *ʾnḫ*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *ʾenaḫ*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *ʾnḫ* [-i-]<sup>1</sup>.

Eg *nḫw.t* “soul” (n).

A deverbative formation reflecting \**nuḫ*-. Related to Eg *inḫ* “live”?

Initial \*ʾV- may be a prefix.

## 152 \*ʾVrVg- “plait, weave; mat”

Sem \*ʾVrVg- “plait, weave”: Hbr *ʾrg*.

Cf. Pun *ʾrg* “weaver”.

WCh \**rag*- “net”<sup>1</sup>, “thread”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *rāgā*<sup>1</sup>, Krf *rogḥo*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary -o- in the first syllable in Krf. No traces of the initial laryngeal.

## 153 \*ʾVsuk- “dwell”

Eg *isk* “linger” (XVIII), Copt \*ʾōsk id.: Ahm *ōsk*, Boh *ōsk*, Sd *ōsk*.

WCh \**suki*- “sit”<sup>1</sup>, “rest”<sup>2</sup>: Bol *siki*<sup>1</sup>, Paa *siki*<sup>1</sup>, Pol *šək*<sup>1</sup>, Gej *šuki*<sup>2</sup>, Brw *suk*<sup>1</sup>, Dwot *suk*<sup>1</sup>.

Initial \*ʾV- may be a prefix.

## \*b

## 154 \*baʾ- “father”

Berb \**ba*ʾ- “father, owner, master”: Kby *βa*.

CCh \**ba*ʾ- “father”: Log *bā*.

An onomatopoeia.

## 155 \*baʾ- “bush, tree”

Eg *bʾ.t* “bush” (a), Copt \**bu* id.: Akh *bou*, Boh *bō*.

WCh \**ba*ʾ- “tree”: Ang *bau*, Krk *ḫa*, Tng *ḫau*.

*ḫ*- in Krk and Tng reflects a lost laryngeal.

CCh *\*bwaH-* < *\*baH-* ‘bush’: Gis *ʔoh*.

*\*-wa-* < *\*-a-* after a labial. Note an unexpected laryngeal. Initial emphatic is caused by a laryngeal.

SA *\*bah-* ‘wood’: Afar *bahoo*.

Note an irregular laryngeal.

CCh and SA may belong to a specific variant or a different word *\*bah-* id.

### 156 *\*ba<sup>2</sup>-/\*baw-* ‘(gourd) vessel’

CCh *\*ba<sup>2</sup>-* ‘pot’<sup>1</sup>, ‘calabash’<sup>2</sup>: Tera *ʔo*<sup>1</sup>, Gudu *ʔa*<sup>2</sup>.

*ʔ-* in Tera and Gudu reflects a lost laryngeal.

Agaw *\*baw-* ‘gourd bottle’: Xmr *baw*, *bawa*.

Note a consonantal alternation *\*-ʔ-* ~ *\*-w-*.

### 157 *\*ba<sup>2</sup>-/\*baw-/\*bay* ‘walk, go’

Sem *\*bū<sup>2</sup>-* ‘go, come’<sup>1</sup>, ‘enter’<sup>2</sup>, ‘return’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *bā<sup>2</sup>u*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *ba<sup>2</sup>*<sup>3</sup>, Phn *b<sup>2</sup>*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *b(w)*<sup>3</sup>, Arab *bw<sup>2</sup>* [-u-]<sup>3</sup>, SAr *bw<sup>2</sup>*<sup>3</sup>, Gz *bo<sup>2</sup>a*<sup>2</sup>, Tgr *bā<sup>2</sup>a*<sup>2</sup>, Tgy *bo<sup>2</sup>e*<sup>2</sup>, Hrr *bō<sup>2</sup>a*<sup>2</sup>.

Based on biliteral *\*bVw-* or *\*bV<sup>2</sup>-*.

Berb *\*bVy-* ‘drive, bring’<sup>1</sup>, ‘come’<sup>2</sup>: Ghd *əbbi*<sup>1</sup>, Siwa *əbba*<sup>1</sup>, Ayr *huii-ət*<sup>1</sup>, Twl *huii-ət*<sup>1</sup>, Ahg *əhi*<sup>1</sup>, Tsl *ihai*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb *\*b-* > *\*β-* yielding to *h-* under not quite certain conditions.

Eg *byʔ* ‘go away’ (pyr).

Vocalic *-ʔ*.

WCh *\*ba<sup>2</sup>-/\*baw-* ‘return’<sup>1</sup>, ‘go’<sup>2</sup>, ‘come’<sup>3</sup>: Sura *bā*<sup>1</sup>, Mnt *ba*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *be*<sup>1</sup>, Dera *bə*<sup>2</sup>, Wrj *buw*<sup>3</sup>, Kry *ba-*<sup>2</sup>, Diri *mbu*<sup>3</sup>, Miya *ba-*<sup>2</sup>, Cagu *ba-*<sup>2</sup>, Mbu *ba-*<sup>2</sup>, Jmb *bo-*<sup>3</sup>, Klr *bo*<sup>3</sup>.

Wrj, Diri and Jmb seem to reflect *\*baw-*. Note prefix *\*mV-* in Diri.

CCh *\*ba<sup>2</sup>-/\*baw-/\*bay* ‘go’<sup>1</sup>, ‘come’<sup>2</sup>, ‘go away’<sup>3</sup>, ‘follow’<sup>4</sup>: Tera *ʔa*<sup>2</sup>, Gaa *aʔi*<sup>2</sup>, Gbn *bei*<sup>1</sup>, Hwn *bai*<sup>1</sup>, Mrg *ʔu*<sup>1</sup>, Wmd *ba*<sup>2</sup>, Gis *be*<sup>3</sup>, Daba *va*<sup>1</sup>, Bch *bəy*<sup>4</sup>, Masa *ba*<sup>2</sup>, Bana *bəwə*<sup>2</sup>, Boka *ʔe-di*<sup>3</sup>.

Cf. also Chb *bi-ti* ‘return’ that may go back to *\*bay-*.

ECh *\*ba<sup>2</sup>-/\*baw-/\*bay-* ‘accompany’<sup>1</sup>, ‘come’<sup>2</sup>, ‘enter’<sup>3</sup>, ‘go’<sup>4</sup>: Tob *be*<sup>1</sup>, Kera *bi*<sup>2</sup>, Mobu *baye*<sup>3</sup>, Mubi *ʔa*, *ʔow*<sup>4</sup>, Sok *bā*, *bē*<sup>4</sup>.

Bed *bay-* ‘go’.

SA \**ba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘go away’: Afar *ba*<sup>2</sup>-.

LEC \**ba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘go out’: Or *ba*<sup>2</sup>-.

Related to Som *baḥ-* id. with a different laryngeal?

HEC \**ba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘go away, go out’: Sid *ba-*, Had *ba*<sup>2</sup>*e*, Bmb *ba*<sup>2</sup>-.

Dhl *be-* ‘go’.

From \**bay-*?

Omot \**ba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘go’: Om *baa-*.

Rift \**baw-* ‘follow’: Asa *bow-at-*.

Secondary *-o-* in Asa.

Consonantal alternation \**-ʔ-* ~ \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*. Forms in \**-y* and \**-w* may reflect earlier \**ba*<sup>2</sup>*i-* and \**ba*<sup>2</sup>*u-*.

### 158 \**ba*<sup>2</sup>-/\**bi*<sup>2</sup>- ‘hole, pit’

Sem \**bi*<sup>2</sup>- ‘hole’: Akk *bi*<sup>2</sup>*u*.

Berb \**bV-* ‘irrigation ditch’: Siwa *ta-ba*.

Eg *bʔbʔ* ‘hole’ (pyr), *bʔʔ* ‘snake’s hole’ (pyr), *bʔy.w* ‘hole’ (n).

Reduplication. The form *bʔy.w* seems to display a front vowel in the root.

WCh \**ba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘hole’: Krf *boyo*, Tng *ba*.

LEC \**bo*<sup>2</sup>- ‘furrow’: Or *bo*<sup>2</sup>*oo*.

Secondary rounded vowel after a labial.

Dhl *ḥoowi* ‘nostril, small hole’.

From \**ba*<sup>2</sup>*aw-*?

Rift \**ba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘pit’: Irq *ba*<sup>2</sup>*i*, Bur *ba*<sup>2</sup>*a*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

### 159 \**ba*<sup>2</sup>-/\**bu*<sup>2</sup>- ‘dig, hoe’

Eg *bʔ* ‘hoe’ (v.) (OK).

WCh \**bu*<sup>2</sup>- ‘dig, bury’: Klr *buy*, Sha *bu*.

Final *-y* in Klr is not very clear. Probably, Klr *buy* < \**bui* < \**bu*<sup>2</sup>*i*.

CCh \**ba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘dig’: Log *ba*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*. Related to \**ba*<sup>2</sup>-/\**bi*<sup>2</sup>- ‘hole, pit’.

160 \*ba<sup>2</sup>as- ‘‘be rotten, be bad’’

Sem \*bV<sup>2</sup>aš- ‘‘be rotten’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be poor’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr b<sup>2</sup>š<sup>1</sup>, Arab b<sup>2</sup>s [-a-]<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*ba<sup>2</sup>as- ‘‘stink’’ (n.)<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘bad’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs bāšī<sup>1</sup>, Diri ḥāsā<sup>2</sup>, Paa basa-n<sup>2</sup>, Cagu baši-n<sup>2</sup>.

The intervocalic laryngeal is reflected in the Hs lengthening and, in particular, in the Diri initial emphatic.

Agaw \*bas- ‘‘be bad’’: Aun bas-ən.

LEC \*ba<sup>2</sup>as- ‘‘spoiled, rotten’’: Som baas.

HEC \*buš- ‘‘bad’’: Sid buša.

Secondary vocalism?

161 \*ba<sup>2</sup>uc- ‘‘fill’’

WCh \*ba<sup>2</sup>Vc- ‘‘fill to the brim’’: Hs bāḩe.

\*-c- > Hs -ḩ- is regular.

LEC \*bV<sup>2</sup>us- ‘‘fill up’’: Or buusa.

162 \*ba<sup>2</sup>uc- ‘‘vessel’’

Eg b<sup>2</sup>s ‘‘wine vessel’’ (sarc).

ECh \*ba<sup>2</sup>us- ‘‘pot’’: Sbn ḩəsa, Smr busa, Ndm ḩəs, Gbr basa, Kbl besā.

Smr and Ndm ḩ- reflect the inlaut laryngeal.

Derived from \*ba<sup>2</sup>uc- ‘‘fill’’.

163 \*ba<sup>2</sup>us- ‘‘be strong’’

Sem \*bV<sup>2</sup>uš- ‘‘be strong’’: Arab b<sup>2</sup>s [-u-].

ECh \*basu<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘be strong’’: Gbr basua.

Metathesis. Or from ba-sua?

164 \*ba<sup>2</sup>VR-/\*bu<sup>2</sup>VR- ‘‘well, pit’’

Sem \*bu<sup>2</sup>r- ‘‘pit, well, hole’’: Akk būr-, Phn b<sup>2</sup>r, Moab br, Hbr bōr, Arab bu<sup>2</sup>r-at-, SAR b<sup>2</sup>r, Gur b<sup>w</sup>ər.

\*-u- < HS \*-u- before -<sup>2</sup>-.

LEC \*boHVr- ‘‘pit’’: Som boor.

Secondary vowel after a labial?

Related to \*bu<sup>3</sup>ar- ‘‘dig’’. Cf. \*bar- ‘‘ditch’’.

### 165 \*bab- ‘‘father’’

Sem \*bāb- ‘‘father’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘grandfather’’<sup>2</sup>: Aram (Syr) *bābā*<sup>1</sup>, Arg *bā-ba*<sup>2</sup>, Hrr *bāb*, *bābā*<sup>2</sup>, Soq *bāba*<sup>1</sup>.

Berb \*bab- ‘‘father’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘owner, master’’<sup>2</sup>: Nfs *bābā*<sup>1</sup>, Ghat *bab*<sup>1</sup>, Zng *baba*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *baba*<sup>1</sup>, Rif *βaβa*<sup>1</sup>, Izn *bab*<sup>2</sup>, Snh *bāba*<sup>1</sup>, Kby *βaβa*<sup>1 2</sup>.

At least partly borrowed from Sem.

WCh \*bab- ‘‘father’’: Hs *bāba*, Ang *baba*, Krk *babo*, Ngz *baba*.

CCh \*bab- ‘‘father’’: Tera *baba*, Gbn *babu*, Gis *baba*, Bud *bābei*.

ECh \*bab- ‘‘father’’: Mubi *bāba*.

Bed *baaba* ‘‘father’’.

LEC \*<sup>3</sup>a-bab- ‘‘father’’: Or *ababo*.

May be also treated as a reduplication of HS \*<sup>3</sup>ab-: \*<sup>3</sup>ab-<sup>3</sup>ab-.

Omot \*bab- ‘‘father’’: Gim *babe*.

Rift \*bab- ‘‘father’’: Irq *baba*.

An onomatopoeia. Probably, a reduplication of \*bā<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘father’’. Some of the above forms may be borrowed from one branch into another.

### 166 \*bab- ‘‘child’’

Sem \*bāb- ‘‘infant’’: Akk *bāb-*.

ECh \*bab- ‘‘son’’: Mubi *bobu*.

LEC \*bab- ‘‘child’’: Or *baabuu*.

An onomatopoeia. Sem and LEC may indicate an inlaut laryngeal. Cf. \*bab- ‘‘father’’.

### 167 \*bab-/ \*bib- ‘‘shoulder’’

Eg *bb.wy* ‘‘collar-bones’’ (dual.) (med).

WCh \*bi-bi- ‘‘back’’: Krf *bībi*.

CCh \*bi-bi- ‘‘shoulder’’: Bud *bibi*.

Bed *baba* ‘‘shoulder, armpit’’.

LEC \*bob- < \*b[a]-ba- ‘‘armpit’’: Or *boba*.

HEC \*bob- < \*b[a]-ba- ‘‘armpit’’: Dar *boba*, Bmb *boba*, *bobaa*.

Omot *\*bV-b[i]-* ‘‘armpit’’: Mch *bəbbiiho*.

Descriptive stem with a reduplication and irregular vocalism.  
Cf. *\*bay-* ‘‘back, hump’’.

### 168 *\*baç-* ‘‘coal’’

Sem *\*başş-* ‘‘coal’’: Arab *başş-at-*.

WCh *\*hic-* < *\*baçi-* ‘‘coal’’: Ank *his*.

WCh may also reflect an original *\*hic-*.

### 169 *\*baçaḵ-/baçuḵ-* ‘‘expectorate’’

Sem *\*bVşuk-* ‘‘expectorate’’: Arab *bşq [-u-]*.

Agaw *\*baçaḵ-* ‘‘expectorate’’: Bil *baçaḵ-*.

### 170 *\*baça<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘tear off, break off’’

Sem *\*bVşV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘tear off’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pierce’’<sup>2</sup>: Tgr *bş<sup>c</sup>1*, Tgy *bş<sup>c</sup>2*, Amh *bāssa*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh *\*baHaç-* ‘‘break off’’: Hs *ḫāsā*.

Metathesis.

Note Rift *\*baš-* ‘‘field cleared and dug up for cultivation’’: Irq *baša*.

### 171 *\*bad-* ‘‘separate’’

Sem *\*bud-* ‘‘take away’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘separate’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘disperse’’<sup>3</sup>: Ug *bd*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *bdd*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Emp) *bdd*<sup>3</sup>, Arab *bdd [-u-]*<sup>2</sup>, Hss *abdōd*, Mhr *abdēd*, Shh *ebded*.

Secondary *\*-u-*.

HEC *\*bad-* ‘‘separate’’: Sid *bad-*.

Omot *\*bad-* ‘‘split, cut (wood)’’: Kaf *bad*, Mch *badda-*.

### 172 *\*bada<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘begin’’

Sem *\*bVda<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘begin, create’’: Arab *bd<sup>2</sup> [-a-]*, Jib *bede<sup>2</sup>*, Soq *bede<sup>2</sup>*, Shr *bde<sup>2</sup>*, Hss *bedō*.

Berb *\*bVd-* ‘‘begin’’: Kby *əβδu*.

WCh *\*badV<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘begin’’: Ngz *badii-tu*.

ECh \**bada*<sup>2</sup>- ‘begin’: Mubi *badā*.  
May be borrowed from Sem.

### 173 \*bag- ‘goat, sheep’

Berb \**bag*-/\**bagag* ‘calf’<sup>1</sup>, ‘lamb’<sup>2</sup>, ‘ram’<sup>3</sup>: Nfs *byu*<sup>1</sup>, Ayr *a-bagag*<sup>3</sup>, Ahg *a-bayuy*<sup>2</sup>, Twl *a-bagag*<sup>3</sup>.

Partial reduplication in most languages.

CCh \**bag*- ‘sheep’: Gude *baga*, FJ *bəga*, FBw *bəgə-n*, Bch *m-baga-te*,  
FM *bəgə*.

ECh \**bag*- ‘goats’ (pl.): Sbn *bage*.

Agaw \**bag*-/\**big*- ‘sheep’: Bil *bägga*, Xmr *bega*, Xmt *biga*, Kwr *baga*,  
Kem *bäga*.

The variant in \*-i- may be of no morphonological significance.

Omot \**bag*- ‘sheep’: Kaf *bagee*, Bwo *baggoo*.

### 174 \*bag- ‘tiredness’

Eg *bɔgy* ‘be tired’ (pyr), *bg*<sup>c</sup> ‘weariness’ (l).

-<sup>c</sup> in the late form is of no importance for the historical phonology of the word. -y in the anlaut may reflect a suffix (\*-ay-).

WCh \**bag*- ‘fatigue, sickness’: Tng *bog*-.

Tng -o- is a regular continuant of \*-a-.

Connected with \**bag*- ‘be angry’.

### 175 \*bag- ‘be angry’

Eg *nbɔ* ‘angry’ (OK).

Palatalization of \*g > ɟ may be explained by preceding HS \*e or \*o. Note prefix \*nV-.

ECh \**bag-ay*- ‘be angry’: Mobu *bagay*, Ngm *bagaye*.

### 176 \*bag- ‘pierce’

Sem \**bag*- ‘pierce’: Arab *bgg* [-a-, -u-].

Berb \**bVg*- ‘pierce’: Twl *a-beg*, Sml *ī-bgu*.

### 177 \*bag-/\*bagVy- ‘(gourd) vessel’

Berb \**bagVy*- ‘plate’: Snh *ta-bagi-t*.

Eg *bḍ*, *bḍʔ* ‘‘pot’’ (OK).

Vocalic -ʔ. Note the palatalization of \*-g-.

CCh \**bayVg*- ‘‘gourd’’: Log *m-boigo*, Afd *beiga*.

Metathesis from \**bagVy*-.

An alternative reconstruction is \**bayVg*-.

### 178 \*baḡ- ‘‘fear’’ (n.)

ECh \**ḡag*- ‘‘fear’’: Mubi *ḡaga*.

From \**baḡ*-. Emphatic *ḡ*- in Mubi is due to the influence of HS \*-ḡ-.

Agaw \**baḡ*- ‘‘horror, fright’’: Bil *baḡaaḡaa*.

LEC \**baḡ*- ‘‘fear’’: Som *baḡa*.

A normal reflex of HS \*-ḡ- is LEC \*-ḡ-. In the present case, -ḡ- may indicate a loanword.

### 179 \*ba<sup>ç</sup>- ‘‘dirt, mud’’

CCh \**ba*- ‘‘dirt’’: Tera *ba*, Daba *buba*, Mus *bəba*.

Reduplication in Daba and Mus.

Rift \**ba<sup>ç</sup>*- ‘‘mud’’: Irq *ba<sup>ç</sup>a*.

An ancient deverbative form? Cf. Dhl *baa<sup>ç</sup>*- ‘‘defecate’’.

### 180 \*ba<sup>ç</sup>- ‘‘pour’’

Sem \**bV<sup>ç</sup>*- ‘‘rain’’ (v.): Arab *b<sup>çç</sup>*.

Eg *b<sup>çhy</sup>* ‘‘pour’’ (pyr).

Cf. *b<sup>çç</sup>* ‘‘drink (blood)’’ (gr). The stem seems to be based on Proto-Eg \**b<sup>ç</sup>*.

WCh \**ba<sup>ç</sup>*- ‘‘pour’’: Cagu *va*-, *vo*-, Mbu *vaḡ*, *vaw*.

ECh \**bwa(y)*- ‘‘pour’’: Smr *bo*, Kbl *bəyi*, Mkk *buuye* (perf.), Lele *boy*.

\**bwa(y)*- < \**bwaH(i)*-. Secondary labialization of HS \**a* > \**wa* after \**b*.

Cf. Dhl *bu<sup>ç</sup>*- id. and Rift \**bu<sup>ç</sup>*- id. (Alg *bu<sup>ç</sup>*-) with a different laryngeal.

181 \*ba<sup>ʕ</sup>ar “catch”

Sem \*bV<sup>ʕ</sup>Vr- “catch (fish, birds)”, <sup>1</sup>, “fish” (v.) <sup>2</sup>: Akk ba<sup>ʕ</sup>aru <sup>1</sup>,  
Soq b<sup>ʕ</sup>r <sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*baHar- “catch, take”: Sura *beer*.

182 \*ba<sup>ʕ</sup>il- “man”

Sem \*ba<sup>ʕ</sup>l- “husband, master”: Akk bēlu, Ug b<sup>ʕ</sup>l, Phn b<sup>ʕ</sup>l, Pun b<sup>ʕ</sup>l,  
Hbr ba<sup>ʕ</sup>al, Aram (Epigr) b<sup>ʕ</sup>l, Arab ba<sup>ʕ</sup>l-, SAr b<sup>ʕ</sup>l, Shr ba<sup>ʕ</sup>l, Soq ba<sup>ʕ</sup>l,  
Mhr bāl, Gz ba<sup>ʕ</sup>al, Tgr ba<sup>ʕ</sup>l, Amh bal.

CCh \*bVl- “man”: Log bəlo, Gul bel-ewe.

Derivative in \*-aw- in Gul.

SA \*bal- “father-in-law”: Saho ballaa, Afar ballaa.

LEC \*Hobol- “relative”: Or obbolaa.

Metathesis and secondary labialization of vowels under the in-  
fluence of \*-b-.

HEC \*beHil- “master” <sup>1</sup>, “friend” <sup>2</sup>: Sid biilo <sup>1</sup>, Bmb beeli <sup>2</sup>.

Vocalism may be archaic and reflecting \*baHil-.

183 \*ba<sup>ʕ</sup>ür- “bull”

Sem \*ba<sup>ʕ</sup>ir- “bull” <sup>1</sup>, “young bull” <sup>2</sup>, “camel” <sup>3</sup>, “ox” <sup>4</sup>: Akk  
bīru <sup>1 2</sup>, Hbr b<sup>ʕ</sup>ir <sup>1</sup>, Aram b<sup>ʕ</sup>irā <sup>1</sup>, Arab ba<sup>ʕ</sup>ir- <sup>3</sup>, SAr b<sup>ʕ</sup>r <sup>3</sup>, Gz  
b<sup>ʕ</sup>r-awi <sup>4</sup>, Tgr b<sup>ʕ</sup>er-ay <sup>4</sup>, Tgy b<sup>ʕ</sup>eray <sup>4</sup>, Amh bäre <sup>4</sup>, Arg bara <sup>4</sup>,  
Hrr ba<sup>ʕ</sup>ara <sup>4</sup>, Gur bawra <sup>4</sup>, Soq be<sup>ʕ</sup>er <sup>3</sup>, Mhr beyr <sup>3</sup>.

WCh \*bar- “ram” <sup>1</sup>, “bull” <sup>2</sup>: Cagu barē-n <sup>1</sup>, Gera bara <sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*bar- “bull”: Bud baru.

ECh \*bur- < \*bVHur- “bull”: Mkk buru.

Bed be<sup>ʕ</sup>raay “bull”.

Derivative in \*-ay-.

Agaw \*bir- < \*bVHir- “bull”: Bil biiraa, Xmr biiraa, Xmt biraa,  
Kwr biira, Aun birii, Dam berii.

SA \*ba<sup>ʕ</sup>er- “bull”: Saho be<sup>ʕ</sup>er, Afar ba<sup>ʕ</sup>eraa.

HEC \*ba<sup>ʕ</sup>or- “oryx, bull”: Had baara, Kmb bora.

Omot \*bV<sup>ʕ</sup>or- “bull”: Ome booraa.

Omot \*o < HS \*ü.

Dhl b<sup>ʕ</sup>ira “water-buck”.

Maybe related to Berb \*barar- “she-camel” (Zng ta-barār-t).

184 \*ba<sup>CVL</sup>- “be able”

Sem \*bV<sup>CVL</sup>- “rule, sway”: Hbr *b<sup>CVL</sup>*.

ECh \*baHV<sup>L</sup>- “can”: Lele *ḡal*, Kbl *ḡal*.

Cf. Rift \*bel- “be, become” (Kwz *bel-*)? Related to \*ba<sup>CVL</sup>- “man”. Sem may be a denominative.

## 185 \*bah[ü]l- “pit, well”

Berb \*baw[i]l- “pit (made in search of a well)”: Twl *bawel*.

From \*baH(w)il-??

ECh \*bal- “well”: Smr *bəla*, Tum *bal*, Ndam *bal*, Sok *bal*.

LEC \*bahol- “hole, pit, well”: Som *bahol*, *bahul*, Or *booll*.

HEC \*baHV<sup>L</sup>- “hole”<sup>1</sup>, “ravine”<sup>2</sup>, “precipice”<sup>3</sup>: Sid *baallee*<sup>1</sup>,

Had *balle*, *ballee*<sup>2</sup>, Kmb *balliyaa*<sup>3</sup>.

Wrz \*pVH<sup>ol</sup>- “well”: Dob *ḡoolle*.

## 186 \*baḡal- “wild animal”

Sem \*bVḡ<sup>CVL</sup>- “fierce animal”: Aram (Pehl) *bḡl*.

LEC \*baḡal- “wild animal”<sup>1</sup>, “lion”<sup>2</sup>: Som *bahal*<sup>1</sup>, Rnd *baḡaši*<sup>2</sup>.

Rnd goes back to *baḡal-ti* with -š- < \*-lt-.

Cf. in CCh: Mnd <sup>u</sup>*ḡula*, Glv <sup>u</sup>*ḡula* “leopard” from <sup>u</sup>-bVH<sup>CVL</sup>-.

## 187 \*baḡar- “choose”

Sem \*bVḡ<sup>CVr</sup>- “choose”: Akk *bēru*, *beḡeru*, Hbr *bḡr*, Aram (Palest) *b<sup>ḡ</sup>ar*, SAR *bḡr*.

ECh \*baHar- “choose”: Sbn *ḡar*, Lele *bāar*, Kera *vere*, Kwn *ḡari*.

## 188 \*baḡar-/baḡir- “cut, tear”

Sem \*bVḡ<sup>ar</sup>- “cultivate, cut (camel’s ear)”: Arab *bḡr* [-a-].

Berb \*bVHV<sup>r</sup>- “pinch and turn”: Kby *βe<sup>CVr</sup>*.

From Arab?

WCh \*baHar- “cut”: Tng *ber*, Glm *ḡar-*.

Dhl *ḡiir* “cut grass, mow”.

Assimilation of vowels from \*baḡir-.

## 189 \*baḥ-/\*biḥ- ‘‘burn, be hot’’

Eg *bḥḥ* ‘‘burn’’ (reg).

Partial reduplication.

WCh \**baH-* ‘‘hot’’: Paa *bubau*, Grn *baʔa*.

Partial reduplication in Paa. The root vowel may be secondary.

CCh \**bVH-bVH-* ‘‘hot’’: Gbn *ḥeḥe*, Boka *ḥweḥwe*, Hwn *ḥiḥa-t*.

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

ECh \**biHwa-* ‘‘roast’’: Mig *biyyu*, Sbn *ḥwə*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

## 190 \*baḥül- ‘‘leg’’

Berb \**baḥil-* ‘‘camel’s leg’’: Izy *aḥil*.

CCh \**baHul-* ‘‘thigh’’: Tera *boli*, Bnn *ḥala*, Masa *ḥala-mo*, Msg *bul*.

## 191 \*baḥuy- ‘‘be good’’

Sem \**bVḥuy-* ‘‘be beautiful’’: Arab *bḥy* [-*u*-].

CCh \**bayVH-* ‘‘good’’: Zime *ḥayʔ*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**bayuḥ-*. Note Rift \**bo<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘better, superior’’ (Alg *bo<sup>c</sup>*) with a different laryngeal.

## 192 \*baHal- ‘‘horn’’

WCh \**baHal-um-* ‘‘horn’’: Mnt *bulu*, Grk *ḥəl*, Bol *ḥoolu-m*, Krk *ḥeelə-m*, Dera *ḥili*, Tng *ḥəl*, Ngm *ḥalu-m*, Maha *bele-m*, Glm *balu*.

*ḥ-* in several languages reflects a lost intervocalic laryngeal.

Note a suffix of body parts \**-um-*.

Omot \**baHal-* ‘‘horn’’: Dime *bal-tu*, Gll *baali*.

## 193 \*baHur- ‘‘thread, band’’

CCh \**mV-bar-* ‘‘thread’’: Masa *mbaro*.

Prefix \**mV-*. Note that in forms with prefixes, traces of laryngeals and contraction of *-VHV-* patterns are usually lost.

ECh \**baHur-* ‘‘thread’’: Kwn *ba:ru*, Jegu *burre*.

SA \**bōr-* < \**bVHor-* ‘‘loin-cloth’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘band’’<sup>2</sup>: Saho *bor*<sup>1</sup>, Afar *booruu*<sup>1</sup>, *boor*<sup>2</sup>.

Omot \*būr- < \*bVHUr- ‘‘belt’’: Kaf *buuroo*, Mch *buro*.

### 194 \*bak- ‘‘squeeze, strike’’

Sem \*buk- ‘‘squeeze’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘tear’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *b(w)k*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *bkk* [-u-]<sup>1 2</sup>.

Secondary \*-u-.

Berb \*bVḱ- ‘‘strike, pound’’: Tua *bakkat*.

Eg *bk* ‘‘kill (with a sword)’’ (gr).

CCh \*bak- ‘‘strike, beat’’: Mnd *bak*.

SA \*bak- ‘‘destroy’’: Afar *bak*.

ECh \*ḱak- < \*HV-bak- ‘‘push’’ (Bid *ḱak*) may be related to this root. Note also Dhl *ḱakk-eeḥ*- ‘‘kindle (fire)’’ ← \* ‘‘strike’’.

### 195 \*baka<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘be pregnant’’

Sem \*bVka<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘have little milk’’: Arab *bk<sup>2</sup>* [-a-].

Note an interesting semantic shift \* ‘‘be pregnant’’ → ‘‘be unable to suckle a child’’.

Eg *bk<sup>2</sup>* ‘‘become pregnant’’ (MK).

SA \*bak- ‘‘be born’’: Saho *bak*, Afar *bak*.

A resultative derived from the main root.

LEC \*ba<sup>2</sup>ak- ‘‘not giving much milk’’: Or *baakkuu*.

### 196 \*bakVr- ‘‘young animal’’

Sem \*bakr- ‘‘young camel’’: Akk *bakru*, Hbr *beker*, Arab *bakr*-, SAR *bkr*, Mhr *böker*, Shr *okrit*, Hss *böker*.

Berb \*bVḱVr- ‘‘lamb’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘kid’’<sup>2</sup>: Ayr *e-bakar*<sup>1</sup>, Ahg *e-bəkər*<sup>1</sup>, Twl *e-bakar*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *a-bukir*<sup>2</sup>.

### 197 \*baḱ- ‘‘insect’’

Sem \*baḱḱ- ‘‘midget’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘bug’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *baqqu*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Palest) *baqqā*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *baqq*-<sup>2</sup>, Hss *beḱḱet*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*baḱwa-/\*baḱya ‘‘cockroach’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘scorpion’’<sup>2</sup>: Bks *buko*<sup>1</sup>, Fyer *ḱakya-n*<sup>2</sup>.

Note the shift of emphatization in Fyer: \*baḱya- > ḱakya-.

**198 \*baḱ- ‘baldness’**

Berb \*baḱ- ‘hair disease’: Ahg *ta-haya*.

Agaw \*baḱ(u)- ‘baldness’<sup>1</sup>, ‘bald’<sup>2</sup>: Bil *bak<sup>w</sup>*<sup>1</sup>, Aun *boḡu*<sup>2</sup>.

SA \*bak- ‘bald spot’: Saho *bōka*, Afar *bōka*.

-ɔ- < \*-a- after a labial.

This root is probably reflected in Sem \*bahaḱ- ‘herpes; white patches on the skin’ (Aram *buhq-*, Arab *bahaq-*, Gz *bōq*, Jib *bhōḱ*) with a secondary inlaut laryngeal.

**199 \*baḱ- ‘pour, flow’**

Sem \*buḱ- ‘pour out’<sup>1</sup>, ‘rain’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *bqq*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *bqq* [-u-]<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary \*-u-.

Berb \*bVḱ- ‘soak’<sup>1</sup>, ‘contain (liquid)’<sup>2</sup>: Kby *əbbəy*<sup>1</sup>, Ahg *a-həy*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*ḡwak- < \*baḱ- ‘rain (v.)’<sup>1</sup>, ‘ooze’<sup>2</sup>: Mubi *ḡok*<sup>1</sup>, Bid *ḡok*<sup>2</sup>.

Note the shift of emphatization.

Agaw \*baḱw- ‘flow’: Kwr *boy<sup>w</sup>-*, *bov-*.

Cf. derivatives in Kem *buk<sup>w</sup>-ana* ‘rain’ (v.), Bil *bəḱ<sup>w</sup>-ana* ‘cloud’.

LEC \*baḱ- ‘flow’: Or *baq-*.

**200 \*baḱ- ‘cut, split’**

Sem \*bVḱ- ‘split’: Arab *bqq*, Gz *bqq*.

WCh \*ḡak- < \*ba(Ha)ḱ- ‘cut’<sup>1</sup>, ‘split’<sup>2</sup>, ‘divide’<sup>3</sup>: Sura *ḡak*<sup>3</sup>, Ang *bak*<sup>1</sup>, Fyr *bak*<sup>2</sup>, Bks *ḡak*<sup>2</sup>.

Shift of emphatization.

CCh \*ḡak- < \*ba(Ha)ḱ- ‘cut’: Dgh *ḡaka*.

Shift of emphatization.

LEC \*baḱaḱ- ‘tear’: Or *baqaqa*.

Partial reduplication.

Wrz \*paḱ- ‘chop’: Gaw *paqq-as-*.

**201 \*baḱ- ‘look, see’**

Sem \*bVḱ- ‘examine’<sup>1</sup>, ‘look’<sup>2</sup>: Aram *bʿqā*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *bqw* [-u-].

Various trilateral structures built on the basis of \*bVḱ-.

Eg *bḡḱ* ‘see, notice’ (l).

Here, -ḡ- is a sign for a vowel.

WCh \**baḱ-* ‘look for’: Bgh *bak*.

LEC \**beḱ-* ‘observe’<sup>1</sup>, ‘know’<sup>2</sup>: Som *beeḱ-*<sup>1</sup>, Or *beeka*<sup>2</sup>.

HEC \**be[ḱ]*- ‘know’: Bmb *beeh-*, *beek-*.

Omot \**baḱ-/beḱ-* ‘see’<sup>1</sup>, ‘know’<sup>2</sup>: Ome *biḱ-*<sup>1</sup>, Kaf *beḱḱ-*<sup>2</sup>,

Mch *baḱḱi-*<sup>1</sup>, Anf *beḱ-*<sup>1</sup>, Bwo *beḱ-*<sup>1</sup>, Gim *beḱ-*, *bek-*<sup>1</sup>.

Vocalism \*-*e*- is a Cush innovation.

### 202 \**baḱ-/buḱ-* ‘run’

CCh \**baḱ-* ‘drive’: Dgh *baka*, Mnd <sup>ʔ</sup>*abaka*.

Berb \**bVḱVy-* ‘hurry, hasten’: Kby *bbuqqi*.

Based on \**bVḱ-*.

Eg *bḱ* ‘run’ (pyr).

Agaw \**buḱ-* ‘run away’: Aun *buḱ-*, *buk-*.

SA \**buk-* ‘running away’: Saho *buka*, *bukaa*.

LEC \**baḱ-* ‘run away’: Som *baqa-d-*, Or *baqa*, Arb *baqa-d-*.

HEC \**baḱ-* ‘flee’: Dar *baḱ-at-*, Bmb *baḱa-d-*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*. Probably, connected with Sem \**bVḱa<sup>c</sup>-* ‘go away’ (Arab *bq<sup>c</sup>* [-*a*-]).

### 203 \**baḱ-/buḱ-* ‘gourd bottle’

Sem \**baḱ-būḱ-* ‘bottle’: Hbr *baqbūq*, Aram (Syr) *bagbūgā*.

Reduplication.

WCh \**ku-bak-* ‘clay gourd’: Gera *kubaako*.

Prefix \**ku-*.

Agaw \**baḱw-* ‘gourd bottle’: Xmr *baw*, *bawa*, Kem *bəywa*.

LEC \**buḱ-* ‘gourd’: Or *buqe*.

HEC \**bukk-* ‘gourd’: Dar *bukke*.

Irregular \*-*kk-*.

Omot \**buḱḱ-* ‘gourd’: Kaf *bukḱoo*, Mch *bukḱo*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

### 204 \**bal-* ‘eye, eyelid; blind’

Berb \**bVl-* ‘eyelash’<sup>1</sup>, ‘eyelid’<sup>2</sup>: Sgr *a-blu*<sup>1</sup>, Mzab *a-bil*<sup>1</sup>,

Snus *a-bəl*<sup>2</sup>, Snh *abel*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *br* ‘both eyes’ (gr), Copt \**belle* ‘blind’: Bhr *belle*, Shd *bolle*.

LEC \**ball*- ‘‘one-eyed’’: Or *ballaa*.

HEC \**ball*- ‘‘blind’’: Sid *ball-icca*, Dar *balla<sup>3</sup>a*, Bmb *balla<sup>3</sup>a*.

### 205 \**bal*- ‘‘wing, feather’’

Sem \**nu-ball*- ‘‘eagle’s feather’’: Akk *nuballu*.

Prefix \**nu*- (probably, from \**mu*-, see below).

SA \**bal*- ‘‘feather’’: Afar *bal*.

LEC \**bal*- ‘‘wing’’: Som *baal*, Or *baala*, Bay *baale*, Kon *balla*.

HEC \**ball*- ‘‘feather’’: Sid *balle*, Had *balla<sup>2</sup>e*, Bmb *baalle*.

Omot \**bal*- ‘‘feather’’: Kaf *baaloo*.

Probably, related to CCh \**mV-bal*- ‘‘arm, shoulder’’ (Log *m-phala*, Gul *m-bala*) and WCh \**bV-bal*- id. (Sura *bāl*, Ang *bēl*, Krk *bebalia*, Bks *bāl*). If this connection is valid, a form with a prefix \**mV*- (dissimilated in Sem and assimilated in WCh) should be reconstructed.

### 206 \**bal*- ‘‘cloud, sky’’

CCh \**bal*- ‘‘sky’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘cloud’’<sup>2</sup>: Glv *balabala*<sup>1</sup>, Log *bəluk<sup>w</sup>i*<sup>2</sup>.

Suffix *-k<sup>w</sup>i* in Log. Reduplication in Glv.

Bed *bal* ‘‘cloud’’.

For the semantic development cf. Skt *nabhas*- ‘‘cloud’’ ~ Av *nabah*- ‘‘sky’’.

### 207 \**balag*-/\**balug*- ‘‘shine’’

Sem \**bVlug*- ‘‘shine’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘dawn’’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *blg*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *blg* [-u-]<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \**balag*- ‘‘shine, sparkle’’: Or *balag*.

Cf. a deverbative in Som *bilig* ‘‘sparkling’’.

### 208 \**bala<sup>ç</sup>*- ‘‘eat, swallow’’

Sem \**bVla<sup>ç</sup>*- ‘‘swallow’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘eat’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *bł<sup>ç</sup>*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Mand) *bla*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *bł<sup>ç</sup>* [-a-]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *bał<sup>ç</sup>a*<sup>2</sup>, Tgr *bāl<sup>ç</sup>a*<sup>2</sup>, Tgy *bāl<sup>ç</sup>e*<sup>2</sup>, Amh *bälla*<sup>2</sup>, Hss *bōla*, Mhr *bōla*, Shh *bela<sup>ç</sup>*.

Agaw \**balV<sup>ç</sup>*- ‘‘eat’’: Bil *bəl<sup>ç</sup>*.

Agaw may be borrowed from Sem. Bil -ə- may reflect \**-a* .

209 \**balak*- ‘‘stone’’

Sem \**balak*- ‘‘marble’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘limestone’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *balaq*-<sup>1</sup>, SAR *blq*<sup>2</sup>,  
Gz *balaq*-<sup>1</sup>.

WCh \**bVlak*- ‘‘stone’’: Hs *ta-blaka*.

Unexpected non-emphatic \**k*. Prefix \**ta*-.

CCh \**ḡalak*- ‘‘stone’’: Lmn *ḡalak*.

Irregular development of HS \**b*- > CCh \**ḡ*-.

210 \**ban*- ‘‘field’’

Eg *bn.t* ‘‘field’’ (n).

WCh \**ḡun*- < \**Hu-ban*- ‘‘field’’: Hs *ḡunā*, Sura *bon*.

Prefix \**Hu*-. Cf. a partial reduplication in Bks *bibin* ‘‘garden’’.

LEC \**ban*- ‘‘open space, plain’’: Som *ban*.

211 \**ban*- ‘‘hand, arm’’

Sem \**bann*- ‘‘finger’’: Arab *bann*-, *bunn*-.

WCh \**ban-H*- ‘‘arm’’: Brm *baḡ-li*, Fyr *beḡ*.

A laryngeal suffix.

CCh \**bin*- ‘‘arm’’: Tera *bən*, Jara *binna*.

Vocalism is not clear.

212 \**ban*- ‘‘open’’

WCh \**ban*- ‘‘open, uncover’’: Hs *banye*.

CCh \**ban-H*-/\**byan-H*- ‘‘open’’: Mofu *baḡ*, *beḡ*.

ECh \**bVn-H*- ‘‘open’’: Kera *biḡi*.

LEC \**ban*- ‘‘open’’: Or *bana*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*. A laryngeal suffix in CCh and ECh.

213 \**bar*- ‘‘child’’

Sem \**bar*- ‘‘son’’: Aram *bar*, SAR *brw*, Shh *ber*, Mhr *ber*, Soq *bar*, Hss  
*ber*.

Berb \**barar*- ‘‘son’’: Ayr *a-barar*, Ahg *a-burir*, Twl *barar*.

Partial reduplication. Irregular vocalism in Ahg.

WCh \**bar*-/\**byar*- ‘‘young girl’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘child’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *bēra*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *ḡar*<sup>2</sup>,  
Glm *baryawa*<sup>1</sup>.

Hs indicates \**e* in the 1st syllable.

## 214 \*bar- ‘‘man’’

WCh *\*(mV-)bar-* ‘‘person’’: Glm *mb̄ar* (pl.), Gera *bar-mi*, Zul *mbar-me*, Geji *mbali-ŋ*, Paa *m-barə-ŋ*, Mbu *bar-gi*.

Cf. Hs *bārē* ‘‘stranger’’, Paa *mbarə-ŋ* id.

CCh *\*-bwar-* ‘‘man, person’’: Gis *mburo*, Bch *ḥwara*.

Secondary labialization of the root vowel. Individual forms contain prefixes *\*mV-* and *\*HV-*.

ECh *\*bar-* ‘‘man, person’’: Gbr *barua*, Dor *bara*, Ndam *b̄ar*.

SA *\*bar-* ‘‘man’’: Afar *barra*.

Related to *\*bar-* ‘‘child’’ (cf. ‘‘human being’’ = ‘‘human child’’ in early Near and Middle Eastern traditions)?

## 215 \*bar- ‘‘take’’

Berb *\*bVr-* ‘‘take (in handfuls)’’: Tua *a-b̄ar*.

CCh *\*mV-bwar-* ‘‘seize, grasp’’: Suk *mbwǝř*.

*\*-wa-* may be explained by the influence of the preceding labial consonant.

Bed *bari* ‘‘get, collect, have’’.

SA *\*bar-* ‘‘grasp, hold’’: Saho *bar-*.

## 216 \*bar- ‘‘clean, wash’’

Sem *\*bVr-* ‘‘(be) clean’’: Ug *brr*, Hbr *brr*, Aram (Palest) *b̄rar*, Gz *brr*.

CCh *\*bar-* ‘‘wash’’: Glv *bar-*, Mnd *bara-*.

Cf. also *\*mV-bar-*, *\*a-bar-* ‘‘cleanliness’’: Tera *m-bari*, Mnd *ʔabbara*.

## 217 \*bar- ‘‘antelope’’

Berb *\*bVrVy-* ‘‘young antelope’’: Ahg *e-b̄arəy*.

Formation in *\*-ay-*.

WCh *\*bar-* ‘‘gazelle’’: Hs *barēwā*.

Cf. partial reduplication *\*ba-bar-* ‘‘gazelle’’: Paa *babar*, Siri *babari*.

Probably related to LEC *\*baʔir-* ‘‘antelope’’ (Som *bair*) and Rift *\*baʔur-* id. (Bur *baʔuru*).

**218 \*bar- “ditch”**

Berb \*bar- “ditch”: Ghd *a-βar*.

Cf. reduplicated Mzab *burbur* “underground irrigation channel”.

HEC \*bar- “ditch”: Had *bare*.

**219 \*bar- “fly” (v.)**

Eg *bhʃ* “fly” (MK).

Goes back to \*bahar-, a trilateral stem built upon original \*bar-.

CCh \*bar- “fly, jump”: Msg *bara*.

ECh \*bVr- “fly”: Kwn *bre*.

Agaw \*birir- “fly”: Aun *berer-əŋ*.

Partial reduplication. Note the modified vocalism.

LEC \*bar- “fly”: Or *barr-isa*, *barara*.

Partial reduplication in *barara*.

**220 \*bar- “wind”**

Sem \*bāriḥ- “hot wind”: Arab *bāriḥ*-.

Based on \*bar-?

CCh \*baraw- “wind”: Mba *baraw-ay*.

Cf. partial reduplication in Msg *bebēr*.

ECh \*ka-bar- “wind”: Kera *ka-bar*.

Prefix \*ka-.

**221 \*bar- “beast of prey”**

Sem \*bar-bar- “wolf”: Akk *barbaru*.

Reduplication.

Eg *bʃ* “panther” (MK).

WCh \*bar- “hyaena”: Hs *bārū*.

**222 \*bar- “see”**

Sem \*bVr- “see, examine”: Akk *barû*, Arab *bry* [-i-]. Jib *ebrer*.

Various trilateral derivatives of the original root.

Eg *br* “see” (gr).

CCh \*bur- “remember”: Bch *bur-ina*.

The root vowel is irregular.

SA \**bar*- ‘learn’: Afar *bar*.

LEC \**bar*- ‘learn’: Som *baro*.

Dhl *ḅar*- ‘know’.

### 223 \**bar*-/\**bur*- ‘morning’

ECh \**bur*- ‘morning’: Ndm *huri*, Mubi *burburu*.

SA \**ber*- ‘morning’: Saho *beeraa*, Afar *beeraa*.

The root vowel is irregular. Cf. also SA \**bar*- ‘night’: Saho *baar*, Afar *baar*.

LEC \**bar*- ‘dawn, morning’: Som *bārii*, Or *barii*, Arb *barri*.

HEC \**bar*- ‘day’: Bmb *barra*, Kmb *barra*.

Dhl *ḅurra* ‘morning’.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

### 224 \**bar*-/\**bur*- ‘grain, cereal’

Sem \**barr*-/\**burr*- ‘cereal’<sup>1</sup>, ‘wheat’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *burru*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *bar*, *bār*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *burr*-<sup>2</sup>, SAR *br*<sup>2</sup>, Soq *bor*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *barr*<sup>2</sup>, Shr *barr*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb \**bVr*- ‘flour’<sup>1</sup>, ‘sorghum’<sup>2</sup>, ‘bread’<sup>3</sup>: Ghd *a-ḅar-ən*<sup>1</sup>, Awj *ḅr-ün*<sup>2</sup>, Ayr *a-bora*<sup>2</sup>, Ahg *a-bōra*<sup>2</sup>, Twl *a-bōra*<sup>2</sup>, Zng *būru*<sup>3</sup>.

WCh \**bar*-/\**bur*- ‘kind of flour’<sup>1</sup>, ‘gruel’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *huri*, *biri*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *barbari*<sup>2</sup>.

Hs *biri* < *huri* with assimilation of vowels. Reduplication in Ngz.

ECh \**bar*-/\**bur*- ‘flour’<sup>1</sup>, ‘kind of millet’<sup>2</sup>: Smr *bura*<sup>1</sup>, Tum *bař*<sup>1</sup>, Kbl *ku-bəra*<sup>1</sup>, Lele *ku-bra*<sup>2</sup>.

A derivative in \**ku*- in Kbl and Lele.

Agaw \**bur*- ‘groats’: Xmr *bura*.

LEC \**bur*- ‘wheat’: Som *bur*.

Dhl *ḅuru* ‘maize’.

Rift \**bar*- ‘grain’: Bur *baru*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

### 225 \**bara*<sup>2</sup>- ‘recover’

Sem \**bVra*<sup>2</sup>- ‘recover’: Hbr *br*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *br*<sup>2</sup> [-*a*].

Cf. also SAR *bry* ‘health’.

WCh \*<sup>2</sup>*Vbar*- ‘recover’: Sura *bar*, Ang *bār*, Chip *bar*.

Metathesis. The voiced anlaut corroborates the loss of the prefix.

An alternative reconstruction is HS \*<sup>2</sup>*abar*-.

### 226 \**baraḳ*- ‘lightning’

Sem \**barḳ*- ‘lightning’: Akk *berq*-, *birq*-, Ug *brq*, Hbr *bārāq*, Aram (Syr) *barqō*, Arab *barq*-, SAr *brq*, Shr *berq*, Mhr *bōreq*, Tgr *bārq*, Tgy *bārqi*.

CCh \**baraḳ*- ‘lightning’: Log *barak*.

HEC \**baraḳ*- ‘lightning’: Sid *banḳo*, *birāḳo*, Dar *balāḳa*, Kmb *banḳu-ta*.

Irregular changes of \*-r- in the cluster \*-rḳ-.

Related to \**bariḳ*- ‘shine’. A parallel formation \**birik*- ‘lightning’ seems to be preserved in Dhl *birik’ina* id., Agaw \**birVḳ*- id. (Xmr *birqa*).

### 227 \**baraḳ*- ‘ram, goat, calf’

Sem \**baraḳ*- ‘ram’: Arab *baraq*-.

Berb \**barak*- ‘calf’<sup>1</sup>, ‘cattle’<sup>2</sup>: Ahg *a-bərḳ-aw*<sup>1</sup>, Gua *a-barak-i*<sup>2</sup>.

Irregular \*-k-.

WCh \**barVḳ*- ‘goat’: Bol *barke*.

ECh \**birVḳ*- ‘bull’: Bid *birki*.

Unexpected front vowel.

### 228 \**baraw*-/\**baray*- ‘stick, arrow’

Berb \**buray*- ‘stick’: Ayr *ə-boray*, Ghd *ta-buri-t*, Ghat *ta-buray-t*, Ahg *tə-buri-t*.

Secondary \*-u- after a labial.

Eg *bry* ‘sticks, canes’ (n).

WCh \**mV-bar*- ‘arrow’: Zaar *mbara*, Zak *mbara*.

Prefix \**mV*-.

CCh \**baraw*- ‘arrow, bow’: Msg *barau*, Masa *ḅaraw-ta*.

ECh \*<sup>2</sup>*a-bawar*- ‘arrow’: Kera *aḅōro*.

Metathesis. Note prefix \*<sup>2</sup>*a*-.

Note the consonantal alteration \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

## 229 \*baraw-/\*baray- “equid”

ECh \*baraw-/\*baray- “horse”: Dng *boora*, Mig *borow*, Brg *booray*.  
Metathesis in Dng.

Omot \*baray- “mare”: Kaf *baraayee*, Mch *baaraye*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-. Cf. CCh \*bwar- “donkey” (Log *mbūri*, Kus *bori*, Afd *boro*) and ECh \*bur- id. (Mkk *buuru*).

## 230 \*barih- “run, go”

Sem \*bVriḥ- “leave”<sup>1</sup>, “run away”<sup>2</sup>, “run in awe”<sup>3</sup>: Phn *brḥ*<sup>1 2</sup>, Pun *brḥ*<sup>1 2</sup>, Hbr *brḥ*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Palest) *bʿraḥ*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *brḥ*<sup>1</sup> [-a-], Amh *bārāyyä*<sup>3</sup>.

Sem \*i of the second syllable is typical of *verba movendi*.

WCh \*HVbar- “escape”<sup>1</sup>, “go out”<sup>2</sup>, “return”<sup>3</sup>: Ang *bar*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *bar*<sup>2</sup>, Gera *bōrə*-<sup>3</sup>, Glm *bar*-<sup>3</sup>, Wrj *var*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis.

ECh \*bir- < \*barya- “go”: Dng *birē*, *bire*.

Dhl *bariy*- “go out, depart”.

From \*bariH-?

## 231 \*barik- “shine, be bright”

Sem \*bVriḥ- “shine (of lightning)”: Akk *barāqu*, Aram *bʿrēq*, *bʿraq*, Arab *brq* [-i-], Gz *brq*, Amh *bārrāqā*.

Eg *bḥk* “be light, be bright” (pyr).

Omot \*[b]arik- “shine”: Mch *pariqq(i)*-.

Secondary *p̄*- < \*b- influenced by \*k̄?

The present root may be further related to \*bar-/\*bur- “morning”.

## 232 \*barod- “beast of prey”

Sem \*barad-/\*barud- “leopard”: Hbr *bārōd*, *bārūd*, Arab *ʿabrad*-.

\*b- corresponds to WCh \*b-. Note a secondary formation in Arab.

WCh \*bwadar- “zorylla”: Hs *bōdārī*, *būdārī*.

Metathesis.

LEC \*marod- “elephant”<sup>1</sup>, “lion”<sup>2</sup>: Som *maroodi*<sup>1</sup>, Or *marode*<sup>2</sup>.

Irregular \**m*-.

Derived from \**bar*- ‘‘beast of prey’’.

### 233 \**barV*<sup>ʕ</sup>- ‘‘give’’

Sem \**bVrV*<sup>ʕ</sup>- ‘‘give, yield’’: Arab *br*<sup>ʕ</sup>.

WCh \**bar*- ‘‘give’’: Hs *bā*, Ank *pe*, Bol *bar*, Krk *bar*, Ngm *bar*, Krf *bar*, Gera *bar*, Glm *bar*, Pol *bu-*, *bi-*, Geji *bəl*, Brw *bar*, *bə*, Say *ḥər*, Grn *bər*, *bur*, Ngz *baru*.

CCh \**bar-/bir*- ‘‘give’’: Tera *vəri*, Dgh *bire*, Gdf *bar*.

ECh \**baHir*- ‘‘give’’: Dng *bere*, Mig *biraw*, Jegu *bir*, Bid *bere-n*, Mubi *bāra*, Brg *biri*.

Metathesis of the laryngeal.

### 234 \**barV*<sub>ʔ</sub>- ‘‘boy’’

Berb \**baraʔ*- ‘‘boy’’: Ghat *a-baraʔ*.

Dhl *ḥooreʔe* ‘‘boy’’.

Derived from \**bar*- ‘‘child’’.

### 235 \**bas*- ‘‘cut’’

Berb \**bVwVs*- ‘‘be cut, be wounded’’: Ayr *busu*, Ahg *buis*.

Based on the original \**bVs*-.

WCh \**bas*- ‘‘cut off’’: Bol *bas*-.

CCh \**bas*- ‘‘break’’: Masa *bas*.

Agaw \**bas*- ‘‘cut (skin)’’: Xmr *bas*-.

Omot \**bas*- ‘‘slaughter’’: Kaf *baš*-, Anf *baš*-.

### 236 \**bas*- ‘‘apron’’

Eg *bsɔw* ‘‘apron’’ (MK).

Going back to \**bVsaw*-.

CCh \**bas-ay*- ‘‘apron’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘loin-cloth’’<sup>2</sup>: Gis *basay*<sup>1</sup>, Bch *basey*<sup>2</sup>.

If not \**ba-say*-.

### 237 \**bas*- ‘‘walk’’

Sem \**būš*- ‘‘go away’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘trample’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *bēšu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *buš*<sup>2</sup>.

Extension of the original *\*bVš-*.

CCh *\*mV-ba[s]-* ‘‘enter’’: Mofu *mbəz-*, *mbaz-*.

A secondary voiced in Mofu? Prefix *\*mV-*.

ECh *\*bas-* ‘‘come’’: Mobu *bəse*, Ndam *basi*.

### 238 *\*bas-* ‘‘live, beget’’

Sem *\*bVšVy-* ‘‘be, exist’’: Akk *bašú*, Phn *bšy*.

Based on the original *\*bVš-*.

Agaw *\*bas-* ‘‘beget’’: Kem *baas*.

An ancient causative?

### 239 *\*bat-* ‘‘move’’

Sem *\*bVt-* ‘‘go away’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘go quickly’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *btt*<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *bättä*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh *\*bwat-* ‘‘accompany’’: Ang *bwot*.

Secondary labialization of the vowel?

ECh *\*bat-* ‘‘return’’: Tum *bād*.

### 240 *\*bat-/\*bit-* ‘‘cut’’

Sem *\*bit-/\*but-* ‘‘cut off, break off’’: Arab *btt* [-*u-*, -*i-*].

*u*-vocalism is secondary.

Berb *\*bVt-* ‘‘cut off, chop off’’: Ahg *ə-bət*, Ayr *ə- bət*.

ECh *\*bit-* ‘‘strike’’: Bid *bit*.

Alternation *\*a ~ \*i*. Cf. *\*baṭ-* ‘‘pierce, cut’’.

### 241 *\*baṭ-* ‘‘pierce, cut’’

Sem *\*buṭ-* ‘‘split, pierce’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be split’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *bṭṭ* [-*u-*]<sup>1</sup>, Jib *boṭṭəṭ*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary *\*-u-*.

Berb *\*bVṭ-* ‘‘pierce’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘divide’’<sup>2</sup>: Ahg *əbəd*<sup>1 2</sup>, Twl *ibḍu*<sup>2</sup>, Sml *ibḍu*<sup>1</sup>, Ntf *bəḍḍa*<sup>1</sup>, Izd *bḍu*<sup>1</sup>, Izy *bḍu*<sup>1</sup>, Snus *bəḍḍa*<sup>1</sup>, Izn *ebḍa*<sup>2</sup>, Kby *əbḍu*<sup>1</sup>.

WCh *\*ḥaṭ-* < *\*baṭ-* ‘‘cut’’: Bol *ḥot-*, Ngm *ḥaṭ-*, Gera *ḥaḍ-*.

Note the shift of emphatization.

LEC *\*baṭ-* ‘‘part; divide’’: Som *baḍ-*.

## 242 \*baṭ- ‘‘speak’’

Sem \*bVṭ- ‘‘chat’’: Ug *tbt*, Hbr *bty*, *bṭ*ʔ.

Various derivatives of the biliteral root.

WCh \*baṭ-/\*bayaṭ- ‘‘speaking, speak’’: Krf *baati*, Fyr *beet*. \*bayaṭ- seems to be a secondary extension of \*baṭ-.

CCh \*mV-baṭ-/\*mV-biṭ- ‘‘answer, speak’’: Gis *mbiḍ*, *mbəḍ-*, *bubəḍ-*, Mofu *babaḍ-*, *mbaḍ*.

Omot \*yibat- ‘‘speak’’: Kaf *yibat*-.

Prefix \*yV- and irregular \*t < HS \*ṭ. Metathesis?

## 243 \*baw-/\*bay- ‘‘water’’

Berb \*bVw-bVw- ‘‘water’’: Sgh *bbubbu*.

Reduplication.

WCh \*bay- ‘‘watering of horses’’: Hs *bai*, *bāyī*.

CCh \*baʔi- ‘‘water’’: Nza *mbii*, *bii*, *mbiʔi*, Bata *mboy*, *bōye*.

Bata -o- < \*-a- after a labial.

LEC \*baw- ‘‘lake’’: Arb *baww*.

Rift \*boʔ- ‘‘dew’’: Kwz *boʔ-uto*.

From \*baw-?

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

## 244 \*baw-/\*bay- ‘‘place, house’’

Berb \*bVw- ‘‘enclosure’’: Ayr *ə-biwa*, Twl *ə-biwa*.

Eg *bw* ‘‘place’’ (pyr).

WCh \*bayi- ‘‘place’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘village’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘hut’’<sup>3</sup>: Sura *pε*:<sup>1</sup>, Ang *pi*<sup>1</sup>, Mnt *bi*<sup>1</sup>, Ank *bē*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *beyi*<sup>1</sup>, Krk *biyi*<sup>1</sup>, Gera *bi*<sup>1</sup>, Zak *bayi*<sup>2</sup>, Geji *bi*<sup>3</sup>, Ngm *beʔi*<sup>1</sup>, *bi*<sup>3</sup>.

CCh \*baw- ‘‘place, house’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘yard’’<sup>2</sup>: Bura *vi*<sup>1</sup>, Boka *bi-ta*<sup>1</sup>, Ngw *mbwə*<sup>1</sup>, Wmd *mbwa*<sup>1</sup>, Mofu *mbaw*<sup>2</sup>, Log *mba*<sup>1</sup>.

The variant \*bi- in Boka may be a result of the morphological development of \*bay-.

ECh \*ba- ‘‘place’’: Sok *ba*.

From \*baʔ-?

HEC \*bay- ‘‘place’’: Sid *bay-*, *baʔa*, Had *beeyo*, Kmb *bee-ccu*.

Had and Kmb -ee- < \*-a- before \*-y-.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-. Related to \*bay- ‘‘build’’ and \*bayit- ‘‘house’’.

## 245 \*bawal- ‘‘urinate, flow’’

Sem \*būl- ‘‘urinate’’: Arab *bwl* [-u-].

ECh \*bawal- ‘‘overflow’’: Bid *bolol*.

Partial reduplication.

## 246 \*bawar- ‘‘lion, hyaena’’

Berb \*b(V)war- ‘‘lion’’: Nfs *wär*, Ght *ä-ḫər*, Ayr *a-har*, Twl *a-har*,  
Zng *war*.

Note Berb \*b- > \*β.

WCh \*bVwar- ‘‘lion’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hyaena’’<sup>2</sup>: Sura *mbor*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *bwār*<sup>1</sup>, Pol  
*bwər*<sup>2</sup>, Fyr *mbwār*<sup>1</sup>.

CCh \*bVwVr- ‘‘lion’’: Gid *bōlu*.

Cf. Gis *mo-bor* ‘‘lion’’, Mofu *ma-bar* ‘‘panther’’.

ECh \*b/a/w/a/r- ‘‘hyaena’’: Dng *boori*, Mig *booru*, Mubi *bōri*.

LEC \*warab- ‘‘hyaena’’: Som *warab*, Or *warab-esa*, Rnd *waraba*.

Metathesis.

Wrz \*warap- ‘‘hyaena’’: Gaw *oraap-atte*, Hss *araap-icce*, Dob *araap-*  
*acce*, Gll *oraap-atte*.

Metathesis.

Dhl *boora* ‘‘dangerous animal’’.

From \*bawar-?

Cf. \*bar- ‘‘beast of prey’’.

## 247 \*bawVd- ‘‘sorcerer’’

WCh \*bad- ‘‘sorcerer’’: Ngz *badə-ra*.

Frow \*bawad-?

Agaw \*bawVd- ‘‘witch-doctor’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘werewolf’’<sup>2</sup>: Bil *bawda*<sup>1 2</sup>, Xmr  
*buda*<sup>1 2</sup>, Kem *buda*<sup>1</sup>.

Contraction in Xmr and Kem.

SA \*bud- < \*bVwVd- ‘‘witch-doctor’’: Afar *buda*.

LEC \*bawVd- ‘‘witch-doctor’’: Som *bida*, Or *bawda*.

Som is irregular.

HEC \*bud- ‘‘who has evil eye’’: Sid *bud-akko*, Dar *buda*, Bmb *buda*.

Omot \*bud- < \*bVwVd- ‘‘witch-doctor’’: Kaf *budo*, Bwo *budo*.

## 248 \*bawVḲ- “drop” (n.)

Sem \*bawḲ- “shower”: Arab *bawq*-.

Agaw \*buk- < \*bVwVḲ- “drops” (pl.): Bil *boḲ<sup>w</sup>*.

## 249 \*bawVn- “rope, band”

Berb \*baw(V)n- “leather sack with strings”: Ahg *a-bawn*.

Eg *wbn* “band (on mummy’s forehead)”.

Metathesis.

ECh \*bwan- “rape”: Mkk *bonne*. From \*bawan-.

Related to \*ben- “tie”. Note consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y- (in \*ben-).

## 250 \*bay- “chief, king”

Eg *by.ty* “king of the Lower Egypt” (OK).

CCh \*bay- “chief”: Mofu *bay*, Gis *boy*, Bld *aboy*, Mtk *bay*, Mafa *boy*,  
Daba *bəy*, Mus *bay*.

## 251 \*bay- “back, hump”

Berb \*<sup>ɔ</sup>u-bay- “camel’s hump”: Ghat *t-uhi*, Ayr *t-uhəy*, Ahg *t-uhə*,  
Twl *t-uhəy*, Sml *ta-yyu*.

Prefix \*<sup>ɔ</sup>u-. Note Berb \*b- > \*β-.

Eg *by.ɔ.t* “head, occiput, beard, breast, back” (n).

-ɔ is a sign for a vowel. The meaning is uncertain.

WCh \*bay- “back”: Hs *bāyā*, Bol *boy*, Krk *bai*, Ngm *be*, Maha *boy*,  
Glm *bi*.

## 252 \*bay- “build”

CCh \*bV- “build”: Lmn *b*-.

ECh \*bay- “build”: Smr *bi*, Kwn *bay*, Mobu *baye*.

Archaic verb preserved outside Chadic in a derivative \*bayit- “house”.

## 253 \*bayit- ‘‘house’’

Sem \*bayt- ‘‘house’’: Akk *bītu*, *bētū*, Ug *bt*, Phn *bt*, *byt*, Pun *bt*, Moab *bt*, Hbr *bayit*, Aram (Palest) *baytā*, *betā*, (Nab, Palm) *byt*, Arab *bayt-*, SAR *byt*, Gz *bet*, Tgr *bet*, Tgy *bet*, Amh *bēt*, Gog *bet*, Mhr *bayt*, Shr *but*, Jib *bet*, Soq *beyt*.

WCh \*bit- < \*bVyit- ‘‘hut, shelter’’: Sura *bit*, Mpn *bit*.

Cf. Zgh *bat-iwe* ‘‘hut’’ < \*bayVt-? Derived from HS \*bay- ‘‘build’’.

## 254 \*bayV&lt;- ‘‘sell’’

Sem \*bi<- ‘‘sell’’: Arab *by<* [-i-].

WCh \*bay- ‘‘trade’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sell’’<sup>2</sup>: Tng *paya*<sup>1</sup>, Krf *bayi*<sup>2</sup>, Glm *baya*<sup>2</sup>.

Complete loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

Rift \*be>- ‘‘buy, sell’’: Kwz *be>*-.

Irregular \*->-.

## 255 \*ba3- ‘‘tear off, skin’’

Sem \*buz- ‘‘tear off’’: Hbr *bzz*, Arab *bzz* [-u-].

Secondary \*-u-.

WCh \*HV-ba3- ‘‘skin’’ (v.): Paa *ħuzu*, Jmb *vaz*.

A laryngeal prefix. Assimilation of vowels in Paa.

## 256 \*ba3- ‘‘flow, be wet’’

Berb \*bV3- ‘‘be wet’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pour’’<sup>2</sup>: Sha *bzi*<sup>1</sup>, Kby *bezze*<sup>c 2</sup>.

Cf. a derivative with suffix \*-g- in Izy *bzeg* ‘‘be wet’’.

Eg *bzy* ‘‘flow out, sprinkle’’ (MK).

-y is a suffix.

WCh \*ba3- ‘‘spit’’: Ngz *baz-iyu*.

## 257 \*ba3ar- ‘‘be torn, be peeled’’

Berb \*bV3Vr- ‘‘be peeled’’: Ghd *βzər*.

WCh \*ba3ar- ‘‘related to torn (clothes)’’ (adv.): Hs *bazar-bazar*.

Derived from \*ba3- ‘‘tear off, skin’’.

## 258 \*bel- “blood”

WCh \**Vbyal-* “vein”: Ank *vel*.

Prefix implied by the anlaut in Ank.

CCh \**byal-* “blood”: Gid *bēli*.

Cf. Msg *fel* id., Mba *fal* id.

Agaw \**bill-* “blood”: Bil *bir*, Xmr *bir*, Xmt *bera*, Kwr *bir*, Dmb *bir*,  
Kem *birr*, Aun *beri*, Dmt *beri*.

SA \**bil-* “blood”: Saho *biilo*, Afar *bil*.

## 259 \*bel- “weapon”

WCh \**HVbyal-* “arrow”: Kr *ḫelu*.

A laryngeal prefix.

ECh \**byal-* “axe”<sup>1</sup>, “knife”<sup>2</sup>: Mig *bo:la*<sup>1</sup>, Smr *bela*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \**bil-* “knife”: Or *billaa*.

HEC \**bil-* “knife”: Kmb *billawwa*.

## 260 \*belal- “rivulet”

CCh \**byalal-* “rivulet”: Gul *belle*.

In this case, the vowel is reconstructed in the second syllable as a single possibility in which the first syllable is not influenced.

ECh \**byalal-* “rivulet”: Smr *bellali*.

Archaic reduplicative root widely preserved in derivatives, cf. \**bolan-* “rain, cloud”. The original form of the root was \**bVl-* as it is continued in ECh \**byal-* “pond”: Mubi *bēli*. See also \**bol-* “flow, be wet”.

## 261 \*ben- “build”

Sem \**bVn-* “build”: Akk *banû*, Ug *bny*, *bnw*, Phn *bny*, Pun *bn<sup>2</sup>*, *bny*, Amor *bny*, Moab *bny*, Hbr *bny*, OAram *bny*, Aram (Emp, Nab) *bnh*, *bn<sup>2</sup>*, (Palm) *bn<sup>2</sup>*, (Mand) *bnā*, Arab *bny* [-i-], SAra *bny*, Mhr *benû*, Jib *bene*, Soq *bene*.

Various trilateral formations based on \**bVn-*.

Berb \**bVn-* “build”: Ghd *ə-bni*, Sml *bənna*, Izy *bnu*, Ntf *bnu*, Izd *bnu*, Izn *ə-bnu*, Snus *ə-βnu*, Sha *ə-bna*, Kby *ə-βnu*, Lib *bny*.

Manifested in individual languages as \**bVnVj-* or \**bVnVw-*.

ECh \**byani(H)-* “build”: Kwn *baŋ*, Mubi *bēni*.

Kwn may reflect a secondary formation *\*byani*<sup>2</sup>- similar to those of Sem and Berb.

### 262 \*ben- “tie”

Berb *\*bVn-* “tie”: Ghd *aβən*, Ahg *ahən*.

Note Berb *\*b-* > *\*β-*.

CCh *\*byan-* “tie”: Log *bən*, *bən*, Bud *pənai*, *fanai*.

Log *ḃ-* may reflect a possible laryngeal prefix.

### 263 \*ben- “be bad”

Eg *byn* “bad, angry” (OK), Copt *\*bō̄ōn* id.: Boh *bōn*, Shd *bōn*.

Inlaut *-y-* seems to be a sign for vowel.

WCh *\*ban-* < *\*byana-* “wrath”<sup>1</sup>, “bad”<sup>2</sup>: Tng *bana*<sup>1</sup>, Wrj *embəna*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh *\*byan-* “bad”: Sok *benā*.

Agaw *\*bin-* “lie” (n.): Bil *bin*.

LEC *\*ben-* “lie” (n.): Arb *been*.

### 264 \*ben- “building”

Berb *\*byan-* “tent, house”: Ghat (ə)-*yan-an*, Ayr *e-hən*, Ahg *ə-hən*,  
Twl *e-hən*, Tsl *e-hən*, Lib *bn*.

Note Berb *\*b-* > *\*β-*.

Eg *bnbn* “stela” (MK).

Reduplication.

WCh *\*byani(H)-* “upper floor”<sup>1</sup>, “hut”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *bēnē*<sup>1</sup>, Grk *pīn*<sup>2</sup>,  
Ank *pīn*<sup>2</sup>, Krk *ben*<sup>2</sup>, Bele *bin*<sup>2</sup>, Geji *biḡ*<sup>2</sup>, Pol *biḡ*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh *\*binVH-* “hut”: Glv *veḡ*, Nak *vine*, Gis *veḡ*, Bld *viḡ*, Gudu *vīn*,  
Nza *vine*, Bch *vunḡy*, Bata *vino*, Log *vəni*, Suk *bīna*.

ECh *\*byaHin-* “hut”: Mig *beḡ*, Mkk *biino*, Bid *beena*.

A nominal formation corresponding to *\*ben-* “build”. WCh and CCh forms contain  $C^3 = -H-$ . The latter may be a result of the Common Chadic development and not necessarily leads to the HS reconstruction of *\*beniH-*.

### 265 \*ber- “cereal”

Eg *brry* “bread” (n).

- rr- may mean a partial reduplication or an orthographic peculiarity. In any case, -y stands for a vowel (of the first syllable?).  
 CCh *\*ba-byar-* ‘maize’: Log *bāberā*.  
 Partial reduplication.  
 Omot *\*bar-* ‘maize’: Mch *baaro*, Anf *baro*.  
 Omot *\*a* < HS *\*e* in certain conditions?

### 266 \*ber- ‘cut’

- Sem *\*bVrV<sup>2</sup>-* ‘cut, cut down’: Hbr *br<sup>2</sup>*, Arab *br<sup>2</sup>*.  
 Based on original *\*bVr-*.  
 Berb *\*bVrVy-* ‘cut’: Sml *bri*.  
 Based on original *\*bVr-*.  
 CCh *\*byar-* ‘cut off’: Tng *ber*.  
 Dhl *ḥiir-* ‘cut grass, mow’.

### 267 \*ber- ‘mouse’

- Sem *\*birr-* ‘mouse, rat’: Arab *birr-*.  
 Berb *\*bVr(r)-* ‘pole-cat’: Sml *a-bərr-ān*.  
 ECh *\*byar-* ‘mouse, rat’: Smr *dē-bere*, Tum *bə:r-āḡ*.  
 Prefix in Smr.

### 268 \*beʒ- ‘sun, day’

- Eg *bzy* ‘Sun-god’ (reg).  
 -y stands for a front vowel.  
 CCh *\*byaʒ-* ‘day’: Msg *bezā*.  
 Rift *\*bes-* ‘sunlight’: Kwz *bes-iko*.  
 Continuants of \*ʒ in Rift are not established. The present example may be decisive.

### 269 \*bezar- ‘corn’

- Sem *\*bizr-* ‘seed’<sup>1</sup>, ‘peppers’<sup>2</sup>: Aram (Pehl) *bzr*<sup>1</sup>, (Palest) *bizrā*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *bizr-*<sup>1</sup>, Hss *bezār*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *bezār*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *bizer*<sup>2</sup>.  
 Cf. denominative Arab *bzr* [-i-] ‘sow’.  
 WCh *\*bazar-* ‘corn’: Mbu *vazar*, Jmb *vazar*, Tala *bazr*.  
 From *\*byazar-*.

Etymologically connected with *\*bazar-* ‘be torn, be peeled’ (as

far as semantic change is concerned, cf. IE: *\*gʷrHnom* ‘‘something ground; grain’’).

### 270 \*bi<sup>2</sup>-/\*bay- ‘‘be angry’’

Eg *b* ‘‘evil’’ (l).

The final laryngeal is not preserved. Eg may reflect an archaic form of the HS stem that may be then reconstructed as *\*bi-*.

WCh *\*bi<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘be angry’’: DB *bi<sup>2</sup>*.

CCh *\*biH-/\*bay-* ‘‘angry’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘bad’’<sup>2</sup>: Gaa *ḫiḫa*<sup>1</sup>, Gbn *ḫiḫa*<sup>1</sup>, FKl *ḫəy*<sup>2</sup>, Bud *abi*<sup>2</sup>.

Reduplicated forms in Gaa and Gbn may be related to CCh *\*bib-* ‘‘hot’’.

ECh *\*bVy-* ‘‘anger’’: Bid *beyo*.

Note the morphological alternation in the root.

### 271 \*bi<sup>2</sup>-/\*bay- ‘‘bread, flour’’

Eg *by.t* ‘‘kind of bread’’ (med).

CCh *\*bi<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘millet’’: Gul *bio*, Afa *bio*, Kus *byo*.

Quite probably, a semantic archaism within the present root pointing to the original type of the cereal.

Bed *bi<sup>2</sup>* ‘‘flour’’.

HEC *\*boy-* < *\*b[a]y-* ‘‘flour’’: Bmb *booya*.

Secondary change of vowel after a labial.

As far as morphonology of the root is concerned, cf. *\*bi<sup>2</sup>-/\*bay-* ‘‘be angry’’.

### 272 \*bi<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘pierce’’

Eg *wbʃ* ‘‘pierce, open’’ (pyr).

Initial *w-* may stand for a rounded root vowel or represent a suffix.

WCh *\*bi<sup>2</sup>u-* ‘‘pierce’’: Dir *bū*, Paa *ḫi*, Miya *ḫiya*, Kry *ḫiya*, Siri *ḫiyu*, Fyer *ḫoo*.

*-y-* in Miya, Kry and Siri is an innovation from *\*-ʷ-* in contact with a front vowel.

CCh *\*bi<sup>2</sup>u-* ‘‘pierce’’: Daba *būh*, Bud *biu*, *bihu*.

Note *-h* in Daba.

273 \*bi<sup>2</sup>ak- ‘‘slave, servant’’

Eg *bɔk* ‘‘servant’’ (OK).

WCh \**biHak*- ‘‘slave’’: Pol *biyək*, Kir *ɸiyək*.

Kir *ɸ-* shows that WCh \**-y-* goes back to a laryngeal after a front vowel. Under the influence of the vowel, the laryngeal yielded to *-y-*.

CCh \**byak*- ‘‘slave’’: Gis *beke*, Mofu *beke*, LPe *byek*.

CCh \**-ya-* < \**-iya-* < \**-iHa-*.

Related to \**bo<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘slave, servant’’?

274 \*bi<sup>2</sup>an- ‘‘separate, divide’’

WCh \**byan-* < \**bi<sup>2</sup>an-* ‘‘separate’’: Sura *ɸen*.

Agaw \**bin-* < \**biyVn-* ‘‘divide’’: Bil *bən*, Kwr *bin*, Xmr *bin*, Aun *ben-əŋ*.

Cf. also Sem \**bVyVn-* ‘‘separate’’: Arab *byn* [-*i*].

275 \*bi<sup>2</sup>an-/\*biyan- ‘‘look, know’’

Sem \**bīn-* ‘‘know’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘notice’’<sup>2</sup>: Ug *bn*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *byn*<sup>2</sup>.

Sometimes compared with Sem \**bayn-* ‘‘link (n.); between’’, see HS \**bawVn-* ‘‘rope, band’’ and cf. also HS \**bi<sup>2</sup>an-* ‘‘separate, divide’’.

WCh \**ba<sup>2</sup>an-* ‘‘look’’: Pero *ɸaan*.

Assimilation of vowels.

ECh \**ʔibin-* ‘‘know’’: Dng *ʔibine*, Mig *ʔibino*, Brg *ʔibini*, Sok *ibine*.

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels.

Note the alternation \**-ʔ-* ~ \**-y-*. Any connection with \**bi<sup>2</sup>an-* ‘‘separate, divide’’?

276 \*bi<sup>2</sup>ir- ‘‘pit, well; dig’’

Sem \**bi<sup>2</sup>r-* ‘‘balk’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘well’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *bīru*<sup>1 2</sup>, Hbr *bē<sup>2</sup>ēr*<sup>2</sup>, OArām *byr<sup>2</sup>*<sup>2</sup>, Arām (Emp) *b<sup>2</sup>r*<sup>2</sup>, (Palest) *bē<sup>2</sup>ērē*<sup>2</sup>, (Mand) *bira*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *bi<sup>2</sup>r-*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**bi<sup>2</sup>ir-* ‘‘dig’’: Lele *biir*.

LEC \**biHir-* ‘‘bore, drill’’: Arb *biir-*.

Related to \*bu<sup>2</sup>ar- ‘‘dig’’, \*ba<sup>2</sup>Vr- ‘‘well, pit’’ as a morphological variant.

### 277 \*bi<sup>2</sup>Vy- ‘‘snake’’

Eg *by<sup>2</sup>* ‘‘holy serpent’’ (gr).

Metathesis.

CCh \*bi<sup>2</sup>Vy- ‘‘python’’: HGh *ḫiya*, FG *ḫiya*, Kap *mḫya*, HNk *bg<sup>2</sup>ye*, HB *wg<sup>2</sup>ye*.

### 278 \*bibab- ‘‘goat, sheep’’

Sem \**bibb-* ‘‘wild sheep’’: Akk *bibbu*.

WCh \**bVwab-* < \**bVbab-* ‘‘he-goat’’: Ang *bwop*.

Unvoicing of \**-b-* in Ang is regular.

Descriptive stem.

### 279 \*bičur-/\*pičur- ‘‘pudenda’’

Sem \**binVčur-* ‘‘vulva’’: Akk *biššūru*, Arab *bunzur-*.

Metathesis in Proto-Sem and secondary *-u-* in Arab. Cf. also Hss *bešelēt* ‘‘clitoris’’, Mhr *bešelēt* id.

CCh \**pičur-in-* ‘‘testicles’’: FJ *fčerin*, FM *fučuru*.

Metathesis in FG and Gude. The original stem seems to be \**pičur-*.

Numerous phonetic irregularities are connected with the meaning of the word. Note more distant variants in CCh: HNk *subəle*, Kap *səpule*, FGl *spuyli* etc. As far as the anlaut is concerned, see \**ber-*/\**per-* ‘‘mouse, rat’’. As a whole, the word seems to be an ancient derivative of an otherwise unattested and unreliable stem.

### 280 \*biĉ- ‘‘spit’’

Eg *bšy* ‘‘spit’’ (pyr).

WCh \**biĉ-* ‘‘spit’’: Ang *bis*, *bes*.

ECh \**bVĉ-* ‘‘spit’’: Smr *bə:sə*.

Dhl *ḫut<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>*- ‘‘spit’’.

The continuants of HS \*-ĉ- in Dhl are not well established. -t'- might reflect \*-ĉ- in the intervocalic position. The root vowel -u- may be of a secondary origin.

### 281 \*bid- “monkey”

Berb \**bidd-Vw*- “monkey”: Ghd *biddu*, Ahg *a-biddau*.

WCh \**bid*- “monkey”: Hs *biri*, Mnt *pit*, Ank *pit*, Grk *pit*, *pət*, Bol *bido*, Krk *bido*, Dera *bido*, Bele *bido*, Krf *biro*, Gera *biḍi*, Glm *birya*, Paa *vidi*, Jmb *vuda*.

Gera may reflect \**bidVH*-.

CCh \**biḍ*- “monkey”: Tera *vidi*, Jara *vide*, Heba *mbeḍa*, Glv *ʔavda*.

CCh \**biḍ*- < \**bidVH*-? Prefix in Glv.

### 282 \*bi‘ar- “burn”

Sem \**bV‘r*- “burn” (tr. and intr.): Ug *b‘r*, Hbr *b‘r*, Aram (Palest) *b‘ār*, (Mand) *bar*.

WCh \**biHar*- “heat”: Mnt *biar*.

CCh \**bar*- < \**bVHar*- “burn”: Tera *vara*.

ECh \**bVHVr*- “warm up”: Kera *boore*.

Secondary labialization of vowels after \**b*-.

Agaw \**ʔV-bVr*- “flame” (v.): Aun *əbr-əḡ*.

### 283 bihal- “be angry”

Sem \**bVhal*- “curse” (v.): Arab *bhl* [-a-].

WCh \**biHal*- “anger”: Mnt *bial*.

### 284 \*biH[o]d- “jump, run”

CCh \**biHVd*- “go”: Boka *bide-ḍi*.

LEC \**bVHod*- “jump”: Som *bood*-.

Omot \**biHVd*- “jump”: Bwo *bid*-.

Dhl *buḍuw*- “run away”.

-uw- may be a suffix.

### 285 \*biHok- “rain”

WCh \**biHVk*- “rain that succeeds sowing”: Hs *bīko*.

LEC \**bVHok*- “rain”: Som *bokk*-, Or *booka*.

**286 \*bil-** “butterfly”

WCh *\*bil-* “butterfly, bird”: Hs *bilbilo*, Glm *ḫil-iwi*.

Reduplication in Hs. Glm may go back to *\*HV-bil-* > *ḫil-*.

Agaw *\*bil-* “butterfly”: Xmr *bil*.

Rift *\*ba-bal-* “butterfly”: Kwz *babal-iko*.

Partial reduplication causing a change of vocalism.

Related to *\*bal-* “wing, feather”?

**287 bil-** “door”

Sem *\*<sup>c</sup>abul-* “door, gate”: Akk *<sup>c</sup>abullu*, Aram (Syr) *<sup>c</sup>ābul-*.

Prefix *\*<sup>c</sup>a-*. Secondary *\*u* < *\*i* after a labial.

Agaw *\*bil-* “door”<sup>1</sup>, “hole, window”<sup>2</sup>: Xmr *bila*<sup>1</sup>, Kwr *bela*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC *\*bal-bal-* “door”: Or *balbala*.

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

**288 \*bin-** “man, male relative”

Sem *\*bin-* “son”: Akk *binu*, Ug *bn*, Phn *bn*, Pun *bn*, Moab *bn*, Hbr *bēn*, Aram (Nab) *bn*, Arab *bin-*, SAr *bn*, Hss *ḫe-būn* (pl.).

Hardly any connection with Sem *\*bar-* id.

WCh *\*mV-bVn-* “person”: Buli *mbən*, *mban*.

Prefix *\*mV-*.

CCh *\*bin-* “brother”: LPe *bin*.

**289 \*binVg-** “bird”

Eg *bng* “kind of bird” (MK).

WCh *\*binVg-* “rough-coated fowl”: Hs *bingi*.

CCh *\*byanVg-* “bird”: Gid *benga*, *bugga*.

Secondary vocalism in *bugga*.

**290 \*bir-** “metal”

Eg *byʾ* “ore, copper” (XVIII).

Vocalic *-y-*.

CCh *\*HV-bir-* “iron”: Mofu *bərey*, Gis *ḫire*.

Prefix *\*HV-* reflected in the Gis initial emphatic.

ECh *\*bir-* “iron”: Smr *biri*.

Agaw \**bir*- ‘metal’: Kem *birr*.

LEC \**bir*- ‘metal’: Som *bir*.

HEC \**bir(r)*- ‘silver’: Bmb *birri*, Kmb *bira-ta*.

Omot \**bir*- ‘metal’: Kaf *bir-ewo*.

Cf. derivatives in SA \**birit*- ‘iron’ (Saho *birtaa*, Afar *birtaa*) and Rift (Kwz *belet-iko id.*).

### 291 \**bir*- ‘jump’

CCh \**mVbir*- ‘jump, fly’: Daba *mbir*, Msg *mbir*.

Prefix \**mV*-.

ECh \**bir*- ‘jump’: Kwn *bære*.

Bed *bir* ‘jump’.

Agaw \**bir*- ‘jump’<sup>1</sup>, ‘fly’<sup>2</sup>; Xmr *bir*-<sup>1</sup>, Aun *berer-əŋ*<sup>2</sup>.

Partial reduplication in Aun.

HEC \**burr*- ‘jump’: Bmb *burr*-.

\**i* > \**u* after a labial.

### 292 \**bir*- ‘finger’

WCh \**bir*- ‘finger-nail’: Sha *bær-ən*, Grn *mbil*.

Prefix \**mV*- in Grn. Grn -*l*- < \**-r*- is regular.

Omot \**bir*- ‘finger’: Ome *bir-ade*.

### 293 \**bir*- ‘bird’

Berb \**bVr*- ‘quail’: Twl *ta-bærr-ut*.

Eg *bʷ* ‘kind of bird’ (a).

WCh \**bir*- ‘quail’: Hs *birabirā*.

Reduplication in Hs. Note a parallel variant *buraburā*.

### 294 \**birVg*- ‘be high’

Berb \**bVrVg*- ‘rise’: Tua *burg-ət*.

Bed *birga* ‘high’.

### 295 \**bisVr*- ‘plant’

Sem \**bišr*- ‘onion’<sup>1</sup>, ‘sprout, shoot’<sup>2</sup>, ‘dates’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *bišru*, *bisru*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *busr-at*-<sup>2</sup>, Hss *beser*<sup>3</sup>, Mhr *bēser*<sup>3</sup>.

Arab *-u-* < *\*-i-* after a labial.

Eg *ibsʒ* ‘‘plant’’ (MK).

Prefix *\*-* or a graphic sign for *\*-i-* of the first syllable.

### 296 *\*bit-* ‘‘jump’’

WCh *\*bit-* ‘‘jump’’: Bgh *pit*.

Bgh *p-* < *\*b-* is regular.

Omot *\*bitt-* ‘‘jump’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘fly’’<sup>2</sup>: Kaf *bitt-*<sup>1</sup>, Mch *biitti*<sup>2</sup>.

### 297 *\*boʔ-* ‘‘grass’’

Berb *\*buʔ-* ‘‘grass’’: Izy *a-bu*, Gua *buho*.

WCh *\*bay-* < *\*baʔi-* ‘‘kind of wild grass’’: Hs *bayā*.

ECh *\*bwaʔi-* ‘‘grass’’: Bid *booʔibooʔi*.

Full reduplication.

### 298 *\*boʔ-* ‘‘slave, servant’’

Eg *wbʒ* ‘‘servant’’ (MK).

Initial *w-* stands for a rounded vowel in the root.

WCh *\*bway-* < *\*bwaʔi-* ‘‘slave’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘servant’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *bāwa*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *baya*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *baayi*<sup>2</sup>.

### 299 *\*boʔVd-* ‘‘vessel’’

Sem *\*buʔd-* ‘‘implement’’: Akk *buʔdu*, *būdu*.

Unexpected HS *\*u* > *\*u* after a labial.

Eg *bʒd.t* ‘‘dipper’’ (med).

ECh *\*bwaʔVd-* ‘‘gourd’’: Mkk *boode*, Bid *booda*.

### 300 *\*bod-* ‘‘penis’’

CCh *\*bwadVH-* ‘‘penis’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘vagina’’<sup>2</sup>: Bch *vōḏu-to*<sup>1</sup>, Gudu *vəḏə-cu*<sup>2</sup>.

SA *\*bud-* ‘‘penis’’: Afar *buddaa*.

### 301 *\*bogur-* ‘‘bird’’

Eg *bḏʒ* ‘‘duck’’ (OK).

*-d-* < *\*-g-* after *\*o*.

ECh *\*bwagur-* ‘‘hen’’: Kwn *bogor-to*, *bugur-to*, Kera *də-bərgə*, (pl.) *ga-bgur*.

Various assimilations of root vowels in individual forms.

### 302 *\*bo<sup>ɕ</sup>-* ‘‘sun’’

Eg *b<sup>ɕ</sup>* ‘‘Sun-god’’ (reg).

WCh *\*bwaH-* ‘‘sun’’: Bks *ḥwe*, DB *ḥwe*.

The emphatic anlaut reflects the lost laryngeal.

### 303 *\*bo<sup>ɕ</sup>-bo<sup>ɕ</sup>-* ‘‘pour, drink’’

Sem *\*ba<sup>ɕ</sup>-ba<sup>ɕ</sup>-* ‘‘gurgling of water’’: Arab *ba<sup>ɕ</sup>ba<sup>ɕ</sup>-t-*

Deverbative noun.

Eg *b<sup>ɕ</sup>b<sup>ɕ</sup>* ‘‘drink’’ (pyr).

ECh *\*bwaH-b[waj]H-* ‘‘pour’’: Dng *boobe*, Jnk *boobo*.

Derived from HS *\*ba<sup>ɕ</sup>-* ‘‘pour’’. Reduplication. May be an onomatopoeia.

### 304 *\*boḥ-* ‘‘middle’’

Sem *\*buḥ-buḥ-* ‘‘middle’’: Arab *buhbūḥ-at-*.

Full reduplication.

CCh *\*bwaḥ-* ‘‘middle’’: Bud *boho*.

### 305 *\*boḥVr-* ‘‘sea, lake’’

Sem *\*baḥr-* ‘‘sea, lake’’: Aram (Syr) *baḥrā*, Arab *baḥr-*, SAr *bḥr*, Gz *bāḥr*, Tgr *bāhar*, Tgy *baḥri*, Amh *baḥər*.

Regular Sem *\*-u-* > *\*-a-* after a labial.

WCh *\*bwaHVr-* ‘‘pond’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘rivulet’’<sup>2</sup>: Sura *voḡor*<sup>2</sup>, Grk *vor*, *voor*<sup>1 2</sup>, Ang *fwor*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh *\*bwar-* < *\*bwaHVr-* ‘‘sea, river’’: Kera *vor*.

### 306 *\*boḥ-* ‘‘give birth’’

Eg *bḥ* ‘‘give birth’’ (NK).

Conditions in which HS *\*ḥ* > Eg *ḥ* are unknown.

WCh *\*bwaH-* ‘‘give birth’’: Zaar *ḥwa*.

Emphatic in Zaar reflects a lost laryngeal.  
CCh *\*mV-buh-* “give birth”: Nza *mbuho*, FJ *mbu*.

### 307 \*boHar- “be yellow, be gray”

CCh *\*bwaH[a]r-* “gray”: Msg *bḡora*<sup>ç</sup>.  
Since *\*bwaHwar-* with two middle vowels is morphologically impossible, the reconstruction of *\*-a-* in the second syllable is inevitable.

LEC *\*boHor-* “yellow”: Or *boora*.  
Cf. Arb *burri* “red”? Assimilation of vowels.  
HEC *\*bor-* “gray, brown”: Kmb *bora*.

### 308 \*boḵ- “rot, be rotten”

Sem *\*bVḵ-* “rot”: Hbr *bqq*, Aram *bqq*, (Mand) *baq*.  
WCh *\*ḥwak-* < *\*bwaḵ-* “suppurate, fester”: Sura *ḥwak*.  
Shift of emphatization.  
HEC *\*buḵ-* “rot”: Bmb *buuḵ-*.

### 309 \*boḵ- “goat”

CCh *\*ḥwak-* < *\*bwaḵ-* “goat”: Mafa *ḥokw*.  
Shift of emphatization. *-kw* < *\*-k-* appeared in the auslaut under the influence of the root vowel.  
Bed *bok*, *book*.  
Cf. ECh *\*bVḵ-* “kine”: Kera *beke*.

### 310 \*boḶar- “cattle”

Sem *\*baḶar-* “bull”<sup>1</sup>, “cattle”<sup>2</sup>, “cow”<sup>3</sup>: Akk *buqāru*<sup>1</sup>, Phn *bqr*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *bāqār*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Palest) *bʿqartā*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *baqar-*<sup>2</sup>, SAR *bqr*<sup>2</sup>, Hss *beqār*<sup>3</sup>.

In the first syllable, Sem *\*-a-* < HS *\*-o-* is regular after a labial. *-u-* in Akk is secondary.

Berb *\*bukVr-* “one year old camel”: Twl *əbuyər*.  
CCh *\*bwakVr-* “goat”: Tera *bokəra*, Tera-P. *pokər-ti*, Bch *bogər-ey*.

Derived from *\*boḵ-* “goat”. On the other hand, cf. *\*baraḵ-* “ram, goat, calf”.

## 311 \*boḲVr- ‘‘rich, king’’

Berb \*bVḲVr- ‘‘be rich’’: Ahg *bəyər*, Twl *baghar*.

LEC \*boḳor- ‘‘king’’: Som *boqor*.

The reconstruction of HS \*boḳor- implied by LEC is morphologically improbable.

## 312 \*bol- ‘‘flow, be wet’’

Sem \*bul- ‘‘moisten’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘rain’’<sup>2</sup>: Aram *bll*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *bll* [-u-]<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary \*u. Cf. Arab *wbl* [-u-] ‘‘fall (of rain)’’ (v.) and also a deverbative name in Hbr *yābāl* ‘‘heavy shower’’, Arab *wabl* ‘‘shower’’.

CCh \*HV-bwal- ‘‘rain’’: Bch *ḫole*.

Prefix \*HV-.

## 313 \*bol- ‘‘lead, follow’’

Sem \*wVbVl- ‘‘lead’’: Hbr *ybl*, Aram *ybl*.

\*wV- may be a prefix.

WCh \*byal-/\*bwal- ‘‘come’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘follow’’<sup>2</sup>: Grk *bel*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *bol*<sup>2</sup>, Sha *bol*<sup>1</sup>.

CCh \*bul- ‘‘run’’: HNk *mbule*, HG *mbule*, HB *mbulo*, HF *mbəlu*.

## 314 \*bolan- ‘‘rain, cloud’’

ECh \*bVlan- ‘‘rain’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sky’’<sup>2</sup>: Smr *belani*<sup>1</sup>, Tum *bəlan*<sup>1 2</sup>, Ndam *bəlān*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \*bolan- ‘‘cloud’’: Arb *boolan*.

Related to \*belal- ‘‘rivulet’’.

## 315 \*bor- ‘‘eat’’

Sem \*bVrVy- ‘‘eat’’: Hbr *bry*.

Based on biliteral \*bVr-.

ECh \*HV-bwar- ‘‘eat’’: Tum *ḫor*.

Prefix \*HV- reflected in the Tum anlaut.

## 316 \*borig- “insect”

Berb \*bVriy- “mosquito”<sup>1</sup>, “flying ant”<sup>2</sup>: Ayr bəryu<sup>1</sup>, Twl bəryu<sup>1</sup>, Kby i-bərriq<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*bwarVg- “louse”: Log borgo-m̄.

\*-g- may be irregular. A normal CCh reflex of HS \*ǵ (at least in the anlaut) would be \*γ. Cf. also metathetic Msg biggerui id.

ECh \*bVrVg- “water insect”<sup>1</sup>, “caterpillar”<sup>2</sup>: Kera abərgi-jiwjiw<sup>1</sup>, Tum kərə-bəərg-ən<sup>2</sup>.

Composites both in Kera and Tum.

## 317 \*bos- “fish”

Eg bss “kind of fish” (n).

Partial reduplication or a graphic peculiarity?

WCh \*HV-bwas- “fish”: Dok pwas, Wnd ɸas, Bnd bwas.

Laryngeal prefix.

ECh \*busi- “fish”: Mig b̄usu, Jegu bišo, Sok bus̄i.

318 \*bu<sup>2</sup>- “pot”

Eg bɔw “vessel” (med).

Cf. also b<sup>c</sup> id. (OK) implying a different laryngeal. -w seems to be a vocalic sign for \*-u-.

WCh \*bu<sup>2</sup>- “pot”: Grk bu.

CCh \*ɸu- < \*bu<sup>2</sup>- “pot”: Tera ɸu-ya, Hw ɸu-ra, Gbn ɸu-ta, Boka ɸə-ta.

319 \*bu<sup>3</sup>ar- “dig”

Sem \*bV<sup>3</sup>ar- “dig (a well)”: Arab b<sup>3</sup>r [-a-].

WCh \*buHar- “dig”: Zul yabori, Fyer ɸur, Bks ɸor, DB ɸuur.

LEC \*boHVr- “dig”: Som boor-, Or bor-.

320 \*bu<sup>3</sup>uh- “penis”

Sem \*būh- “penis”<sup>1</sup>, “votive phallus”<sup>2</sup>: Arab būh-<sup>1</sup>, SAr bh-t<sup>2</sup>.

\*ū results from a contraction.

Eg bɔh “penis” (pyr).

## 321 \*buç- ‘‘sand, earth’’

Sem \*bāš- ‘‘sand’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘mud’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *bāšu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *bōš*<sup>2</sup>.

Regular Sem \*-a- < HS \*-u- after a labial.

HEC \*buc- ‘‘soil’’: Bmb *bucca*, Kmb *bucca*, Sid *bušša*.

Irregular \*-c-.

## 322 \*buçal- ‘‘plant’’

Sem \*bašal- ‘‘onion’’: Hbr *bāšāl*, Aram (Syr) *bešlō*, Arab *bašal-*, SAR *bšl*, Hss *bešel*, Mhr *bešāl*, Shh *bešal*.

Regular Sem \*-a- < HS \*-u- after a labial.

WCh \*ḥucal- < \*buçal- ‘‘kind of grass’’: Bks *ḥušal*.

Shift of emphatization.

Derived from \*buç- ‘‘sand, earth’’? For a semantic parallel see \*caḥal- ‘‘grass’’.

## 323 \*buč- ‘‘pudenda’’

Sem \*but- ‘‘shame, shameful object’’: Ug *btt*, Hbr *būšā*, Aram (Emp) *bwt*, (Palest) *bīhūtā*.

Cf also Akk *la būštu* ‘‘shamelessness’’. Related to \*bVt- ‘‘be ashamed’’ (Akk *bāšu*, Ug *bṭ*, Hbr *buš*, Aram (Palest) *b’hēt*).

Unexpectedly preserved \*-u- in the root. Does it imply a reconstruction of a parallel HS \*bač-?

Berb \*buč- ‘‘vagina’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘penis’’<sup>2</sup>: Siwa *bašša*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *bəšši*<sup>1</sup>, Ntf *a-bəšši*<sup>1</sup>, Izn *a-bəš-un*<sup>1</sup>, Kby *a-bbuc*<sup>2</sup>.

Bed *bus* ‘‘podex, croupe’’.

SA \*bus- ‘‘vulva’’: Saho *bus*, Afar *bus*, *busuu*.

HEC \*bis(s)- ‘‘vagina’’: Had *bisso*.

Unexpected \*i.

Omot \*bos- ‘‘vulva’’: Yam *boosaa*.

## 324 \*bud- ‘‘hate’’ (v.)

Sem \*bVdVy- ‘‘express hate’’: Arab *bdy*.

Based on \*bVd-.

ECh \*bu-bud- ‘‘curse’’: Mobu *bəbəde*, Ngm *bubbudde*.

Reduplication. Unexpected emphatic -d-.

## 325 \*bud- “stick”

Sem \*bad(d)- “pole, stick, beam”: Hbr *bad*, Aram *badd-*, Arab *badd-*.

Berb \*budid- “pole of a hut”: Kby *a-βuḏiḏ*.

Secondary \*u after a labial. Partial reduplication.

ECh \*bVdVH- “stick”: Kera *bəḏ-uwa*.

Suffix \*-H-.

Cf. partial reduplication in CCh \*bV-bVdVH- “digging stick”: Mafa *bebed*.

326 \*bu<sup>c</sup>un- “rain, sky”

Eg *b<sup>c</sup>n* “sky waters” (pyr).

CCh \*buHun- “rain”: Gid *būna*.

ECh \*bun-H- “rain”<sup>1</sup>, “sky”<sup>2</sup>, “God”<sup>3</sup>: Mig *bun*<sup>1</sup>, Dng *buḡ*<sup>2</sup>,  
Jegu *boḡ*<sup>2 3</sup>, Bid *buḡ*<sup>2 3</sup>, Mubi *bun*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis.

## 327 \*buhar- “shine”

Sem \*bVhar- “be clear, shine”: Hbr *bhr*, Aram (Palest) *šabhar*,  
(Mand) *bh<sup>2</sup>r*, Arab *bhr* [-a-].

WCh \*buHVr- “shine”: Tng *ḫer*, Bgh *ḫūr*.

CCh \*buHar- “shine”: Msg *bara*, Bch *ḫura*.

## 328 \*bul- “hut, village”

CCh \*bul- “village”: Bud *bula*.

ECh \*bVl-bVl- “yard”: Bud *belbele*.

Reduplication.

Agaw \*<sup>2</sup>a-bVl- “tent”: Bil *abluu*.

SA \*bul- “village, town”: Afar *buḷaa*.

Secondary -l- in Afar?

LEC \*bul- “hut”: Som *bul*.

## 329 \*bul- “lake, river”

Sem \*bal- “lake”: Gur *bal*.

Proto-Sem status of this word is subject to doubts.

Eg *wbn* “spring, source” (n).

-*n* goes back to HS *\*-l-*. Initial *w-* stands for a rounded root vowel.

WCh *\*bul-/buʔul-* ‘‘river’’: Zul *ɸwulaʔyi*, *bullai*, Bgh *ɸul*.

Infix *\*-ʔ-*.

CCh *\*bul-ay-* ‘‘sea, lake’’: Gis *bulay*, Mofu *bəlay*.

Cf. reduplication in Bud *bilabila* ‘‘lake’’.

Related to *\*bol-* ‘‘flow, be wet’’, *\*belal-* ‘‘rivulet’’ and its cognates.

### 330 *\*bul-* ‘‘dove’’

Eg *bn* ‘‘kind of bird’’ (pyr), *bnw* ‘‘phoenix’’ (BD).

*bnw* reflects *\*bul-* or *\*bol-*.

WCh *\*buʔal-* ‘‘dove’’: Hs *bōlō*, Sura *mbul*, Ang *bul*, Ank *bel*, Chip *bul*, Bol *mbolo*, Tng *la-mbul*.

Several forms have prefix *\*mV-*.

CCh *\*mV-bwal-* ‘‘turtle-dove’’: Tera *mbole*.

Prefix *\*mV-*.

ECh *\*buʔal* ‘‘bird’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘dove’’<sup>2</sup>: Bid *bulle*<sup>1</sup>, Gabri *belu*<sup>2</sup>, Kwan *bəlō-ki*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC *\*bulal-* ‘‘dove’’: Or *bullale*.

Partial reduplication. Amh *bulall*, Gur *bulle* are borrowed from LEC.

Secondary formation with an inlaut laryngeal in Chadic.

### 331 *\*bul-bul-* ‘‘pour, flow’’

Eg *bnbn* ‘‘let flow, pour’’ (gr).

WCh *\*bul-bul-* ‘‘pour out’’: Hs *bulbulā*.

Reduplication connected with *\*bul-* ‘‘lake, river’’ and *\*bol-* ‘‘flow, be wet’’.

### 332 *\*bul-/bulal-* ‘‘pit, well’’

Berb *\*bVII-* ‘‘breach, opening in the rock’’: Ahg *e-bələl*.

Partial reduplication.

CCh *\*bul-* ‘‘hole’’: Log *bulu*.

ECh *\*bul-* ‘‘hole’’: Bid *bullo*, Mig *būle*.

333 \*bula<sup>ç</sup>- “throat”

Sem \*bala<sup>ç</sup>- “throat”: Aram *bāla<sup>ç</sup>tā*.

WCh \*bula<sup>ç</sup>- < \*bula<sup>ç</sup>- “crawl, goitre”: Bks *bule*<sup>ç</sup>.

Bed *bala<sup>ç</sup>a* “gullet”.

Assimilation of vowels.

Afar *bili<sup>ç</sup>a* seems to belong to this root. However the vocalism of the word is not clear. Related to HS \*bali<sup>ç</sup>- “eat, swallow”.

## 334 \*bulul- “flow, be wet”

Berb \*bVlul- “be liquid”: Ahg *bəlulu*.

The first syllable may contain -a-.

LEC \*bulul- “flow”: Or *bulula*.

Partial reduplication connected with \*bul-bul- “pour, flow” and \*bol- “flow, be wet”.

## 335 \*bun- “monkey”

Eg *bnw* “baboon” (BD).

-w stands for a rounded vowel.

WCh \*buni- “monkey”: Paa *bun*, Siri *bini*.

CCh \*buni- “monkey”: Gude *mɔ-bin*, Bch *ma-bwən*.

## 336 \*bur- “boat”

Eg *br* “kind of Nubian ship” (n).

ECh \*bur- “boat”: Ndm *burō*.

## 337 \*bur- “earth, sand”

Sem \*barr- “empty place”<sup>1</sup>, “field”<sup>2</sup>, “(dry) land”<sup>3</sup>, “region”<sup>3</sup>: Akk *barru*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *bar*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *barra*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *barr*-<sup>3</sup>, SAr *br*<sup>2</sup>, Tgr *barr*<sup>4</sup>.

Regular Sem \*-a- < HS -u- after a labial.

Berb \*bVrVw- “valley”: Izy *ταβλαυτ*.

Derivative in \*-Vw-.

WCh \*buHVr- “sand”<sup>1</sup>, “dust”<sup>2</sup>: Sura *ḥur*<sup>1 2</sup>, Ang *bur*<sup>1 2</sup>, Krk *bər-bər-ən*<sup>2</sup>, Bks *ḥura*<sup>2</sup>, DB *ḥura*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary laryngeal infix.

CCh *\*bur-* “sand”<sup>1</sup>, “dust”<sup>2</sup>: Log *būrā*<sup>1</sup>, Bud *bur- bur*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh *\*bar-H-* “field”: Kwan *kō-ḥarā*.

Irregular vocalism. Secondary laryngeal suffix.

SA *\*bur-* “sand”: Saho *buree*.

LEC *\*bur-* “dune”<sup>1</sup>, “earth”<sup>2</sup>: Som *bur<sup>o</sup>*<sup>1</sup>, Arb *boore*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. also Or *booruu* “muddy”.

Dhl *ḥur-une* “dust”.

### 338 *\*bur-* “boil”

Eg *brbr* “boil” (n), Copt *\*berber* id.: Boh *berber*.

Reduplication.

Berb *\*bVr-* “boil”: Mzab *abər*, Nfs *abər*.

CCh *\*mV-bur-* “boil”: Mnd *mbur*.

Prefix *\*mV-*.

### 339 *\*bur-* “penis”

Eg *bʃʃw* “potency” (MK).

-ʃʃ- continues HS *\*-r-*. In the auslaut, -w is a sign for a rounded vowel.

WCh *\*bur-* “penis”: Hs *būrā*.

CCh *\*bur-* “penis”: Bura *bura*.

### 340 *\*bur-* “calf”

Sem *\*būr-* “calf”: Akk *būru*.

Regular long *\*ū* preserved after a labial.

HEC *\*bur-* “calf”: Dar *bur-uusa*.

Related to *\*bur-* “goat, sheep”?

### 341 *\*bur-* “goat, sheep”

WCh *\*mV-bur-* “sheep”: Buli *am-bəṛə*, *mberra*, Tala *mburra*.

Prefix *\*mV-*.

CCh *\*bur-* “goat”: Hil *būrā*, Klb *bura*.

Mwl *bwāra* < *\*bura-*.

LEC *\*barar-* “lambs” (pl.): Som *baraar*.

Partial reduplication and changed vocalism in a plural form.

Mgg *abuur* “sheep”.

342 \*bura<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘build’’

Sem \*bVra<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘create’’: Hbr *br<sup>2</sup>*, Aram *b<sup>2</sup>rā*, (Mand) *bra*, Arab *br<sup>2</sup>* [-a-].

WCh \*bur- ‘‘build’’: Krf *buru-*, Glm *bər-*.

Related to \*bür- ‘‘fortified place, building’’. It is also possible to reconstruct \*büra<sup>2</sup>-.

## 343 \*buram- ‘‘(be) particolored, (be) yellow’’

Sem \*barm- ‘‘particolored’’: Akk *barmu*.

Berb \*bVram- ‘‘yellow straw’’: Ayr *i-bram*.

WCh \*burum- ‘‘yellow’’: DB *burum*.

Assimilation of vowels.

## 344 \*b[u]ray- ‘‘grain, corn’’

Berb \*bVray- ‘‘pounded grain’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘flour’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘pounded barley’’<sup>3</sup>:

Bmr *bəri*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *i-bri-n*<sup>2</sup>, Sgh *i-brai-n*<sup>2</sup>, Izn *a-brəi*<sup>3</sup>, Snh *a-brəi*<sup>3</sup>.

Eg *bɣy* ‘‘kind of pastry’’ (MK).

-ɣ- < HS \*-r-. Cf. Eg *brry* s.v. \*ber- ‘‘maize’’

Derived from \*bar-/\*bur- ‘‘grain, cereal’’.

## 345 \*burguč- ‘‘insect’’

Sem \*burgūt- ‘‘flea’’: Arab *burgūt-*.

WCh \*burguč- ‘‘mosquito’’: Gera *bursi*, Dera *buruk*.

CCh \*mV-bVrguč- ‘‘louse’’: Daba *mbərguč*.

Related to \*borig- ‘‘insect’’.

## 346 \*burog- ‘‘stomach’’

Sem \*<sup>2</sup>argāb- ‘‘intestines’’: Arab <sup>2</sup>*argāb-*.

Results from a metathesis of \*-b- in \*burog-. Initial \*<sup>2</sup>- is non-etymological. On the other hand, cf. Arab *bugr-* ‘‘swelled belly’’.

CCh \*bVrwag- ‘‘intestines’’: Mnd *brogue*.

ECh \*burwag- ‘‘stomach’’: Tum *buoog*.

Derived from \*bor- ‘‘eat’’.

**347 \*bus-** “plant, grass”

Eg *wbs* “cabbage, greens” (gr).

*w-* is a vocalic sign.

WCh *\*bus-* “kind of plant”: Hs *būšī*.

**348 \*but-** “hut”

Berb *\*but-* “mud-house”: Ntf *ta-but*.

Cf. Bmr *ta-but* “door”.

WCh *\*but-* “hut”: Bks *but*, Klr *ʾabut*.

Related to *\*bayit-* “house”?

**349 \*but-** “vessel”

Sem *\*batt-* “bottle”: Arab *batt-at-*.

Regular *\*-a-* < HS *\*-u-* after a labial.

WCh *\*buHat-* “gourd bottle”: Hs *būta*, Gera *mboota*.

CCh *\*bVt-* “pot”: HNk *pta*.

*p-* < *\*b-* in contact with unvoiced *-t-*.

SA *\*but-* “pot”: Afar *buti*.

HEC *\*bot-* “big jar”: Bmb *bota*.

Omot *\*bat-/bot-* “gourd, calabash”: Ome *batta*, Kaf *botoo*, Mch *boto*, Gim *bat*.

**350 \*buṭ-** “belly”

Berb *\*buṭ-* “navel”<sup>1</sup>, “belly”<sup>2</sup>: Awj *a-būṭ*<sup>1</sup>, Ahg *tə-but-ut*<sup>1</sup>, Twl *tə-būṭ-ut*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *a-buḍ*<sup>1</sup>, Ntf *a-buḍ*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh *\*ḥut-* < *\*buṭ-* “belly, stomach”: Sura *ḥut*, Ang *ḥwut*, Mnt *ḥət*, Fyer *ḥuto*.

Shift of emphatization.

**351 \*buṭ-** “vessel”

Sem *\*baṭ(t)-* “vessel”: Akk *baṭū*, Arab *baṭṭ-at-*.

Regular *\*-a-* < HS *\*-u-* after a labial.

Berb *\*buṭ-* “bottom of a vessel”: Ntf *a-buḍ*, Sgr *buḍ*.

## 352 \*b[u]ṭin- “womb”

Sem \*baṭn- “womb”: Hbr *beten*, Aram (Emp) *bṭn*, (Palest) *baṭnā*, *biṭnā*, Tgr *bāṭn*, Hrr *bāṭni*.

Secondary *-i-* in Aram. Regular *\*-a-* < HS *\*-u-* after a labial.

Berb \*biniṭ- “navel”: Ntf *i-biniḍ*.

Metathesis on the HS level? Cf. Eg reflex of HS *\*b[u]ṭun-*. On the other hand, in Berb cf. Kby *le-bden* “body”.

Derived from HS *\*buṭ-* “belly”.

## 353 \*buwuṭ- “burn; ash”

Eg *wbd* “burn” (mag).

Metathesis or a graphic representation of Proto-Eg *\*bud?* *-d* < *\*-ṭ-* is regular.

WCh *\*buw(V)ṭ-* “ash”: Bol *buto*, Krk *bəto*, Dera *bubute*, Bele *buto*, Krf *buto*, Gera *bəḍa*, Diri *butu*, Ngz *bəbət*.

Partial reduplication in Dera.

CCh *\*bVwuṭ-* “ash”: LPe *bwut*.

ECh *\*but-* “ash”: Mig *bitti*, Bid *buto*, Brg *buti*.

Assimilation of vowels in Mig.

Dhl *ḥuw-eeḍ-* “boil” may reflect a HS verb *\*buw-* from which the present root was derived.

## 354 \*buyaṭ- “egg”

Sem *\*bayṣ-* “egg”: Hbr *bēṣā*, Aram (Syr) *bīṣtō*, Arab *bayḍ-*, Hss *bēṣeh*, Mhr *bēṣayt*, Shh *beṣ*.

Regular *\*-a-* < HS *\*-u-* after a labial.

WCh *\*buyaṭ-* “egg”: Pol *byaṣ*, Geji *mbuṣi*, Zem *mboṣ*, Brw *mbuṣ*, *mboṣ*, Say *mbuṣ*, Buli *mbiṣ*.

## 355 \*buṣ- “be bad”

Sem *\*bVzVy-* “treat badly”<sup>1</sup>, “scorn”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *buzzuṣu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *bzy*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Palest) *bazzē*<sup>2</sup>.

Based on *\*bVz-*.

CCh *\*buṣ-* “evil, bad”: Zgh *buza*, Gvo *bəza*.

## 356 \*bük- ‘‘bird’’

Eg *byk* ‘‘falcon’’ (a).

-y- may be a sign for a front vowel.

CCh \**bwak-* < \**buka-* ‘‘vulture’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hen’’<sup>2</sup>: LPe *bwok*<sup>1</sup>, Msm *bok*<sup>1</sup>, Gis *bokoy*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**a-buk-* ‘‘great bustard’’: Bid <sup>ʔ</sup>*abuka*.

Prefix \**a-*.

Agaw \**bik-* ‘‘kind of bird’’: Bil *bikaa*.

## 357 \*bül- ‘‘cure’’

Sem \**bil-* ‘‘heal, cure’’: Arab *bll* [-i-].

CCh \**mV-bul-* ‘‘cure’’: Gis *mboul*, Mofu *mbəl*.

Prefix \**mV-*.

ECh \**bVI-* ‘‘cure’’: Sbn *bələ*.

## 358 \*bür- ‘‘door’’

Sem \**birr-* ‘‘grill, lettuce (of doors, windows)’’: Akk *birru*.

Berb \**bur-* ‘‘door’’: Ghd *ta-βbur-t*, Ghat *ta-wur-t*, Ahg *ta-hor-t*, Kby *ta-bbur-t*.

Note Berb \**b-* > \**β-*.

LEC \**bor-* ‘‘back (of a house)’’: Or *boroo*.

Related to \**bür-* ‘‘fortified place, building’’?

## 359 \*bür- ‘‘fortified place, building’’

Sem \**bīr-* ‘‘fortress, palace’’: Akk *bir-t-*, Hbr *bīrā*, Aram (Emp, Nab) *byrt*<sup>ʔ</sup>, (Palest) *birtā*.

WCh \**bur-* ‘‘place’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hut’’<sup>2</sup>: Paa *mbura*<sup>1</sup>, Siri *bəri*<sup>1</sup>, Buli *ibəri*<sup>1</sup>, Fyer *bur*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**bur-* ‘‘town’’: Mnd *bəre*, Gudu *vura-čü*, Nza *vəra-či*, Mwu *vura*, Bch *vura-to*.

## 360 \*büȜ- ‘‘breast, bosom’’

Sem \**bizz-* ‘‘breast’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘nipple’’<sup>2</sup>: Aram (Pehl) *bz*<sup>1</sup>, (Syr) *bezzā*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *bizz-*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb \**buz-* ‘‘large breasts’’: Ahg *buhū-tən*.

A descriptive stem.

## 361 \*bVĉir- “announce”

Sem \*bVšir- “announce (good news)”: Akk *bašāru*, Ug *bšr*, Hbr *bšr*,  
Aram (Palest) *bšar*, Arab *bšr* [-i-], SAr *tbšr*, Soq *bsr*, Hss *abēšer*,  
Mhr *abōšer*, Shh *ōšer*.

Berb \*bVčVr- “announce”: Ghd *i-βdər*, Sml *i-bdər*, Kby *yəβdər*.

Berb reflects \*-č-.

Irregular correspondence of affricates.

## 362 \*bVġ- “wish”

Sem \*bVġiw-/ \*bVġiy- “look for”<sup>1</sup>, “wish”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *buʾū, baʾū*<sup>1</sup>,  
OAram *ybʿh*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Emp) *bʿh*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *bġw* [-i-]<sup>2</sup>, Hss *beġayt*<sup>2</sup>,  
Mhr *beġayt*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*bVγ- “not wish”: Log *byʿa*.

Note the peculiar semantic development: “not wish” ? ← \*  
“wish not to”.

## 363 \*bVʿon- “neck”

Eg *bʿn* “neck (of a bird)” (pyr).

This word may be also compared with HS \*bula<sup>c</sup>- “throat”.

WCh \*bVHwan- “neck”: Pero *ħwəŋ*.

-ŋ < \*-n-H- as a result of the metathesis of the inlaut laryngeal.

## 364 \*bVhVw- “shine”

Sem \*bVhVw- “shine”: Arab *bhw* [-u-].

CCh \*bVHVw-/ \*bVHVγ- “light”<sup>1</sup>, “lightning”<sup>2</sup>: Dgh *ħiya*<sup>1</sup>, LPe  
*buwo*<sup>2</sup>.

Vowels both in Dgh and LPe are secondary for morphological  
and/or phonological reasons.

## 365 \*bVš- “dig, bury”

Sem \*nVbuš- “dig out”: Arab *nbs̄* [-u-]

Prefix \*nV-. Secondary \*-u- after a labial may go back to HS  
\*-a-.

WCh \*bVš- “bury”: Ngz *bəžu*, Bade *əbžu*.

CCh \*bVž- “bury”: Bura *bža*.

**366 \*bVtVḵ-** “cut”

Sem *\*bVtVḵ-* “cut, chop”: Akk *batāqu*, *badāqu*, Hbr *btq*, Arab *btq*.  
Eg *btk* “slaughter” (gr).

Late development of *\*ḵ* > *k*.

**367 \*bVṭun-** “be pregnant”

Sem *\*bVṭun-* “be pregnant”<sup>1</sup>, “have a big belly”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *bṭn*<sup>1</sup>,  
Aram (Talm) *bṭan*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *bṭn*<sup>2</sup> [-u-], Hss *beṭin*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *beṭayn*<sup>2</sup>,  
Shh *beṭin*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary *\*-u-*?

Eg *bnd* “difficult delivery” (med).

Metathesis. Cf. Berb reflexes of *\*b[u]ṭin-*.

Derived from *\*b[u]ṭin-* “womb”.

**368 \*bVw-/\*bVy-** “cry, weep”

WCh *\*bVy-* “cry, weep”: Siri *biyi*, Kry *biy*.

Secondary *\*i* before *\*y*.

LEC *\*bo-* < *\*bVw-* “cry, weep”: Or *boo-*.

Note consonantal alternation *\*-w-* ~ *\*-y-*.

**369 \*bVzṷḵ-** “be wet, spit”

Sem *\*bVzṷḵ-* “spit”: Arab *bzq* [-u-], Tgr *bozāqā*.

Berb *\*bVzṷḵ-* “be wet”: Ghd *bzəy*, Sml *ibzəg*, Ntf *əbzəg*, Shn *ibzəg*,  
Kby *əβzəy*.

**\*C**

**370 \*ca<sup>2</sup>-** “tree”

WCh *\*ca<sup>2</sup>-* “kind of tree”: Tng *saaye*, *saawe*.

Derivative in *\*-ay-* or *\*-aw-*.

CCh *\*cyā<sup>2</sup>-* “wood”: Gaa *šə<sup>2</sup>a*.

Irregular vocalism.

ECh *\*sVw-* “tree”: Sok *səwi*.

Cf. also Sok čui id., suo “acacia”?

Rift \*ca<sup>2</sup>- “tree”: Kwz ca<sup>2</sup>-unko.

### 371 \*cabar- “stick”

Eg *sbr* “twig, branch” (med).

Cf. also *isbr* “whip” (NK) where *i-* may be a prefix.

WCh \*cabar- “wooden poles”: Hs *çabarā*.

Hs *ç-* < WCh \**c-* is regular.

### 372 \*cabel-/\*çabel- “wild cat, leopard”

WCh \**cVbyal-* < \**çVbyal-* “wild cat”: Sura *səbəl*, Ang *sōl*, Mpn *səbəl*.

LEC \**šabel-* “leopard”: Som *šabeel*, Boni *šuel*.

Boni reflects an earlier \**šawel-* < \**šabel-*.

Irregular correspondence in the anlaut.

### 373 \*cag- “break”

Sem \**sVgV<sup>c</sup>-* “pierce”: Gz *sag<sup>wc</sup>a*, Tgy *säg<sup>wc</sup>e*.

Secondary formation based on \**sVg-?*

Eg *sḡ* “break” (pyr).

-*ḡ* points out to a preceding vowel different from \**a*.

WCh \**cag-* “break, cut”: Hs *çāga*.

### 374 \*cagaḥ- “bird”

Eg *sḡḥ* “kind of bird” (MK).

Unexpected palatalization may indicate a root vowel other than \**a*.

WCh \**cagag-* “ibis”: Hs *çagagi*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh \**sagay-* < \**sagaH-* “vulture”: Kwan *sagay*.

### 375 \*ca<sup>c</sup>aw-/\*ca<sup>c</sup>ay- “squeeze, press”

Sem \**sV<sup>c</sup>Vy-* “squeeze”: Akk *se<sup>2</sup>ū*.

WCh \**cV-cVy-* “squeeze”: Miya *asəsəyo*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh \**saw*- ‘‘squeeze out pus’’: Ngam *sow*.  
 Secondary -*o*- < \**a*- before a labial.  
 Consonantal alternation \**w*- ~ \**y*-.

### 376 \**cahVw*- ‘‘plaited object’’

Sem \**sahw*- ‘‘curtain’’: Arab *sahw*-.  
 WCh \**caw*-/\**cay*- ‘‘plaited cover for a door’’: Hs *çaywā*, *çaiwā*,  
*çayawa*.  
 The inlaut laryngeal left no traces.  
 Rift \**caḥw*- ‘‘snare’’: Irq *caḥwe-li*, Kwz *ca<sup>2</sup>-uko*.  
 Kwz seems irregular.

### 377 \**caḥ*- ‘‘herd’’

Eg *šḥ.t* ‘‘herd of donkeys’’ (OK).  
 -*ḥ* denotes a root vowel.  
 WCh \**caḥi*- ‘‘herd’’: Wrj *çiyə*, Siri *cagu*.  
 Wrj -*i*- influenced by WCh \**i* of the second syllable.

### 378 \**caḥ*- ‘‘know, teach’’

WCh \**caw*- < \**caHaw*- ‘‘teach’’: Bol *soow*.  
 Suffix \**-aw*-.  
 Rift \**caḥ*- ‘‘learn, know’’: Irq *in-caḥ*-, Asa *šah*-.

### 379 \**caḥal*- ‘‘grass’’

Sem \**sahl*- ‘‘cresse’’: Akk *sahlū*.  
 CCh \**cahal*- ‘‘grass’’: Mofu *sahal*.  
 ECh \**sVHVl*- ‘‘grass’’: Mkk *soole*.

Probably, should be reconstructed as \**caqal*- and derived from  
 \**caq*- ‘‘earth, field’’ if the comparison with \**buçal*- ‘‘plant’’ ←  
 \**buç*- ‘‘sand, earth’’ is valid.

### 380 \**calak*- ‘‘gather’’

Sem \**sVlVḳ*- ‘‘gather’’: Arab *slq*.  
 Eg *sḥḳ* ‘‘gather’’ (pyr).

Note HS \*-l- > -ʔ-.

CCh \*caḡal- ‘gather, collect’: Mafa *cakal*, Mofu *čakal*.  
Metathesis. Unexpected in č- Mofu.

### 381 \*calaḡ- ‘lamb, goat’

Sem \*saḡl- ‘lamb’: Arab *saḡl-at-*.  
Metathesis.

Berb \*cVlay- ‘goat’: Siwa *zalaq*, Ayr *ə-zolaḡ*, Ahg *a-hulaḡ*, Twl  
*e-zolaḡ*, Sha *zalaḡ*.

CCh \*calak- ‘gazelle’: Msg *salak*, *salag*.

ECh \*sakal- ‘lamb’: Mig *sakalle*.  
Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction may be \*caḡal-.

### 382 \*cam- ‘yellow, red’

Sem \*sām- ‘red’: Akk *sāmu*.

CCh \*ci-cim- ‘yellow’: Gude *šišima*, Boka *šumma*, Hil *mī-šišimə*.  
Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.

### 383 \*camid- ‘grass’

Sem \*samūd- ‘spice plant, vegetable groats’: Akk *samīdu*.

ECh \*sVmVd- ‘grass’: Smr *semdē*.

Assimilation of vowels under the influence of auslaut -ē.

Derived from \*cim- ‘grass, plant’.

### 384 \*cap- ‘vessel’

Sem \*sapp- ‘kind of vessel’: Akk *sappu*, Hbr *sap*, Phn *sp*.  
Eg *sp.t* ‘vessel’ (n).

A cultural loanword or an inherited HS term?

### 385 \*caq- ‘earth, field’

Sem \*saḡḡ- ‘meadow’<sup>1</sup>, ‘good land’<sup>2</sup> Akk *saḡḡu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab  
*saḡāḡ-*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary formation in Arab based on \*saḡḡ-.

Eg *sh.t* “field” (pyr), Copt \**sohi* id.: Fym *šōši*, Shd *sōše*.  
 CCh \**caqwa-* “field”<sup>1</sup>, “ground”<sup>2</sup>, “sand”<sup>3</sup>: Log *sχē*<sup>1</sup>, Hwn  
*čəχwē-ra*<sup>2</sup>, Boka *-soχi-tə*<sup>3</sup>, Gaa *čəkw-itə*<sup>3</sup>, Gbn *čiyək-tə*<sup>3</sup>.  
 Agaw \**cVχ-* “prairy”: Kem *sēhā*.

### 386 \*car- “elder, chief”

Sem \**sarr-* “chief”: Arab *sarr-*.

May be a Persian loanword.

Eg *sr* “high official, elder” (pyr).

WCh \**car-* “king”: Wrj *cāra*.

ECh \**sVr-* “adult”: Tum *səri*.

Cf. Berb \**cVwVr-* “precede, head, command” (Ayr *izar*,  
*əzwər*, Kby *zwir-*, Ahg *əhwar*).

### 387 \*car- “know”

Sem \**wVsVr-* “remind”<sup>1</sup>, “teach, instruct”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *asāru*<sup>1</sup>, Ug  
*wsr*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *ysr*<sup>2</sup>.

Derivative in \**wV-*. Note that, semantically, Sem verb is a  
 causative in relation to Eg and CCh.

Eg *sjj* “know” (a).

-*jj* reflects \*-*r-*. It is less acceptable in the present case to treat  
 inlaut -*j-* as a vocalic sign.

CCh \**car-* “know”<sup>1</sup>, “remember”<sup>2</sup>: Glv *sər*<sup>1</sup>, Msm *sar*<sup>2</sup>.

### 388 \*car- “rope, tendon”

WCh \**car-ak-* “rope, tendon”: Hs *čarkiyā*, Sura *carika*, Mbu *caraku*.

Suffix \*-*ak-*.

Bed *sar* “tendon”.

Note form with an inlaut laryngeal: WCh \**ci<sup>2</sup>Vr-* “rope, ten-  
 don” (Siri *cīra*, Bks *sir*), ECh \**si<sup>2</sup>yar-* “thread, rope” (Smr *šire*,  
 Mubi *sēri*).

### 389 \*caram- “chief”

Sem \**sVran-* “prince”<sup>1</sup>, “Philistine chiefs”<sup>2</sup> Ug *srn*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr  
*s<sup>c</sup>rānīm*<sup>2</sup>.

Philistine loanword related to or preserved by Gk *τυραννος*? If not a loanword, it may go back to HS *\*sVran-* assimilated from *\*sVram-*, cf. WCh.

WCh *\*caram-* ‘‘chief’’; DB *saram*.

Derived from *\*car-* ‘‘elder, chief’’.

### 390 *\*caw-* ‘‘faeces’’

WCh *\*caw-* ‘‘faeces’’: Ngz *šau*.

Ngz may, alternatively, go back to *\*ca<sup>2</sup>-*.

Agaw *\*caw-* ‘‘faeces’’: Xmr *cawaa*, Kwr *šāwaa*.

### 391 *\*cawar-* ‘‘dance’’ (v.)

Sem *\*sūr-* ‘‘dance’’: Akk *sāru*, Hbr *swr*.

WCh *\*cwar-* < *\*cVwar-* ‘‘dance’’ (v.)<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘dance’’ (n.)<sup>2</sup>: Gera *swarri*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *suwaari*<sup>2</sup>.

Ngz *-uwa-* < *\*(V)wa-*.

ECh *\*sawar-* < *\*saHar-* ‘‘dance’’: Brg *čāari*.

### 392 *\*ce<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘speak, shout’’

Sem *\*sVwV<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘cry (of pain)’’: Akk *sā<sup>2</sup>u*.

WCh *\*cyaH-* ‘‘speak’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘speech’’<sup>2</sup>: Bgh *šē*<sup>1</sup>, Fyr *se*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh *\*sway-* ‘‘shout’’: Smr *s(w)ōy*, Jegu *say*.

A secondary formation based on *\*swa<sup>2</sup>-*. The vowel may result from the influence of the second syllable.

Rift *\*ce<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘shout’’: Irq *ce<sup>2</sup>-*.

### 393 *\*cel-* ‘‘female pudenda’’

Berb *\*c(V)lul-* ‘‘clitoris’’: Izn *azlul*.

Partial reduplication.

WCh *\*cya-* ‘‘vulva, female pudenda’’: Hs *čēle*, Krk *cele*, Tng *šeli*.

LEC *\*sil-* ‘‘vulva’’: Som *siil*.

Wrz *\*sil-* ‘‘clitoris’’: Hss *siil-akko*.

HEC *\*čil-* ‘‘vagina’’: Sid *či<sup>2</sup>le*, Kmb *čili-t*.

**394 \*cilam- ‘tail’**

ECh \**silVm-* ‘tail’: Mkk *silme*.

Agaw \**cimal(l)-* ‘tail’: Bil *šamar*, Xmr *çimir*, Aun *camaro*.

Metathesis. Secondary emphatization in Xmr.

An alternative reconstruction is \**cimal-*.

**395 \*cim- ‘grass, plant’**

Sem \**sim-sim-* ‘sesame’: Arab *simsim-*.

Reduplication.

Eg *sm.w* ‘cabbage’ (pyr), Copt \**sim* id.: Fym *sim*, Ahm *sim*, Bhr *sim*, Shd *sim*.

WCh \**cim-* ‘steep herbs (for medicinal purposes)’: Hs *çima*.

ECh \**syam-* ‘hay’: Mkk *seemi* (pl.).

Rift \**cam-* ‘kind of grass’: Irq *camo*.

Dhl *taam-ine* ‘blade of grass’.

Innovative \**a* in Cush.

**396 \*cin-/\*cun- ‘leg’**

Sem \**sūn-* ‘lap, crotch’: Akk *sūnu*.

Cf. Arab *sin<sup>c</sup>-* ‘joint (of fingers)’ and *ʔsn* ‘kick with a foot’.

Eg *ins* ‘leg’ (med). Metathesis,

Agaw \**sin-H-* ‘calf’: Bil *siḡ*.

The laryngeal may be treated as a remainder of an archaic prefix moved to the end of the root (if so, the Agaw word may be compared with Chadic forms under \**ʔa-cin-H-*) or as a secondary suffix.

Chadic forms with \**ʔa-/\*Ha-*, a prefix of body parts, see under \**ʔa-cin-H-*.

**397 \*cinun- ‘bird’**

Sem \**sinun-* ‘swallow’: Akk *sinuntu*, Arab *sinīnī*, *sinūnū*.

Rift \**cu<sup>2</sup>unun-* ‘hawk’: Asa *šū<sup>2</sup>ununu*.

Secondary \**-u<sup>2</sup>u-* < \**i* due to assimilation.

## 398 \*cip- “sweep”

Sem \**sVp*- “rake up”<sup>1</sup>, “purify, refine”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *spy*<sup>1</sup>, Gz *sff*<sup>2</sup>.

Various formations based on biliteral \**sVp*-.

Berb \**cVf*- “plane” (v.)<sup>1</sup>, “wash”<sup>2</sup>: Ayr *zafat*<sup>1</sup>, Kby *ucuf*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**cVp*- “take off the top layers of washed corn”<sup>1</sup>, “sweep”<sup>2</sup>, “skim”<sup>3</sup>: Hs *čāf-ače*<sup>1</sup>, Diri *safa*<sup>2</sup>, Siri *cafu*<sup>2</sup>, Ngz *səpu*<sup>3</sup>.

ECh \**sip*- “sweep”<sup>1</sup>, “remove foam”<sup>2</sup>: Bid *sep*<sup>1</sup>, Mkk *sippe*<sup>2</sup>.

Bid may reflect \**sipa*-.

## 399 \*cir- “pot”

Sem \**sīr*- “mug”: Hbr *sīr*.

WCh \**cir*- “small pot”: Ank *šir*.

CCh \**cir*-/\**cur*- “pot”: Zgh *šire*, Gava *sura*.

Traces of an ancient apophony?

## 400 \*cir- “pierce”

Sem \**sVr-sVr*- “sharpen”: Arab *srsr*.

Reduplication.

WCh \**cir*- “spit meat on skewers, pierce”: Hs *čire*.

Related to \**cir*- “thorn”.

## 401 \*cir- “thorn”

Sem \**sīr*- “thorn, hook”: Hbr *sīrīm* (pl.).

Eg *sr.t* “thorn” (BD).

ECh \**sir*- “roasting spit”: Bid *siri*.

## 402 \*ciway- “pay”

Sem \**sūy*- “cost” (v.): Arab *swy* [-a-].

WCh \**ciya*- “pay”: Wrj *ča*, Kry *čiy*, Miya *c-*, Mbu *c-*, Jmb *ši*, *ša*, Ang *ši*.

Transformation of an earlier \**ciwya*-/\**ciway*-?

403 \*co<sup>2</sup>ab- “drink”

Sem \**sVbV<sup>2</sup>*-/\**sV<sup>2</sup>ab*- “draw water”<sup>1</sup>, “drink”<sup>2</sup>, “be satisfied

with drinking”<sup>3</sup>, “buy wine in order to drink it”<sup>4</sup>: Akk *sāb-*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *s<sup>3</sup>b*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *sb<sup>3</sup>*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Jud) *sb<sup>3</sup>*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *s<sup>3</sup>b* [-a-]<sup>3</sup>, *sb<sup>3</sup>* [-a-]<sup>4</sup>.

Metathesis of \**ʕ-* within Sem.

CCh *\*cwaHab-* “suck”: Mofu *-sasab-*, Gis *soḥ*, *suḥ*, Daba *seḥ*, Zime *soḥo*.

Emphatic *-ḥ-* reflects the lost laryngeal.

ECh *\*swaHVb-* “suck”<sup>1</sup>, “drink”<sup>2</sup>: Kera *soḥe*<sup>1</sup>, Mubi *suwa*<sup>2</sup>.

#### 404 \**cok-* “pot, vessel”

Sem *\*ʕasuk-* “vessel for ointments”: Hbr *ʕasuk*.

Prefix *\*ʕa-*.

Eg *ṣṭ.t* “baking form” (OK).

Progressive palatalization of *\*k > ṭ* after HS *\*o*.

WCh *\*cwak-* “calabash”: Ngm *šoko*.

CCh *\*swak-* “pot”: FK*i šaka*, Zgh *sakə*, Glv *šəka*, FJ *šaku*, Bch *suk-to*, Log *skwa*, Ksr *ska*.

#### 405 \**coriy-* “plant, grass”

Eg *s<sup>3</sup>ry* “kind of plant” (med).

*-ʕ-* is a sign for a vowel.

WCh *\*cwari-* “grass, thatching grass”: Hs *čāri*, Bol *saro*, Dera *šwari*, Kry *car*, Miya *car*, Cagu *cir-in*.

ECh *\*swariy-* “kind of grass”: Mkk *soriyo*.

#### 406 \**cuḥVI-* “pierce”

Sem *\*sVḥVI-* “pierce”: Akk *saḥālu*.

WCh *\*cul-* “pierce”: Sura *sul*, Chip *səl*.

Contracted from *\*cuHVI-*.

#### 407 \**cuk-* “close”

Sem *\*suk-* “stop up”<sup>1</sup>, “cover”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *sakāku*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *skk*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *skk* [-u-]<sup>1</sup>, Jib *sekk*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh *\*ca-cVkwā-* “stop up”: Mofu *sasəkw*.

Partial reduplication.

HEC *\*çuk-* “close (with a lid)”: Bmb *cuk-*.

Bmb *c-* is due to the orthographic peculiarities of the lexical sources.

## 408 \*cVhək- “cut, break”

Sem \*sVhək- “break, crush”: Akk *sâqu*, *zâqu*, Arab *şq* [-a-], Jib *şak*,  
Hss *sehâq*, Mhr *sehâq*.

Berb \*cVk(k)- “cut, pierce”: Kby *ceqq*.

## 409 \*cVmVk- “cover”

Sem \*sVmVk- “cover”: Akk *samâku*.

Eg *skm* “wrap” (gr).

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*cVkVm-.

## 410 \*cVtVh- “bird”

Eg *sth* “kind of bird” (XXII).

CCh \*cVt- “kite”: Bch *soto*.

## \*Ç

## 411 \*çaʔal-/\*çawal- “jump”

Sem \*şül- “rush at, jump at”<sup>1</sup>, “jump in fright”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *şwl* [-u-]  
] <sup>1</sup>, Jib *şell* <sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*çal- < \*çaʔal- “jump”: Hs *çallē*.

ECh \*saʔal- “jump”: Lele *čaal*.

HEC \*çâl- < \*çaHal- “jump”: Had *çaall-*, Kmb *çaal-*.

Consonantal alternation \*ʔ- ~ \*-w-.

## 412 \*çad- “grind”

Berb \*çVd- < \*çVd- “grind”: Ayr *əzəð*, Kby *ežð*.

Secondary emphatization of \*-d-.

Omot \*çad- “pound”: Ome *čaad-*.

## 413 \*çad- “be thirsty”

Sem \*şVday- “be thirsty”: Arab *şdy* [-a-].

Based on biliteral \*şVd-.

CCh \**caḏ-* < \**çad-* ‘‘lick’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘drink’’<sup>2</sup>: Mofu - *səḏ-*<sup>1</sup>, Mafa *caḏ*.  
Shift of emphatization.

ECh \**sad-/sid-* ‘‘suck’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘lick’’<sup>2</sup>: Mig <sup>ʿ</sup>*asiḏo*, Sbn *çada*<sup>2</sup>.  
Shift of emphatization preceding the merger of HS \**ç* in ECh.

#### 414 \**çada*<sup>ç</sup>- ‘‘cut’’

Sem \**ṣVda*<sup>ç</sup>- ‘‘split, separate’’: Arab *ṣaḏ* [-*a*-].

ECh \**sad-* < \**saHad-* ‘‘cut’’: Tum *sad*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**ça*<sup>ç</sup>*ad-*.

#### 415 \**çag-* ‘‘hair’’

WCh \**çag-* ‘‘hair (in the horse’s tail)’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hair’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *çagiyā*<sup>1</sup>,  
Cagu *gəṣiyə*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis in Cagu.

Rift \**çag-* ‘‘hair’’: Irq *çaga*.

Unexpected Irq *ç-*.

#### 416 \**ça*<sup>ç</sup>- ‘‘stick’’

Eg *ç*<sup>ç</sup> ‘‘twig’’ (med).

Partial reduplication (of orthographic nature?).

WCh \**çaH-* ‘‘stick’’: Bol *cāwa*, *zāwa*, Klr *coh*.

CCh \**nV-cah-* ‘‘stick’’: Gis *žaha*.

\**n(V)ç-* > *ž-*.

The following forms may be related to this root: (i) Sem \**çaṣaw-* ‘‘stick’’ (Arab *çaṣā*) with metathesis; (ii) Rift \**caḥ-* ‘‘arrow-tip’’ (Alg *caḥi*, Bur *caḥiya*).

#### 417 \**ça*<sup>ç</sup>*aḵ-* ‘‘shout, ask’’

Sem \**ṣVçaḵ-* ‘‘shout’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘call’’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘thunder’’ (v.)<sup>3</sup>: Hbr *ṣḥq*<sup>1</sup>,  
Aram (Jud) *ṣḥq*<sup>1</sup>, SAR *ṣḥq*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *ṣḥq* [-*a-*]<sup>3</sup>, Jib *ṣaḥak*<sup>1</sup>.

Berb \**[ç]VwVk-* ‘‘sing’’: Kby *cewweq*.

Irregular anlaut.

Eg *ç*<sup>ç</sup>*k* ‘‘call’’ (n).

Note loss of emphatization in *-k* < \**k*.

CCh \**ca*k- “ask”: Gbn *čəxi*, Boka *saxa-da*, Hwn *cake*.

Agaw \**çaw(V)k*- < \**çaH(V)k*- “ask”: Xmt *çawk*-.

Omot \**çVyVk*-/\**çVwVk*- < \**çVHVk*- “shout”: Ome *çäyk*- , Kaf *čook*-.

Dissimilation of \**k* > \**k* as in Eg.

Cf. also Som *dawaaq*- “shout caused by grief”?

#### 418 \**çaḥ*- “be white”

Sem \**ṣVḥ*- “be white”<sup>1</sup>, “shimmer”<sup>2</sup>, “be clear”<sup>3</sup>: Hbr *šḥḥ*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *šḥḥ*<sup>2</sup>, (Syr) *šahā*<sup>3</sup>, Arab *šḥw* [-*u*-, -*a*-]<sup>3</sup>, Gz *šḥw*<sup>3</sup>, Tgr *šḥy*<sup>3</sup>, Tgy *šähe*<sup>3</sup>, Soq *šhy*<sup>3</sup>.

Various trilateral formations based on \**ṣVḥ*-.

CCh \**cay*- “shining”: Mafa *caya*<sup>2</sup>*a*.

From \**çaH*-.

Omot \**çaH*- “white”: Ari *çaa-mi*.

Cf. also Berb: Ghd *iḍua* “light” (adj.)?

#### 419 \**çaḥ*- “metal”

Eg *ḍḥ* “kind of metal” (XVIII).

CCh \**caḥ*- “iron”: FG *caḥyi*.

Derived from \**çaḥ*- “be white”? Cf. a similar type of semantic derivation in Lat *argentum* “silver” and the like.

#### 420 \**çaḥora*<sup>2</sup>- “sand”

Sem \**šahra*<sup>2</sup>- “desert”: Arab *šahrā*<sup>2</sup>-.

WCh \**ç[aHwa]r*- “sand”: Klr <sup>2</sup>*asoor*, DB *nžoor*.

DB *nž*- < \**nVç*-.

CCh \**çVyVl*- < \**çVyVr*- “sand”: Nak *səyle*, Mnd *šili*, Glv *səyəlu*, *svyula*.

Cf. also HEC \**šašar*- “sand” (Had *šašsara*)? An old compound?

#### 421 \**çaḥ-çaḥ*- “field”

Sem \**šah-šah*- “plot of land”: Arab *šahšah*-.

Cf. non-reduplicated Jib *seḥ*.

HEC \**dad-* ‘‘field, land, soil’’: Bmb *daḏdoo*.

From \**çaç-*, cf. HEC \**du-duf-* ‘‘python’’ < \**çu- çuf-* (see HS \**çUfa*<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘snake’’).

Reduplication.

#### 422 \**çal-* ‘‘rope; tie’’

Sem \**çVl-* ‘‘join, attach’’: Hbr *çsl*, Arab *wsl*, *yçl*.

Denominative formation.

WCh \**çal-* ‘‘tree used to make ropes’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘rope’’<sup>2</sup>: Ang *sāl*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *coli*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**cal-* ‘‘rope’’: Mwu *saalu*.

#### 423 \**çap-* ‘‘be clean’’

Sem \**çVpV<sup>2</sup>-/\*çVpVw-* ‘‘(be) clean’’: Arab *çfw* [-*u-*], Mhr *çōfi*, Hss *çāfi*, Jib *çefi*.

Based on \**çVp-*.

WCh \**çap-* ‘‘wash’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be clean’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘well washed’’<sup>3</sup>: Hs *çaf*<sup>3</sup>, Sura *sugup*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *sup*<sup>1 2</sup>, Mpn *sūp*, *suwup*<sup>1</sup>, Say *çap*<sup>1</sup>, DB *sapa*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**çap-* < \**çap-* ‘‘wash’’: Tera *šib-ara*, Boka *saḡ-ada*, Hwn *çəbən*, Gbn *çəpən*, Gaa *çap-an-*.

Shift of emphatization.

#### 424 \**çat-* ‘‘be warm’’

Sem \**çVt-* ‘‘hot ashes’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘set fire’’<sup>2</sup> Akk *çētu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *çst*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**çat-* ‘‘warm oneself’’: Mofu *-sət-*, *-zət-*.

#### 425 \**çat-* ‘‘shout, speak’’

Sem \**çūt-* ‘‘shout’’: Arab *çwt* [-*a-*, -*u-*], Gz *çwt*.

Based on \**çVt-*.

WCh \**çat-* ‘‘speak’’: Sura *sat*, Ang *sat*, Chip *sət*.

#### 426 \**çawad-/çayad-* ‘‘hunt’’

Sem \**çūd-* ‘‘hunt (v.)’’: Akk *çādu*, Ug *çd*, Hbr *çwd*, Arab *çyd* [-*i-*, -*a-*].

-i- in Arab is secondary and induced by intervocalic -y-.

ECh \**sawad*-/\**sayad*- ‘‘chase’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hunt’’ (n.)<sup>2</sup>: Sbn *čwada*<sup>1</sup>, Mubi *saiyad*<sup>2</sup>.

HEC \**sa/yjad*- ‘‘hunt’’: Bmb *saad*-.

Unexpected s- indicating a possible borrowing from Sem.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

#### 427 \**çawah*-/\**çayah*- ‘‘shout, ask’’

Sem \**šüh*- ‘‘shout, call, clamor’’: Akk *šāhu*, Ug *šh*, Hbr *šwh*, Aram (Syr) *šwh*, Arab *šh* [-i], Tgy *čawah bälä*, Amh *čohä*, Jib *esyeh*.

WCh \**çVwVh*-/\**çVyVh*- ‘‘ask’’: Wrj *cəγ*, Kry *šiy*, Miya *šiy*, Cagu *ša*, Siri *šuw*.

HEC \**çēh*- ‘‘call’’: Bmb *ceeh*-.

Bmb *c*- is an orthographic variant of *ç*-. HEC \**-ē*- reflects a contraction of \**-aya*-.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

#### 428 \**çawan*- ‘‘flint, stone’’

Sem \**šawān*- ‘‘flint, quartz’’: Arab *šawwān-at*-.

WCh \**çaw(V)n*- ‘‘hill, pile’’: Hs *çauni*.

#### 429 \**çawlag*- ‘‘stick’’

Sem \**šawlag*- ‘‘stick’’: Arab *šawlag-ān*-.

Derivative in -*ān*-.

CCh \**çugul*- ‘‘stick, beam’’: Masa *sugula*, Bnn *sugul-da*, Mafa *çagalay*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**çawgal*-. As far as vocalism in CCh is concerned, see HS \**dawḥal*- ‘‘vessel’’.

#### 430 \**çeb*- ‘‘look’’

Sem \**šVb*- ‘‘observe’’: Akk *šubbū*.

*D* stirpes in Akk.

WCh \**çyab*- ‘‘look’’: Tng *sebi*.

**431 \*çef- “flow, soak”**

Sem \*šVpVw- “flow”: Arab šfw.

Based on \*šVp-. Cf. Hbr šwp “flow”.

Berb \*çVf- “weep”: Ghd ezzəf.

HEC \*çeff- “imbue, moisten”: Ala çeffo, Kab çeffo, Kmb çef-fo.

**432 \*çepur-/\*čepur- “bird”**

Sem \*šipār- “sparrow”<sup>1</sup>, “bird”<sup>2</sup>, “sandpiper”<sup>3</sup>: Akk šibāru<sup>1</sup>,  
Hbr šippōr<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) šeprō, Hss zefār<sup>3</sup>.

Secondary z- in Hss. Cf. Arab ʿuṣfur- “sparrow”.

WCh \*čapur- < \*čyapur- “guinea fowl”: Wrj čapur.

\*-ya- > \*a after an affricate.

CCh \*cipur- “guinea fowl”: Mrg cəvur, Klb civər, Hil civə:rə:w,  
Bura cəvur, Chb zuvura.

ECh \*sibVr- “guinea fowl”: Smr sibir, Sok sōir.

May belong to HS \*sa(m)bir-.

Irregular anlaut.

**433 \*čer- “speak, shout”**

Sem \*šir- “shout”: Arab šrr [-i-].

WCh \*čyaru- “speak”: Bol sor-, Tng seer-, Pero čeero.

**434 \*çibV<sup>c</sup>- “finger”**

Sem \*šib<sup>c</sup>- “finger”: Aram (Syr) šēb<sup>c</sup>-, Tgr čəb<sup>c</sup>-it.

Cf. a derivative in Ug ʾuṣb<sup>c</sup>, Hbr ʾəšbā<sup>c</sup>, Arab ʾiṣba<sup>c</sup>, Gz ʾāšba<sup>c</sup>-,

Tgy ʾašabə<sup>c</sup>, Jib ʾiṣba<sup>c</sup>, Soq ʾəšba<sup>c</sup>, Amh ʾat.

Eg ɸb<sup>c</sup> “finger” (pyr).

**435 \*çiç-/\*çuç- “chick”**

Sem \*šūš- “chick”: Arab šūš-.

LEC \*çuç- “chick”: Or çuço.

HEC \*çiç- “chick”: Had çiiç-oola, Kmb çiiç-oorra.

Descriptive root with an alternation of vowels.

**436 \*çig-** “flower”

Berb \*çig- “flower”: Sus *ažžig*.

WCh \*çig- “kind of tobacco flower”: Hs *çigī*.

Agaw \*çag-/ \*çig- “flower”: Bil *çaga*, Kwr *şəge*, Xmr *şiya*.

**437 \*çihar-** “in-law”

Sem \*şih(V)r- “son-in-law”<sup>1</sup>, “brother-in-law”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *şihr*-<sup>2</sup>,  
Soq *şehēr*<sup>1</sup>.

WCh \*çVHVr- “in-laws”: Sura *səgər*, Mpn *səər*.

Regular -g- in Sura.

**438 \*çil-** “snake”

Sem \*şill- “adder”: Arab *şill*-.

WCh \*çil- “tapeworm”: Hs *çilā*.

**439 \*çilal-/ \*çilul-** “kite, hawk”

Sem \*şalal- “night bird”: Akk *şallalu*.

Assimilation of vowels.

HEC \*çulul- “kite”: Sid *çululle*.

Assimilated from \*çilul-. Borrowed in Or *çulullee*.

Rift \*çilil- “cry of the hawk”: Irq *cilili*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Dhl *tsilala* “hawk”.

**440 \*çin-** “sharp object”

Sem \*şin- “thorn”: Hbr *şēn*.

WCh \*çin- “sharp point”<sup>1</sup>, “tooth”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *çinī*<sup>1</sup>, Siri *çinna*<sup>2</sup>.

**441 \*çin-** “nose”

WCh \*hV-çin- “nose”: Hs *hanči*, Sura *pəgə-zin*, Mnt *kəzəŋ*, Grk  
*yiddiŋ*, Bol *wunti*, Krk *ʔuntin*, Dera *wariŋ*, Ngm *wunti*, Maha *wotiŋ*,  
Bele *unti*, Krf *wuttini*, Gera *wunčini*, Glm *wuzi*, Grm *umši*, Pol *išin*,  
Geji *ičin*, Brw *ngə- sən*, Say *nyi-cəŋ*, Dwot *ngu-zuŋ*, Buli *išin*, Fyer  
*šin*.

Prefix \*hV-.

CCh *\*(χV-)cin-* “nose”: FKi *n-čən*, FG *k-šin*, Mtk *χə-can*, Daba *me-čij*, Mus *mi-čij*, Gude *šinə*, Gudu *čin*, Nza *činē*, Bch *šine*, Bata *činne*, Log *xsəni*, Bud *činne*, Kus *asen*, Msg *čunge*, *hantsij*, Lame *čini*, Bnn *čina*.

Prefix *\*χV-* in several languages.

ECh *\*sin-um-* “nose”: Sbn *syān-*, Tum *hun*, Smr *sen-dum*, Nch *žinum-*.

Suffix of body parts *-um-*.

Archaic root preserved only in Chadic. Cf. *\*čin-* “smell”. Note prefix *\*hV-* in WCh and CCh probably lost in ECh for phonetic reasons.

#### 442 *\*čin-* “smell” (v.)

Sem *\*ᵛVᶦVn-* “smell”: Akk *ešēnu*.

Cf. Arab *šnn* “have a bad smell”, Gz *šnw* “be fragrant”.

SA *\*sin-* “odor”: Saho *sin*.

HEC *\*činç-* “smell”: Bmb *činç-*.

Partial reduplication.

Omot *\*čin-* “smell”: Kaf *čin-*.

Derived from *\*čin-* “nose”.

#### 443 *\*çir-* “bird”

Sem *\*šir-* “bird”: Tgy *šir*, Amh *čəre*.

Borrowed from Cush?

Eg *dry.t* “kite” (pyr).

-y functions as a vocalis sign.

WCh *\*çir-* “parakeet”: Hs *çiryā*.

LEC *\*çir-* “kind of bird”: Or *çirrii*.

Omot *\*çer-* “bird”: Ome *çeraa*.

#### 444 *\*çir-* “cut”

Sem *\*šVr-* “cut, split”<sup>1</sup>, “separate”<sup>2</sup> Aram (Syr) *šry*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *šwr*<sup>1</sup>, Soq *šer*<sup>2</sup>.

Various derivatives based on the original *\*šVr-* (*\*šVwVr-*, *\*šVrVy-*).

LEC *\*çir-* “cut”: Or *çira*.

## 445 \*çiriḥ- “warm” (v.)

Sem \**ṣVrVḥ*- “warm” (v.): Akk *ṣarāḥu*.

Rift \**ciriḥ*- “glow”: Irq *ciriḥ*-.

Reflexes of HS \**ḥ* are not quite clear.

446 \*çirV<sup>c</sup>- “gather, collect”

Eg *ḏr<sup>c</sup>* “gather” (XX).

WCh \**çir*- < \**çiHVr*- “pile up”: Hs *çira*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction could be \**çi<sup>c</sup>Vr*-.

## 447 \*çit- “be silent”

Sem \**nVṣit*- “be silent”: Arab *nṣt* [-i-].

Prefix \**nV*-.

WCh \**çit*- “quiet, silent”: Ang *ṣit*.

## 448 \*çiwar- “flock”

Sem \**ṣiwār*- “flock (of wild kine or bulls)”: Arab *ṣiwār*-, *ṣuwār*-, *ṣiyār*-.

Berb \**çVrVw*- “flock (of wild animals)”: Tua *asera*, pl. *i-serā-ten*.

Metathesis.

## 449 \*çoçof- “drip”

WCh \**çaçaf*- “bubble”: Hs *çaçafō*.

Modified vocalism in a reduplicated form?

LEC \**çoçof*- “drip”: Or *çoççoḥa*.

If Or *-ḥ*- < HS \**-f*-.

Partial reduplication of \**çof*- “drop”.

## 450 \*çof- “drop”

Eg *ḏf* “drops” (n).

CCh \**cVf*- “sprinkle” (n.): Mafa *çaffe<sup>2</sup>a*.

LEC \**çof*- “drop”: Or *çoḥa*.

Note Or *-ḥ*-.

Omot \**çaf-çaf*- ‘‘drip’’: Kaf *çafçafoo*.  
Full reduplication with changed vocalism.

Related to \**çef*- ‘‘flow, soak’’.

#### 451 \**çoh*- ‘‘dry up’’

Sem \**çVh*- ‘‘dry up’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be dry’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *šhy*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Palest) *šh*<sup>2</sup>.  
Derivatives in  $C^3 = y, ’$  based on the original biconsonantal structure \**çVh*-.

CCh \**cwaH*- ‘‘dry up’’: LPe *čo*<sup>3</sup>, Masa *soya*, Msm *tcho*<sup>3</sup>*o*, Bnn *so*<sup>3</sup>*a-mo*.

Masa *-y-* < \**-H-*.

#### 452 \**çor*- ‘‘hair’’

Sem \**çVrr*- ‘‘whiskers’’: Akk *šerretu*.

Eg *ççç* ‘‘plait’’ (of hair) (BD).

*-çç* may go back to \**-r* or \**-rr*.

WCh \**çwar*- ‘‘hair’’: Hs *çōrō*.

The vowel may result from assimilation.

Cf. also Berb \**[c]V<sup>h</sup>Vr*- ‘‘hair’’ (Kby *ecc<sup>er</sup>*).

#### 453 \**çub*- ‘‘cloth’’

Eg *wdb* ‘‘cloth’’ (XVIII).

Initial *w-* represents the root vowel.

WCh \**suḫa*- < \**çuba*- ‘‘cloth’’: Bol *suḫa*, Tng *seb*, Ngm *suḫa*.

CCh \**cuḫ*- < \**çub*- ‘‘cloth’’: Bch *suḫwe-to*.

#### 454 \**çul*- ‘‘pour, drip’’

Sem \**mVçul*- ‘‘drip’’: Arab *mçl* [-*u-*].

Prefix \**mV-*.

WCh \**çul*- ‘‘pour’’: Hs *çula*.

#### 455 \**çur*- ‘‘press together’’

Sem \**çVr*- ‘‘press together, wrap’’: Hbr *šwr*, Aram *šwr*, Arab *šrr*.

Secondary formation in Hbr and Aram based on \**çVr*-.

ECh \**sur*- “press, pack”<sup>1</sup>, “be heavy, load”<sup>2</sup>: Kbl *sər*<sup>1</sup>, Bid *sur-ray*<sup>1</sup>, Mig *sūra*<sup>2</sup>.

Mig -*ū*- may reflect \*-*u*- or \*-*uwa*-.

#### 456 \**çura*<sup>ç</sup>- “throw”

Sem \**ṣVra*<sup>ç</sup>- “throw”: Arab *ṣr*<sup>ç</sup> [-*a*-], Soq *ṣer*(*r*).

WCh \**çVHVr*- “fall”: Bol *soor*.

Metathesis.

ECh \**suHVr*- “fall”: Kera *suuri*.

Metathesis.

#### 457 \**çübur*- “sharp instrument”

Sem \**ṣibār*- “pointed tool”: Akk *ṣibāru*.

Regular HS \**u* > Sem \**a* after a labial.

WCh \**suḅur*- < \**çubur*- “knife”: Buli *səbər*, Say *subur*, Dira *suḅuri*,

Pol *sərrəb*, Dwot *surup*.

Metathesis in Pol and Dwot.

#### 458 \**çüf*(*a*<sup>ç</sup>)- “snake”

Sem \**ṣipa*<sup>ç</sup>- “snake”: Hbr *ṣepa*<sup>ç</sup>.

Cf. a derivative in Hbr *ṣip*<sup>ç</sup>-*ōnī* id.

Eg *ḏdf.t* “snake” (BD).

Note *ḏd*- as a reflex of \**ç*.

HEC \**ḏu-ḏuf*- “python”: Sid *ḏuḏuufa*.

Partial reduplication. As far as \**d* < \**ç* is concerned in a situation of two contacting \**ç*, see HS \**çah-çah*- “field”.

#### 459 \**çVrVf*- “burn”

Sem \**ṣVrVp*- “burn”: Akk *ṣarāpu*.

Eg *ḏḏf* “burn” (trans.) (NK).

-*ḏ*- reflects \*-*r*-.

\*Č

460 \*čabaḥ- “wing”

Eg *sbḥ.t* “wing” (gr).

WCh \*čaHab- “wing”: Sura čaap, Ang čēp, Chip šəp, Mpn čāp.  
Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*čahab-.

461 \*čabVḥ- “speak, shout”

Eg *sbḥ* “shout” (pyr).

WCh \*čab- “speak”: Tng *saba*.

CCh \*čab- “ask”: Msm *tchab*.

462 \*čad-/\*čid- “breast”

Sem \*tady- “breast”: Hbr *šad*, Aram (Syr) *tādā*, Arab *tady-*, Hss  
*tōdi*, Mhr *tōdi*, Shh *todeʿ*, Soq *todi*.

ECh \*čid- “breast”: Ndam *sid*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

463 \*ča<sup>ʿ</sup>-/\*či<sup>ʿ</sup>- “catch”

WCh \*čiw- “fish” (v.): Kry *čiwu*, Ngz *šuyu*.

Ngz -uy- < \*-iw(V)y-.

Dhl *ta<sup>ʿ</sup>-aad* “trap” (v.).

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

464 \*ča<sup>ʿ</sup>lib-/\*ču<sup>ʿ</sup>lib- “fox, jackal”

Sem \*ta<sup>ʿ</sup>lib- “fox”: Akk *šēlebu*, *šēlibu*, Ug *t<sup>ʿ</sup>lb*, Hbr *ša<sup>ʿ</sup>al<sup>ʿ</sup>bīm*, Arab  
*ta<sup>ʿ</sup>lab-*.

Assimilation of vowels in Arab.

CCh \*či-čV**V**b- “jackal”: Msg *čičelebe*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh \*čulib- “wolf”: Mkk *sullibe*.

Derived from \*č<sup>u</sup>al- ‘beast’ with suffix \*(i)b-. Alternation \*a ~ \*u.

#### 465 \*čaḥ- ‘bird’

Eg *sh.t* ‘kind of bird’.

CCh \*čaḥ- ‘kind of bird’: Mafa *caha-caha*.

Reduplication in Mafa.

#### 466 \*čaḥar- ‘plan’ (v. and n.)

Eg *sh.r* ‘idea, plan’ (OK).

WCh \*čaHar- ‘intention, plan’: Fyer *čoor*.

ECh \*čaHar- ‘imagine, predict’: Bid *čaar*.

#### 467 \*čak- ‘plait’

Eg *stʃ* ‘spin’ (pyr).

*t* < \**k* must be followed by HS \**e* or \**o*. Eg -*ʃ* seems to stand for the root vowel \**a*.

WCh \*čak-/\*čaHVk- ‘plait’: Krk *čāku*, Ngz *čaakau*.

Secondary laryngeal?

CCh \*či-čik- ‘twist’: Daba *čičiku*.

Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.

Cf. ECh \*čaHak- ‘loom’ (Mig *čaaka*).

#### 468 \*čakam- ‘shoulders, nape’

Sem \**tVkv*m- ‘shoulders, upper part of the back’: Ug *tkm*, Hbr *šekem*.

LEC \**sagam*- ‘nape’: Som *sagan*, pl. *sagmo*.

Voiced \*-*g*- < \*-*k*- before a sonant? Final -*m* > -*n* is regular in Som.

#### 469 \*čakin- ‘net’

Sem \**tikin*- ‘net’: Akk *šikinnu*.

Secondary vocalism with assimilation.

WCh \*čank- ‘snare’: Hs čaḡkō.

In WCh the HS group \*-kVn- is transformed into a cluster \*-nk-. Cf. HS \*čak- ‘plait’.

**470 \*čakel- ‘thigh’**

Eg sḏʃ ‘leg’ (n).

Palatalization of \*g > ḏ before \*e. Note HS \*l yielding to Eg -ʃ.

CCh \*čakyal- ‘thigh’: Bud čakel.

An alternative set of comparisons may be suggested for Eg sḏʃ ‘leg’ if it is connected with sḏḥ ‘shin’ (med). It could be identified with WCh \*sag- ‘leg’ (Miya šagu-hu) and CCh \*sig- ‘bone’ (Log šigo).

**471 \*čam- ‘gather, join’**

Sem \*čum- ‘collect, gather’: Arab tmm [-u-].

Secondary \*-u-.

WCh \*čam- ‘link up, join’: Hs čamme.

**472 \*čamaʔ- ‘eat, feed’**

Sem \*ṭVmaʔ- ‘feed (with rich food)’: Arab tmʔ [-a-].

WCh \*čam- ‘taste, test’: Mpn čam.

Cf. WCh \*čim- < \*čiHVm- ‘food’: Hs čimā.

CCh \*čam- ‘eat (hard food)’: Mubi čam.

**473 \*čapaḥ- ‘catch’**

Eg sph ‘catch with a lasso’ (pyr).

WCh \*čaHap- ‘catch’: Hs čafe, DB syap.

Metathesis. DB -ya- < \*-Vya- < \*-aHa-.

ECh \*čaHap- ‘catch’<sup>1</sup>, ‘fish’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>: Smr šəbə<sup>1</sup>, Bid čaap<sup>2</sup>, ačap<sup>1</sup>.

Metathesis. Voicing of \*-p- in Smr is regular.

An alternative reconstruction is \*čaḡap-.

## 474 \*čar- “throw”

Sem \**tVr*- “throw”: Aram *trtr*, Soq *trr*.

Reduplicative stem in Aram. Cf. Arab *ntr* [-*u*-, -*i*-] “disperse”.  
WCh \**čar*- “throw, shoot”<sup>1</sup>, “strike”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *čara*<sup>1</sup>, Sura *čar*<sup>2</sup>,  
Ang *čar*<sup>1</sup>, Mpn *čar*<sup>1</sup>.

Dhl *taaro* “pierce”.

## 475 \*čar- “weapon”

Eg *šsr* “arrow” (pyr).

*šs*- is one of possible reflexes of HS \*č-.

Dhl *taaro* “spear”.

Derived from \**čar*- “throw”?

## 476 \*čawVb-/\*čayVb- “clothes”

Sem \**tawb*- “kind of clothes”: Akk *šubtu*, Aram (Syr) *tawb*-, Arab  
*tawb*-, Sok *tob*.

Eg *sbby.t* “clothes” (gr).

Partial reduplication \*č*Vbib*-.

WCh \**čwab*- “put on”: Pero *čobbo*.

From \*č*Vwab*-.

ECh \**čwab*- < \*č*Vwab*- “undress”: Sbn *čwəbə*.

Consonantal alternation \*-*w*- ~ \*-*y*-.

## 477 \*čawVr-/\*čVr- “bull”

Sem \**tawr*- “bull”: Akk *šūru*, Ug *tr*, Hbr *šōr*, Aram (Syr) *tawrā*, Arab  
*tawr*-, Gz *sōr*, Hss *tawr*.

Eg *šsr* “bull (for slaughtering)” (pyr).

*šs*- continues HS \*č-.

Eg may represent the original form of the HS root while Sem reflects a secondary extension in \*-*w*-. Cf. WCh \**tawVr*- “bull” (Hs *tōrō*); ECh \**tawVr*- “cow, antelope” (Sok *tor*, Tum *tōr*).

**478 \*čeʔ-** “pierce”

Sem \**tVʔay-* “pierce, wound”: Arab *tʔy* [-a-].

Derived from a biconsonantal \**tVʔ-*.

CCh \**čV-* “cut”: Mofu *č-*.

ECh \**čwaʔ-* “pierce”: Kera *čwʔe*.

Dhl *tʔ*<sup>x</sup>- “punch a hole”.

The root vowel is not clear. The development of the laryngeal may be not quite regular.

**479 \*čem-** “fog, rain”

Eg *sym* “fog” (sarc).

Vocalic -y-.

CCh \**čyam-* “rain”: Log *sema, sama*, Kus *sama*.

Cf. WCh \**čam-* “rainy season”: DB *čam*.

**480 \*čēn-** “house”

Eg *sn.wt* “palace” (pyr).

WCh \**čyan-* “house”: Sha *čen*, Klr *čyen*.

CCh \**čīn-* “house, compound”: Bnn *sina, šina*.

**481 \*čer-** “shine; light”

Eg *šsr* “shine” (gr).

*šs-* may reflect HS \**č-*.

WCh \**čyar-* “light” (n.): Buli *bə-šerə*, Wnd *čeri*, Geji *čil-ti*.

Prefix \**bV-* in Buli.

**482 \*čer-** “medicine”

Eg *syʃ* “medicine” (med).

-*ʃ* continues HS \**-r-*.

CCh \**čyarir-* “medicine”: Bud *čerire*.

Partial reduplicaton.

**483 \*čer-** “speak, shout”

Sem \**tVr-tVr-* “chat”: Arab *trtr*.

## Reduplication.

Eg *šsr* “speak out” (MK).

*šs-* is one of possible reflexes of HS \*č̣-.

WCh \*č̣yar- “cry out”<sup>1</sup>, “explain”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *č̣ērā*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *č̣īr*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*č̣ir- “shout”: Mba *č̣iri*.

ECh \*č̣yač̣yar- “cry (of guinea-fowl)”: Bid *č̣eč̣er*.

Partial reduplication.

Descriptive stem?

## 484 \*č̣eraʔ- “furrow”

Sem \*ṭirʔ- “furrow”: Akk *šerʔu*, *širʔu*.

ECh \*č̣aHar- < \*č̣yaHar- “furrow”: Bid *čaare*.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is \*č̣eʔar-.

## 485 \*č̣in- “move”

Eg *syn* “hurry” (pyr).

-y- is a vocalic sign.

WCh \*č̣in- “go”: Bol *č̣ina*.

## 486 \*č̣ir- “faeces, dirt”

Eg *sr* “dirt” (gr).

ECh \*č̣ir- “faeces, dirt”: Mkk *siiri*.

HEC \*č̣ir- “faeces”: Had *č̣iro*.

Cf. also Bmb *sera* id.?

## 487 \*č̣it- “throw, shoot”

Eg *sty* “throw, shoot” (OK).

-y denotes a front vowel in the root.

CCh \*č̣it- “shoot”: Gbn *č̣itə*, Boka *č̣ett-*, Gaa *č̣iti*.

## 488 \*č̣iw-/ \*č̣iy- “grass, plant”

Eg *sw* “kind of plant” (I).

WCh \*č̣iy- “grass”: Hs *č̣iyāwa*.

Cf. Rift \**caw-* ‘‘reeds’’ (Irq *cawo*)? Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

#### 489 \*čor- ‘‘be strong’’

Sem \**čVrVw-* ‘‘be considerable, be big’’: Arab *trw*.

Based on \**čVr-*.

Eg *wsr* ‘‘strong’’ (pyr).

WCh \**čwar-* ‘‘strength’’: Gwn *čori*.

#### 490 \*čucal- ‘‘beast’’

Sem \**tučāl-* ‘‘fox’’: Hbr *šūčāl*, Aram *tačlā*, Arab *tučāl-*, Jib *ičol*, Mhr *yetayl*, Hss *yetayl*, Shh *ičol*.

Dhl *teele* ‘‘lion’’, *taali* ‘‘lioness’’.

Assimilation of vowels.

#### 491 \*čumal- ‘‘creamy milk’’

Sem \**tumāl-* ‘‘milk skin’’: Arab *tumāl-at-*.

Cf. more archaic vocalism in Arab *tamāl-* ‘‘sour milk’’.

Eg *smr* ‘‘cream’’.

Note *-r* < HS \**-l-*.

#### 492 \*čül- ‘‘seed’’

Sem \**čül-* ‘‘seed’’: Arab *čül-*.

Secondary formation in Arab *čayyil-* id.

WCh \**čVl-* ‘‘seed’’: Tng *sala*.

CCh \**čuli-* ‘‘seed’’: Klb *čuli*, Hld *čuli*, Wmd *čuli*, HNk *cili*, HBz *cəlu*.

ECh \**čulwa-* ‘‘rice’’: Mubi *čulwayo*.

#### 493 \*čVbVĤ- ‘‘close’’ (v.)

Eg *sbĥ* ‘‘close’’ (XVIII).

ECh \**čVb-* ‘‘close’’: Kera *čebe*.

Complete loss of the laryngeal.

## 494 \*čVwaġ-/\*čVyag- ‘‘shout, ask’’

Berb \*sVwVɣ- ‘‘shout’’: Kby *suġ*.

Irregular development of \*č-?

CCh \*čyag- < \*čVyag- ‘‘ask’’: Bud *čęga*.

Unexpected change of \*-ġ-.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

## \*Č

## 495 \*čagan- ‘‘goat, boar’’

WCh \*čang- ‘‘goat’’: Cagu *šanggen*, Mbu *čangu*.

Suffix \*(y)an- in Cagu.

ECh \*čang- ‘‘goat’’: Smr *ča<sup>n</sup>ge*.

Agaw \*čyagan- ‘‘boar’’: Aun *cyägānaa*.

Chadic word-structure of the present word is similar to the development in HS \*čakin- ‘‘net’’.

496 \*ča<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘catch, seize’’

Eg *č<sup>c</sup>* ‘‘catch’’ (MK).

WCh \*čaw-/\*čay- ‘‘catch, seize’’: Krk *čaw*, Paa *čei*.

Phonetically developed from \*ča<sup>c</sup>u-/\*ča<sup>c</sup>i-.

CCh \*ča-/\*či- ‘‘catch, seize’’: Mtk *či*, Gis *že*, Log *si*, Bud *ča*.

497 \*ča[<sup>c</sup>]Vr- ‘‘snake, worm’’

Sem \*šV[<sup>c</sup>]Vr- ‘‘snake’’: Akk *šēru*.

Intervocalic \*-h- is also plausible.

CCh \*čar- ‘‘worm’’: Log *čarē*.

## 498 \*čahar- ‘‘show’’

Sem \*šVhar- ‘‘appear, be evident’’: Arab *zhr* [-a-], Mhr *zahar*, Soq *ṭahar*.

CCh \*čar- ‘‘show’’: Klb *a-čār*.

From \*čaHar-.

**499 \*čahut- ‘squeeze’**

Sem \**tVhut-* ‘extract oil’: Akk *ṣahātu* [-*u-*].

WCh \**čūt-* < \**čaHut-* ‘press, squeeze out’: Glm *čuuž-*, Pero *čotto*.

Glm -*z-* < \**-t-* is regular.

ECh \**čēt-* < \**čayVt-* ‘squeeze’: Kera *čēete*.

Assimilation of vowels. ECh \**-ayV-* < \**-aHV-*.

**500 \*ča<sup>2</sup>-/\*či<sup>2</sup>- ‘bird’**

ECh \**čač-* ‘kind of bird’: Bid *čeeču*.

Reduplication.

HEC \**či<sup>2</sup>-* ‘bird’: Sid *če<sup>2</sup>aa*, Dar *či<sup>2</sup>a-*, Had *či<sup>2</sup>a-*, Kab *či<sup>2</sup>a-*, Bmb *či<sup>2</sup>a-*, Kmb *či<sup>2</sup>a-*, Tmb *či<sup>2</sup>a-*.

Omot \**ča<sup>2</sup>-* ‘bird of prey’: Mch *ča<sup>2</sup>o*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*. Irregular correspondences of CCh and Cush laryngeals.

**501 \*čak- ‘vessel’**

Berb \**čV<sub>k</sub>-* ‘plate for couscous’: Ghd *a-zku*.

WCh \**čakwa-n-* ‘pot’: Wrj *čakwān-na*.

Suffix \**-n-*.

CCh \**čaχwa-* ‘pot’: FG *caχwa*.

HS \**k* > CCh \**χ* under the influence of the originally emphatic \**č*.

ECh \**čwaka-* < \**čakwa-* ‘big vessel’: Bid *čook-iya*.

**502 \*čal- ‘locust’**

Sem \**tVl-<sub>tal-</sub>* ‘locust’: Hbr *šlāšal*.

Reduplication.

WCh \**čiHal-* ‘locust’: Ang *čōl*, Mnt *šiyel*, Tng *solo*.

Metathesis.

**503 \*čal-/\*čil- ‘shadow’**

Sem \**tīl(l)-* ‘shadow’: Akk *šillu*, Ug *zł*, Hbr *šēl*, Aram *ṭullā*, Arab *zill-*, Gz *šelālāt*, Jib *zelel*.

WCh \*(*nV-*)*čila-* ‘shadow’: Ang *žil*, Sha *čala*.

CCh *\*nV-žal-* < *\*nV-čal-* ‘west’: Gis *nžala*.

HEC *\*čal-* ‘shade’: Sid *čaale*.

Dhl *fiilali* ‘shadow’.

Partial reduplication.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*i*.

#### 504 \*čam- ‘think, know’

Sem *\*wVtVm-* ‘think’: Arab *wžm*.

Prefix *\*wV-*.

CCh *\*čam-* ‘know’: Pad *cam*, FM *čam*, Nak *cama-*, Nza *cam-an*, Zgh *cama*.

#### 505 \*čamon- ‘think, know’

Sem *\*tun-* < *\*tVnVn-* ‘think’: Arab *žnn* [-*u-*], Hss *žen*, Shh *eznin*.

Probably, with assimilation of the inlaut *\*-m-* > *\*-n-*.

WCh *\*čamwan-* ‘think, remember’: Hs *čammāni*, Ang *čan*, Krk *čawan*.

Derived from *\*čam-* ‘think, know’.

#### 506 \*čar- ‘look, see’

Sem *\*nVtar-* ‘guard’<sup>1</sup>, ‘look’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *našāru*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *ngr*<sup>1</sup>, Phn *nšr*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *nšr*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *nšr*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *nšr* [-*u-*]<sup>2</sup>, SAr *nšr*<sup>1</sup>, Gz *nšr*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix *\*nV-*.

Berb *\*čVr-* ‘see, look’: Izn *žer*, Snh *žar*.

WCh *\*čar-* ‘guard’: Hs *čare*.

Cf. Berb *\*čVr-* ‘pupil (of an eye)’ (Twl *əzzəru*).

#### 507 \*čaw- ‘mouse, rat’

Berb *\*čVw-* ‘jerboa’: Ayr *e-dəwi*, Twl *e-dəwi*.

WCh *\*čiy-* ‘field rat’: Hs *čiyō*.

An old morphonological variant *\*čVy-?*

Agaw *\*in-čaw-* ‘mouse’: Bil *iṣuwaa*, Xmr *iečuwaa*, Xmt *ačuwaa*,

Kem *yešwaa*, Aun *eṇčaa*, Dmt *iṇčii*.

Prefix *\*in-*.

Omot *\*[i]n-čaw-* ‘rat’: Ome *učaa*, Kaf *ičoo*, Bwo *iṇčoo*, Gim *uč*, *uč*.

Note fluctuations of vowels in the prefix.

506 \*čawar- “neck”

Sem \*čawār- “neck”: Akk *šawāru*, Hbr *šawār*.

Eg *wsr.t* “neck” (pyr).

Metathesis.

509 \*čen- “wind, cold”

Sem \*čīn- “cold” (n.): Hbr *šinā*.

WCh \*čyan- “wind”: DB *čyen*.

510 \*čil- “tail”

Sem \*člVl- “wag (of a tail)”: Arab *zll*.

Denomiantive verb.

WCh \*čila- “tail”: Wrj *čalai*, Geji *čil*.

Omot \*čell- “tail”: Kaf *čero*, Mch *čero*, Maji *čəru*.

511 \*čilam- “be dark”

Sem \*člVlam- “be dark, be black”: Akk *šalāmu*, Arab *zlm* [-a-], SAR *łlm*, Gz *šalma*, Tgr *šalma*, Tgy *šällāmā*, Gaf *šillāmā*, Amh *čällāmā*, Arg *čellāma*, Har *čelāma*, Gur *čällāmā*, Soq *łlm*.

Cf. Ug *złmt* “darkness”, Mhr *zalem* id.

CCh \*čilVm- “dark”<sup>1</sup>, “black”<sup>2</sup>: Bud *čilim*<sup>1</sup>, Gul *selem*<sup>2</sup>.

Derived from \*čal-/\*čil- “shadow”. Cf. also LEC \*čelam- “return of the cattle home in the evening” (Som *čelan* < \*čelam, pl. *čelmo*) and ECh \*čulum- “west” ← \* “dark (side)”: Mig *čulum-ti*.

512 \*čotVĥ- “bird”

Eg *sth* “kind of bird” (XXII).

WCh \*čwat- “bird”: Mbu *čoti*.

Cf., on the other hand, Hs *čīta* id., Diri *ačīda* id.

SA \*ča-čut- “bird”: Saho *čačutta*.

Partial reduplication.

HEC \*či-čut- “bird”: Ala *čičuta*.

Partial reduplication.

## 513 \*čupar- “fingernail”

Sem \**tuḫr-* “fingernail”: Akk *ṣuḫru*, Hbr *šipporen*, Aram (Palest) *tuḫrā*, Arab *zuḫr-*, Gz *ṣəfr*, Tgr *ṣəfər*, Tgy *ṣəfri*, Amh *təfər*, Gaf *ṣəfra*, Arg *čuffər*, Gur *təfər*, Soq *tufer*, Mhr *taɣfer*, Shr *zefer*, Jib *ziḫer*.

Agaw \**čifar-* “finger”: Bil *čəfər*, Aun *tseefir*.

Metathesis in Kwr and Dmb. From Ethio-Sem?

HEC \**zurup-* “finger”: Bmb *zurup-mata*.

Unexpected \**ʒ-*.

Omot \**žafar-* “finger”: Kaf *yafaroo*.

Assimilation of vowels. Irregular \**ž-*. A common HEC ~ Omot innovation or a loanword? This innovation is partly shared by Agaw: Kwr *žerfa*, Dmb *zalfa*, not comparable immediately with other forms quoted above. If, however, these Agaw words *are* derived from Agaw \**čifar-* > \**čiraf-*, they may be believed to be the source of Omot and HEC.

Rift \**čaraf-* “fingernail”: Alg *čarafu*, Bur *čarafu*.

Metathesis.

Cf. phonetically close \**čibV<sup>h</sup>-* “finger”. The vocalism of the first syllable may be tentatively reconstructed as \**a* ~ \**i*.

## 514 \*čur- “flint, flint knife”

Sem \**čurr-/čurr-* “flint”<sup>1</sup>, “rock”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *šurru*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *šōr*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *čūr-*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *zurar-*, *zurr-*<sup>1</sup>, SAr *zur*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb \**čVr-* “flint”<sup>1</sup>, “rock”<sup>2</sup>: Qbl *i-zra*<sup>1</sup>, Ahg *a-zəru*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**čur-* “knife without handle”: Hs *čūrā*.

CCh \**čur(i)-* “hoe”: FM *curu*, Gude *cəra*, FJ *čili*, FBw *cəran*.

Related to HEC \**čar-* “whetstone” (Bmb *čar-aanco*)? Eg *wḏʒ.t* “knife” (gr) may be connected with this root.

## 515 \*čVHol- “shine, be bright”

Sem \**čVhVl-* “shine”: Hbr *šhl*.

LEC \**čol-* < \**čVHol-* “bright”: Or *collee*.

\*Ĉ

516 \*ĉa<sup>2</sup>-/\*ĉaw-/\*ĉay- “move upwards”

Sem \**nVśa*<sup>2</sup>- “rise, grow, raise”: Akk *našū*, Ug *nšū*, Hbr *nš*<sup>2</sup> [-a-], Arab *nš*<sup>2</sup> [-a-, -u-], Gz *nš*<sup>2</sup>, Amh *nāssa*.

Prefix \**nV*-.

Eg *šwy* “raise” (pyr).

Cf. also *zšy* “lift” with digraph *zš*- reflecting HS \*ĉ-. In both cases, -y is a suffix.

WCh \*ĉa<sup>2</sup>- “stand up”: Wrj *śa*, Kry *śa*-, Diri *śa*-, Miya *śa*-, Paa *śu*, Cagu *śu*, Mbu *śa*-, Pol *śa*, *śi*, Geji *śa*, *śi*, Zem *śa*, *śi*, Brw *śe*, *śu*, Tala *śa*, Ngz *śa*, *śau*.

CCh \*ĉa<sup>2</sup>-/\*ĉay- “stand up, rise”: Tera *śa*, Gaa *śe*<sup>2</sup>*e*, Gbn *śa*<sup>2</sup>*i*, Hwn *śi*, Mrg *śay*, Klb *śēy*, Chb *śāy*, HB *śa*-*vo*, FK *śa*-*tu*<sup>2</sup>, Lame *śi*-, LPe *śe*, Boka *śe*<sup>2</sup>*i*.

ECh \*ĉaw-/\*ĉay- “stand up, rise”: Smr *so*, Lele *sē*, Tob *say*.

Cf. Rift \*ĉe-s- “lift, raise” (Irq *ĉes*-). Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

517 \*ĉa<sup>2</sup>- “meat”

Sem \**śā*<sup>2</sup>-/\**śē*<sup>2</sup>- “sheep”: Akk *šū*<sup>2</sup>*u*, Ug *š*, Hbr *śē*, Aram *si*-*t*-, Arab *šā*-*t*.

Berb \*/*c*/V- “meat”: Ahg *isa*-*n*.

Irregular reflex of Berb \**c*- in Ahg.

WCh \*ĉaw-/\*ĉu<sup>2</sup>- “meat”: Wrj *śū*-*na*, Kry *śi**wi*, Miya *śi**wiya*, Paa *śu**wi*, Cagu *śu*-*n*, Siri *śuyi*, Geji *śu*, Zem *śau*, Brw *śau*, Say *śu*, Bgh *śaw*, Grn *śu*, Kir *śo*, *śu*, Tala *śu*, Ngz *śuwai*, Bade *saa*.

WCh \*<sup>2</sup>- > \*-w- in unknown conditions. Note also WCh \**śa*- “cow, bull”.

CCh \**śiw*-/\**śuw*- “meat”: Gbn *śuwe*, Hwn *śuwe*, Zgh *śuwe*, Lame *śiau*, *śeo*, Msm *śiou*, Bud *hu*, Glv *śuw*, HF *śū*, Mofu *aśew*.

Note CCh \*(*nV*-)*śa*- “cow, bull”.

ECh \*ĉVw-/\*ĉVy- “meat”: Lele *sii*, Mkk *sey*, Jegu *su*-*ut*.

LEC \**sow*-/\**soH*- “meat”: Som *so*<sup>2</sup>, Bay *so*<sup>2</sup>*o*, Gel *so*, Kon *sowa*, Gato *soha*, Gdl *soha*.

LEC \*-o- < \*-a- before a labial?

Omot \*(<sup>2</sup>*a*-)*śaw*-/\**śā*<sup>2</sup>- “meat”<sup>1</sup>, “goat”<sup>2</sup>: Ome *aššwa*, *ašo*<sup>1</sup>, Mao *śaa*<sup>2</sup>.

Rift \*ĉa<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘body’’: Asa *ša<sup>2</sup>a*.

Semantic development is not quite reliable.

Consonantal alternation \*-<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w- in several branches. WCh and CCh reflect a secondary development of the root vocalism.

### 518 \*ĉa<sup>2</sup>Vb- ‘‘rain’’

Sem \*ša<sup>2</sup>*bab*- ‘‘shower’’: Arab *ša<sup>2</sup>bab*-.

Partial reduplication.

WCh \*ĉa<sup>2</sup>*HVb*- ‘‘rainy season’’: Krf *ša<sup>2</sup>bu*, Gera *sa<sup>2</sup>bu*.

### 519 \*ĉa<sup>2</sup>Vp- ‘‘foot’’

Sem \*š[a]<sup>2</sup>*p*- ‘‘foot’’: Akk *šēpu*, Jib *šef*, Soq *šaf*.

Agaw \*šan<sup>2</sup>*p*- ‘‘foot, heel’’: Bil *ša<sup>2</sup>anfi*, Kwr *ša<sup>2</sup>anpaa*, Dmb *ša<sup>2</sup>nfa*, Kem *ša<sup>2</sup>ambaa*.

Secondary nasalization or a reflex of an early HS cluster \*-mp- lost in Sem?

### 520 \*ĉa[b]jir- ‘‘thigh’’

Sem \*ša<sup>2</sup>*p*r- ‘‘thigh’’: Akk *šapru*.

Irregular Sem \*p < HS \*b.

LEC \*sabir- ‘‘back thigh (of camel)’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘thigh’’<sup>2</sup>: Som *sibir*<sup>1</sup>, Or *sarba*<sup>2</sup>.

Assimilation of vowels in Som. Metathesis in Or.

### 521 \*ĉad- ‘‘pit, well’’

Eg *šd.t* ‘‘well’’ (OK).

WCh \*ĉad- ‘‘pit’’: Hs *šaddā*.

May be derived from \*ĉud-/\*ĉa<sup>2</sup>ad- ‘‘harrow, till’’.

### 522 \*ĉad-/\*ĉa<sup>2</sup>id- ‘‘field, land’’

Sem \*šād- ‘‘field, vacant land’’: Ug *šd*, Hbr *šāde*.

Eg *šdw.t* ‘‘field’’ (MK).

The function of -w is not clear. Is it a suffix?

ECh \*ĉVHid- ‘‘earth’’: Kwn *čado*, Mkk *siido*.

Related to \*ĉud-/ĉaʔad- ‘‘harrow, till’’.

**523 \*ĉaf- ‘‘lake’’**

CCh \*šaf- ‘‘lake’’: Mrg šafu.

Omot \*šaf- ‘‘river, lake’’: Ome šafaa.

**524 \*ĉag- ‘‘mix’’**

Sem \*mVšug- ‘‘mix’’: Arab mšg [-u-].

Prefix \*mV- and modified vocalism.

WCh \*ĉag- ‘‘mix’’: Tng sāge.

**525 \*ĉaʕ- ‘‘cut’’**

Eg šʕ ‘‘cut’’ (pyr).

WCh \*ĉaw- ‘‘scratch’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘cut’’<sup>2</sup>: Wrj šaw<sup>1</sup>, Paa šawo<sup>1</sup>, Brm šuwe<sup>2</sup>, Dwot šu-χ<sup>2</sup>, Buli šo<sup>2</sup>, Ngz šuwai<sup>2</sup>.

\*-w- goes back to intervocalic \*-H- (before a rounded vowel).

CCh \*šaH-/šay- ‘‘cut’’: Chb šay, Mrg ša, FG ša-nti, HG ša-ve, HN ša-nte.

\*šay- < \*šaHi-.

**526 \*ĉaʕ- ‘‘begin’’**

Eg šʕ ‘‘begin’’ (MK), Copt \*ša: Boh ša, Shd ša.

-ʕ- stands for HS \*-a-.

WCh \*ĉaH- ‘‘begin’’: Sura šεε.

The development of the vowel is regular.

**527 \*ĉaʕ- ‘‘vessel’’**

Eg šʕ ‘‘vessel’’ (OK).

WCh \*ĉayaʕ-/ĉawaʕ- ‘‘pot’’: Sha šya, ša, Klr šwaʕi.

Based on \*ĉaʕ-.

**528 \*ĉaʕar- ‘‘hair’’**

Sem \*šaʕr- ‘‘hair’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘wool’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk šartu<sup>1</sup>, Ug šʕrt<sup>2</sup>, Hbr šēʕār, šaʕarā<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) šaʕrō<sup>1</sup>, Arab šaʕr-<sup>1</sup>, Gz šēʕert<sup>1</sup>, Soq šaʕihor<sup>1</sup>.

Cf. denominative Sem \*š<sup>a</sup>ar- ‘‘be hairy’’: Hbr š<sup>ar</sup>, Arab š<sup>ar</sup> [-a-].

WCh \*č<sup>a</sup>Har- ‘‘hair on the chest of a ram’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hair’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs š<sup>ari</sup><sup>1</sup>, Bks *syah*<sup>2</sup>.

Bks -h is regular.

Omot \*š<sup>a</sup>Har- ‘‘hair’’: Maji *saaru*.

Assimilation of vowels.

### 529 \*č<sup>a</sup>op- ‘‘hair’’

Sem \*š<sup>a</sup>ap- ‘‘hairlock’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hair’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab š<sup>a</sup>af-at-<sup>1</sup>, Jib š<sup>af</sup><sup>2</sup>.

In the second syllable, HS \*o > \*a before a labial.

Berb \*cVf- ‘‘hair’’: Izn *azāf*.

WCh \*č<sup>a</sup>Hwap- ‘‘hair’’: Sura š<sup>wəp</sup>, Chip š<sup>ap</sup>, Mnt *swep*, Mpn *siwep*, Bol š<sup>wə</sup>, Maha š<sup>ofi</sup>.

\*iwa- < \*iHa-.

LEC \*sap- ‘‘pubic hair’’: Or *sap̄ii*.

Secondary Or -p̄- under the influence of the laryngeal.

HEC \*sap- ‘‘hair, pubic hair’’: Dar *sap̄e*.

LEC loanword?

### 530 \*č<sup>a</sup>h- ‘‘wish, be able’’

Sem \*š<sup>Vh</sup>- ‘‘wish’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘like’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab š<sup>hw</sup>, š<sup>hy</sup> [-a-, -u-]<sup>1</sup>, Jib š<sup>uthi</sup><sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*š<sup>ah</sup>- ‘‘be able, can’’: Mafa *šaha*.

As far as the development of meaning is concerned, cf. the semantic history of Germ *mag* and *darf*.

### 531 \*č<sup>a</sup>har- ‘‘moon, star’’

Sem \*š<sup>ahr</sup>- ‘‘new moon’’: Arab š<sup>ahr</sup>-, Aram *saharā*, Mnd *sira*, Gz *šahr*, Soq *šeher*, Jib *šehar*.

WCh \*č<sup>a</sup>Har- ‘‘star’’: Ank *sum-šar*, Tuli š<sup>a</sup>-š<sup>ur</sup>, Zak č<sup>a</sup>-zur, Bot š<sup>aar</sup>, Grn *saar*.

Partial reduplication in Tuli and Zak.

### 532 \*č<sup>a</sup>h- ‘‘grow’’

Sem \*š<sup>ūh</sup>- ‘‘become high’’: Akk š<sup>āhu</sup>.

Based on biconsonantal \*š<sup>Vh</sup>-.

WCh \*č<sup>a</sup>H- ‘‘grow’’: Wrj š<sup>a</sup>, Sha š<sup>oħo</sup>.

## 533 \*ĉaḥ- “urine; urinate”

Sem \*šuh- “urinate”: Arab šḥḥ [-u-].

Denominative formation?

WCh \*ĉaH- “urine”: Bks šaa.

Agaw \*šay- “urine”: Kem šay, Aun čay-əŋ, čaq-əŋ.

Aun č- appears to be regular.

Dhl saḥaw- “urinate”.

Unexpected s-. Cf. \*saḥ- “urine”.

## 534 \*ĉaḥür- “snore”

Sem \*šVḥir- “snore”: Arab šḥr [-i-].

WCh \*ĉa(n)Hur- “snore”: Hs min-šāri, Wrj šər-mə, Diri šərma, Paa žur-guna, Ngz žankor.

Secondary cluster \*-nH-.

## 535 \*ĉakin- “knife”

Sem \*šakīn- “knife”: Hbr šakkīn, Aram (Syr) sakkīnō.

WCh \*č[a]nk- “knife”: Krf šonge, Glm čonga.

Metathesis. The development of the original morphonological structure is parallel to WCh reflex of HS \*čakin- “net”.

Dhl hlakane “sharp (knife)”.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from \*čuk- “cut, pierce”.

## 536 \*ĉalah- “break”

Sem \*šVlah- “split”: Arab šlh [-a-].

WCh \*ĉaHal- “crush”: Tng seele.

Metathesis.

ECh \*ĉaHal- “break”: Dng saale.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction could be \*ĉaḥal-.

## 537 \*ĉalay- “hail” (n.)

Eg šny.t “hail” (pyr).

Note -n- < HS \*-l-.

CCh \**ša-salay*- ‘‘hail’’: Gis *šašalay*.  
Partial reduplication.

### 538 \**ĉaluḱ*- ‘‘cut, slaughter’’

Sem \**šVluḱ*- ‘‘cut, split’’: Akk *šalāqu*, Arab *šlq* [-*u*].  
WCh \**ĉalVḱ*- ‘‘opening a vein (in the leg of an animal)’’: Hs *salkā*.  
Cf. \**ĉalah*- ‘‘break’’.

### 539 \**ĉambar*-/\**ĉambir*- ‘‘flute’’

WCh \**ĉambar*- ‘‘kind of flute’’: Hs *samḥara*.  
Emphatic \**-ḥ*- seems to have no phonological justification.  
Omot \**šumbir*- ‘‘shepherd’s flute’’: Mch *šumbiro*.  
Secondary \**u* before a labial.

### 540 \**ĉap*- ‘‘leaf’’

WCh \**ĉaHVp*- ‘‘leaf’’: Siri *šāpi*, Miya *šepi*.  
Metathesis from \**ĉapVH*-? Cf. CCh.  
CCh \**šapVH*- ‘‘leaf’’: Lame *šapa*, LPe *šap*, ZBt *šab*, Masa *šab*.  
-*b*- < -*ḥ*- results from the emphatization of \**-p*-.  
LEC \**šaf*- ‘‘leaf’’: Or *šafō*.  
HEC \**šaf*- ‘‘leaf’’: Had *šāf-ita*, Kab *šāf-ita*, Dar *šafa*.

### 541 \**ĉar*- ‘‘cut, saw’’

Sem \**wVšVr*- ‘‘saw’’: Arab *yšr*, *wšr*, Gz *wšr*, Mhr *wušor*, Jib *ʔšr*.  
Prefix \**wV*-.  
WCh \**ĉar*- ‘‘cut (trees)’’: Hs *sārā*.  
CCh \**šar*- ‘‘adze, shave’’: Gis *šar*, Mofu *šar*.  
LEC \**sar*- ‘‘cut’’: Som *sar*.

### 542 \**ĉar*- ‘‘tree’’

Eg *š* ‘‘tree’’ (XVIII).  
-*š* continues HS \**-r*-.  
ECh \**ĉar*- ‘‘tree’’: Bid *čaro*.

## 543 \*ĉar- ‘‘buy, sell’’

Sem \*šVrVy- ‘‘buy, sell’’: Arab šry [-i-].

Derived from \*šVr-.

WCh \*ĉar- ‘‘buy (in order to sell)’’: Hs sārā.

544 \*ĉar-/\*ĉa<sup>c</sup>Vr- ‘‘barley’’

Sem \*ša<sup>c</sup>ār-/\*ša<sup>c</sup>īr- ‘‘barley’’: Ug ṣ̌r, Hbr š<sup>c</sup>orā, Aram (Syr) sə<sup>c</sup>ārətā, Arab ša<sup>c</sup>īr-, Sab ṣ̌r.

Derivative vocalism in Arab. The original form might have been \*šar- influenced by or contaminated with \*ša<sup>c</sup>ar- ‘‘be hairy’’.

Eg šr.t ‘‘barley’’ (MK).

545 \*ĉari<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘road’’

Sem \*šāri<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘road’’: Arab šāri<sup>c</sup>-.

ECh \*ĉaHVr- ‘‘path’’: Dng sāre.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is \*ĉa<sup>c</sup>īr-.

546 \*ĉe<sup>ɔ</sup>- ‘‘faeces’’

Eg ṣ̌.w ‘‘faeces’’ (med).

CCh \*šya<sup>ɔ</sup>- ‘‘faeces’’: Hwn že, še.

Omot \*šiy- ‘‘faeces’’: Ome šiyaa.

From \*ši<sup>ɔ</sup>a-.

Rift \*ĉa<sup>ɔ</sup>- ‘‘faeces’’: Irq ĉa<sup>ɔ</sup>e.

547 \*ĉe<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘sand’’

Eg ṣ̌y ‘‘sand’’ (pyr), Copt \*šō: Akh šou, Boh šō, Shd šō.

-y stands for a front vowel of the root.

WCh \*ĉyay- < \*ĉyaH- ‘‘sand’’: Bgh šey.

## 548 \*ĉeĥaṭ- ‘‘squeeze’’

Sem \*šVĥaṭ- ‘‘squeeze’’: Hbr šĥt [-a-].

WCh \*ĉyaHVṭ- ‘‘squeeze’’: Krf šeetu, Gera šeed.

Cf. \*čahut- “squeeze”.

### 549 \*ček- “smell” (trans.)

Sem \*nVšak- “smell”: Arab *nšq* [-a-].

Prefix \*nV- and modified vocalism.

WCh \*čyač- “smell”: Hs *šēka*.

### 550 \*čem- “go, enter”

Sem \*šim- “enter”: Arab *šym* [-i-].

Based on biconsonantal \*šim-.

Eg *šm* “go” (pyr).

ECh \*čyam- “enter”<sup>1</sup>, “run”<sup>2</sup>: Kwan *seme*<sup>1</sup>, Mobu *səme*<sup>2</sup>, Ngm *seme*<sup>2</sup>.

### 551 \*čer- “root”

Sem \*šVrš- “root”: Akk *šuršu*, Ug *šrš*, Hbr *šoreš*, Aram (Syr) *šeršō*.

Partial reduplication. No reduplication is attested in Gz *šəraw*,

Tgr *sər*, Tgy *sər*, Amh *sər*, Gaf *sər*, Gur *sər*, Soq *šeraḥ*.

Verb \*car- “root”: Kby *azař*.

WCh \*čyarwa- “root”: Hs *saiwā*, Bol *sori-*, Ngm *šori*, Maha *sar-om*,

Krf *sooriyo*, Gera *suurə-na*, Glm *surya*, Grm *sūra*, Miya *šerwa*, Paa

*šari*, Siri *šūra*, Mbu *šar-nani*, Jmb *šera*, Pol *šər-tə*, Geji *šar-ki*, *šer-ki*,

Say *šər-tə*, Kir *šəri*, Tala *šəri*, DB *šure*.

CCh \*šar- “root”: Mtk *šō<sup>n</sup>šō<sup>r</sup>*, Dgh *šəla*, Glv *šali*, Zime *šōr*.

\*-a- < \*-ya- after an affricate?

ECh \*čyar-aw- “root”: Tum *heraw*, Ndam *sirwe*, Lele *sara*, Kera

*kə-sar*, Bid *čāra*, Mig *čāru*.

Agaw \*šVr- “root”: Kem *sər*, Kwr *sər*.

### 552 \*či<sup>2</sup>-/\*čiw- “darkness”

Sem \*šiw- “evening”: Akk *šiwītu*.

Eg *šw.t* “shadow” (pyr).

Cf. LEC \*đi<sup>2</sup>- “become dark”: Or *đi<sup>2</sup>a*. Note the consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w-.

**553 \*ĉid- “vessel”**

Sem \**šidd-* “kind of vessel”: Akk *šiddatu*.

Eg *šdy* “vessel” (med).

-y is a vocalic sign.

**554 \*ĉid- “squeeze”**

Sem \**šid-/\*šud-* “squeeze”<sup>1</sup>, “load, put on: Arab *šdd* [-i-, -u-]<sup>1</sup>,  
Jub *šedd*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**ĉidVH-* “squeeze, press”: Smr *šidə*.

Suffix \**-VH-*.

Cf. HS \**ĉəḥaṭ-* “squeeze”.

**555 \*ĉiḥar- “grow, be long”**

Sem \**šVraḥ-* “grow”: Arab *šrh* [-a-].

Metathesis.

WCh \**ĉiHVr-/\*ĉuHVr-* “grow”<sup>1</sup>, “high, tall”<sup>2</sup>: Bol *siir*<sup>1</sup>, Ank  
*sur*<sup>1</sup>, Sha *šoḥo*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *soori*<sup>2</sup>.

Rift \**ĉeHVr-* “long”: Gor *ĉeer*, Alg *ĉeer*, Bur *ĉeedu*.

Cf. LEC \**dēr-* < \**deHVr-* “long, tall”: Som *deer*, Or *deeraa*,  
Rend *der*.

**556 \*ĉin- “speak”**

Eg *šny* “speak” (MK), Copt \**šini* id.: Fym *šini*, Ahm *šine*, Bhr *šini*,  
Shd *šine*.

-y stands for a front vowel of the root.

WCh \**ĉin-* “speak”: Dik *šin*, Mng *šin*.

**557 \*ĉip- “moisten, be wet”**

Sem \**nVšap-/\*nVšup-* “absorb (of liquids)”: Arab *nšf* [-a-, -u-].

Prefix \**nV-*. Secondary development of the vowel in a deriva-  
tive.

ECh \**ĉip-* “moisten”: Bid *ĉiip*.

## 558 \*ĉiwam-/ \*ĉiyam- “rat”

Sem \*šiyām- “rat”: Arab šiyām-.

ECh \*ĉVwVm- “rat”: Tum *soom*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

559 \*ĉo<sup>c</sup>- “cereal”

Eg š<sup>c</sup>.t “kind of bread” (med).

Cf. reduplicated š<sup>c</sup>š<sup>c</sup> “kind of corn” (l).

WCh \*ĉwaH- “millet”<sup>1</sup>, “meal made of millet”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *čāwā*<sup>2</sup>, Sura *šwaa*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *šwe*<sup>1</sup>, Mnt *sua*<sup>2</sup>, Ank *sua*<sup>2</sup>, Siri *šawi*<sup>2</sup>, Tng *sau*<sup>1</sup>.

## 560 \*ĉogar- “tree”

Sem \*šagar- “tree”: Arab šagar-at-.

Assimilation of vowels. Cf. Hss *šegerēt* “plant name”.

CCh \*šwagVr- “palm tree”: Sok *soger*, *sogor*.

Secondary vowel of the second syllable.

561 \*ĉo<sup>c</sup>id- “cut, scratch”

Eg š<sup>c</sup>d “cut” (med).

WCh \*ĉwaHid- “tattoo”<sup>1</sup>, “scratch”<sup>2</sup>: Ang *lit*<sup>1</sup>, Cagu *šēd*<sup>2</sup>, Jmb *šind*<sup>2</sup>, Klr *šut*<sup>2</sup>, Ngz *šaadu*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*šwadVH- “chop”: Zgh *šoḍaya*.

Metathesis.

## 562 \*ĉohVr- “fall”

Eg šhr “throw down” (pyr).

Semantically, Eg is a causative in relation to Chadic forms.

WCh \*šwaHVr- “fall”: Bol *soor*.

ECh \*ĉuHVr- “fall”: Kera *suuri*.

Cf. Sem \*šVrVy- “put flatwise” (Akk *šerû*).

## 563 \*ĉom- “pot”

Eg *wšm* “pot” (XVIII).

*w-* is a sign for a rounded vowel.

ECh \**ĉwam-* “pot”: Kera *soma*.

**564 \*ĉor-** “become dry”

Eg *wšr* “become dry” (MK).

*w-* is a vocalic sign.

WCh \**ĉwar-* “become dry”: Krk *səwru*.

**565 \*ĉorah-** “swallow”

Sem \**šVrah-* “glut”: Arab *šrh* [-*a*].

Note the semantic development.

LEC \**sōr-* < \**soHVr-* “feed”: Or *soora*.

Metathesis.

**566 \*ĉud-/\*ĉaʾad-** “harrow, till”

Sem \**šud-* “harrow, till”: Hbr *šdd*.

Eg *šʾd* “dig, till” (OK).

WCh \**ĉaHVd-* “till, plough”: Wrj *šad-*, Kry *šeyasēd*, Miya *šad-*, Paa *šadu*, Siri *šada*.

Dhl *hlaḏ-* “sweep ground”.

-*d-* seems to reflect a lost laryngeal.

Note a parallel form of the root with an inlaut laryngeal.

**567 \*ĉu<sup>c</sup>-** “knife”

Eg *š<sup>c</sup>.t* “knife” (pyr).

CCh \**šuw-* “knife”: Gis *šuw-ed*, Bld *šuw*, Mofu *šuw-ed*.

From \**ĉuH-*.

ECh \**ĉuw-* “knife”: Mkk *suwo*.

From \**ĉuH-*.

Related to \**ĉa<sup>c</sup>-* “cut”.

**568 \*ĉuĥat-** “be afraid”

Sem \**šVĥat-* “be afraid”: Akk *šahātu* [-*a*].

WCh \**ĉuĤat-* “be afraid”: Fyer *šušwet*, Tng *soode*, *suude*.

Partial reduplication in Fyer.

**569 \*ĉuk- “cut, pierce”**

Sem \**šuk-* “pierce (with a spear)”<sup>1</sup>, “skewer”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *škk* [-*u-*]<sup>1</sup>, Jib *šekk*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**ĉuk-* “pierce, slaughter”: Hs *sōka*, *sūka*.

Omot \**šuk-* “slaughter”: Ome *šuk-*, Yam *šuk-*, Kaf *šuk(k)-*, Bwo *šuk-*, Gim *šuk-*.

**570 \*ĉuk- “sharp weapon”**

WCh \**ĉuk-* “knife”: Sha *šuk*, Klr *suk*.

CCh \**šuk-* “knife”: Tera *šug-di*, Boka *šəχ-tə*.

Boka -*χ-* < \**k-* in contact with an unvoiced stop.

HEC \**šuk-* “big knife”: Bmb *šuko*, *šuuko*.

Derived from \**ĉuk-* “cut, pierce”.

**571 \*ĉun- “sorcery, magic”**

Eg *šn.w* “sorcerer” (NK).

ECh \**ĉun-* “magic, medicine”<sup>1</sup>, “fetish”<sup>2</sup>: Kwn *ɜ:nɛ*<sup>1</sup>, Sok *sune*<sup>2</sup>.

**572 \*ĉup- “lip”**

Sem \**šap-* “lip”: Akk *šaptu*, Ug *šp-t*, Hbr *šāpā*, Aram (Syr) *sep̄tō*, Arab *šaf-at*.

\*-*u-* > \*-*a-* before a labial.

Rift \**šuf-* “lip”: Irq *šufi*, Bur *šufi*, Kwz *šifi- to*.

Initial \**š-* is irregular.

Cf. also Eg *sp.t* “lip” (pyr)?

**573 \*ĉur- “make warm”**

Sem \**šur-* “keep in the sun”: Arab *šrr* [-*u-*].

Eg *ššr* “roast” (pyr).

Eg *š-* may reflect prefix \**ʔV-*.

574 \*ĉuram- ‘‘big vessel’’

Sem \**šurām*- ‘‘big vessel’’: Akk *šurāmu*.

Eg *šm.w* ‘‘big mug’’ (OK).

Note -*š*- < \**-r*-.

Probably, a *Wanderwort*.

575 \*ĉVmVm- ‘‘be ill’’

Sem \**šVmVm*- ‘‘become weak’’: Akk *šamāmu*.

Eg *šmm*, *šm* ‘‘be feverous’’ (med).

576 \*ĉVpVt- ‘‘be angry’’

Sem \**šVpVt*- ‘‘threaten’’: Akk *šapātu*, *šapātu*.

Eg *špt* ‘‘wrath’’ (BD).

Eg -*t*- is one of regular continuations of HS \**-t*-.

\*Ĉ

577 \*ĉaba<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘army, people’’

Sem \**šaba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘army, soldiers’’: Akk *šābu*, Ug *šb*<sup>2</sup>, Phn *šb*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *šābā*(<sup>2</sup>).

Eg *db*<sup>2</sup> ‘‘army’’.

Related to \**ĉaba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘wage war’’.

578 \*ĉaba<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘wage war’’

Sem \**šVba*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘attack’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘wage war’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘fight’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *sabā*<sup>2</sup> *u*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *šb*<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>, Arab *db*<sup>2</sup> [-*a*-]<sup>1</sup>, SAr *db*<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>, Gz *šb*<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>, Tgr *šb*<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Tgy *šb*<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>.

Agaw \**šab*- ‘‘wage war’’: Bil *šab*-, *šib*-, Kwr *sab*-.

579 \*ĉafir- ‘‘plaiting’’

Sem \**šapīr*- ‘‘plaiting’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘braid’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *dafir*-<sup>2</sup>, Gz *dāfr*<sup>2</sup>, Jib *dāfre-t*<sup>1</sup>, Soq *dāfr-əh*<sup>1</sup>.

Cf. Sem \*šVpVr- ‘‘plait, twist’’: Arab *dfr*, Gz *dfr*, Jib *dʒʃr*.

ECh \*čyapir- < \*čapir- ‘‘kind of pubic hair’’: Bid *dyeepir*.

\*-ya- < \*-a- influenced by the front vowel of the following syllable.

LEC \*čif(V)r- ‘‘women’s hairdo’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘braid’’<sup>2</sup>: Or *čifra*<sup>1</sup>, Kon *čirf*<sup>1</sup>, Gid *čirf*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis in Kon and Gid. Unexpected \*i resulting from the assimilation of vowels.

Related to \*čef- ‘‘plait, comb’’.

### 580 \*čam- ‘‘be bitter’’

WCh \*čamam- ‘‘(be) bitter’’: Hs *čāmi*, Siri *šāmāmu*, Cagu *šemama*, Paa *šammā*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh \*čyam- ‘‘bitter’’: Jegu ʒeema.

\*čyam- < \*čami-.

Omot \*čam- ‘‘(be) bitter’’: Ome *čaam-*, Kaf *čaamm-*, Mch *čammo*.

Ome and Kaf may reflect a secondary formation with an inlaut laryngeal \*čaHam-.

### 581 \*čamb- ‘‘lizard, frog’’

Sem \*šabb- ‘‘turtle’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘lizard’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *šāb*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *dabb*<sup>2</sup>, Hss *dōb*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *dōb*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *dob*<sup>2</sup>.

\*-b(b)- continues a prenasalized HS cluster \*-mb-.

WCh \*čumb- ‘‘frog’’: Hs *čumbō*.

Secondary \*-u- before a labial.

Rift \*čamb- ‘‘frog’’: Alg *čembe<sup>u</sup>*, Bur *čambe<sup>u</sup>*.

### 582 \*čap- ‘‘marry’’

Berb \*čVp- ‘‘marry’’: Ayr *əttəf*.

Rift \*čap- ‘‘pay bridewealth’’: Kwz *čap*.

### 583 \*čar- ‘‘enemy’’

Sem \*šarr- ‘‘enemy’’: Akk *šerru*, *šēru*, Ug *šr-t*, Hbr *šar*, Aram *čār*, Gz *dar*, Tgy *šār*.

Eg *dʒdʒ* ‘‘enemy’’ (pyr).

Reduplication. Note -ʝ < HS \*-r-.

Related to \*ĉir-/\*ĉur- ‘‘be hostile’’

#### 584 \*ĉayVp- ‘‘stranger, guest’’

Sem \*šayp- ‘‘guest’’: Arab *dayf-*, Hss *dayf*, Mhr *dayf*.

Cf. a denominative verb \*šVyVp- in Arab *dyf[-i-]* ‘‘be a guest’’, Jib *edef* ‘‘give hospitality’’.

WCh \*ĉay(V)p- ‘‘friend’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pilgrim, stranger’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘guest’’<sup>3</sup>: Sura *mi-zep*<sup>2</sup>, Chip *mā-zep*<sup>1</sup>, Mnt *mε-zep*<sup>2</sup>, Ank *mos*<sup>2</sup>, Grk *mε-dap*<sup>2</sup>, Krk *šapa*<sup>1</sup>, Pero *mi-šiva*<sup>3</sup>, Krf *n-zafe*<sup>1</sup>.

CCh \*mi-šip- ‘‘guest’’: Mrg *mišipi*, Chb *māšabi*, Wmd *mišibi*, Klb *mihibi*.

Prefix \*mi-. Voicing of \*-p- in individual languages is regular.

#### 585 \*ĉef- ‘‘plait, comb’’ (v.)

Sem \*šVp-šVp- ‘‘plait (hair)’’: Arab *dfdf*.

Reduplication.

WCh \*ĉyaf- ‘‘comb (beard)’’: Hs *čefe*.

#### 586 \*ĉim- ‘‘tie, sew’’

Sem \*šum- ‘‘join, bind’’: Arab *ḍmm [-u-]*, Gz *ḍmm*.

\*-u- < HS \*-i- influenced by the following labial.

WCh \*ĉim- ‘‘sew’’: Siri *šim*, Jmb *šim*, Geji *šim-vi*, Buli *šemu*.

ECh \*ĉim- ‘‘sew’’: Mig *dyimmo*, Mubi *ʔzeme-ge*.

#### 587 \*ĉur- ‘‘be hostile’’

Sem \*šur- ‘‘be hostile’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘inflict harm’’<sup>2</sup>: Ug *šrr*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ḍrr [-u-]*<sup>1</sup>, Sar *ḍrr*<sup>1</sup>, Jib *zerr*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. also Hbr *šwr* ‘‘be hostile’’.

Eg *ḍʝy* ‘‘be hostile’’ (pyr).

Suffix -y. Note HS \*-r- > -ʝ-.

WCh \*šVr- ‘‘ostracizing’’: Hs *čiri*.

Assimilation of vowels.

## 588 \*ĉüb- “flow, rain” (v.)

Sem \*ṣīb- “flow” (v.): Arab *ḍbb* [-i-].

Rift \*ĉub- “rain (v.)”: Irq *ĉuw-*, Bur *ĉub-*, Kwz *ĉub-*.

Dhl *luβ-* “rain (v.)”.

## \*d

## 589 \*da²- “child”

WCh \*da²- “child”: Hs *ḍa*.

*ḍ-* < \**d-* under the influence of the laryngeal.

ECh \*dwa²- “son, child”: Smr *doi*.

Unexpected \**-wa-*, probably resulting from the interaction with the lost vowel of the second syllable.

LEC \*da²- “baby, child”: Or *daa²-ima*.

Related to \*da²-/\*daw- “man, chief”? As far as the development of meaning is concerned see s.v. \*bar- “man”.

## 590 \*da²- “worm, snake”

WCh \*da²- “snake”: Hs *ḍa*.

Hs *ḍ-* < \**d-* under the influence of the laryngeal.

Cf. Ang *dū* “lizard”.

Bed *dʿa*, *doʿo* “worm”.

## 591 \*da²- “urinate, ejaculate, perspire”

Berb \**dVH-* “perspiration”: Izy *ṛiḍi*.

Eg *dʿ* “ejaculate”.

Bed *da²-* “urinate”.

Related to \*da²-/\*daw- “be wet”? The present word seems to be a generalized term for liquid excreta.

## 592 \*da²- “place, house”

Berb \**daH-* “place”: Ghd *-dā-*, Sml *i-dā*.

WCh \**daH-* “place”<sup>1</sup>, “town”<sup>2</sup>: Sha *ḍa*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *ḍā*<sup>2</sup>.

*d*- < \**d*- under the influence of the laryngeal.

CCh \**dayi*- ‘‘town’’: Bura *di*, Ngw *dey*, *di*.

From \**da*<sup>2</sup>*i*-.

ECh \**daH*- ‘‘house’’: Sok *dā*.

LEC \**da*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘hiding place’’: Or *da*<sup>2</sup>*oo*.

Rift \**da*<sup>2</sup>-/\**di*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘place’’: Irq *di*, Bur *da*, Alg *di* (pl.).

Cf. also Irq *do* ‘‘house’’, Alg *do*<sup>2</sup>*o* id. Unexpected -*i*- in Irq and Alg may reflect the vocalism of plural.

### 593 \**da*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘move’’

Berb \**dV(w)*- ‘‘go, walk’’: Izy *eddu*, Kby *ddu*, *əddu*.

Eg *dʒ* ‘‘run, run away’’.

WCh \**da*<sup>2</sup>-/\**di*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘go’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘come’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘follow’’<sup>3</sup>: Ang *dā*<sup>1</sup>, Miya *diy*<sup>2</sup>, Kry *ḍa*<sup>3</sup>.

Miya -*iy*- < \**i*<sup>2</sup>-.

CCh \**da*<sup>2</sup>-/\**di*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘run’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘lead’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘migrate’’<sup>3</sup>: Tera *ḍa*<sup>1</sup>, Hwn *ḍa*<sup>1</sup>, Log *da*, *di*<sup>2</sup>.

HEC \**dV*- ‘‘come’’: Sid *d*-.

Dhl *ḍaa*<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘leave in a hurry’’.

Unexpected laryngeal.

Omot \**doH*- ‘‘return’’ (Ome *doh*-) and Rift \**dah*- ‘‘come, enter’’ (Irq *dah*-, Kwz *dah*-, Asa *dah*-) may also belong to this root.

### 594 \**da*<sup>2</sup>-/\**daw*- ‘‘be wet’’

Sem \**nVdaw*-/\**naday*- ‘‘be wet’’: Arab *ndw*, *ndy* [-*a*-].

Prefix \**nV*-. Cf. Sem \**dVy*- ‘‘rain’’ (n.) (Eja *dəyyā*, Gog *diyā*).

Berb \**dVw*- ‘‘soak’’: Ahg *ə-du*.

WCh \**da*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘pour’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be wet’’<sup>2</sup>: Sura *ḍō*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *dō*<sup>1</sup>, Kry *dā*<sup>2</sup>, Jmb *da*<sup>2</sup>*ā*<sup>2</sup>.

Agaw \**du*- ‘‘pour’’: Aun *du-ḡ*.

LEC \**da*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘rain’’ (v.): Som *da*<sup>2</sup>-.

Cf. also reduplication in SA \**dad*- ‘‘rainy season’’ (Saho *dada*).

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \**w*-.

### 595 \**da*<sup>2</sup>-/\**daw*- ‘‘man, chief’’

Berb \**dVw*- ‘‘men’’: Fgg *i-du*.

Cf. also Nfs *i-wd-an*, Sha *i-wd-an* id. continuing \**wVd-*.  
 WCh \**da*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘chief’’: Sura *n-daa*, Ang *dē*.  
 CCh \**da*<sup>2</sup>*i-* ‘‘man’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘people’’<sup>2</sup>: Mba *ḍiya*<sup>1</sup>, Msg *dai*<sup>2</sup>.  
 Rift \**daH-* ‘‘stranger’’: Irq *dahay-mo*, Bur *daha*, Asa *dē<sup>2</sup>-imu*.

Consonantal alternation \**-j-* ~ \**-w-*. Related to \**da*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘child’’?  
 Note \**nV-da-* ‘‘person; father’’ in WCh and CCh.

### 596 \**da*<sup>2</sup>*ap-* ‘‘follow’’

WCh \**da*<sup>2</sup>*ap-* ‘‘follow’’: Sura *tap*, Bol *ḍapp-*, Krk *dāf-*.  
 HEC \**daHap-* ‘‘reconnoitre, spy’’: Had *daap*.

### 597 \**da*<sup>2</sup>*aw-* ‘‘move’’

Sem \**dV<sup>2</sup>aw/\*dV<sup>2</sup>ay-* ‘‘sneak (of a wolf)’’: Arab *d<sup>2</sup>w*, *d<sup>2</sup>y* [-*a*].  
 Berb \**dVw-* ‘‘arrive in the afternoon’’: Ayr *adwu*.  
 WCh \**da*<sup>2</sup>*aw-* ‘‘return’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘come’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *dāwō*<sup>1</sup>, Paa *dav*<sup>2</sup>.  
 Cf. also Miya *ḍiy* ‘‘follow’’ reflecting \**dV<sup>2</sup>Vy-*, probably, corresponding to Arab *d<sup>2</sup>y*.

Derived from \**da*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘move’’.

### 598 \**da*<sup>2</sup>*ud-* ‘‘trample’’

ECh \**dV<sup>2</sup>ud-* ‘‘trample’’: Mkk *dūd-*.  
 Agaw \**dad-* ‘‘trample’’: Bil *dad-*, Kwr *dad-*, Dmb *dad-*, Kem *dad-*.  
 Reduplication of \**da*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘move’’.

### 599 \**da*<sup>2</sup>*üm-* ‘‘spear’’

Sem \**da*<sup>2</sup>*im-* ‘‘spear’’: Akk *da<sup>2</sup>imu*.  
 Secondary inlaut laryngeal?  
 CCh \**udum-* ‘‘spear’’: FJ *wudumi*, Gude *uduma*.  
 Assimilation of vowels and metathesis.

### 600 \**dab-* ‘‘follow’’

CCh \**da*<sup>2</sup>*Vb-* < \**HV-dab-* ‘‘follow’’: Dgh *ḍaba*, Mnd *ḍaba*.  
 Metathesis of the laryngeal prefix.  
 Omot \**dab-* ‘‘follow’’: Ome *dab(b)-*.

Cf. Sem *\*dib-* ‘‘crawl, walk slowly’’: Arab *dbb* [-i-].

### 601 *\*dab-* ‘‘vessel, box’’

Sem *\*dabb-* ‘‘vessel for oil’’: Arab *dabb-at-*.

Eg *db* ‘‘box’’ (n).

LEC *\*dob-* ‘‘vessel for oil’’: Som *dobi*.

\*-o- < HS *\*a* before a labial consonant.

### 602 *\*dab-* ‘‘trample’’

Sem *\*dVb-dVb-* ‘‘trample’’: Arab *dbdb*.

Reduplication.

WCh *\*dabVH-* ‘‘trample (floor)’’: Hs *daḫa*.

Laryngeal suffix?

### 603 *\*dab-* ‘‘big animal’’

Sem *\*dabb-/dubb-* ‘‘bear’’: Akk *dabbu*, Amor *dabbu*, Hbr *dōb*, Aram (Syr) *debb-*, Arab *dubb-*, Gz *dəb*, Tgr *dəb*.

*\*dubb-* is a secondary variant of *\*dabb-*.

Eg *db* ‘‘hyppopotamus’’ (OK).

Dhl *ḏaḫi* ‘‘animal, meat’’.

### 604 *\*dab-* ‘‘skin, hide’’

ECh *\*daḫ-* < *\*dabaH-* ‘‘skin’’: Kwn *daḫa*.

Irregular emphatic.

Agaw *\*dabb-* ‘‘tanned hide’’: Bil *dabba*.

Derivative in *\*dVbVl-* ‘‘hide’’: Bil *dəbbəla*, Kwr *dəbəlaa*, Kem *dəbəlaa*.

LEC *\*dub-* ‘‘skin’’: Som *dub*.

Secondary *\*u*.

Omot *\*dabb-* ‘‘clothes made of bull-hide’’: Kaf *dabboo*.

Cf. Bed *adeeb* ‘‘skin, hide’’ < *\*a-daHab-*. As to *-ee-* < *\*aHa-*, see s.v. *\*daḫar-* ‘‘drive away’’.

**605 \*dab-/\*dib- ‘‘break, beat’’**

WCh *\*dab-* ‘‘break’’: Sura *tep*, Ang *tap*, *tep*, Mnt *tep*, Krk *dabu*,  
Ngm *dap*, Glm *dw-*.

SA *\*dib-* ‘‘whisk, beat’’: Afar *dibe*.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*i*. Connected with *\*dab-* ‘‘trample’’?

**606 \*daba<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘insect’’**

Sem *\*daba<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘small locust’’: Arab *dabā(ʔ)-t-*.

CCh *\*daḥ-* < *\*daba<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘termite’’: Lame *daḥ*, *dəḥai*.

ECh *\*dVb-dVb-* ‘‘tsetse’’: Kera *adəbdəbə*.

Reduplication.

**607 \*daba<sub>3</sub>- ‘‘pound, grind’’**

Berb *\*dVbV<sub>3</sub>-* ‘‘thresh’’: Zng *dəbəz*.

WCh *\*daba<sub>3</sub>-* ‘‘coarsely ground flour’’: Hs *dābāza*.

Nominal derivative of the original verbal root.

**608 \*dabin- ‘‘fence, trap’’**

Sem *\*dibn-* ‘‘enclosure’’: Aram (Syr) *debn-*, Arab *dibn-*.

*\*dibn-* may result from a modification of *\*dabin-?*

LEC *\*dabin-* ‘‘trap’’: Som *dabin*.

**609 \*dabur- ‘‘insect’’**

Sem *\*dabr-* ‘‘bee’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘wasp’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *dʾbōrā*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Jud) *dʾbōrā*<sup>1</sup>,  
Arab *dabr-at-*<sup>2</sup>, *dabbūr-*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh *\*dVbur-* ‘‘termite’’: Bata *dəvuř-ḡən*.

LEC *\*darab-* ‘‘earth-worm’’: Or *darabii*.

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels?

Derived from or related to *\*daba<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘insect’’.

**610 \*dac- ‘‘flint knife’’**

Eg *ds* ‘‘knife, flint’’ (pyr).

ECh *\*das-* ‘‘knife’’: Gbr *dase-n*, Kbl *dasi*, Dor *dosi-n*.

HS \*-c- (and not \*s) is reconstructed on the basis of the related \*dac- ‘cut, chop’ where it is definitely attested in WCh and CCh.

### 611 \*dac- ‘cut, chop’

Eg *ds* ‘cut’ (t).

WCh \**dac-* ‘cut’: Hs *dāça*.

Cf. Zem *ducə* ‘kill’.

CCh \**dVc-* ‘chop’: Log *dəsə*.

ECh \**daHis-* < \**Hi-das-* ‘cut’<sup>1</sup>, ‘cut hair’<sup>2</sup>: Sbn *dyəs*<sup>1</sup>, Sok *dis*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis of the laryngeal prefix.

Related to \**dac-* ‘flint knife’.

### 612 \*dad- ‘mother’

Sem \**dad-* ‘nursing mother’: Arab *dada(h)*.

WCh \**dad-* ‘mother, sister’: Ngz *daadu*.

May go back to \**daHad-*.

CCh \**dad-* ‘mother’: Gis *dada*.

Descriptive root.

### 613 \*dad- ‘man, boy’

Berb \**dad-* ‘people’<sup>1</sup>, ‘brother, uncle’<sup>2</sup>: Izy *mi-dd-en*<sup>1</sup>, Kby *dadda*<sup>2</sup>.

Kby is also used as a term of respect.

WCh \**dad-* ‘boy’: Bol *dāde*.

LEC \**dad-* ‘men, people’: Som *dad*, Boni *dad*.

Descriptive root? Reduplication of \**da*<sup>2</sup>/\**daw-* ‘man, chief’?

### 614 \*dad- ‘flow, be wet’

Eg *dɔdɔ* ‘flow away’.

WCh \**dVd-* ‘be wet’: Wrj *dəd*, Diri *dəd*.

LEC \**dad-* ‘flow of water’: Som *daad*.

HEC \**dad-* ‘flow’: Had *daadd-*.

Reduplication of HS *\*da<sup>2</sup>-/\*daw-* ‘‘flow, be wet’’.

### 615 *\*daf-* ‘‘heat, sweat’’

Berb *\*dVf-* ‘‘warmth’’: Aks *ddfa*.

WCh *\*daHVf-* ‘‘sweat’’: Ngz *daafau*.

CCh *\*(mu-)daf-* ‘‘sweat’’: Ngw *mu-ḏufa*, Glv *ḡgu-dafa*, Gava *ḡḡ<sup>w</sup>u-ḏufa*, Log *mu-tfu*, Kus *n-dafy*.

Kus *n-* is assimilated from *\*mV-*.

Bed *duf* ‘‘sweat’’.

*-u-* < *\*a* before a labial.

Agaw *\*dif-* ‘‘sweat’’: Bil *dif*.

Irregular vocalism.

HEC *\*daff-* ‘‘sweat’’: Dar *daffa*.

Omot *\*duf-* ‘‘sweat’’: Hmr *duf*, *duuf*.

*-u-* < *\*a* before a labial.

Related to *\*dafa<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘be hot, perspire’’.

### 616 *\*dafa<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘be hot, perspire’’

Sem *\*dVpa<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘be hot’’: Arab *df<sup>2</sup>* [-*a-*, -*u-*].

CCh *\*daf-* ‘‘hot, warm’’: Kus *ndafu*, Mus *dafu*.

Cf. Mtk *ḏuf-* ‘‘warm (water)’’ (v.).

HEC *\*daf(f)-* ‘‘perspire’’: Dar *daff-*.

Cf. WCh *\*daf-* ‘‘cook’’ (v.): Hs *dafa?*. Related to *\*daf-* ‘‘heat, sweat’’.

### 617 *\*dag-* ‘‘forget, lose’’

ECh *\*dag-* ‘‘get lost’’: Mkk *daggiya*.

Suffix *-iya*.

LEC *\*dag-* ‘‘forget’’: Or *daga*.

### 618 *\*dag-* ‘‘see, know’’

Eg *dgy* ‘‘see, look’’.

Suffix *-y-*.

ECh *\*ḏVg-* ‘‘think’’: Kera *ḏigi*.

Irregular emphatic.

SA \*(HV)*dag-* ‘know, learn’: Saho -*ḍag-*, -*ḍig-*, - *ḍeg-*, Afar *dag-*, *ḍag-*.

HEC \**dag-*/\**deg-* ‘know’: Kmb *dag-*, *deg-*.

### 619 \**dag-*/\**dig-* ‘go’

Sem \**dig-* ‘go slowly’<sup>1</sup>, ‘be slow’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *dgg* [-i-]<sup>1</sup>, Gur *dəg*, *dəg*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *dɔʝ* ‘go’ (n).

-*ʝ* stands for \**a* of the root syllable.

Agaw \**dig-* ‘come close’: Aun *dig-əŋ*.

HEC \**dag-* ‘come’<sup>1</sup>, ‘go’<sup>2</sup>, ‘escape’<sup>3</sup>: Sid *dag-*<sup>1</sup>, Dar *dag-*<sup>2</sup>, Bmb *dag-*<sup>3</sup>.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

### 620 \**dagan-* ‘corn’

Sem \**dagan-* ‘corn’: Ug *dgn*, Phn *dgn*, Hbr *dāḡān*.

WCh \**dang-* ‘corn’: Ang *tang*.

The development of the original structure in Chadic is parallel to similar structural changes in HS \**čakin-* ‘knife’ and \**čakin-* ‘net’.

### 621 \**dagir-*/\**dagur-* ‘beans, millet’

Sem \**digr-* ‘haricot’<sup>1</sup>, ‘bean’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *digr-*<sup>1</sup>, Soq *digir*<sup>2</sup>.

Assimilation of vowels from \**dagir-*. Cf. also Arab *dagr-*, *dugr-* id.

ECh \**dagir-* ‘millet’: Sok *dagir*.

Agaw \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-da(n)gur-* ‘bean’: Xmr *adogur*, Dmt *adanguari*, Aun *adanguari*.

Prefix \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-*.

SA \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-dagur-* ‘bean’: Saho *adogur*.

Prefix \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-*.

LEC \**digir-* ‘bean’: Som *digir*.

Assimilation of vowels. A Sem loanword?

### 622 \**da<sup>č</sup>-*/\**di<sup>č</sup>-* ‘look, know’

WCh \**diH-*/\**diw-* ‘see’: Cagu *duw-*, Fyr *ḍi*.

Secondary \*-w- < \*-H- before a rounded vowel (cf. also its influence upon the root vocalism in Cagu).

SA \*da<sup>c</sup>-/\*di<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘know, be able’’: Saho di<sup>c</sup>-, da<sup>c</sup>-, di<sup>c</sup>-, da<sup>c</sup>-, Afar di<sup>c</sup>-, da<sup>c</sup>-, da<sup>c</sup>-.

LEC \*da<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘understand’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘see’’<sup>2</sup>: Som da<sup>c</sup>-, da<sup>c</sup>-<sup>1</sup>, daay<sup>2</sup>, Bay d-<sup>2</sup>.

Dhl *daaw-at*- ‘‘look after’’.

-w- < \*-c-?

Rift \*da<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘watch, gaze’’: Kwz da<sup>2</sup>-am-.

Note Rift \*-ʔ- < \*-c-.

Cf. reduplications in Dhl *diid*- ‘‘inspect’’ and Rift \**did*- ‘‘remember’’: Kwz *did*-.

### 623 \*daham- ‘‘vessel, container’’

Sem \**dahmay*- ‘‘pan’’: Arab *dahmā*-.

Derived from \**dahm*-.

WCh \**Ha-dam*- ‘‘bag’’: Sura *daam*.

Metathesis. Cf. Hs *madāmi* ‘‘pot’’ < WCh \**ma-daHam*-.

### 624 \*dahun- ‘‘lie, deceive’’

Sem \**dVhun*- ‘‘deceive’’: Arab *dhn* [-u-].

WCh \**danuH*- < \**daHun*- ‘‘lie, deceive’’: Chip *ḍuŋ*, Bks *daŋ*.

Metathesis.

### 625 \*daḥ-/\*diḥ- ‘‘fall’’

Sem \**dVḥ*- ‘‘push’’: Akk *daḥû*, *deḥû*, Phn *dhy*, Aram (Syr) *deḥa*<sup>2</sup>, (Mand) *dh*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *dḥw*.

Various derivatives based on a biconsonantal stem.

WCh \**daH*- ‘‘fall’’: Siri *da*, Cagu *dā*-, Mbu *dā*-.

CCh \**diH*- ‘‘fall’’: Chb *ḍi*.

ECh \**daHwa*- ‘‘fall’’: Kwn *ḍawē*, Mobu *ḍawe*.

Omot \**dih*- ‘‘fall’’: Mch *dih*(*ye*).

Note \*-h- < \*-ḥ-.

### 626 \*daḥar- ‘‘drive away’’

Sem \**dVḥar*- ‘‘drive away’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘divorce’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *dḥr* [-a-]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *dḥr*<sup>2</sup>.

Bed *deer* ‘‘drive away’’.

-*ee-* < \**aHa-*.

SA \**daHar-* ‘‘drive away’’: Afar *daʿar*.

Unexpected \**-ʾ-*.

LEC \**day(V)r-* ‘‘drive away’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘send’’: Som *dayri-*<sup>1</sup>, *dir-*<sup>2</sup>.

\**-y-* may reflect an intervocalic laryngeal.

Any connection with \**dVhar-* ‘‘hunt’’ (v.)? As far as the meaning is concerned, cf. Slav \**gъnati* ‘‘hunt, drive away’’. Derived from \**dar-* ‘‘drive away’’.

### 627 \**daḥiç-* ‘‘press, squeeze’’

Sem \**dVḥVḥ-* ‘‘oppress’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘trample over’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *daṣû*<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *däḥaṣa*<sup>2</sup>, Tgy *däḥaṣä*<sup>2</sup>, Amh *daṭä*<sup>2</sup>, Gur *datä*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**daHiç-* ‘‘squeeze’’: Gis *doč*, Mofu *ḍač*, Daba *ḍiç*.

### 628 \**daḥVr-* ‘‘skin’’

Eg *dḥr* ‘‘skin’’ (MK).

ECh \**dar-* ‘‘skin’’: Tum *dar*.

### 629 \**daḥ-* ‘‘stone’’

Berb \**dVγ(Vγ)-* ‘‘stone’’: Kby *adγay*.

Partial reduplication.

Eg *dḥ.w.t* ‘‘stone block’’ (n).

WCh \**daHya-* ‘‘stone’’: Jmb *ḍaya*, Dwot *ḍayi*.

ECh \**dVHVy-* ‘‘stone, rock’’: Tum *dəə:y*.

### 630 \**daḥ-* ‘‘smoke’’

Sem \**duḥ(h)-* ‘‘smoke’’: Arab *daḥḥ-*, *duḥḥ-*.

Secondary vocalism in *duḥḥ-*.

CCh \**dyaH-* < \**daHi-* ‘‘smoke’’: LPe *dēoka*, Msm *deu*.

### 631 \**daHir-* ‘‘press, squeeze’’

Berb \**dVr-* ‘‘press’’: Ahg *a-dər*.

WCh \**daHir-* ‘‘crack’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘thresh’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *dāre*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *diir*<sup>2</sup>, Wrj *dər*<sup>2</sup>, Kry *dər*<sup>2</sup>, Miya *dər*<sup>2</sup>, Cagu *dar*<sup>2</sup>, Mbu *dər*<sup>2</sup>, Jmb *dira*<sup>2</sup>.

If Hs does not belong here, it is quite plausible that the original form of the root was *\*dir-*.

### 632 \*dak- ‘‘niche, stair’’

Sem *\*dak(k)-* ‘‘bench’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘staircase’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *dakk-at-*<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *dakka*<sup>1</sup>, Mhr *dekk-ī-*<sup>1</sup>, Soq *dekk-oh*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb *\*dVwVk-* ‘‘niche’’: Ghd *a-ddūk*.

Secondary formation based on *\*dVk-*.

### 633 \*dak-/\*duk- ‘‘beat, pound’’

Sem *\*duk-* ‘‘pound’’: Akk *dakāku*, Arab *dkk* [-*u-*].

Cf. Sem *\*dVka-* ‘‘pound, push’’: Akk *dakū*, Hbr *dk*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh *\*dak-/\*duk-* ‘‘pound’’: Hs *daka*, Bol *dak-*, Tng *tug-*.

CCh *\*dak-* ‘‘trample’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘strike’’<sup>2</sup>: Mba *dak*<sup>1</sup>, Log *tku*<sup>2</sup>.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*u*. Cf. *\*daḵ-/\*duḵ-* ‘‘break, pound’’.

### 634 \*daḵ- ‘‘clay, sand’’

Berb *\*dVḵ(k)-* ‘‘clay’’: Sus *idəḵḵi*.

WCh *\*daḵ-* ‘‘clay soil’’: Hs *daḵo*.

Bed *dek<sup>w</sup>a* ‘‘dust’’.

Irregular *-k-* < *\*-ḵ-*. The development of the vowel is not quite clear.

Agaw *\*daḵu-* ‘‘clay’’: Kwr *daḵ<sup>w</sup>a*.

### 635 \*daḵ-/\*duḵ- ‘‘break, pound’’

Sem *\*duḵ-* ‘‘crush’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘break, beat’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *dqq*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *dqq* [-*u-*]<sup>2</sup>.

Berb *\*dVḵ-* ‘‘strike, pound’’: Kby *duqq*.

WCh *\*ḍak-* < *\*daḵ-* ‘‘pound’’: Hs *dan-daḵā*, Ngz *ḍaku*.

Dhl *ḍuk’-uḍ-* ‘‘destroy’’.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*u*.

### 636 \*dal- ‘‘buttocks’’

Sem *\*dall-* ‘‘buttocks, hips’’: Gz *dälle*, Amh *dalle*.

CCh *\*dal-* ‘‘buttocks’’: Mrg *ta-dal*, Hld *ndə:lu*, Klb *ndəl*.

Prefixes *\*ta-* and *\*nV-*.

**637 \*dal-** “be weak, be tired”

Sem *\*dall-* “small, inferior”<sup>1</sup>, “weak”<sup>2</sup>, “imperfect”<sup>3</sup>: Akk *dallu*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *dl*<sup>2</sup>, Pun *dl*<sup>3</sup>, Hbr *dal*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC *\*dal-* “be tired”: Som *daal-*.

Omot *\*dall-* “become meager”: Kaf *dalli-*.

**638 \*dalah-** “go, walk”

Sem *\*dVlah-* “walk slowly”: Arab *dlḥ* [-a-].

CCh *\*dal-* “go (away)”: Glv *dal-*, Gdf *dala*, Nak *adala*, Gis *ndal*.

Cf. Zgh *dile*. Prefix *\*nV-* in Gis. Complete loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

ECh *\*dal-* “go”: Mobu *dale*.

**639 \*dam-** “blood”

Sem *\*dam-* “blood”: Akk *dāmu*, Ug *dm*, Hbr *dām*, Aram (Syr) *dāmō*, Arab *dam-*, Gz *dam*, Tgr *dām*, Tgy *dām*, Amh *dām*, Gaf *dām<sup>w</sup>ä*, Hrr *dām*, Gur *dām*.

Berb *\*dam(m)-* “blood”: Ghd *damm-ən*, Nfs *i-damm-ən*, Siwa *i-damm-ən*, Zng *damm-ən*, Sml *i-damm-ən*, Izd *i-damm-ən*, Mzab *i-dam-ən*, Shn *i-dam-ən*, Sha *i-dam-ən*, Kby *i-dam-ən*, Izn *i-dammen*, Snh *eddem*.

The above forms are generalized pl. Sg. indicates *\*dim-*, cf. Kby *iḍim*.

WCh *\*dam-* “blood”: Sura *təγom*, Ang *tom*, Ank *tiyem*, Bol *dom*, Tng *təm*, Ngm *dom*, Maha *dom*, Bele *dom*, Krf *n-daame*, Gera *n-dooma*, Ngz *dəḍəm*.

Omot *\*dam-* “blood”: Kaf *damoo*, Mch *damo*.

**640 \*dam-** “flow (of blood)” (v.)

Sem *\*dVm-* “wound” (v.): Aram *dmm*.

Eg *dmʾ* “coagulate” (med).

Eg -ʾ may indicate HS *\*a*.

Derived from *\*dam-* “blood”.

**641 \*dam- ‘‘equid’’**

Sem \**dam-dam-* ‘‘mule’’: Akk *damdammu*.

Reduplication.

Berb \**dVm(m)-* ‘‘mule’’: Ayr *edāmi*.

ECh \**gV-dam-* ‘‘horse’’: Kera *gōdaamo*.

Prefix \**gV-*.

SA \**dam-* ‘‘zebra’’: Afar *daami*.

**642 \*dam- ‘‘break, press’’**

Berb \**dVm-* ‘‘press, squeeze’’: Zng *a-ḍammi*.

WCh \**daʾVm-* ‘‘beat’’: Hs *dāmā*.

ECh \**diʾim-* ‘‘break’’: Jegu *ḍimm-*, Mkk *diʾimu*, Mig *ḍiimo*, Dng *ḍyiime*.

Rift \**dam-* ‘‘knead’’: Kwz *dam-*.

Secondary laryngeal infixes in WCh and ECh. An alternative reconstruction is \**daʾim-*.

**643 \*dam- ‘‘live, last, sit’’**

Sem \**dVm-/\*dūm-* ‘‘dwell’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘last’’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘stay a long time in one place’’<sup>3</sup>: Ug *dm*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *dwm* [-u-]<sup>2</sup>, Hss *adīm*<sup>3</sup>, Mhr *adyīm*<sup>3</sup>, Shh *edyim*<sup>3</sup>.

Secondary derivative from \**dVm-* morphologically identical with HS \**dVwVm-* ‘‘drip, flow’’ formed on the basis of \**dam-* ‘‘cloud’’.

Eg *dm*ʾ ‘‘lie’’.

-ʾ is a vocalic sign.

WCh \**dam-* ‘‘dwell’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sit’’<sup>2</sup>: Bgh *tam*<sup>1</sup>, Geji *dem-owi*, *dəm*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary -e-.

ECh \**dam-* ‘‘dwell, live, sit’’: Smr *dam*, Sbn *dama*.

Rift \**dam-* ‘‘wait’’: Irq *dam-*.

**644 \*dam- ‘‘knife’’**

Eg *dm.t* ‘‘sword’’ (MK).

CCh \**dam-dam-* ‘‘knife’’: Mafa *damdam*.

Reduplication.

Related to \**dam-* ‘‘break, press’’?

**645 \*dam-** “cloud”

Sem *\*damm-/\*dimm-* “light fog with dew”<sup>1</sup>, “rainless cloud”<sup>2</sup>:

Aram (Syr) *dīm-ət-*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *damm-*, *dimām-*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. *\*dVma<sup>c</sup>-* “rain” (v.): Arab *dm<sup>c</sup>* [-a].

WCh *\*<sup>ʔ</sup>a-dam-* “cloud”: Tng *adam*.

Prefix *\*<sup>ʔ</sup>a-*.

Cf. Berb *\*<sup>ʔ</sup>adVm-* “drip” (Izy *addum*).

**646 \*damik-** “hare”

Sem *\*dVmVk-* “run quickly (of a hare)”: Arab *dmk*.

Denominative verb.

WCh *\*damik-* “hare”: Paa *damiki*.

**647 \*dan-** “family”

Eg *dn.w.t* “family” (XVIII).

WCh *\*dan-H-/\*Ha-dan-* “family, clan, people”: Hs *dangi*, Sura *daɟ*,  
Ang *deng*.

Originally, *\*Ha-* is a prefix.

Cf. also Rift *\*dan-H-* “twins” (Irq *dangi*).

**648 \*danah-** “go, walk”

Sem *\*dVnah-* “walk slowly (carrying a load)”: Arab *dnh* [-a].

WCh *\*dan-H-* “go”<sup>1</sup>, “come”<sup>2</sup>: Bgh *dang*<sup>1</sup>, Buli *dang*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh *\*din-H-* “go”: Mwl *udij-ən*, Kus *ndinga*.

Irregular vocalism results from the influence of a lost vowel preceding *\*-H-*.

ECh *\*dan-H-/\*daHan-* “run away”<sup>1</sup>, “go away”<sup>2</sup>, “follow”<sup>3</sup>:

Kera *dege*<sup>1</sup>, Jegu *daɟ*<sup>2</sup>, Mkk *daane*<sup>3</sup>.

Metathesis in Mkk.

**649 \*dand-** “run away”

WCh *\*dand-* “emigrate”: Hs *dandī*.

Agaw *\*dand-* “run away”: Kwr *daand-*.

## 650 \*dan(g)- ‘‘elephant’’

HEC \*dan- ‘‘elephant’’: Sid *daan-icco*, Had *daane-cco*, Kmb *dani-ečcoa*.

Omot \*dang- ‘‘elephant’’: Kaf *dangiyo*, Mch *dāngao*, Anf *dang-eččo*, Bwo *dang-as*.

Dhl *dannaβa* ‘‘female elephant’’.

Rift \*dang- ‘‘elephant’’: Irq *dangw*.

This root serves as a base for HS derivatives attested outside Cush and, thus, may be a HS archaism. Cf. also SA \*dakan- ‘‘elephant’’ (Saho *dakaano*, Afar *dakaano*), LEC \*dagon- id. (Som *dagon*, Dhl *dokomi* id.).

## 651 \*da(n)ger- ‘‘monkey’’

CCh \*dagyal- ‘‘monkey’’: Bud *dägel*.

Spontaneous change of \*r > \*l.

ECh \*dVgVr- ‘‘monkey’’: Ndm *də:gre*.

LEC \*danger- ‘‘monkey’’: Som *daŋer*, Boni *dašer*.

HEC \*dager- ‘‘monkey’’: Had *dagieraa*, Kmb *dagieraa*.

## 652 \*dangol- ‘‘elephant’’

ECh \*dVngfwa]l- ‘‘trunk’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘elephant’’<sup>2</sup>: Dng *dugulo*<sup>1</sup>, Mig *dūngillu*<sup>1</sup>, Sok *dogol*<sup>2</sup>.

Omot \*dongor(r)- ‘‘elephant’’: Ome *dongor*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from \*dan(g)- ‘‘elephant’’. The reconstruction of \*-a- in the first syllable is tentatively based on the vocalism of \*dan(g)-.

## 653 \*dankal-/\*dankul- ‘‘bean’’

WCh \*dankal- ‘‘sweet potato’’: Hs *dankali*.

Cf. Kanuri *dangali*.

Agaw \*<sup>2</sup>a-dangwal- ‘‘beans’’: Bil *adāng<sup>w</sup>al*.

Prefix \*<sup>2</sup>a-.

LEC \*dangul- ‘‘beans’’: Or *daangulle*.

Connected with *\*dagir-/\*dagur-* ‘‘beans, millet’’? Cush shows voicing of the postnasal stop.

#### 654 *\*daparan-* ‘‘tree’’

Sem *\*daparan-* ‘‘juniper’’: Akk *daparānu*, Ug *dprn*.

CCh *\*dapVrVn-* ‘‘acacia’’: Mofu *davərna*.

Voiced *-v-* < *\*-p-* between two vowels?

An ancient composite? For the first component cf., probably, WCh *\*da[p]-* ‘‘leaf’’ (Krk *dafo*, Ngm *daho*, *davo*).

#### 655 *\*daq-* ‘‘fall, push’’

Eg *dḥ* ‘‘fall’’ (XIX).

WCh *\*dak-* < *\*daq-* ‘‘upset’’: Tng *dako*.

Shift of emphatization.

CCh *\*dVq-* ‘‘push’’: Mofu *-dag-*.

#### 656 *\*dar-* ‘‘run’’

Sem *\*dVr-* ‘‘run freely’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘run tirelessly’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *darāru*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *drr*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb *\*dVrV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘gallop’’: Kby *dre<sup>c</sup>*.

Secondary *\*-<sup>c</sup>-*.

CCh *\*dar-* ‘‘run’’: Tera *dara*, Glv.

Prefix *\*mV-* and modified vocalism in Glv.

#### 657 *\*dar-* ‘‘road’’

Sem *\*darar-* ‘‘straight way’’: Arab *darar-*.

Partial reduplication.

WCh *\*darVH-/\*daHVr-* ‘‘road’’: Grk *der*, Krk *ndaru*, Maha *ḍore*, Miya *darhi*, Mba *dēri*, Jmb *dāru*.

Secondary inlaut laryngeal. Prefix *\*nV-* in Krk.

Mgg *dar* ‘‘way, road’’.

Derived from *\*dar-* ‘‘run’’. For the semantic development, cf. Gk *ὁδος* ‘‘road’’ ~ Slav *\*xoditi* ‘‘walk’’ and many other similar formations in IE.

## 658 \*dar- “dwelling place”

Sem \*dār- “dwelling”<sup>1</sup>, “house”<sup>2</sup>, “granary”<sup>3</sup>: Hbr *dōr*<sup>1</sup>,  
Aram *dāra*(?)<sup>1</sup>, Arab *dār*-<sup>2</sup>, Hrr *dēra*<sup>3</sup>.

Berb \*dar- “room”<sup>1</sup>, “house”<sup>2</sup>, “village”<sup>3</sup>: Rif *tha-ddar-t*<sup>1</sup>, Izn  
*thi-ddar-t*<sup>1</sup>, Snus *ta-ddar-t*<sup>2</sup>, Kby *ra-ddar-τ*<sup>3</sup>.

## 659 \*dar- “man, master”

CCh \*dar- “bridegroom”: Msg *darai*.

Rift \*dar- “master”: Gor *daari*.

Cf. also Sem \*dār- “generation, family” (Akk *dāru*, Ug *dr*, Phn  
*dr*, Hbr *dōr*)?

## 660 \*dar- “drive away”

Sem \*dVr- “drive away, make go”: Arab *dr*<sup>2</sup>, Soq <sup>2</sup>*edre*.

Eg *dr* “drive away” (pyr).

Comparison with Arab *ṭrr* “drive” is also possible.

Omot \*dar- “drive away”: Kaf *dar*.

Cf. \*daḥar- “drive away”.

## 661 \*daraḵ- “shield”

Sem \*daraḵ- “leather shield”: Arab *daraq-at*-.

ECh \*darag- “shield”: Mubi *daraga* (from Arab?).

## 662 \*darib- “road”

Sem \*dar(V)b- “road, street”: Arab *darb*-, Mhr *darb*.

CCh \*darVb- “road”: Log *darba* (< Arab?).

Bed *darib* “road”.

Agaw \*darib- “road”: Bil *dārib*.

SA \*darib- “road”: Saho *darib*, Afar *darib*.

LEC \*darab- “enclosure”: Or *darabaa*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from HS \*dar- “road”. Some of the above Cush forms  
may be Arab borrowings.

**663 \*das-** “vessel”

Eg *ds* “clay jug” (pyr).

WCh *\*das-* “kind of calabash”: Hs *dasa*.

CCh *\*dasya-/\*daswa-* “pot, calabash”: Mofu *des*, Gude *dosa*.

**664 \*daw-** “day”

Eg *dwɔ.w* “morning” (MK), Copt *\*towi* id.: Bhm *tooui*, Shd *tooue*.  
-ɔ stands for a vowel.

ECh *\*daw-* “day”<sup>1</sup>, “sun”<sup>2</sup>: Smr *dawa*<sup>1 2</sup>, Sbn *dawa*<sup>1 2</sup>, Tum *daw*<sup>2</sup>, Kera *daway*<sup>1</sup>.

**665 \*daw-/\*day-** “arrow”

WCh *\*dVyiw-* “arrow”<sup>1</sup>, “knife”<sup>2</sup>: Jmb *dīwa*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *diya*<sup>2</sup>.  
Contraction.

ECh *\*dVw-* “dart” (n.): Tum *dəəw*.

LEC *\*daw-* “arrow”: Bay *dawwe*.

HEC *\*day-* “arrow”: Bmb *daaya*.

Traces of HS consonantal alternation *\*-w- ~ \*-y-*.

Rift *\*daʔ-* “quiver” (*daʔa-*) may also belong here.

**666 \*dawaʔ-/\*dayaʔ-** “be ill”

Sem *\*dūʔ-/\*dūy-* “be ill, be weak”: Ug *dw*, *dwy*, Hbr *dāwe*, Aram (Syr) *dʿwī*, Arab *dwʔ* [-a-].

CCh *\*daʔVw-* “illness”: HNK *ḏəwa*, Kap *ḏəwa*, HF *ḏəwa*.

ECh *\*dVw-* “weak”: Kera *dewe*.

LEC *\*dayaʔ-* “be hurt badly”: Or *dayyaʔa*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-w- ~ \*-y-*.

**667 \*dawak-** “equid”

WCh *\*dawak-* “horse”: Hs *dōki*, Bol *dōso*, Krk *dōku*, Dera *dok*, *dōwi*, Ngm *doku*, Bele *dōšo*, Krf *dūšo*, Gera *dūša*, Grm *dūsa*, Miya *duwakə*, Cagu *dākə-n*, Siri *dukwi*, Mbu *dāku*, Jmb *dakwa*, Ngz *dūka*.

Rift *\*da[k]way-* “donkey”: Irq *daqwai*, Alg *ndagʷai*, Bur *daqʷe*, Kwz *dagwagwai-ko*.

Secondary \**k*. Metathesis.

Agaw \**dikwar-* ‘‘donkey’’ (Kem *doḡwaraa*, Kwr *dekoraa* etc.) seems to be derived from this stem.

### 668 \**dawal-* ‘‘big vessel’’

Sem \**dal(V)w-*/\**dal(V)y-* ‘‘bucket’’: Akk *dalū*, Hbr *dālī*, Arab *dalw-*, Hss *dōlew*, Mhr *dēlew*, Shh *dēle*.

Metathesis. Cf. Aram *dlw* ‘‘draw water’’, Gz *dlw* id.

ECh \**dal-* ‘‘pot’’: Dor *dali*.

No traces of contraction.

LEC \**dawVI-* ‘‘measure of weight’’ (Or *daawlaa*) may also belong to this root.

### 669 \**dawal-* ‘‘go, enter’’

Sem \**dūl-* ‘‘go around’’: Akk *dālu*.

ECh \**dawal-* ‘‘enter’’: Lele *dool*.

Contraction of \**-awa-* > Lele *-oo-*.

### 670 \**dawḥal-* ‘‘vessel’’

Sem \**dawḥal-* ‘‘basket’’: Arab *dawḥal-at-*.

WCh \**duHVI-* ‘‘pot’’: Sura *tugul*, Ang *tūl*.

WCh \**u* may go back to HS \**-aw(V)-*.

CCh \**dawγVI-* ‘‘pot, calabash’’: Log *dōli*, Mofu *dagəlu*.

ECh \**d[u]gVI-* ‘‘basket’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pot’’<sup>2</sup>: Kbl *dugul*<sup>1</sup>, Nch *degele*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**g* is a possible reflex of HS \**ḥ*.

Any connection with \**dawal-* ‘‘big vessel’’?

### 671 \**dawul-* ‘‘fence’’

Sem \**dawl-* ‘‘vicinity’’: Arab *dawl-*.

WCh \**wVdul-* ‘‘goat pen, sheep fold’’: Ang *dul*.

Voiced Ang *d-* in the anlaut proves the existence of a preceding syllable. Note metathesis.

ECh \**dVIVw-* ‘‘fence’’: Tum *dələw*.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is \**wadul-*.

## 672 \*dawVĥ- “tree”

Sem \*dawĥ- “high tree”: Arab *dawĥ-at*.

WCh \*daw(VĤ)- “kind of tree”: Hs *dauye*.

CCh \*duw- < \*duHVw- “kind of tree”: Gis *ḏuway*.

Cf. Dgh *daḏa* “branch” with reduplication.

ECh \*daH- “tree”: Nch *dā*.

## 673 \*day- “put”

Eg *wdy* “put” (pyr).

Eg *w-* may be a prefix.

CCh \*day- “put”: Log *de-he*.

ECh \*daH- “put (down)”: Mubi *da*.

Cf. a reduplication in Sok *doudoi* “lie down”.

Dhl *ḏa<sup>c</sup>* “put into, insert”.

## 674 \*dayas- “trample, beat, push”

Sem \*dūs-/ \*dīs- “trample”: Akk *dāšu*, Hbr *dwš*, *dyš*, Aram (Syr) *dwš*, Arab *dws*, *dys* [-u-], Gz *dsy*, Mhr *dōs*, Shh *dos*, Hss *dōs*.

Metathesis in Gz. The vocalism of the first syllable is conditioned by intervocalic \*-y-.

WCh \*dyas- < \*dayas- “pound”<sup>1</sup>, “beat, strike”<sup>2</sup>: Geji *desi*<sup>1</sup>, DB *daš*<sup>2</sup>.

HEC \*dayas- “split”: Kmb *dayyaas-*.

Assimilation of vowels. Borrowing from Sem?

## 675 \*deĥan- “smoke”

Sem \*dVĥan- “be smoked”<sup>1</sup>, “dark-colored”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *dĥn* [-a-]<sup>1</sup>, Shh *edĥān*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary vocalism in a derivative.

CCh \*dyaHVn- “smoke”: Gudu *mi-ḏeni*.

Derived from \*daĥ- “smoke”.

## 676 \*deĥul- “go, enter”

Sem \*dVĥul- “enter”: Arab *dĥl* [-u-].

WCh *\*dyaHul-* “enter”<sup>1</sup>, “go out”<sup>2</sup>: Sura *ḍel*<sup>1</sup>, Chip *ḍeel*<sup>1</sup>, Mnt *del*<sup>1</sup>, Pol *ḍeli*<sup>2</sup>, Geji *ḍeli*<sup>2</sup>, Diri *ḍulə*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh *\*dul-* “go out”: Jegu *dul*.

### 677 \*deḵ- “shave, cut hair”

ECh *\*ḍVḵ-* “cut hair”: Mkk *ḍik-*.

Shift of emphatization.

Rift *\*deḵ-* “shave bald”: Irq *deḵw-*.

### 678 \*deman- “cloud, rain”

WCh *\*dyaman-* “rainy season”<sup>1</sup>, “rain”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *dāmunā*, *dāminā*, *dāmanā*<sup>1</sup>, Bade *demanu*<sup>2</sup>, Ngz *dəman*<sup>1</sup>.

Secondary vowels in the second syllable in Hs.

CCh *\*dyaman-* “rainy season”: Gude *devən*, Log *dēman*, Kus *deman*.

Dissimilation of nasals in Gude.

Agaw *\*dimin-* “cloud”: Bil *demna*, Xmr *dimmena*.

Reflects HS *\*demin-*?

HEC *\*duman-* “cloud”: Dar *duuman-ca*, Bmb *dumman-ci*.

Labialization of the vowel in the first syllable.

Omot *\*daman-* “cloud”: Ome *dämmānaa*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from *\*dam-* “cloud”.

### 679 \*deman- “insect”

Sem *\*diman-* “insect”: Akk *dimānu*.

Eg *dnm* “worms” (BD).

Metathesis.

WCh *\*dyaman-* “spider”: Hs *dāmanā*.

*de-* is a forbidden sequence in Hs.

Derived from *\*dim-* “insect”.

### 680 \*den- “stone”

Eg *dn̄y* “stone block” (n).

-y is a vocalic sign.

WCh *\*dyan-H-* “whetstone”: Bks <sup>ʔ</sup>*a-deḥ*, *ma-deḥ*.

Suffix *\*-H-*.

ECh *\*dVn-H-* ‘‘stone’’: Tum *dəŋ*.

Suffix *\*-H-*.

### 681 *\*den-* ‘‘dwell, remain’’

Sem *\*dūn-* ‘‘remain’’: Hbr *dwn*.

Modification of biconsonantal *\*dVn-*.

WCh *\*dyan-* < *\*dyaHVn-* ‘‘sit’’: Ngm *deno*, Maha *dena*.

ECh *\*dyan-* ‘‘dwell’’: Kbl *den*.

SA *\*din-* ‘‘sleep’’: Saho *diin*, Afar *diin*.

### 682 *\*der-* ‘‘dress’’ (v.)

Eg *dr* ‘‘put on (clothes)’’ (gr).

WCh *\*dyar-* ‘‘put on (clothes)’’: Kera *dere*.

ECh *\*dyar-* ‘‘take off (clothes)’’: Lele *der*.

### 683 *\*der-* ‘‘bird’’

ECh *\*dyar-* ‘‘dove’’: Mkk *deere*, Kwn *dere*.

Agaw *\*dir(u)-* ‘‘hen’’: Bil *diruwa*, Kwr *dirwa*, Aun *dur-*.

Aun *-u-* < *\*-i-* under the influence of the rounded vowel in the second syllable.

Omot *\*der-* ‘‘rooster’’: Ome *deeraa*.

### 684 *\*di<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘sickness’’

Sem *\*di<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘sickness’’: Akk *di<sup>2</sup>u*.

Rift *\*di<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘sick person’’: Kwz *di<sup>2</sup>-ako*.

Related to *\*dawa<sup>2</sup>-/\*daya<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘be ill’’.

### 685 *\*di<sup>2</sup>ay-* ‘‘fly’’ (v.)

Sem *\*dV<sup>2</sup>Vy-* ‘‘fly’’ (v.): Ug *d<sup>2</sup>y*, Hbr *d<sup>2</sup>y*.

WCh *\*diyaH-* ‘‘fly’’ (v.): Krk *diyau*.

Metathesis.

Related to *\*di<sup>2</sup>Vw-/\*di<sup>2</sup>Vy-* ‘‘bird’’.

**686 \*di<sup>2</sup>im-** “be red”

Sem \*dV<sup>2</sup>Vm- “be dark red”<sup>1</sup>, “red”<sup>2</sup>, “brown”<sup>3</sup>: Akk *d<sup>2</sup>m*<sup>1</sup>,  
Amh *dama*<sup>2</sup>, Hrr *dāma*<sup>3</sup>.

Eg *idmy* “red cloth” (pyr).

Metathesis. A Sem loanword?

Agaw \*dVm(m)- “(be) red”: Aun *damma*.

SA \*dum- “red”: Saho *duma*.

\*-u- < \*-i- before a labial.

LEC \*diHim- “red, red-brown”: Or *diimaa*.

HEC \*diHim-/\*diHum- “red”<sup>1</sup>, “become red”<sup>2</sup>: Sid *daama*<sup>1</sup>,  
*duumo*<sup>1</sup>, *duu<sup>2</sup>m*-<sup>2</sup>, Dar *diimma*<sup>1</sup>.

Secondary vocalism in Sid?

Rift \*dim-ay- “red”: Kwz *dimayi*-.

**687 \*di<sup>2</sup>Vw-/\*di<sup>2</sup>Vy-** “bird”

Sem \*da<sup>2</sup>-/\*day- “vulture”: Ug *d<sup>2</sup>iy*, Hbr *dayyā*.

Secondary -a- in Sem.

WCh \*ḏway- < \*dVway- < \*dVHay- “bird”: Bgh *ḏway*.

CCh \*ḏiyaw- < \*di<sup>2</sup>aw- “bird”: Gis *ḏiyew*, Bld *ḏiyaw*.

ECh \*dVHaw- “night bird”: Tum *doo*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Related to \*di<sup>2</sup>ay- “fly” (v.).

**688 \*dib-** “take”

Eg *dbdb* “grasp, take back” (XXI).

Reduplication.

WCh \*diHab- “take out, pluck, gather”: Hs *ḏiba*.

Secondary inlaut laryngeal? The original root was \*dib-.

LEC \*deb- “grasp”<sup>1</sup>, “give back”<sup>2</sup>: Som *dab*<sup>1</sup>, Or *deebisa*<sup>2</sup>.

**689 \*dibin-** “round container”

Eg *dbn* “round box; ring” (OK).

CCh \*dibin- “basket”: Gude *divin*.

Cf. \*dabin- “fence, trap” ← \* “round structure”?

**690 \*dič- “sneeze”**

Sem \**datt-* “cold, catarrh”: Arab *datt-at-*.

Deverbativ.

WCh \**dič-* “sneeze”: Sha *daš*, DB *diš*.

**691 \*di(m)bur- “back”**

Sem \**dubr-* “back”: Hbr *dʿbīr*, Arab *dubr-*.

Secondary formation in Hbr. Assimilation of vowels.

CCh \**di(m)bur-* “buttocks”: WMrg *dimbur*.

From \**dub-* “back, tail”.

**692 \*did- “elder”**

Sem \**did-* “honorable title”: Mhr *ḥa-dīd*, Shh *edid*, *did*, Soq *dedo*.

WCh \**did-* “chief’s title”: Ang *didē*.

Cf. Miya *didi* “in-law”.

CCh \**did-* “grandparent”: Gis *dide*.

Descriptive stem?

**693 \*did- “bee”**

WCh \**did-* “fly” (n.): Bol *didi*, Krf *di:di*, Gera *didi*, Ngm *didi*.

Agaw \**did-* “honey”: Kem *didaa*.

SA \**did-* “wasp”: Afar *diidaa*.

HEC \**did-* “bee, honey”: Dar *diida*, Bmb *diida*.

Descriptive stem. Reduplication?

**694 \*did- “clothes”**

Sem \**dīd-* “kind of clothes”: Akk *dīdu*.

WCh \**HV-did-* “shirt”: Ang *did*.

Prefix \**HV-*.

**695 \*dif- “vessel”**

Eg *dfy* “vessel” (OK).

-y is a vocalic sign.

CCh \**dif*- ‘‘pot’’: Mwu *deevo*, Nza *dəvə*, FBw *divə-n*, FMch *divu*.  
 Omot \**dip*- ‘‘gourd’’: Ome *dip<sup>2</sup>ee*.

Note emphatic *-p-*.

### 696 \**di<sup>c</sup>-*/\**du<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘speak, call’’

Sem \**du<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘call’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be called’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *d<sup>c</sup>w* [-*u-*]<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *d<sup>c</sup>y*<sup>2</sup>.

Various triconsonantal formations based on \**du<sup>c</sup>-*.

CCh \**diHya-* ‘‘call, say’’: Lame *de*, Masa *dε<sup>2</sup>ε*, Msm *de, de, di*, Bnn *diye*.

ECh \**diy-*‘‘say’’: Dng *diye*.

Probably, from \**diHya-* as in CCh.

Bed *di* ‘‘speak, call’’.

SA \**da<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘call’’: Saho *da<sup>c</sup>*, Afar *da<sup>c</sup>*.

The root vowel is not clear.

Alternation \**i* ~ \**u*.

### 697 \**di<sup>c</sup>as-* ‘‘walk’’

Sem \**dV<sup>c</sup>aš-* ‘‘trample’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘tread down’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *d<sup>c</sup>s* [-*a-*]<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *dāhasa*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. also Tgy *dāhasä*, Gur *dasä* ‘‘destroy’’ with different laryngeals.

WCh \**diHV<sub>s</sub>-* ‘‘follow’’: DB *dis-*.

CCh \**dVHV<sub>s</sub>-* ‘‘enter’’: Gbn *ḍəsi*.

Cf. \**dayas-* ‘‘trample, beat, push’’.

### 698 \**dihas-* ‘‘cut, skin’’ (v.)

Sem \**dVhaš-* ‘‘skin, peel off’’: Arab *dh<sub>s</sub>* [-*a-*], Tgr *dāḥsa*, Shh *dḥas*, *dḥaš*, Soq *dōḥes*.

WCh \**diHV<sub>s</sub>-* ‘‘cut, skin’’: Bol *ḍiss-*.

### 699 \**diḥus-* ‘‘hide, skin’’

Berb \**dV<sub>s</sub>-* ‘‘tanned leather’’: Ahg *te-dāse*, Ayr *te-dase*.

No traces of the inlaut laryngeal.

WCh \**diHus-* ‘‘hide, skin’’: Ngm *ḍiši*, Gera *ḍisi*, Grm *ḍuči*, Bol *ḍiši*.

Related to \**dihas-* ‘‘cut, skin’’.

**700 \*diHab-** “enter, return”

ECh \**diyab-* < \**diHab-* “enter”<sup>1</sup>, “run away”<sup>2</sup>: Kbl *diyabə*<sup>1</sup>, Kera *debe*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \**deHeb-* “return”: Or *deebiʿa*.  
Contracted from \**diHab-*.

Cf. HS \**diHVp-* “enter”.

**701 \*diHVp-** “enter”

Berb \**dVf-* “enter”: Izn *a-def*.

CCh \**diHVp-* “enter”: Hwn *dəf-ən*.

LEC \**daf-* “hurry, hasten” (Or *daf-*) may also belong here. Cf. HS \**diHab-* “enter, return”.

**702 \*dik-** “bird”

Sem \**dīk-* “rooster”: Aram (Syr) *dīk-*, Arab *dīk-*.

ECh \**dik-* “rooster”: Mubi *dīk-*.

Bed *diik* “rooster”.

**703 \*diḲ-** “build”

Sem \**nVdVḲ-* “build”: Gz *nadaqa*, Tgr *nadqa*, Tgy *nadaqa*, Amh *nāddāqä*.

Prefix \**nV-*.

WCh \**dik-* < \**diḲ-* “build”: Sura *ḏik*, Chip *ḏik*.  
Shift of emphatization.

**704 \*diḲ-** “be small, be thin”

Sem \**dik(k)-* “be small”<sup>1</sup>, “be thin, fine”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *daqāqu*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *dq*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *diqq-*<sup>2</sup>, Gz *dqq*<sup>2</sup>, Soq *dqq*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \**dik(k)-* “become faint, tenuous”<sup>1</sup>, “small”<sup>2</sup>: Som *dīq-*<sup>1</sup>, Or *diqqa*<sup>2</sup>.

Related to \**daḲ-/duḲ-* “break, pound”.

## 705 \*diġar- “pot”

Sem \*diġar- “pot”: Akk *diġāru*.

CCh \*diġyar- < \*diġar- “pot, jar”: Mofu *dager*, Gis *diger*.

CCh \*-g- may reflect earlier intervocalic \*k̄.

## 706 \*dim- “voice”

Sem \*dimm- “moan” (n.): Arab *dimm-at-*.

WCh \*dīm- “sound of voice”: Hs *dīmī*, *ḍumī*.

*u* < *i* under the influence of the labial. Irregular Hs and WCh

*d-* < \**d-* reflects an original prefix \*HV-.

CCh \*dīm- “song”: Gis *dim-es*.

Related to \*dVm- “utter”.

## 707 \*dim- “go, run”

Sem \*dVm-dVm- “march”: Tgr *dmdm*.

Reduplication.

Verb \*dVm- “pant (when running)”: Ahg *əddəm*.

The meaning makes the comparison dubious.

Eg *dmy* “move” (pyr).

-y is an infinitive suffix.

CCh \*dīm- “enter”<sup>1</sup>, “go out”<sup>2</sup>: Mnd *dəm-*<sup>1</sup>, Bch *dəmə*<sup>2</sup>, Gudu *dəmu*<sup>2</sup>, Mwu *udima*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \*<sup>2</sup>u- in Mwu.

ECh \*dVm- “enter”: Sbn *də:mə:*.

## 708 \*dim- “insect”

Sem \*dimm- “locust”<sup>1</sup>, “louse, ant”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *dim-ī-tu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *dimm-at-*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*da-daHVm- “locust”: Mofu *da-damiy-daw*.

Partial reduplication. Note the inlaut laryngeal and the secondary vocalism.

## 709 \*dim- “dwelling, place”

Sem \*dīm- “tower”<sup>1</sup>, “borough”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *dim-atu*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *dm-t*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *dmy* ‘‘town’’ (pyr), Dem *dmy* id., Copt *\*tmi* ‘‘village’’: Boh *rmi*, Shd *rme*.

Copt shows that Eg *-y* continues a suffix.

### 710 *\*dimb-* ‘‘gourd (vessel)’’

WCh *\*dimb-* ‘‘gourd’’: Krf *dimbi*.

LEC *\*dibb-* ‘‘gourd, gourd vessel’’: Or *dibbe*.

HEC *\*dibb-/\*dimb-* ‘‘drum’’: Sid *dibbe*, Had *dibbe<sup>e</sup>*, Dar *dibbe*, Kab *dibb-ita*, Bmb *diimba*.

### 711 *\*din-* ‘‘cloud, rain’’

Sem *\*d̄in-* ‘‘long rain’’: Arab *d̄in-at-*.

WCh *\*din-* ‘‘cloud’’: Mnt *t̄in*.

### 712 *\*din-* ‘‘vessel’’

Eg *dny.t* ‘‘bowl, basket, vessel’’ (MK).

*-y* stands for a front vowel.

CCh *\*din-* ‘‘cooking pot’’: Lame *dinai*, LPe *d̄nai*.

Suffix *-ay-* in individual forms.

### 713 *\*din-* ‘‘be weak’’

Sem *\*d̄un-* ‘‘be weak’’: Arab *d̄un*.

Based on biconsonantal *\*dVn-*.

Berb *\*dVn-* ‘‘be weak’’: Zng *a-d̄n*.

Rift *\*din-* ‘‘get old’’: Irq *diin-*.

### 714 *\*ding-* ‘‘bird’’

WCh *\*ding-* ‘‘guinea fowl’’: Grm *dingi*.

Rift *\*ding-* ‘‘stork’’: Irq *dingi*.

It is difficult to say whether *\*-ng-* is an original HS cluster or the result of the loss of a vowel in the second syllable (if a reconstruction *\*dinVg-* is suggested).

**715 \*dink- ‘dwarf’**

Eg *dng* ‘dwarf’ (pyr).

\*-nk- > Eg -ng- in a contact position.

LEC \**dink-* ‘dwarf’: Or *dinki*.

HEC \**dink-* ‘dwarf’: Kmb *dænka*, Tmb *dinka*.

A borrowing LEC → HEC or HEC → LEC? On \*-nk- see HS \**ding-* ‘bird’.

**716 \*dinkar- ‘lizard’**

WCh \**dVnkar-* ‘lizard’: Krk *dänkara*, Ngm *dəkura*.

Cf. Msg *dijidiñi* id., Hs *kadangara* id.

Omot \**dingar-* ‘lizard’: Kaf *dingaro*, Gim *dingar*.

Omot \*-ng- may be a regular reflex of HS \*-nk-.

Somehow connected with \**dink-* ‘dwarf’?

**717 \*dinVy- ‘divide’**

Eg *dny.t* ‘part’ (n), Copt \**toy(i)*: Boh *toi*, Shd *toe*.

ECh \**i-dinVy-* ‘divide’: Dng *idinye*.

Prefix \**i-*.

**718 \*dir- ‘learn, remember’**

Sem \**dVrVy-/dVrVy-* ‘learn, understand’: Arab *dry* [-i-].

Based on biliteral \**dar-/dir-*.

CCh \**HV-dir-* ‘remember’: Lame *dir-*.

**719 \*dirac-/\*diraç- ‘press, beat’**

Sem \**dVrVç-* ‘force out, trample’: Akk *drs*, Aram (Jud) *drs*, Arab *drs* [-i-, -u-].

Irregular vocalism of the second syllable.

WCh \**dVrVç-* ‘press down’: Hs *dirçe*, Kry *dərçə*.

CCh \**dVrac-* ‘push (away)’: Mofu *dəras*.

Sem ~ WCh correspondence is irregular as far as the affricate is concerned. CCh \*-ç- is inconclusive.

## 720 \*dišar- “cereal”

Sem \*dišar- “wild growing cereals”: Akk *dišarru*.  
 Eg *dšr* “corn” (OK).

A cultural loanword?

## 721 \*diway- “fly” (n.)

Sem \*dawVy- “Spanish fly”: Aram *dāwəy-at*.

Assimilated from \*diway-?

WCh \*diyaw- “fly”: Krk *diyəw*, Pero *tiyo*.

Metathesis from \*diway-?

CCh \*dV<sup>2</sup>Vy- “fly”: Hwn *de*, Gbn *deya*.

ECh \*\*diw- “fly”: Dng *duwo*, Jegu *diwo*, Brg *diwo*, Mig *duwuwu*,  
 Mubi *quwo*, Sok *dōu*.

Unexpected emphatic in Mubi.

## 722 \*diy- “plant”

Eg *dy* “cabbage” (gr).

ECh \*Hwa-diy- “grass”: Mkk *oḏiyu*.

Prefix \*Hwa-.

## 723 \*dob- “water”

Sem \*dVbb- “ocean”: Ug *dbb*.

Omot \*dob- “rain”: Ome *dubi*, Dime *dobi*, Kar *dobi*.

Semantically, the HS word seems to denote abundance of (flowing) water. As far as the meaning of Sem is concerned, cf. OIr *ler* “sea” ~ Slav \**liti* “pour, flow”.

## 724 \*dob- “speak, call”

Sem \*dub- “speak”: Akk *dabābu*.

WCh \*dwab- “call”: Tng *dobi*.

LEC \*deb- “answer”: Or *deeb-isa*.

Unexpected vowel.

## 725 \*dog- “forge, beat”

Sem \**dug-* “grind (to a powder)”: Arab *dgg* [-*u-*].

Berb \**dVg-* “forge”: Aks *dəg*.

CCh \**dwag-* “smith”: Bid *dōgei*.

ECh \**dwag-* “forge”: Mubi *dogga*.

HEC \**dug-* “tan”: Sid *duug-*, Had *duug-*, Bmb *duug-*.

A typical case of tanning described as beating. Cf. another possible cognate: HEC \**dig-* “demolish, destroy” (Sid *diig-*, Dar *diig-*).

## 726 \*dohan- “fat, grease”

Sem \**duhn-* “fat, grease”: Aram (Palm) *dhn*, (Syr) *dūhān-*, Arab *duhn-*.

Berb \**dun-* “fat, grease”: Sml *ta-dun-t*, Znt *ta-δun-t*, Snus *ta-δun-t*,  
Ahg *t-adən-t*, Twl *tā-dhən-t*, Tsl *ta-dhən-t*, Zng *tə-dun-t*, Izy *radunn*.

WCh \**dwan-H-* “fat, grease”: Sura *dəŋ*.

Metathesis.

## 727 \*doḥVn- “millet, grain”

Sem \**duḥn-* “sorghum”: Akk *duḥnu*, Hbr *dōḥan*, Aram (Syr) *duḥnā*,  
Arab *duḥn-*.

CCh \**dwan-* “corn”: Mtk *dawna*.

From \**dwaHVn-*.

## 728 \*don- “stand up”

Eg *dwn* “stand up” (med).

-*w-* stands for a rounded vowel.

WCh \**dwan-H-* “stand up”: Fyer *dwaŋ*.

Secondary \**-H-*, probably, functioning as a suffix.

## 729 \*don- “be strong”

Sem \**dVn-* “be strong”: Akk *danānu*.

Eg *wdn* “be strong, be heavy” (XVIII).

*w-* is a vocalic sign.

CCh \**dwanu-* “strong, strength”: Chb *dəna*, Wmd *duno-ma*, Ngw

*dina*, Mrg *dəna-ma*, Mba *dono*, Log *donō*, Bud *dunoa*, Gul *dunu*, Kus *dunu*.

ECh *\*dwanu-* ‘‘strong’’: Smr *dwana*, Sok *duno*.

### 730 *\*dub-* ‘‘horn’’

Eg *db* ‘‘horn’’ (med), Copt *\*tap* id.: Boh *tap*, Shd *tap*.

ECh *\*ba-dub-* ‘‘horn’’: Tum *ba-dubo*.

Prefix *\*ba-*.

### 731 *\*dub-* ‘‘back, tail’’

WCh *\*dub-* ‘‘tail’’: Ang *tup*.

CCh *\*dub-* ‘‘back’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘buttocks’’<sup>2</sup>: Mofu *duba*<sup>1</sup>, Gis *dəba*<sup>1 2</sup>, Daba *dədəba*<sup>2</sup>, Msg *dəba*<sup>1</sup>, Gid *dubo*<sup>1</sup>, Zime *duḅu*<sup>1</sup>, FJ *duba-ku*<sup>n 2</sup>.

LEC *\*dīb-/\*dub-* ‘‘tail’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘buttocks’’<sup>2</sup>: Som *dīb*<sup>1</sup>, Or *duboo*<sup>1</sup>, Rnd *dub*<sup>1</sup>, Arb *dub*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. also Som *dabo* ‘‘tail, buttocks’’, Bay *dābe* id.

HEC *\*dub-* ‘‘tail (of sheep)’’: Dar *duba*.

Omot *\*duḅ-* < *\*duHVb-* ‘‘tail’’: Ome *duḅiya*.

The development of HS *\*b* to Omot *\*ḅ* is not quite clear. It may be explained by the influence of an intervocalic laryngeal.

CCh (Zime, FJ) and Omot may indicate HS *\*duHVb-*. It is not clear whether the present root is also connected with Agaw *\*danb-* ‘‘back, bottom’’ (Bil *dānbī*) and Omot *\*damb-* ‘‘anus, back’’ (Kaf *dambo*, Anf *dombo*).

### 732 *\*dubar-* ‘‘speak’’

Sem *\*dVbur-* ‘‘speak’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘retell’’<sup>2</sup>: Phn *dbr*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *dbr*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *dbr* [-u-]<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary *\*-u-*.

ECh *\*duwVr-* < *\*dubwar-* ‘‘speak’’: Kbl *duwər*.

Secondary *\*wa* after a labial?

HEC *\*dabar-* ‘‘answer’’: Had *dabar-* ‘‘answer’’.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from *\*dob-* ‘‘speak, call’’.

## 733 \*duč- “push, beat”

Sem \*dV<sub>L</sub>- “beat, push”: Ug *dt*, Arab *dt*.

WCh \*duč- “push”<sup>1</sup>, “pound”<sup>2</sup>: Ang *tus*<sup>1</sup>, Dera *duše*<sup>2</sup>.

## 734 \*dud- “vessel”

Sem \*dūd- “pot, cauldron”: Akk *dūdu*, Ug *dd*, Hbr *dūd*, Aram (Syr) *dūd*.

Eg *dd.t* “pot, cauldron”.

WCh \*dud- “calabash”: Sura *tū*, Ang *tūt*.

Reduplication?

## 735 \*dud- “bird”

Sem \*dūd- “bird”: Akk *dūdu*.

ECh \*dudi- “bird”: Smr *dudi*, Sbn *dudi*, Dng *ḏuḏa*, Mig *ḏiḏu*, Sok *diḏi*.

Secondary emphatization in Dng and Mig.

Descriptive stem, cf. \*did- “bee”.

## 736 \*dug- “bird”

Sem \*dugg- “thrush”: Arab *dugg*-.

CCh \*dug- “kite”: Chb *dugu*.

Cf. also \*kwa-dig-/ \*kwa-dug- “vulture” (FK *kwadəgu*, HF *wadəgu*, Klb *kwadiga*, Gudu *kadugwa*).

## 737 \*dugan- “darkness, night”

Sem \*dugn- “darkness”: Arab *dugn*-.

ECh \*dugVn- “at night”: Kera *duugg*.

LEC \*dukan- “darkness”: Or *dukkana*.

Unexpected \*-k- < HS \*-g-.

HEC \*dukan- “darkness, cloud”: Bmb *dukkani*.

Unexpected \*-k- < HS \*-g-.

\*-k- seems to be a common Cush innovation in this word.

## 738 \*duham- ‘‘be dark’’

Sem \*duhm- ‘‘black’’: Arab *duhm-*.

ECh \*dVHam- ‘‘darkness’’: Gbr *damā*, Kbl *dama*.

A reduplication in Mubi *deḏem* id. with *-e-* in the root continuing \**-uHa-*.

SA \*dum- ‘‘be dark’’: Saho *dum*, Afar *dum*.

## 739 \*duk- ‘‘bury’’

CCh \*dVk- ‘‘bury’’: Gis *dik*, Mafa *da-dæg-*.

Secondary *-i-* in Gis.

Omot \*duk- ‘‘bury’’: Ome *duk-*, Kaf *dukki*, Mch *duukki*, Bwo *duk-*, Anf *duk-*, Gim *duk-*.

## 740 \*dum- ‘‘destroy’’

Sem \*dum- ‘‘destroy’’: Hbr *dmm*.

LEC \*dum- ‘‘be destroyed’’: Som *dum*.

Any connection with \**dum-* ‘‘split, pierce’’?

## 741 \*dum- ‘‘worm, snake’’

Eg *dm* ‘‘worm’’ (NK).

WCh \*dum- ‘‘eel, water snake’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘snake’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *dumiya*<sup>1</sup>, Krk <sup>ʔ</sup>*adāmo*<sup>2</sup>, Krf *duma*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-* in Krk.

CCh \*dum- ‘‘ascarid’’: Mba *dum-say*.

HEC \*dum- ‘‘roundworm’’: Bmb *duma*.

Omot \*dVm- ‘‘python’’: Mch *dāmo*.

## 742 \*dum- ‘‘antelope’’

Berb \*dVmVw-/\*dVmVy- ‘‘gazelle’’: Ahg *a-dmū*, Twl *te-dāmi-t*, Zng *dāmi*, *dāmma*, Sha *ṛa-dāmu-ṛ*.

Derivatives of \**dVm-*.

Omot \*dum- ‘‘kind of antelope’’: Yam *dumaa*.

## 743 \*dum- “split, pierce”

Berb \*dVm- “split”: Rif əddəm.

Eg dm “sharpen, pierce” (l).

WCh \*dum- “plunge a weapon (into a person)”: Hs *duma*.

## 744 \*dumb- “ring”

WCh \*dumb- “bracelet”: Hs *dumbā*.

LEC \*dub- “ring”: Som *duub*.

\*-b- seems to continue \*-mb-.

## 745 \*dun- “sing, murmur”

Sem \*dun- “buzz”: Arab *dnn* [-u-].

Cf. also Arab *dndn* id.

Berb \*dVn-dVn- “sing”: Snus *dəndən*.

Reduplication.

Related to \*dün- “sound, voice”. A reduplication \*dVn- dVn- may be reconstructed.

## 746 \*dun- “be bent”

Sem \*dVn- “be bent”: Arab *dnn*, *dn*<sup>2</sup>.

Formations based on biliteral \*dVn-

Berb \*dun- “squat, be bent”: Ahg *dun-ət*.

## 747 \*dur- “flow”

Sem \*dir-/\*dur- “drip”<sup>1</sup>, “flow abundantly”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *drr*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *drr* [-u-, -i-]<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *dr* “prevent water from flowing down” (med).

WCh \*duHwar- “pour”: Hs *ḏūra*, Tng *ḏer*, Pol *ḏurəw*.

Secondary laryngeal. Probably, \*duHwar- < \*Hwadur-.

Cf. nominal derivatives in WCh \*dVHar- “river” (Gera *doora*, Bks *ḏara*, DB *ḏeer*, *ḏiyar*), CCh \*nV-dwar- “rainy season” (Msm *ndor*) and SA \*darur- “rain-cloud” (Saho *darur*, Afar *darur*).

## 748 \*dur- “bird”

Sem \*durr- “parrot”: Arab *durr-at*.

WCh \*durwa- “quail”: Hs *durwā*.

ECh \*dur- “hen”: Smr *durē*.

## 749 \*düṾč- “grass”

Sem \*diṾ- “grass, new grass”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *dašṾu*, *dišṾu*, *dīšu*, Hbr *dešē*,  
Aram *diṾā*, SAR *dṾ*.

Metathesis.

WCh \*duṾč- “thatching grass”: Hs *dūsā*.

## 750 \*düm- “vessel”

Eg *dmy* “vessel” (n).

-y stands for a vowel.

WCh “bottle-gourd”: Hs *dumā*.

## 751 \*düm- “feline”

Sem \*dimm- “cheetah”<sup>1</sup>, “cat”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *dumāmu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *dimm-at*<sup>2</sup>,  
Gz *damm-at*<sup>2</sup>, Tgr *dammu*<sup>2</sup>, Tgy *dammu*<sup>2</sup>, Amh *damm-ät*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary formation in Akk.

WCh \*dum- “hyaena”: Sura *ndumu*, Grk *domu*, Ank *tumu*.

Agaw \*dam-Vy- “cat”: Kwr *damyaa*, Kem *damäya*.

\*a in the root is not quite clear. Maybe \**dumay-* > \**damay-*?

SA \*dumm- “cat”: Saho *dummu*, Afar *dumoo*.

Rift \*duṾum- “leopard”: Irq *duṾuma*, Bur *duṾuma*, Alg *duṾuma*, Kwz  
*duṾumayi*, Asa *duṾumok*.

The original root structure is modified in Rift with an innovative inlaut laryngeal.

## 752 \*dün- “sound, voice”

Sem \*dinn- “reverberation”<sup>1</sup>, “bang, noise”<sup>2</sup>: Mhr *den*<sup>1</sup>, Hss  
*dennēt*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb \*dun- “rough voice”: Ahg *a-dün-a*.

Eg *dny.w.t* “howl” (n.) (MK).

Related to \**dun-* “sing, murmur”.

## 753 \*düp- “push”

Sem \*dVp- “push”: Hbr *dpy*, Hss *dōfa*, Mhr *dōfa*, Shh *defa*<sup>c</sup>.

Cf. also Sem \*dVhVp- “push away” (Akk *daʾapu*, Hbr *dḥp*) and

\*nVdVp- “push”: Hbr *ndp*, Arab *ndf*.

WCh \*dup- “push”: Sura *tup*.

Rift \*dif- “beat, fight”: Alg *dif-*, Bur *dif-*.

Omot \*dup- “throw”: Kaf *dup-*.

## 754 \*dVʷV3- “bow” (n.)

Eg *dʷz* “bow-string” (sarc).

ECh \*dVʷVs- < \*dVʷV3- “bow”: Smr *dese*, Kbl *dəsə*.

Smr and Kbl -s- may also reflect ECh \*-3-.

## 755 \*dVbVh- “pot”

Eg *dbḥ.w* “crockery” (OK).

CCh \*dVHVb- “pot”: Gul *dəbey*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*dVhVb-.

## 756 \*dVg-dVg- “trample, press”

Sem \*dVg-dVg- “trample down”<sup>1</sup>, “press, squeeze”<sup>2</sup>, “tap”<sup>3</sup>:

Tgr *dägdägä*<sup>1</sup>, Tgy *dägdägä*<sup>1</sup>, Amh *dagäddägä*<sup>1</sup>, Gur *dägädägä*<sup>2</sup>,  
Jib *edəgdəg*<sup>3</sup>, Shh *adagdeg*<sup>3</sup>.

Berb \*dVg-dVg- “break”: Ghat *dəgdəg*, Ahg *dəgdəg*, Twl *dagdæg*, Kby  
*ddegδeg*.

Eg *dgdg* “press, squeeze, trample” (XX).

Reduplication in most HS branches. The root vowel may have been \*i. Cf. \*dog- “forge, beat”?

## 757 \*dVgol- “look, see”

Sem \*dVgVl- “look”: Akk *daġālu*.

Cf. Aram (Syr) *dəgil-ūt-*.

Eg *dgʷ* “see” (gr).

May be identical with *dgy* “see, look” < \*deg- or represent  
\*dVgVl- with \*-l- > -ʷ.

CCh *\*dVgwal-* ‘‘look’’: Msg *dəg<sup>w</sup>ələ*.

Derived from *\*dag-* ‘‘see, know’’.

**758 \*dVgVy- ‘‘hide’’**

Sem *\*dVgVy-* ‘‘cover’’: Arab *dgy*.

Eg *dgy* ‘‘hide’’ (MK).

**759 \*dV<sup>c</sup>Vc- ‘‘pound, grind’’**

Sem *\*dV<sup>c</sup>Vs-* ‘‘grind’’: Arab *dʕs*, Amh *dasä*.

Berb *\*dVc-* ‘‘pound’’: Ahg *əddəh*, Twl *əddəz*, Zng *əddəž*, Sgr *əddəz*,  
Kby *əddəz*.

**760 \*dVhar- ‘‘hunt’’ (v.)**

Sem *\*dVhVr-* ‘‘hunt’’: Hbr *dhr*.

CCh *\*dar-* < *\*dVHar-* ‘‘hunting’’: Masa *dara*.

**761 \*dVm- ‘‘utter’’**

Sem *\*dVm-* ‘‘moan’’ (v.): Ug *dmm*.

Eg *dm* ‘‘announce, pronounce’’ (OK).

WCh *\*dVm-* ‘‘swear’’: Ngz *dəma*.

**762 \*dVn- ‘‘cut off’’**

Sem *\*dVn-* ‘‘cut off’’: Tgr *dnn*.

Eg *dn* ‘‘cut off (head), kill’’ (XVIII).

**763 \*dVpir- ‘‘squeeze, push’’**

Sem *\*dVpVr-* ‘‘squeeze’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘push away’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *dpr*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *dfr*<sup>2</sup>,  
Shh *defōr*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb *\*dVfir-* ‘‘squeeze’’: Zng *edfir*.

Derived from *\*düp-* ‘‘push’’?

## 764 \*dVr-dVr- “turn, rotate”

Sem \*dVr-dVr- “turn, rotate”: Hbr *drdr*, Arab *drdr*.

Agaw \*dVr-dVr- “turn, rotate”: Aw *dərdər*.

Full reduplication.

## 765 \*dVwVd-/\*dVyVd- “worm, snake”

Sem \*dud- < \*dVwVd- “worms”: Arab *dūd-*.

Cf. also Arab *dwd* “swarm (of worms)” (v.).

Berb \*dVy-dVy- “kind of worm”: Izy *aḍiuḍiu*.

Eg *ddy* “snake”.

-y stands for a front vowel.

CCh \*dVd- “kind of snake”: Mofu *dedew*.

-ew- is a suffix.

Reduplication. Cf. WCh \**daw-day-* “kind of snake” (Hs *daudaī*). Derived from HS \**da*<sup>2</sup>- “worm, snake”?

## 766 \*dVwVm- “drip, flow”

Sem \**dūm-* “moisten, rain continuously”: Arab *dwm* [-u-, 1].

Berb \*dVwVm- “ooze, flow”: Izy *addum*, Sml *əddəm*, Rif *udum*, Kby *iḍim*.

Derived from \**dam-* “cloud”. Cf. CCh \**ta-dam-* “wet” (Kus *tadām*, Gul *tadam*).

## 767 \*dVwVn- “register, count”

Sem \**dūn-* “register”: Arab *dwn*.

Berb \*dVwVn- “count”<sup>1</sup>, “compare, estimate”<sup>2</sup>: Ahg *ədwən*<sup>1</sup>, Zng *uddən*<sup>1</sup>, Ayr *ədwən*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *wdn* “register” (NK).

Metathesis.

## 768 \*dVwVr- “turn”

Sem \**dūr-* “turn”: Arab *dwr* [-u-], Hss *dawr*, Mhr *dawr*, Shh *dəbr*.

ECh \**wVdVr-* “turn”: Kbl *wədəra*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**wVdVr-*.

## \*f

769 \*fa<sup>3</sup>VL- “foretell”

Sem \*pV<sup>3</sup>VL- “foretell fortune”: Arab *f<sup>3</sup>l*, Gz *fwl*.

Cf. Hbr *p<sup>3</sup>* “make miracles”

HEC \*fa<sup>3</sup>VL- “deceive”: Had *fa<sup>3</sup>l*-.

Related to \*fal-/fa<sup>3</sup>VL- “magic word, omen”.

770 \*fa<sup>c</sup>- “hit, strike”

WCh \*fay- < \*faHya- “strike”: Bks *fayi*.

Rift \*fa<sup>3</sup>- “hit”: Kwz *fa<sup>3</sup>-am*-.

\*-<sup>3</sup>- < \*-<sup>c</sup>- as in a number of other Rift words.

Dhl *faa<sup>c</sup>*- “smash”

## 771 \*faḥat- “dig, pierce”

Sem \*paḥat- “pierce”: Aram (Syr) *fḥt*, Arab *fḥt* [-a-, 1].

Dhl *faat*- “dig”.

## 772 \*faḵ- “pierce, tear”

Sem \*pVḵa<sup>3</sup>- “pierce, open, tear out (eye)”<sup>1</sup>, “break”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *fḵ*  
[-a-, 1]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *fḵ<sup>3</sup>*<sup>2</sup>.

Based on \*pVḵ-.

Eg *fḵ*, *fḵw* “of a lion tearing its prey” (XX).

-w may be a suffix.

Agaw \*faḵ- “tear”: Bil *faḵ*-.

Dhl *paḵ<sup>3</sup>k<sup>3</sup>-eeḥ*- “uncover”.

Irregular *p*-.

Cf. SA \*fak- “open” (Saho *fak*, Afar *fak*) and HEC \*foḵ-  
“open” (Had *foḵḵ*-).

## 773 \*fal- “bone, leg”

WCh \*falal- “middle bone of an animal’s foreleg”: Hs *fālālā*.

Partial reduplication.

CCh \**fVl-* ‘‘foot’’: Bud *fɛle*.

Bed *fil-ik* ‘‘top of the shin-bone’’.

The comparison is valid if the Bed word may be segmented as *fil-ik*. The vowel of the first syllable is assimilated.

Rift \**fala*<sup>ʔ</sup>- ‘‘bone’’: Kwz *fala*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-to*, pl. *falala*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Note the grammatical function of the partial reduplication in Rift in view of WCh.

#### 774 \**fal-/fa*<sup>ʔ</sup>*Vl-* ‘‘magic word, omen’’

Sem \**fa*<sup>ʔ</sup>*l-* ‘‘omen’’: Shh *fol*, Mhr *fōl*, Hss *fōl*.

Eg *fnn.wy* ‘‘magic words’’ (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

Agaw \**fal-* ‘‘omen’’: Bil *faal*.

SA \**fal-* ‘‘omen’’: Saho *faal*.

LEC \**fal-* ‘‘omen’’: Som *faal*.

Related to \**fa*<sup>ʔ</sup>*Vl-* ‘‘foretell’’.

#### 775 \**fal-/ful-* ‘‘liver, lungs’’

WCh \**ful-* ‘‘lungs’’: Mpn *ful-fuk*, *flok*, Ang *fwołok*, Sura *fəłok*, Ank *fələl*.

Partial reduplication in Ank.

CCh \**fa-ful-* ‘‘lungs’’: Bch *faful-awey*.

Partial reduplication.

HEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-fal-* ‘‘liver’’: Sid *affale*, Bmb *affala*, Kmb *afəl-ita*.

Prefix \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-*.

Omot \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-fal-* ‘‘liver’’: Mch *apaaro*, Anf *afaaro*, Bwo *afaara*.

Prefix \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a-*. Note Mch *-p̥-*.

#### 776 \**faliy-* ‘‘insect’’

Sem \**pāliy-* ‘‘scarabeus’’: Arab *fāliy-at-*.

CCh \**fīli[y]-* ‘‘spider’’: Hil *ma-fīlī*, Wmd *pəla-tagu*.

Assimilation of vowels. Prefix \**ma-* in Hil.

## 777 \*fan- ‘‘look for, watch’’

ECh \*pan- ‘‘seek, look for’’: Mubi *fān*, *hu-bān*.

LEC \*fan- ‘‘watch, follow’’: Or *fana*.

## 778 \*far- ‘‘bone, leg’’

WCh \*far-/ \*fuwar- ‘‘leg’’: Klr *far-aw*, Bks <sup>ʔ</sup>*a-foor*, Fyer *furu*, DB *fuur*.  
As it may be concluded from Klr, \*fuwar- is a metathesis from \*fur-aw-.

Rift \*far- ‘‘bone’’: Irq *fara*, Ala *fara*, Bur *fara*.

## 779 \*far- ‘‘clay, earth’’

WCh \*far- ‘‘arid soil’’: Hs *farā-farā*.

Reduplication.

HEC \*far- ‘‘clay’’: Gel *faara*.

## 780 \*far- ‘‘equid’’

Sem \*para<sup>ʔ</sup>- ‘‘onager’’: Akk *parú*, Ug *pri*, Hbr *perē*<sup>ʔ</sup>, Arab *fara*<sup>ʔ</sup>-.

SA \*farar- ‘‘horse’’: Saho *farar*, Afar *farar*.

Partial reduplication.

LEC \*faraw- ‘‘zebra’’: Som *faraw*, Arb *faraw*.

Omot \*far- ‘‘horse’’: Ome *faraa*.

## 781 \*far- ‘‘climb’’

Sem \*pVrV<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘climb’’: Arab *fr<sup>c</sup>* [-a-, 1].

Sem \*-<sup>c</sup>- finds no support in other branches of HS.

Berb \*fVr- ‘‘fly’’: Izy *aflu*.

Eg *fʔy* ‘‘raise high’’.

May belong to \*fay-.

ECh \*par- ‘‘climb’’: Mobu *pare* (pl.).

SA \*far- ‘‘climb’’: Saho *for*, Afar *fār*.

Secondary -o- in Saho.

Partial reduplication in Berb \*fVrir- ‘‘be elevated’’ (Qbl *i-frir*).

**782 \*fat- “wish, desire”**

Sem \**pViVw-* “desire, seek”<sup>1</sup>, “decide on a plan”<sup>2</sup>: Gz *ftw*<sup>1</sup>, Hss *afṭō*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *heftō*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *efte*<sup>2</sup>.

Based on biconsonantal \**pVi-*.

WCh \**fat-* “wish well to person, pray”: Hs *fātā*.

**783 \*fat-/\*fit- “move”**

Sem \**pūt-* “pass, go (of time)”: Arab *fwṭ* [-*u-*, 1, 8].

Modification of the original biliteral structure \**pat-*.

Berb \**fVi-* “walk”<sup>1</sup>, “pass (of time)”<sup>2</sup>, “having passed”<sup>3</sup>: Sml *i-ftu*<sup>1</sup>, Izy *far*<sup>2</sup>, Mns *i-fur-ən*<sup>3</sup>.

Izy and Mns may be loanwords from Arab.

WCh \**fat-/\*fit-* “go out”<sup>1</sup>, “come”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *fita*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *fat*<sup>1</sup>, Krk *fat*<sup>1</sup>, Dera *pori*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *pod-*<sup>1</sup>, Ngm *hata*<sup>1</sup>, Bele *feti*<sup>1</sup>, Gera *fid-*<sup>1</sup>, Glm *paz-*<sup>1</sup>, Wnd *fut-*<sup>2</sup>.

Agaw \**fat-/\*fit-* “go away”: Bil *far*, Xmt *fit-*, Aun *fat-*.

Bil -*r-* < \**-t-* occurs in a number of Agaw forms.

Rift \**fit-* “drive, run after”: Irq *fiiṭ*.

A reduplication of the original \**fat-/\*fit-* is, probably, also reflected in Eg *fift* “jump, spring” (med). Note the alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

**784 \*fatVq- “pierce, split”**

Sem \**pViVh-* “pierce”: Akk *patāhu*.

CCh \**patVk-* “split”: Mofu *pətkw-*.

\**-wa-* may be reconstructed in the 2nd syllable.

**785 \*faṭ- “tear”**

WCh \**faṭ-* “tear, rip”: Hs *fatta*, Diri *fəta*.

Omot \**feṭ-* “tear”<sup>1</sup>, “rags”<sup>2</sup>: Omet *peḍ-*<sup>1</sup>, Kaf *heeṭo*<sup>2</sup>.

Innovative Cush \**-e-* in verbs.

**786 \*faṭaḱ- “tear”**

Eg *fdḱ* “tear off” (MK).

-*d-* < \**-ṭ-* is regular.

WCh *\*faṭak-* ‘lacerate’: Hs *fatattakā*.

ECh *\*pViVk-* ‘pull by’: Dng *petke*.

Dng *-e-* is secondary.

### 787 *\*fay-* ‘lift, go up’

Eg *fʔy* ‘lift, carry’ (OK).

*-ʔ-* stands for *\*-a-*.

ECh *\*ḡay-* ‘fly, go up’: Kera *fē*.

### 788 *\*feʔ-* ‘arrow’

WCh *\*nV-fyaʔ-* ‘arrow’: Bks *<sup>n</sup>vya*, DB *<sup>n</sup>vyaḥ*.

Prefix *\*nV-*.

LEC *\*fiʔ-/\*fuʔ-* ‘arrow’: Or *fia*, *fue*.

Rift *\*fay-* ‘arrow’: Alg *fayu*, Bur *fayu*.

Rift may continue a HS form *\*fey-* as a variant of *\*feʔ-*.

Cf. also Sem *\*piʔ-/\*paʔ-* ‘edge’: Hbr *peʔā*, Aram *pāʔ-t-ʔ*

### 789 *\*feč-* ‘blow’

Sem *\*(nV-)pič-* ‘blow’: Akk *pašû*, Arab *ḡfī* [*-i-*, *-u-*].

In Arab, a formation using prefix *\*nV-*.

WCh *\*fyač-* ‘blow’: Cagu *fēs*, Diri *fəču*, *fuču*.

Diri *-u-* in *fuču* results from an assimilation.

CCh *\*fič-* ‘blow’: Mba *pise*.

### 790 *\*fed-* ‘tear’

Eg *fdy* ‘pluck off’ (pyr).

*-y* reflects a front vowel in the root.

HEC *\*fed-* ‘tear (cloth)’: Bmb *feedi-*.

### 791 *\*fediḱ-* ‘split’

Eg *fdḱ* ‘divide, split’ (MK).

Bed *fediḡ* < *\*fediḱ-* ‘split, separate’.

Related to *\*fed-* ‘tear’?

## 792 \*fer- “scratch, peel”

Sem \*pVr- “scratch, cut wood, husk”: Amh *farä*.

WCh \*fyar- “pare off outer surface of rind”<sup>1</sup>, “scratch”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *fēra*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *fīr*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*pīr- “peel” (v.): Bid *pīr*, Mig *pīr-aw*.

## 793 \*feras- “fall”

ECh \*par- < \*pyar- “fall (from a tree)”: Mkk *parso*.

Bed *feraas* “fall”.

Agaw \*firaš-/firiš- “fall”: Bil *feras*, Xmr *feriš*.

## 794 \*ferik- “dig, divide”

Sem \*pVrik- “split”<sup>1</sup>, “divide”<sup>2</sup>, “break”<sup>3</sup>: Akk *parāqu*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *prq*<sup>3</sup>, Aram (Syr) *prq*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *frq* [-i-, -u-]<sup>1 2</sup>, Gz *frq*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary \*u as a variant of \*i in Arab.

ECh \*pVrVg- “dig”: Kera *fərgi*.

-g- may continue \*-k- in the intervocalic position.

Bed *ferik* “dig”.

Cf. \*fedik- “split”.

## 795 \*fet- “break, cut”

Sem \*pVt- “break”<sup>1</sup>, “destroy”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *ptt*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ftt* [-u-]<sup>2</sup>, Gz *ftt*<sup>1</sup>.

WCh \*fyat- “slaughter”: Sura *fet*.

CCh \*fVt- “cut”: Mofu *fət-ad*.

## 796 \*feṭ- “sweep”

WCh \*fyat- “sweep”: Sura *fet*, Ang *fet*.

CCh \*fyat- “sweep”: Gudu *mi-fīda*, Mwu *ufedō*.

HEC \*fiṭ- “sweep”: Sid *fiṭ*.

Omot \*fiṭ- “sweep”: Ome (Koyra) *fiṭ*.

Dhl *fiṭ'a* “plaster wall with mud and dung”.

797 \*fi<sup>2</sup>- “blow”

Sem \*pV<sup>2</sup>Vy- “blow off”: Hbr p<sup>2</sup>y.

Based on \*pV<sup>2</sup>-.

WCh \*fi<sup>2</sup>- “blow”: Sura *fī*, Ang *fī*.

CCh \*fa<sup>2</sup>-/\*fi<sup>2</sup>- “blow”: Bura *fīa*, Mrg *fī*, Gis *fe*, Bud *pha*, ZBt *fo<sup>2</sup>o*.

Gis may go back to CCh \*fay- < \*fa<sup>2</sup>Vy- identical with Sem \*pV<sup>2</sup>Vy-.

Rift \*fi<sup>2</sup>-/\*fu<sup>2</sup>- “catch one’s breath, rest”<sup>1</sup>, “sniff, snuff up”<sup>2</sup>:

Asa *fu<sup>2</sup>-it*<sup>1</sup>, Kwz *fi<sup>2</sup>-*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary \*-u-.

## 798 \*fiç- “be wet”

CCh \*fiç- “wet, soak”: Mrg *fiçu*.

LEC \*finç- “flow”: Or *finçaa<sup>w</sup>a*.

\*-n- may be an infix.

HEC \*faç-/\*fiç- “sprinkle”: Dar *fiṭ*-, Bmb *faç*-.

Traces of the a-grade in Bmb.

## 799 \*fidaḥ- “break, cut”

Sem \*pVdaḥ- “break (skull)”: Arab *fdḥ* [-a-, 1].

WCh \*fidaH- “cut open, wound”: Tng *pide*, Pero *peḍdo*.

\*-a- of the second syllable explains -e- in Pero.

CCh \*fidaH- “cut, carve”: Mafa *fiḍ*-, Bch *fyedō*, Dgh *pida*.

800 \*fi<sup>c</sup>- “speak, shout”

Sem \*pV<sup>c</sup>Vy- “cry, shout”: Hbr p<sup>c</sup>y.

Based on \*pV<sup>c</sup>-.

WCh \*fi<sup>c</sup>- “speak”: Sha *fī*.

CCh \*fVy- “call”: Bud *fe*.

From \*fVHVy- or \*fVHi-.

Agaw \*fiw- “cry”: Kw *few*-, Dmb *fuu*-.

Continuation of \*fiHw-?

## 801 \*fil- “skin, rub”

Sem \*wVpVl-/\*yVpVl- “skin, peel” (v.): Arab *wfl*, *yfl*.

Prefix \*wV-/\*yV-.

WCh \**fyal-* < \**fila-* “skin” (v.)<sup>1</sup>, “rub”<sup>2</sup>: Sura *fēl*, Ang *fil*, Bks *fyal*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**fil-* “rub”: Dgh *fila*.

ECh \**pil-* “skin” (v.): Bid *pil*, Smr *pəl*.

### 802 \**fin-* “nose; smell”

Berb \**fun-fan-* “muzzle, nose”<sup>1</sup>, “nostrils”<sup>2</sup>: Ahg *a-fun-fan*<sup>1</sup>, Twl *i-fūfan-ən*<sup>2</sup>.

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

Bed *fin* “scent, smell” (v.).

Agaw \**fin-* “scent, smell” (v.): Bil *fin*.

### 803 \**finah-* “opening”

WCh \**finah-* “hole”<sup>1</sup>, “mouth”<sup>2</sup>: Sura *fuj*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *fuj*<sup>1</sup>, Wrj *vinahə-na*<sup>2</sup>, Kry *vinahə*<sup>2</sup>, Diri *vəna*<sup>2</sup>, Paa *vingi*<sup>2</sup>, Mbu *vəŋhu*<sup>2</sup>, Miya *vun*<sup>2</sup>, Cagu *vehe*<sup>2</sup>, Siri *vengi*<sup>2</sup>, Jmb *vina*<sup>2</sup>, Fyer *fuj*<sup>1</sup>.

CCh \**fun-H-* “mouth”: HG *fuge*, Bnn *funa*, LPe *vun*, Masa *funano*.

Partial reduplication in Masa.

Omot \**pin-H-* “opening, hole”: Ome *pinge*.

Related to \**finah-* “break”. Thus, “opening” ← \* “breach” as ON *rauf* “hole” ~ *rjūfa* “break”.

### 804 \**finah-* “break”

Sem \**pVnah-* “damage (of a bone)” (v.): Arab *fnḥ* [-a- , 1].

Berb \**fVnVḥ-* “beat”: Kby *s-funneh*.

WCh \**fin-H-* “break”: Klr *fiŋy-*.

### 805 \**fir-* “monkey”

Eg *nfry* “monkey” (gr).

Is *n-* a prefix? *-y* stands for a front vowel.

WCh \**fir-* “red monkey”: Fyer *fūr*.

CCh \**fir-* “monkey”: Mba *fre*, Masa *fira*, Gis *uri*, Lame *vir*, Masa *fira*.

Cf. also Msg *afri*, *afrig* id.

**806 \*fir- ‘‘be good’’**

Sem \**purr-* ‘‘best ones, elite’’: Arab *furr-*.

Deverbative formation with a secondary vowel.

Berb \**fVrVr-* ‘‘be good’’: Ahg *i-frar*.

Partial reduplication based on \**fVr-*.

Eg *nfr* ‘‘good, beautiful’’.

Prefix \**nV-*.

Agaw \**fir-* ‘‘best’’: Bil *feraa*.

SA \**fer-* ‘‘best’’: Saho *feer*.

**807 \*fir-ut- ‘‘insect’’**

WCh \**mV-firut-* ‘‘mosquito’’: Jmb *avirvir*, Kry *aviltu*, Paa *vituwī*,  
Sura *mfut*, Ang *fut*.

CCh \**f[i]r-ut-* ‘‘mosquito’’: Daba *vərrut*.

Vocalism and segmentation are indicated by CCh \**fir-/fur-*  
‘‘mosquito’’: Gaa *fir-da*, Gbn *gər-diča*, Boka *fir-da<sup>2</sup>a*, Bnn *furu-*  
*na*, Masa *furu-tna*, Msm *vursu*.

Agaw \**firut-* ‘‘insect(s)’’: Bil *filuta*, Xmr *felta*, Kem *felät*.

**808 \*firVṭ- ‘‘tear off, pluck’’**

Sem \**pVrVṭ-* ‘‘pluck (fruit)’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘knock fruit down from the  
tree’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *parātu*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr, Jud) *prṭ*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *frṭ* [-*u-*, 26]<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**firVṭ-* ‘‘tear’’: Bud *firte*.

**809 \*fit- ‘‘land’’**

Sem \**pitt-* ‘‘area, region’’: Akk *pittu*.

CCh \**fVt-* ‘‘earth’’: Msg *futi*, *fate*, *feti*.

**810 \*fit-/\*fut- ‘‘jump’’**

Eg *ffft* ‘‘jump, spring’’ (med).

Reduplication.

WCh \**pit-* ‘‘jump’’: Bgh *pit*.

Irregular \**p-*.

LEC \**fut-* ‘‘spring back’’: Or *futta<sup>2</sup>a*.

Alternation \**i* ~ \**u*.

811 \*fita<sup>2</sup>- “forget”

Sem \*pVta<sup>2</sup>- “forget”: Arab *fī*<sup>2</sup> [-a-, 1].

CCh \*fit[a]H- “forget”: Gudu *fitei*.

\*-aHi- > -ei in the auslaut.

812 \*fiṭa<sup>2</sup>-/\*fiṭay- “destroy”

Sem \*pVta<sup>2</sup>- “break”: Arab *fī*<sup>2</sup> [-a-, 1].

Berb \*fVtVy- “be pierced”: Ahg *fəḍəi*.

Bed *fədi(y)* “split, separate”.

LEC \*fiṭ- “destroy”: Or *fiṭa*.

Consonantal alternation \*-ṭ- ~ \*-y-.

## 813 \*fiwaḥ- “smell, blow” (v.)

Sem \*pūh- “spread (of smell)”: Arab *fwh*.

Berb \*fVwVh- “stink, smell”: Kby *fuh*.

WCh \*f[i]w[a]h- “blow”: Bks *fu*<sup>2</sup>, Sha *fyah*, DB *fu*<sup>2</sup>.

-ya- in Sha results from \*-i<sup>2</sup>a- < \*-iwa-.

CCh \*fiyaH- “smell”: Mnd <sup>2</sup>*ifiya*<sup>2</sup>a.

\*-iya- < \*-iwa-.

ECh \*pwaH- < \*pVwaH- “blow”: Tum *po*.

Rift \*faḥ- “blow”: Alg *faḥ*-.

Contraction of \*-iwa- > \*-a- or a more archaic form of the original root?

Cf. \*fiwaq- “blow”.

## 814 \*fiwaq- “blow”

Sem \*pūh- “blow”: Hbr *pwḥ*, Aram *pwḥ*, Arab *fwh*.

WCh \*fiq- “blow”: Paa *fuki*, Siri *fikuu*, Sha *fuk*, Fyer *vivik*.

Partial reduplication in Fyer.

CCh \*fuqu(w)- “blow”: Mafa *fukuw*, Lame *fuku*, Msm *fok*.

Secondary vocalism after a labial.

ECh \*pu[w]uk- “breathing”: Mkk *puukiyo*.

-uu- results from assimilation (and contraction?).

Agaw \*fiḫw- “blow, breathe, rest”: Bil *fiḫ<sup>w</sup>*, Kem *fiḫ<sup>w</sup>*, Aun *fiḫ-uw*.

Dhl *fook*<sup>2</sup>- “catch one’s breath, rest”.

Contraction of \*-iwa- yielding to -oo-.

Cf. *\*fiwah-* ‘‘smell, blow’’. The alternative reconstruction is *\*fiqaw-*.

### 815 *\*fiyal-* ‘‘cook, boil’’

Berb *\*fVl-fVl-* ‘‘boil’’: Izy *flufell*.

Reduplication.

WCh *\*fiyal-/ \*fuwVl-* ‘‘boil’’: Ang *fīl*, Chip *fiyəl*, Ank *fial*, Bol *pūlō*, Pol *fula*, Geji *huluwi*, Brm *fule*, Buli *fulu*.

*\*fuwVl-* goes back to a co-variant *\*fiwal-*.

LEC *\*ᶯa-fēl-* ‘‘cook’’ (v.): Or *affeela*.

Contraction of the original cluster *\*-iya-* > *\*ē*. Prefix *\*ᶯa-*.

### 816 *\*foʔ-* ‘‘sand, dust’’

Eg *fʔ.t* ‘‘dust (?)’’ (pyr).

The meaning is not certain.

WCh *\*fwaʔ-* ‘‘sand’’: Dera *pwa*.

### 817 *\*fo(?)-* ‘‘mouth’’

Sem *\*pa(?)-/ \*pi(?)-* ‘‘mouth’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘forehead’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘face’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *paʔu*, *pū*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *p*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *pe*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) *pa-t*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *fīʔ-at-*<sup>2</sup>, *fūw-*, *fūh-at-*<sup>1</sup>, Amh *fī-t*<sup>2 3</sup>, Soq *fīo*<sup>2 3</sup>.

*\*-a-* < *\*-u-* after a labial. The stem has an irregular structure in which *-ʔ-* of Arab may be a result of a late analogical modification.

WCh *\*fwa(H)-* ‘‘mouth’’: Fyer *fo*, Bks *fo*, DB *fo*, *foh*.

Related to *\*fīʔ-* ‘‘blow’’?

### 818 *\*foc-* ‘‘roast, cook’’

Eg *fs* ‘‘cook’’ (a), Copt *\*fisi* id.: Boh *fisi*, Shd *pise*.

Copt may reflect HS *\*-e-*.

WCh *\*fwac-* ‘‘burn’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘cook’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘roast’’<sup>3</sup>: Fyer *fwaš*<sup>1</sup>, Bks *fos*<sup>2</sup>, Sha *fos*<sup>2</sup>, DB *faš*<sup>3</sup>.

DB *-a-* < *\*-wa-* after a labial.

**819 \*foḥ-** “fire; burn”

Eg *wfḥ* “burn” (l).

*w-* stands for a rounded vowel.

CCh *\*a-ff[wa]*- “fire”: Log *fo*, Msg *afu*, Gid *afa*, Mba *fē*.

Irregular vowels in individual languages may continue  
*\*-yaHu-/\*-waHu-*.

**820 \*fosaḥ-** “be bad”

Sem *\*pašaḥ-* “be bad, be spoilt”: Arab *fsh* [-a-, 4].

*\*-a-* of the first syllable is a regular reflex of Sem *\*-u-* < HS *\*-o-*  
 after a labial.

WCh *\*fwas-* “bad”: DB *fwaš*.

Related to *\*fus-* “be angry”.

**821 \*fos[i]ʔ-** “breathe”

Sem *\*pVšVʔ-* “breathe, blow”: Akk *pašū*.

HEC *\*fošeʔ-* “breathe”: Kmb *fošeeʔ-*.

From *\*fošiʔ-*?

**822 \*fot-** “wipe, scrape”

Sem *\*pVt-* “wipe oneself with small stones after excreting”: Jib *fett*.

An isolated archaism?

Eg *ftt* “erase (inscriptions)”.

WCh *\*fwat-* “scratch ground”: Ang *fwot*.

Omot *\*fut-* “oil” (v.): Kaf *hut*.

*h-* < *\*f-*, cf. Kaf *futo* “ointment”.

**823 \*foy-** “cloth”

Eg *fy* “cloth” (NK).

CCh *\*fway-* “loincloth”: Mwu *fwoyi*.

**824 \*foya3-** “mouse, rat”

Sem *\*pVyaz-* “mouse”: Akk *piazu*.

WCh *\*fwaya3-* “rat”: DB *fwyaš*.

An archaic separate isogloss replaced in the majority of languages with such innovations as \*<sup>2</sup>*antu*<sup>2</sup>-/\*<sup>2</sup>*antaw*- and \**ber*-/\**per*- “mouse, rat”.

### 825 \*fu<sup>3</sup>on- “meat, flesh”

LEC \**foHon*- “meat, flesh”: Or *fon*, *foon*.  
Rift \**fu*<sup>3</sup>*un*- “meat”: Irq *fu*<sup>3</sup>*uni*, Bur *fu*<sup>3</sup>*unai*.

Note Arab *ʕn* [-i-] “make meat rot”.

### 826 \*fuf- “lung, breast”

Berb \**fVf*- “breast”: Ghd *i-fef*, Siwa *i-fiff-an*, Ghat *i-fef*, Ahg *e-fef*,  
Twl *ā-faf*, Zng *i-fəffi*, Sml *t-iffi-t*, Ntf *i-ff*, Izy *i-ff*, Mzab *i-f*, Wrg  
*i-f*, *i-ff*, Fgg *i-f*, Snus *i-fef*, Kby *i-f*.

WCh \**fuf*- “lung”<sup>1</sup>, “breast”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *fūfū*<sup>1</sup>, Mpn *fufu*<sup>2</sup>, Fyer *fuf*<sup>2</sup>,  
Bks *fof*<sup>2</sup>, Klr *fuf*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**fif*-/\**fuf*- “lung”: Tera *fufuf*, Gaa *pipifa*, Hwn *pufə*, Bura *fufu*.  
Tera and Gaa reflect a “double” reduplication by adding one more syllable in the anlaut.

ECh \**pupi*- “breast”: Brg *fifo*, Mig *pūpu*, Bid *pūpa*.

Any connection with Sem \**pawp*- “bull’s bladder” (Arab *fawf*)? Reduplication of \**ʃfū*<sup>p</sup>- “lungs, belly”.

### 827 \*fuḡVr- “open” (v.)

Sem \**pVḡVr*- “open wide”: Hbr *p<sup>c</sup>r*, Aram (Syr) *p<sup>c</sup>r*, Arab *fḡr*.

LEC \**fur*- “open, free, untie”: Som *fur*-, Or *fur*-, Rnd *fur*-, Boni  
*fur*-, Kon *fur*-, Gid *fur-iy*-.

Inlaut \**-ḡ*- lost without leaving any traces.

### 828 \*fu<sup>c</sup>un- “thigh, leg”

Sem \**pV<sup>c</sup>Vn*- “thigh, leg”: Akk *pēnu*, Ug *p<sup>c</sup>n*.

WCh \**fun-H*- “knee”: Fyer *fuj*.

Metathesis.

CCh \**pun*- “thigh”: FK *punu*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis. Irregular \**p*-.

An alternative reconstruction is \*funu<sup>6</sup>-. Cf. also Akk *pēmu* ‘‘thigh’’, Hbr *pa<sup>6</sup>am* ‘‘foot’’, Shh *fa<sup>6</sup>m*, Hss *fām*, Mhr *fēm* (< \*pV<sup>6</sup>m-) and Kwz *pa<sup>6</sup>am-uko* ‘‘foot’’ (< Rift \*paHam-), eventually pointing out to HS \*pa<sup>6</sup>am- with initial \*p-!

### 829 \*ful- ‘‘go up, mount’’

CCh \*ful- ‘‘mount’’: Chb *fəl-ti*, Klb *afül-tü*.

Prefix \*<sup>2</sup>a- in Klb.

HEC \*ful- ‘‘go up, go out’’: Sid *ful*, Dar *ful*, Kmb *ful*.

### 830 \*pul- ‘‘bore a hole’’

ECh \*pul- ‘‘big hole’’: Tum *pül*.

Deverbative.

LEC \*ful- ‘‘break through, pierce through’’: Or *full-a<sup>2</sup>a*.

Rift \*ful- ‘‘bore a hole’’: Irq *ful*.

### 831 \*ful- ‘‘hide, husk’’

ECh \*pulVl- ‘‘shell’’: Tum *puləl*.

Partial reduplication.

Rift \*fal-/\*ful- ‘‘hide’’: Bur *fala*, Asa *fulo*.

*a*-vocalism may be a Rift innovation or an assimilation in Bur.

### 832 \*funVg- ‘‘nose’’

Eg *fnd* ‘‘nose’’ (pyr).

Eg *d* < \**g* palatalized before a middle vowel (\**o* or \**e*).

LEC \*fung- ‘‘nose’’: Or *fuññ-aan*.

Cf. \**finah*- ‘‘opening’’ (and also ‘‘mouth’’!) and, on the other hand, \**fin*- ‘‘nose; smell’’. \*-Vg- may be a suffix.

### 833 \*furVh- ‘‘fear’’ (v.)

Sem \*pVrVh- ‘‘fear’’: Gz *frh*, Amh *fārra*.

An Ethio-Sem archaism?

LEC \*fūr- < \*fuHVr- ‘‘fear’’: Kon *fūr*, Gid *hūr*.

Metathesis.

**834 \*furVk- “skin, bark”**

Berb \*fVrVk- “bark”: Ahg *ta-færk-it*, Twl *ti-frāk-āwin*, Sml *ti-færk-ūt*,  
Ntf *ti-færk-it*.

ECh \*purVk- “bark”: Sok *furkia*.

Derived from \*fuwar- “skin, bark”.

**835 \*fus- “be angry”**

Sem \*pūš- “be angry”: Akk *puāšu*.

Based on the original HS \*fus-.

WCh \*fus- “anger”: Hs *fuši*, Gwn *huši*, *puši*.

**836 \*fut- “hole, vulva”**

Sem \*put- “vulva”: Hbr *pot*.

WCh \*fut- “hole”: Ang *fut*.

LEC \*fut- “vulva”<sup>1</sup>, “anus”<sup>2</sup>: Som *futo*<sup>1</sup>, Or *futee*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Eg *wft* “pierce”.

**837 \*fut- “vomit”**

WCh \*fut- “vomit”: Sura *fūt*, Ang *fut*, Ank *fūt*, Mpn *fūt*.

Wrz \*fat- “vomit”: Gaw *fač-fat*.

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

**838 \*fuwar- “skin, bark”**

Sem \*parw- “skin”<sup>1</sup>, “fur”<sup>2</sup>, “shell, husk”<sup>3</sup>: Akk *pāru*, *parru*<sup>1</sup>,  
Hbr *parwā*, Arab *farw*-<sup>1</sup>, Gz *farra*<sup>3</sup>.

Metathesis. Regular Sem \*-a- < \*-u- after a labial.

Berb \*fVwVr- “skin disease”<sup>1</sup>, “bark”<sup>2</sup>: Ahg *tafūre*<sup>1</sup>, Zng *ta-ffrāh*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *ta-fāri*<sup>1</sup>, Ntf *ta-fura*<sup>1</sup>, Ghd *ti-fra*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*fuwar- “skin of monkey-nuts”<sup>1</sup>, “peel”<sup>2</sup>, “bark”<sup>3</sup>: Hs *fūrū*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *paara*<sup>2</sup>, Diri *fu-fur*<sup>3</sup>.

Reduplication in Diri.

ECh \*pVr- “shell”: Kera *ke-fre*.

Prefix \*kV-.

**839 \*fuwaṭ- ‘‘cloth’’**

Sem \**puwaṭ-* ‘‘table-cloth’’: Arab *fūt-at-*, pl. *fuwaṭ-*.

WCh \**fVwaṭ-* ‘‘cloth’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘loin-cloth’’<sup>2</sup>: Sura *fwat*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *fwet*<sup>2</sup>,  
Mpn *fwāt*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. DB *fataḏu* ‘‘cloth’’.

**840 \*fuy- ‘‘chaff, shell’’**

Sem \**puy-* ‘‘chaff’’: Akk *pú*.

WCh \**fwaf-* ‘‘shell’’: Ang *fwop*.

Partial reduplication.

CCh \**puy-* ‘‘bark’’: Bch *puvey*.

Suffix \*-*ay-* > Bch -*ey*.

**841 \*f[ü]Ṗ- ‘‘lungs, belly’’**

Eg *wfṣ* ‘‘lungs’’ (BD).

Initial *w-* reflects a labial root vowel.

Bed *fīṖ* ‘‘belly’’.

LEC \**fīṖ-* ‘‘belly’’: Som *fīṖṑ*.

Unexpected \*-ṑ < \*Ṗ-.

Related to \**fīṖ-* ‘‘blow’’. Note the semantic evolution in Cush.

**842 \*füč- ‘‘sweep, clean’’**

WCh \**fuč-* ‘‘clean, wash’’: Tng *puḏe*.

CCh \**füč-* ‘‘sweep’’: Mofu *fəč*, Gis *füča*.

Rift \**fīč-* ‘‘sweep’’: Irq *fīč-*, Alg *fīč-*, Bur *fīč-*.

Cf. \**feṭ-* ‘‘sweep’’.

**843 \*fVḥVḶ- ‘‘scrape, scratch’’**

Sem \**pVḥVḶ-* ‘‘scrape, scrub’’: Gz *fhq*, Tgy *fähaqʷä*, Hrr *fēhaqa*.

WCh \**fuk-* ‘‘scrape, polish’’: Ang *vuk*.

Agaw \**fak-* ‘‘scrape’’: Xmr *faq-*, Aun *faki*.

SA \**fik-* ‘‘scratch’’: Saho *fik*.

LEC \**fik-* ‘‘scratch’’: Som *fiiq-*.

Various contractions in Chadic and Cush.

**844 \*fVḳir-/\*fVḳur- “pierce, tear”**

Sem \*pVḳir-/\*pVḳur- “pierce, dig, tear out (eye)”: Arab *fqr* [-i-, -u-].  
Eg *fkj* “tear off” (n).

-j goes back to \*-r-.

Derived from \*faḳ- “pierce, tear”.

**845 \*fVl- “divide, pierce”**

Sem \*pVl- “divide”<sup>1</sup>, “(be) split”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *ply*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Jud) *ply*<sup>1</sup>, Gz *fly*<sup>1 2</sup>, Tgr *fāla*<sup>2</sup>, Tgy *fly*<sup>2</sup>, Amh *fälläl*<sup>2</sup>.

The original biliteral stem \*pVl- is represented either as \*pVlVj- or as \*pVlVl-.

Berb \*fVlVw- “pierce”: Kby *flu*.

**846 \*fVr- “boil”**

Sem \*pūr- “boil”: Arab *fwr* [-u-].

Eg *ʒfr* “boil” (gr).

Both in Sem and Eg derivatives of \*fVr- are presented. Probably, the original root should be reconstructed as \*fVwVr-/\*fVʷVr- or \*ʷfVr-/\*wVfVr-.

**847 \*fVt- “feel aversion, ignore”**

Sem \*pūt- “go round, avoid”: Arab *fwt*.

Eg *ft* “feel aversion, boredom”.

Connected with \*fut- “vomit”?

**848 \*fVṭ- “pull out, take (out)”**

WCh \*faṭ- “pull out”: Bol *foḍu*, Gera *faḍ-*, Ngz *fəta*.

LEC \*fuṭ- “take”: Or *fuḍa*.

Irregular vocalism. If -o- in Bol is a reflex of \*-wa-, HS should be \*foṭ-. Cf. Dhl *fīr*- “take out”?

## \*g

849 \*ga<sup>2</sup>- “rise”

Sem \*gV<sup>2</sup>Vy- “rise”<sup>1</sup>, “be high”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr g<sup>2</sup>y<sup>1</sup>, Aram g<sup>e</sup>ā<sup>2</sup>.

Trilateral formation based on \*gV<sup>2</sup>-.

ECh \*ga<sup>2</sup>ay- “increase”: Bid gāya, Mig gāyo.

Derivative from \*ga<sup>2</sup>- similar to the Sem formation in \*-y-.

Agaw \*gwi<sup>2</sup>- “be high”: Bil gwe, Xmr gwe, Kwr gwe, Dmb gwe, Kem gwee.

Unexpected vocalism reflecting HS \*ü.

850 \*ga<sup>2</sup>ab- “dwelling”

Eg gb<sup>2</sup> “side of a room” (Westc.).

Metathesis.

WCh \*ga<sup>2</sup>ab- “room”: Bol gabi, Dera gawi, gabi, Tng kaabi, Krf kaafi, Gera gawa, Glm gaabu.

Connected with \*gab- “wall, dwelling”.

851 \*ga<sup>2</sup>id- “face”

WCh \*ga<sup>2</sup>id- “face”: Bol gaido.

Bed gedi “face, eye”.

Composite of prefix \*ga- and \*<sup>2</sup>id- “eye”. For a similar semantic development cf. Goth *and-augi* “face” ← *augo* “eye”.

852 \*ga<sup>2</sup>ur- “wall, yard”

Sem \*<sup>2</sup>igār- “wall”<sup>1</sup>, “roof”<sup>2</sup>: Akk <sup>2</sup>igāru<sup>1</sup>, Aram <sup>2</sup>gr<sup>1</sup>, Arab <sup>2</sup>iggār-<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis.

WCh \*gar-gar- “low wall or mount”: Hs gargari.

Reduplication.

CCh \*ga<sup>2</sup>ur- “shed”: Log gaura.

ECh \*ga<sup>2</sup>Vr- “pricky fence”: Mkk gāra.

Bed ga<sup>2</sup>ra, gaar<sup>2</sup>a “yard”.

Assimilation of vowels.

Rift \*garV<sup>2</sup>- “wall of the verandah”: Irq gar<sup>2</sup>ai.

Metathesis.

853 \*ga<sup>2</sup>u<sup>3</sup>-/\*gawu<sup>3</sup>- “calabash, basket”

Berb \*g<sup>2</sup>az Vw- “calabash”: Ghd *ta-gazu-t*.

Metathesis.

WCh \*ga<sup>2</sup>u<sup>3</sup>- “calabash”: Hs *gōžī*.

ECh \*gu<sup>3</sup>- “calabash”<sup>1</sup>, “basket”<sup>2</sup>: Kbl *guže-gā*<sup>1</sup>, Tum *gəž*<sup>2</sup>.

Contraction.

Consonantal alternation \*-<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w-.

## 854 \*gab- “wall, dwelling”

Sem \*gabb- “entrance, vestibule”<sup>1</sup>, “enclosure”<sup>2</sup>: Gz *gabgab*<sup>1</sup>,

Gur *gəbbi*<sup>2</sup>.

Reduplication in Gz.

Eg *gb.w* “palace” (NK).

ECh \*gab- “wall”: Tum *gab*, Ndam *gaba*.

## 855 \*gab- “weapon”

Sem \*gabāb- “sling”: Akk *gabābu*.

Partial reduplication. Cf. Akk *kapāpu* id.

HEC \*gab- “bow and arrow”: Dar *gabe*.

## 856 \*gab- “side, bank, beach”

WCh \*gab- < \*gabV<sup>2</sup>- “bank”: Hs *gāḅa*.

Suffix \*-V<sup>2</sup>-.

Bed *gāb*, *geb* “side”.

From \*gabi-?

Agaw \*gab(b)- “side”: Bil *gaf*, Xmr *gəba*.

LEC \*geb- “bank”: Som *gebi*.

Secondary \*e. Cf. Bed.

HEC \*gab- “side”: Bmb *gaba*.

Cf. Sem \*ganb- “side (particularly, of the body)” (Aram (Syr) *gabba*, Arab *ganb-*), presumably, a deverbative related to Arab *gnb* “be near smb.”. Cf. also Eg *wḏb* “bank” (pyr) that could be a reflex of \*gob-.

## 857 \*gab- ‘‘earth, clay’’

Sem \*gabīb- ‘‘ground, earth’’: Akk *gabību*, Arab *gabīb-*, *gabūb-*.

Partial reduplication.

Eg *gbb* ‘‘earth, Earth-god’’ (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

CCh \*gVb- ‘‘field’’: Gis *guva*.

Secondary -u- in Gis before a labial.

ECh \*gab- ‘‘clay’’: Tum *gab*, Ndam *ga:b*.

## 858 \*gab- ‘‘front’’

Sem \*gabh- ‘‘forehead, front, brow’’: Arab *gabh-at-*, Jib *gəbh-ət*, Hss *yabheh*, Shh *gebhat*.

Secondary derivative in \*-h-? Cf. also \*gabb- ‘‘part of the body, (?) brain’’: Akk *gabbu*.

WCh \*gab- ‘‘physical front of a person’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘breast, chest’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *gabā*<sup>1</sup>, Say *gəp*<sup>2</sup>, Dwot *gup*<sup>2</sup>, Ngz *bo-gaba*<sup>2</sup>, Bade *bo-gawa*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \*bwa- in Ngz and Bade. Dwot -u- may be explained if WCh \*gabu- is reconstructed.

## 859 \*gabaʔ- ‘‘hand, arm’’

Eg *gbʔ* ‘‘arm’’.

WCh \*gab- < \*gabaʔ- ‘‘joint, limb’’: Hs *gaḫa*.

SA \*gab- ‘‘hand’’: Saho *gabaa*, Afar *gaba*, *gabaa*.

## 860 \*gabar- ‘‘male’’

Sem \*gabr- ‘‘man’’: Phn *gbr*, Moab *gbrn*, Hbr *geber*, Aram (Mand) *gabra*.

WCh \*gwar- < \*gVbar- ‘‘man’’: Sura *gwar*, Bol *gwor-zo*, Krk *gworzo*, Ngm *gwor-zo*.

LEC \*garVb- ‘‘slave’’: Or *garba*.

Metathesis.

HEC \*gabar- ‘‘slave, farmer’’: Bmb *gabari*, Kmb *gabare*.

Dhl *gaḫara* ‘‘male lion’’.

Note the meaning, presumably, from \*‘‘male’’.

**861 \*gabVĥ-** “be weak”

Sem \*gVbVĥ- “be weak”<sup>1</sup>, “soften”<sup>2</sup>: NSyr *gāwih*<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *gābhā*<sup>2</sup>, Tgy *gābhe*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *gby* “be weak” (n).

Late Eg loss of the laryngeal (substituted by -y?).

CCh \*gaḥ- < \*gabaH- “weakness”: Lame *gaḥa*, LPe *gaḥ*, Msm *gab*.

LEC \*ga-gab- “be exhausted”: Or *gaggaba*.

Partial reduplication.

Cf. WCh \*gāb- < \*gaHab- “febrile cattle disease”: Hs *gābu*.

**862 \*gac-** “bank, side”

Eg *gs* “side” (pyr).

WCh \*gač- “bank”: Hs *gači*.

Isolated parallel, probably, of archaic provenance.

**863 \*gac-/\*gic-** “face”

Eg *ds* “person” (pyr).

*ḏ*- < \*g- before \*e or \*o. For the semantic development, cf. Lat *persōna*.

Agaw \*gac- “face”<sup>1</sup>, “figure”<sup>2</sup>: Bil *gaš*<sup>1</sup>, Xmr *gač*<sup>1</sup>, Kwr *gaš*<sup>1</sup>, Dmb *gaš*<sup>1</sup>, Kem *gaš*, *gāš*<sup>1 2</sup>.

LEC \*gos- “chin, beard”: Arb *goos*.

Reflects one more HS variant \*goc-?

Rift \*gic- “face”: Irq *gitsaʿa*.

Reconstruction of vocalism is very shaky. Note parallel forms \*gaž-/\*gawaž- “cheek, chin”, \*gač-/\*guč- “cheek, chin”. Note an alternative comparison for Eg *ds* ~ WCh \*das- “man” (Sura *dās*, Ang *des*) implying a tentative phonological correspondence Eg *ḏ* ~ WCh \*d’see \*pVʷud- “knee”).

**864 \*gač-** “spear”

WCh \*gač- “spear”: Ang *gaši*, Krk *agači*, Dera *gai*, Gera *gossa*, Glm *gass*, Pol *gəs*, Geji *gəsi*, Buli *gəs*, Ngz *ngas*.

Gera -o- may reflect a rounded vowel of the second syllable.

CCh \*gač- “spear”: Tera *gas*, Jara *gas*.

SA \*gaš- “spear”: Saho *gaša*.

**865 \*gač-** “be wet”

Eg *gǰš* “pour out” (n).

-ǰ- is a sign for \*-a-.

WCh \**gač-* “wet”: Ngz *gāša*, *gaža*

**866 \*gač-** “cheek, chin”

Berb \*[*g*]*ač-* “cheek”: Ahg *araz*.

Irregular reflex of \**g-*.

WCh \**gač-/guč-* “cheek”: DB *gaš-am*, Jmb *guša*.

CCh \**gušwa-* “cheek”: Zime *ngušo*, Bnn *ngošo-no*.

Cf. Mofu *gwaš* “molar” ← “cheek tooth”. \*-*u-* seems to be secondary as well as in WCh.

ECh \**gač-* “cheek”: Bir *gaḍayo*, Bid *gəḍe-ma*, Mig *gaḍu-mo*, Jegu *gede*.

HEC \**gač-* “chin, jaw”: Sid *gaččo*, Bmb *gaččo*, Kab *geča*.

Omot \**gač-* “chin”: Mch *gač-ano*.

Dhl *gač'a* “beard”.

Confusion of two meanings, “chin” and “beard”, is typical of IE \**smek'ru-*.

Cf. \**gac-/gic-* “face”.

**867 \*gad-** “be old; elder”

Sem \**gad-* “be considerable, be respectable (of men)”: Arab *gdd* [-a-].

Note a nominal derivative of this verb in Arab *gadd-* “grandfather, ancestor”.

ECh \**gad-* “old”: Kwn *gād-atē*, Ngm *gaḍe*.

Originally, from \**gad-VH-*.

HEC \**gad-* “age group, generation”: Bmb *gada*.

Rift \**gad-* “old man”: Alg *gar-mo*, Bur *gad-uwa*.

If Alg reflects a different root \**garVm-* it might be compared with CCh \**gurVm-* “become old”: Mofu *gurm*.

**868 \*gad-** “cut, split”

Sem \**gVd-* “cut off”: Aram (Syr) *gdd*, SAr *gdd*.

ECh \**gad-* “split”: Tum *gād*, Ndm *gəḍa*.

**869 \*gad-** “river”

Sem \**gad(y)*- “river-bank”: Hbr *gādā*, Aram (Mand) *gada*, *gida*, Arab *gady-at*.

WCh \**g[a]daw*- “lake”: Ngm *godo*.

Assimilation of vowels.

CCh \**nV-gad*- “river”: Bud *ngada*.

Prefix \**nV*-.

Agaw \**gad*- “river-bed”: Bil *gadi*.

SA \**gad*- “river, stream”: Saho *gadee*.

**870 \*gadeb-** “stomach”

WCh \**gadyab*- “kidneys”: Hs *gažēbā*.

CCh \**gVdVb*- “belly”: Gdr *gədəf*.

Unvoiced *f* in the auslaut.

HEC \**godeb*- “belly”: Sid *godoba*, Ala *gōdēba*, Kmb *g<sup>w</sup>ōdēba*, *godaba*, Dar *godaba*, Had *godabo*.

Irregular \**-o-* of the first syllable.

**871 \*gadel-** “fertile soil”

Sem \**gadil*- “land, beach”: Arab *gadil*-.

Secondary formation?

Eg *ḏḏ* “fertilize (field)” (gr).

Denominative verb reflecting \**godVl*- with \**-l-* > Eg *-ḏ*.

ECh \**gVdya*- “(clay) earth”: Kera *gedel*.

Assimilation of vowels.

**872 \*gadum-** “cut; axe, hoe”

Sem \**gVdVm*- “cut off”: Akk *gadāmu*, Aram *gdm*, Arab *gdm*.

Bed *gaduum* “axe”.

SA \**godum*- “axe”: Saho *gōdumaa*.

\**o* < \**a* is influenced by \**u* of the second syllable.

LEC \**gudum*- “axe”: Som *guddum*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from \**gad*- “cut, split”. \**gadum*- as a nominal stem appears to be a common Cush innovation.

**873 \*gag-** “roof”

Sem \*gag- “flat roof”: Akk *gaggu*, Ug *gg*, Hbr *gāg*.

Berb \*gVg- “arch supporting a tent”: Ayr *a-gəgu*, Twl *a-gəgu*.

Reduplication?

**874 \*ga<sup>c</sup>-** “be empty”

Eg *d<sup>c</sup>* “be deserted” (XIX).

Irregular *d<sup>c</sup>* < \*g- implies the influence of \*e or \*o in the original HS verb.

WCh \*gay- “empty”: Tng *gayε*.

From \*gaHi-.

ECh \*gay- “desert”: Tum *gay*.

A deverbative formation.

**875 \*ga<sup>c</sup>-/\*gi<sup>c</sup>-** “dig, bury”

WCh \*giH- “dig”: Zaar *gi*.

CCh \*gaH- “bury”: Bud *gau*.

ECh \*gay- “bury”: Kera *ge (ti tiŋ)*.

From \*gaHi-.

SA \*ga<sup>c</sup>- “bury”: Afar *ga<sup>c</sup>*.

Cf. Eg *dʒt* “tomb” (NK)?

**876 \*ga<sup>c</sup>ad-** “dog, wolf”

Sem \*ga<sup>c</sup>d- “wolf”: Arab *ga<sup>c</sup>d-at*, *ga<sup>c</sup>ād-at*.

Berb \*gVd- “dog”: Kby *agdi*.

CCh \*gVd- “dog”: Mofu *gədey*.

Suffix \*-ay- > Mofu *-ey*.

ECh \*gad- “dog”: Mkk *gede* (masc.), *gada* ((fem.), Smr *do-gədi*.

Prefix \*dwa- in Smr.

Cf. a derivative in LEC \*ged-at- “jackal” (Or *gedallo*).

**877 \*gaḥun-** “stomach”

Sem \*gaḥun- “belly”: Hbr *gāḥōn*.

CCh \*guHan- “stomach”: Log *ḡgun*, Bud *ḡun*, Kus *nguen*, Glf *um-guen*.

Metathesis of vowels. Prefix *\*mV-/\*nV-*.  
 ECh *\*gya-gVHVn-* ‘stomach’: Tum *gegə:n*.  
 Partial reduplication.

### 878 \*gal- ‘vessel’

Eg *gn.t* ‘vessel’ (NK).

Note *-n* < *\*-l-*.

WCh *\*gal-* ‘calabash’: Wrj *galiya*, Kry *gali*, Geji *gale*, Brm *kal*, Buli *gal*, Wnd *gal*.

Suffix *-iya* in Wrj.

CCh *\*gal-* ‘pot’: Bnn *gala*.

### 879 \*gal- ‘go, enter’

Sem *\*gūl-* ‘go, travel’: Arab *gwl* [-*u-*].

Secondary interfix *-w-*. Cf. Arab *glw* ‘migrate, resettle’.

Berb *\*gVl(Vw)-* ‘go’: Kby *glu*.

WCh *\*gal-/\*gul-* ‘run’<sup>1</sup>, ‘follow’<sup>2</sup>: Sha *gal*<sup>1</sup>, *gulay*<sup>2</sup>.

Note WCh alternation *\*a* ~ *\*u*.

ECh *\*gal-* ‘go out’: Ndam *gal-ṣoyo*, Mobu *gale*.

SA *\*gal-/\*gil-* ‘run’<sup>1</sup>, ‘go’<sup>2</sup>: Saho *gil*<sup>1</sup>, Afar *gaḷ*<sup>2</sup>.

SA reflects an alternation *\*a* ~ *\*i*.

LEC *\*gal-* ‘enter’: Som *gal-*, Or *gala*, Arb *gal-*.

HEC *\*gal-* ‘enter’: Bmb *gal-*.

Omot *\*gal-* ‘enter’: Ome *gal-*, Anf *gal-*.

### 880 \*gal- ‘throw’

Sem *\*gVlaᶑ-* ‘throw, overturn’: Arab *gP* [-*a-*].

Formation based on *\*gal-*. Cf. also Arab *ngl* [-*i-*].

WCh *\*gal-* < *\*giHal-* ‘throw’: Klr *gyol*.

ECh *\*gVl-* ‘throw’: Ndm *gəla*.

### 881 \*gal-/\*gaᶑil- ‘egg’

CCh *\*gal-/\*gaᶑil-* ‘egg’: Gaa *geᶑila*, Gbn *ngeᶑele*, Boka *ngala*, Hwn *ngala*, Tera *ngərli*.

Secondary laryngeal in some CCh forms. Note prefix *\*nV-* in Boka, Hwn and Tera.

ECh \**gi<sup>2</sup>il-* ‘‘lay eggs’’: Jegu *giil*.

Denominative verb .

SA \**gVIVl-* ‘‘egg’’: Afar *gə<sup>2</sup>lolo*.

Partial reduplication.

### 882 \**galab-* ‘‘give’’

Sem \**gVIVb-* ‘‘procure’’: Arab *glb* [-*i-*, -*u-*].

The vowels of the second syllable may be secondary.

WCh \**galab-* ‘‘give’’: Mnt *gallap*.

\*-*b-* is unvoiced in the final position.

### 883 \**galam-* ‘‘ram’’

Sem \**galam-* ‘‘ram with long legs’’: Arab *galam-*.

CCh \**gamal-* ‘‘ram’’: Lame *gəmla*, Bnn *gamala-na*.

Metathesis.

ECh \**gamVI-* ‘‘ram’’: Kera *gamla*.

Metathesis.

Dhl *ngolome* ‘‘buffalo’’.

Secondary vocalism and prefix \**nV-*.

### 884 \**gal-an-* ‘‘river, lake’’

CCh \**galan-H-* ‘‘swampy river-branch’’: Mba *gologay*.

Secondary vocalism.

LEC \**galan-* ‘‘sea’’: Or *galaana*.

HEC \**galan-* ‘‘river’’: Dar *galaana*.

Cf. Sem \**gal-* ‘‘wave’’ (Hbr *gal*) that may reflect HS \**gal-* ‘‘river, wave’’ from which the present root is derived.

### 885 \**gal-gal-* ‘‘hunger’’

Sem \**gal-gal-* ‘‘hunger’’: Akk *galgaltu*, *galgallatu*.

HEC \**gar-gal-* ‘‘famine’’: Bmb *gaargale*.

Dissimilation of liquids.

Reduplication?

**886 \*gal-gal-/\*gal-gil- ‘‘thunder’’**

Sem \*gal-gāl- ‘‘continuous thunder’’: Arab galgāl-.

ECh \*gal-gil- ‘‘thunder’’: Mig galgilo.

A descriptive reduplicated stem.

**887 \*gam- ‘‘vessel’’**

Sem \*gām- ‘‘bowl’’: Arab gām-.

ECh \*gVm- ‘‘clay pot’’: Tum gāmi.

Cf. HEC \*gamb- ‘‘jar’’ (Had gambo’o).

**888 \*gam- ‘‘be full’’**

Sem \*gim-/\*gum- ‘‘be full’’: Arab gmm [-i-, -u-].

Secondary vocalism?

WCh \*gamu- ‘‘fill, be full’’: Sura gam, kum, Ang gam, Mnt gum, Ank gam, Grk kum-pan, Bol gom, Krk nžamū, Pero kem, Ngm ngama.

Cf. Berb \*gVm-/\*gVwVm- ‘‘scoop, draw (water)’’ (Kby ag<sup>w</sup>em)?

**889 \*gamaḥ- ‘‘wait’’**

Eg gmḥ ‘‘wait’’ (MK).

ECh \*gam- ‘‘wait’’: Smr gam, Sbn gam-.

No traces of the auslaut laryngeal.

**890 \*gan- ‘‘field’’**

Sem \*gann- ‘‘garden’’: Hbr gan, Arab gann-at-.

Berb \*gVn- ‘‘plateau’’: Kby ag<sup>w</sup>ni.

Note labialization, probably reflecting an earlier \*gVwVn- (cf. WCh!).

WCh \*gaHwan- ‘‘field’’: Hs gōnā, Tng kaŋ, Fyer ha<sup>n</sup>gon, Sha goŋ, DB goŋ.

Sha and DB reflect the secondary metathesis of laryngeal yielding to -ŋ- in contact with \*-n-.

ECh \*gaHan-/\*gan-H- ‘‘field’’: Mig gaan, Bid gaŋ.

Secondary laryngeal in WCh and ECh.

## 891 \*gan- ‘leg’

CCh \*gwan- < \*ganu- ‘leg’: Bata *gwɔne*.

ECh \*ganu- ‘leg’: Dor *de-ganu*, Nch *guan-ung*.

Prefix in Dor.

Omot \*gan- ‘leg’: Mch *gano*.

An isolated archaic formation that may be somehow connected with \*gonVh- ‘elbow, shoulder, wing’ as a word for ‘extremity, limb’.

## 892 \*gan-/\*gin- ‘go’

Sem \*gVn- ‘come’ (imperative): Akk *gana*.

WCh \*gan- ‘go’: Fyer *gan*.

ECh \*gin- ‘go out’: Sok *ginē*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

## 893 \*ganaḥ- ‘bend’

Sem \*gVnaḥ- ‘bend’: Arab *gnḥ* [-a-].

WCh \*ma-gan- ‘bend’: Sha *magan*.

Prefix \*ga-.

CCh \*gan- ‘bend’: Zime *gan*.

## 894 \*gar- ‘container, vessel’

Sem \*garr- ‘box’<sup>1</sup>, ‘jug’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *garru*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *garr-at*-<sup>2</sup>.

Berb \*gVr- ‘small wooden vase’: Izy *ta-gla*.

WCh \*gar- ‘tin container’: Hs *garwa*.

CCh \*gVr- ‘pot’: Gude *gəra*, Nza *gəra*.

## 895 \*gar- ‘boat, ship’

Sem \*gāriy- ‘ship’: Arab *gāriy-at*-.

WCh \*gVr- ‘boat’: Krf *gerre*.

The vocalism of the first syllable in Krf is induced by the final -e.

ECh \*gar- ‘boat’: Kwn *ga:r*.

Etymologically identical with \*gar- ‘container, vessel’?

## 896 \*gar- ‘‘calf, bull’’

Eg *dr* ‘‘calf’’ (MK).

*d-* < \**g-* usually before \**e* or \**o*.

CCh \**gar-* ‘‘bull’’: Msg *gari*.

## 897 \*gar- ‘‘be angry’’

Sem \**gūr-* ‘‘be unjust’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be audacious’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *gwr* [-*u-*]<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *gawārā*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary \**-w-*?

Berb \**gVr-* ‘‘be enraged’’: Kby *egru*.

CCh \**gar-* ‘‘angry, anger’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘evil’’<sup>2</sup>: Mnd *gər-ha*<sup>1</sup>, Lame *ngar*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \**nV-* in Lame.

## 898 \*gar-/\*gawar- ‘‘antelope’’

WCh \**gar-* ‘‘oryx’’: Cagu *gāre*, Mbu *gāri*.

Cf. Paa *gur-māsi* ‘‘antelope’’, Siri *zəb-gəri* id.

CCh \**gar-* ‘‘antelope’’: Log *garia*.

ECh \**gawar-* ‘‘antelope’’: Tum *gəru*, Kwn *gowor-to*.

Bed *gar-uwa* ‘‘kind of antelope’’.

Omot \**gar-* ‘‘kind of antelope’’: Ome *gaaraa*.

Rift \**gwar-* ‘‘antelope’’: Irq *gwaraaay*.

Reflects HS \**gVwVr-*?

In ECh and Rift, a characteristic innovation:  $C^2 = -w-$ .

## 899 \*garab- ‘‘disease’’

Sem \**garab-* ‘‘lepra, scabies’’: Akk *garābu*, Hbr *gārāb*, Aram (Syr) *garbō*, Arab *garab-*.

ECh \**gabyar-* < \**gabari-* ‘‘syphilis’’: Smr *gaberi*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**gabar-*.

900 \*gara<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘cut’’

Sem \**gVrV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘cut (hair)’’: Hbr *gr<sup>c</sup>*, Jib *gera<sup>c</sup>*, Soq *gara<sup>c</sup>*.

SA \**gara<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘cut, strike’’: Saho *gara<sup>c</sup>-*, Afar *gara<sup>c</sup>-*.

LEC \**gara<sup>č</sup>*- ‘‘cut’’: Or *gara<sup>č</sup>*-.

Cf. Som *gur*- id.

### 901 \**gas*- ‘‘container’’

Eg *gsʝ* ‘‘sack’’ (pyr).

Auslaut -ʝ reflects the root vowel.

CCh \**mi-gis*- ‘‘basket’’: Suk *migisa*.

Prefix \**mi*-. Assimilated from \**mi-gas*-.

Cf., probably, a reduplicated stem in ECh \**gV<sup>s</sup>as*- ‘‘bottle’’ (Kera *gəsasi*).

### 902 \**gas*-/\**gus*- ‘‘move’’

WCh \**gusya*- ‘‘move’’: Hs *gusa*, Sura *gyes*.

LEC \**goš*- ‘‘ply between two places’’: Som *goš*-.

Rift \**gus*- ‘‘drive (away)’’: Irq *gus*-, Alg *gus-im*-.

Cf. Omot \**gaš*- ‘‘drive’’: Kaf *gaš*-.

### 903 \**gaso*<sup>ʔ</sup>- ‘‘antelope’’

Eg *gsʝ* ‘‘antelope’’ (OK).

WCh \**gas*- ‘‘kind of antelope’’: Ngz *gas-ka*.

ECh \**gawas*- ‘‘antelope’’: Ndam *gōs*, Smr *gawsa*.

From \**gaHwas*-?

LEC \**gu-guš*- ‘‘antelope’’: Or *guguf-to*.

Partial reduplication. Note Arb *gasar* ‘‘buffalo’’. Note Or -*f* continuing a sibilant.

Rift \**ga-gV<sup>s</sup>*- ‘‘antelope’’: Irq *gagəs*.

Partial reduplication.

### 904 \**gaṭ*- ‘‘hunt’’

WCh \**gaṭ*- ‘‘hunt’’: Gera *gaḏə*, Sha *gəḏ*.

LEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*u-gaṭ*- ‘‘hunt’’: Som *ugaaḏ-s*-.

Denominative formation. Prefix \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*u*-.

HEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*u-gaṭ*- ‘‘hunt’’: Sid *ugaaṭ*-.

Identical with LEC.

**905 \*gaw- ‘‘bull, buffalo’’**

Berb \*gaw- ‘‘bull’’: Izy *ayugu*, pl. *iyu<sup>g</sup>wawen*.

Eg *gw* ‘‘bull’’ (MK).

ECh \*gVwVy- ‘‘bull’’: Tum *gu<sup>y</sup>*.

Omot \*gah- ‘‘buffalo’’: Kaf *gahoo*.

As in some other cases, it is not clear whether *-h-* is a part of the root.

**906 \*gaw- ‘‘man, people’’**

Sem \*gaw- ‘‘people’’: Akk *ga<sup>2</sup>-*, *gaw-*, Hbr *gōy*, SA<sup>r</sup> *gw*.

WCh \*nV-gaw- ‘‘man’’: Sura *ηgo*, Ang *go*, Krk *ηgā*, Ngm *ηgo*.

Prefix \*nV-.

ECh \*ga- ‘‘friend’’: Bid *gee-* (masc.), *gaa-* (fem.).

Bed *gaw* ‘‘tribe, family’’.

Wrz \*<sup>2</sup>i-kaw- ‘‘clan’’: Hrs *iko*.

Prefix \*<sup>2</sup>i-.

**907 \*gaway- ‘‘body’’**

Sem \*gVwy- ‘‘body, belly’’: Hbr *g<sup>w</sup>wiyā*, Aram (Palest) *giwy<sup>tā</sup>*.

Cf. reduplicated \*gu<sup>2</sup>- in Arab *gu<sup>2</sup>gu<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘chest’’.

WCh \*gaw- ‘‘corpse’’: Hs *gāwā*.

Probably, reflects original HS \*gaw-.

ECh \*gway- < \*gaway- ‘‘corpse’’: Sok *goy*.

Related to \*gaw- ‘‘man, people’’?

**908 \*gawaz- ‘‘go, walk’’**

Sem \*gūz- ‘‘pass, go’’: Hbr *gwz*, Aram (Syr) *gāz*, Arab *gwz* [-u-], SA<sup>r</sup> *gz*.

Berb \*gaz- ‘‘go away’’: Kby *ggaj*.

Agaw \*ga<sup>c</sup>Vz- ‘‘depart’’: Bil *ga<sup>c</sup>d-*.

Unexpected \*<sup>c</sup>-. A reflection of \*-w-?

The original form of the root could be \*gaz-.

**909 \*gawVf- ‘‘interior’’**

Sem \*gawp- ‘‘body’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘heart, middle, interior’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *gūp*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *gawf-*<sup>2</sup>, Tgr *gof*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**gu-guf*- ‘‘heart’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘lungs’’<sup>2</sup>: Klb *guguwi*<sup>1</sup>, HNk *gugufe*<sup>1</sup>, FKl *gugufi*<sup>2</sup>, Gude *guguf-in*<sup>2</sup>, FM *gugufi*<sup>2</sup>, FBw *guguf-in*<sup>1</sup>.

Partial reduplication. Contraction of the inlaut cluster \**-awV-* > \**u*.

### 910 \**gay-* ‘‘move’’

Sem \**gi*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘come’’: Arab *gy*<sup>3</sup> [-i-].

Cf. Gz *g<sup>w</sup>ayya* ‘‘run’’. Based on \**gVy-*.

WCh \**gay-/guy-* ‘‘ride, run away’’: Bol *gay*, Krk *guy*.

CCh \**gway-* ‘‘enter’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘return’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘follow’’<sup>3</sup>: Klb *gwa*<sup>1</sup>, Mrg *gwa*<sup>1</sup>, Glv *gwi*<sup>2</sup>, Bud *gya*<sup>3</sup>, Masa *g<sup>w</sup>io*<sup>1</sup>.

The original form of the root was \**gaywa-*.

ECh \**giy-* ‘‘come’’: Kbl *giy<sup>ə</sup>*.

Secondary \**i* before \**y*.

SA \**gay-* ‘‘arrive’’: Afar *gay-*.

LEC \**gay-* ‘‘arrive’’: Or *gaya*.

HEC \**ge*(?)<sup>2</sup>- < \**gay-* ‘‘arrive’’: Dar *ge-*.

Cf. Rift \**gow-* ‘‘run away’’: Irq *gow-*.

### 911 \**gay-* ‘‘say’’

Eg *dwy* ‘‘call, say’’ (pyr).

Causes of palatalization are not clear.

WCh \**gay-* ‘‘tell’’: Hs *gaya*.

CCh \**ga-* ‘‘speak’’: Tera *ga*.

Omot \**gay-* ‘‘say’’: Shk *ge*, Dime *gee-mu*, Gll *gay*, Ari *gai-*.

Cf. Sem \**gV<sup>c</sup>Vy-* ‘‘shout’’: Hbr *g<sup>c</sup>y*.

### 912 \**gayV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘work’’

Sem \**yVgV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘be tired’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘work’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *eg<sup>u</sup>*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *y<sup>g</sup><sup>c</sup>*<sup>1 2</sup>.

Metathesis.

Berb \**gVH-* ‘‘make, put’’: Izy *iga*, Kby *əgg*.

CCh \**gaH-/gay-* ‘‘do, make’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘build’’<sup>2</sup>: Gis *ge*<sup>1</sup>, Mwl *ugo*<sup>1</sup>, Log *ga<sup>2</sup>e*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**giy-* ‘‘work’’ (n.): Smr *giya*.

Deverbativ. Cf. Kera *geye* ‘‘be tired’’ < \**g[a]y-*.

## 913 \*gaʒaw- ‘‘tumor, paunch’’

Sem \*gVzVw- ‘‘tumor’’: Tgr *gəzwa*, Tgy *gəzwa*.

Berb \*gaʒaw- ‘‘paunch, offal’’: Ayr *ši-gəza*, Twl *te-gazaw-t*.

## 914 \*gaʒ-/ \*gawaʒ- ‘‘cheek, chin’’

ECh \*gaʒ-/ \*gawaʒ- ‘‘cheek’’: Smr *gaʒe*, Kbl *kwaʒi*.

\*gwaʒ- < \*gawaʒ-.

Bed *g<sup>w</sup>aʒ* ‘‘face’’.

Phonetic development similar to ECh.

SA \*gaʒ- ‘‘face’’: Saho *gazaa*, *gadaa*.

LEC \*gaʒ- ‘‘chin’’: Som *gaʒ*, *gaḏ*.

A typical CVC- ~ CVwVC- root pattern.

## 915 \*gelal- ‘‘be weak’’

Eg *gnn* ‘‘be weak’’ (OK).

Note -n- < \*-l-.

ECh *gyalal*- ‘‘weak’’: Gbr *gelāle*.

Partial reduplication?

916 \*gena<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘hand’’

ECh \*gyan- ‘‘hand’’: Tum *geny*-.

LEC \*gen- ‘‘hand’’: Som *ʒini*, Bay *gene*.

Som ʒ- < g- before -i-.

Bed *gana<sup>ɔ</sup>a*, *gan<sup>ɔ</sup>a* ‘‘hand’’.

Assimilation of vowels.

SA \*gena<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘hand, palm’’: Saho *gina<sup>c</sup>*, Afar *genaa<sup>c</sup>*.

Note \*-<sup>c</sup>- < \*-ḥ-.

LEC \*ga<sup>c</sup>an- ‘‘hand, arm’’: Som *ga<sup>c</sup>an*, Or *gana*, Boni *ka<sup>c</sup>an*.

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels.

Wrz \*kana<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘hand’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘palm’’<sup>2</sup>; War *kanε<sup>ɔ</sup>e<sup>1</sup>*, Gaw *kan<sup>c</sup>ate<sup>2</sup>*,

Hrs *kana<sup>cc</sup>e<sup>2</sup>*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Mgg *kinne<sup>ɔ</sup>*- ‘‘hand’’.

## 917 \*ger- ‘‘dog, cub’’

Sem \*gVrw- ‘‘wild animal’s cub’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘cub, puppy’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *gerru<sup>1</sup>*,

Hbr *gūr*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *guryō*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *garw-*, *girw-*, *gurw-*<sup>2</sup>, Hss *yeru*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh *\*gyara-* ‘‘dog’’: Nch *gera*, Lele *gira*, Kbl *gara*.

Cf., probably, HEC *\*giraw-* ‘‘cat’’ (Bmb *giraa<sup>2</sup>wee*).

### 918 \*gi<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘see, look’’

Eg *gḡḡw* ‘‘look’’ (XVIII).

Reduplication.

WCh *\*giy-* < *\*giH-* ‘‘look’’: Bol *giy*.

### 919 \*gid-/\*gud- ‘‘be big, be numerous’’

Sem *\*gidd-* ‘‘many, much’’: Arab *gidd-*.

Berb *\*gVwVd-* ‘‘be numerous’’: Izy *egguδ*.

Based on *\*gud-*.

WCh *\*gVd-* ‘‘many’’: Bol *godo*.

Secondary vocalism influenced by the auslaut vowel.

LEC *\*gud(d)-* ‘‘large’’: Or *guddaa*.

Alternation *\*i* ~ *\*u*.

### 920 \*gidol- ‘‘be big’’

Sem *\*gVdVI-* ‘‘big’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be big’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘become big, strong’’<sup>3</sup>: Ug *gdl*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *gdl*<sup>2</sup>, *gādōl*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *g<sup>c</sup>dal*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *gādil-*<sup>1</sup>, *gdl*<sup>3</sup>.

CCh *\*digwal-* ‘‘big’’: Klb *dügōlu*, Mrg *digal*.

Consonantal metathesis.

Derived from *\*gid-/\*gud-* ‘‘be big, be many’’.

### 921 \*gif- ‘‘strike, pierce’’

Sem *\*nVgVp-* ‘‘strike, push, shake’’: Hbr *ngp*, Gz *ngf*.

Prefix *\*nV-*.

ECh *\*gif-* ‘‘strike (with a sword)’’: Sok *gifē*.

### 922 \*gi<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘beer’’

Sem *\*gi<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘beer’’: Arab *gi<sup>c</sup>-at-*.

WCh *\*giy-* < *\*giHya-* ‘‘beer’’: Hs *giya*.

923 \*gi<sup>ʿ</sup>ar-/\*gi<sup>ʿ</sup>ur- “seek”

Eg *ḡr* “seek” (MK).

CCh \*giHar- “seek”: Daba *gir*, Mus *gər*, Masa *gar*, *gāra*.

SA \*gVHur- “seek”: Saho *guur*.

## 924 \*giHad-/\*giyad- “neck”

Sem \*gīd- “tendon”<sup>1</sup>, “muscle”<sup>2</sup>, “nerve”<sup>3</sup>, “neck”<sup>4</sup>: Akk *gīdu*<sup>1 2</sup>, Hbr *gīd*<sup>1 3</sup>, Aram *gʿyādā*<sup>1 3</sup>, Arab *gīd*-<sup>4</sup>, Soq *žid*<sup>3</sup>.

Contraction of \*giyVd-.

WCh \*nV-gid- < \*nV-giHVd- “neck”: Krf *ngiḏo*, Glm *ngirya*.

Prefix \*nV-.

ECh \*giHad- “neck”: Dng *gaadya*, Tum *geer*, Ngam *ger*-, Sok *get-im*, *gere*.

Contraction in individual languages.

Consonantal alternation of a laryngeal (presumably, \*-ʔ-) and \*-y-. Cf. also another possible cognate in LEC \*gaHad- “breast”: Som *gaaddo*. The semantic variety of Sem makes the whole comparison dubious.

## 925 \*gil- “cloud, dew”

Sem \*ʔigVl- “drops (of dew)”: Hbr *ʔēgel*.

Prefix \*ʔi-.

WCh \*nV-gil- “cloud”<sup>1</sup>, “sky”<sup>2</sup>: Krf *ngilla*<sup>1</sup>, Glm *ngola*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \*nV-.

Forms with prefixes in both Sem and WCh.

## 926 \*gim- “receive”

Eg *gmy* “receive, find” (NK), Copt \*ṭimi id.: Boh *ṭ’imi*, Shd *ṭime*.

Copt \*-i- reflects HS \*-i-.

WCh \*gVm- “get”: Cagu *gəm*-.

## 927 \*gin- “grind, pound”

Eg *ḡn* “grind” (med).

Palatalization of \*g- before a front vowel.

ECh \*gin- “pound”: Smr *gine*, Tum *gən*, Ndm *gəna*, Dng *igina*.

## 928 \*gin- ‘‘fire’’

Eg *dndn.t* ‘‘fire’’ (sarc).

Reduplication.

CCh \*gin- ‘‘roast’’: Mafa *gin-*.

Denominative formation.

## 929 \*gin-/\*gun- ‘‘build’’

Berb \*gVn- ‘‘set up (house), lay off (garden)’’: Ghd *ə-gnu*.

WCh \*gin- ‘‘build’’: Hs *gina*.

CCh \*gun- ‘‘build’’: Log *gun-*.

Alternation \*i ~ \*u.

## 930 \*gir- ‘‘fire’’

Sem \*gir- ‘‘fire, deity of fire’’: Akk *giru, girru*.

Eg *dr* ‘‘fire’’ (gr).

Palatalization of \*g- before a front vowel.

SA \*gir- ‘‘fire’’: Saho *gira*, Afar *giraa*.

HEC \*gir- ‘‘fire’’: Sid *giira*, Dar *giira*, Had *giira*, Kmb *giira*.

Cf. Rift \*gi<sup>ʔ</sup>ir- ‘‘embers’’ (Irq *gi<sup>ʔ</sup>i*, Bur *gi<sup>ʔ</sup>iru*, Alg *gi<sup>ʔ</sup>iru*).

## 931 \*gir- ‘‘be hot’’

WCh \*gir-gir- ‘‘hot’’: Maha *girgir*, Dera *gərgət*.

Reduplication. Dera < \*gərgər. Cf. Hs *gūra* ‘‘set fire’’.

CCh \*gVr-gVr- ‘‘hot’’: Tera *gərgər*, Bura *gərgər*.

Reduplication.

HEC \*gir- ‘‘burn’’: Sid *giir-*, Had *giir-*.

Related to \*gir- ‘‘fire’’.

## 932 \*gir- ‘‘live’’

Sem \*gūr- ‘‘live’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be close by’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *gwr*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *gwr*<sup>2</sup>.

Based on \*gVr-.

LEC \*gir- ‘‘be, exist’’: Som *gir-*, Or *gir-*, Rnd *gir-*, Bay *gir-*.

933 \*gir-/\*gi<sup>2</sup>ur- ‘‘corn’’

Sem \*gir- ‘‘bean, corn’’: Hbr *gērā*.

WCh \*gi<sup>2</sup>ur- ‘‘millet’’: Hs *gērō*, Sura *gor*, Diri *agyura*, Say *gyoro*.

Secondary laryngeal in the inlaut.

CCh \*-gur- ‘‘bean’’: Mnd *gire*, Zgh *ngure*, Glv *agura*, Gvo *ngare*,  
Log *māgurē*.

Various prefixes in individual languages.

ECh \*gir- ‘‘bean’’: Smr *giri*, žiri, Jegu *giri*, *giri-k*.

A root pattern including a morphonological variant with C<sup>2</sup> =  
-ʔ-.

## 934 \*gir-/\*gur- ‘‘go, run’’

Sem \*gVrVy- ‘‘run, flow’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pass’’: Arab *gry* [-i-]<sup>1</sup>, Hss *gerō*<sup>1</sup>,  
Mhr *gerō*<sup>2</sup>.

Derived from biconsonantal \*gVr-.

Berb \*gVwVr- ‘‘go, walk’’: Rif *uğur*, Izn *uyur*.

Based on \*gVr-.

WCh \*gura<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘come’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘go around’’<sup>2</sup>: Dera *gur-*<sup>1</sup>, Bks *gara*<sup>2</sup>.  
Suffix \*-a<sup>2</sup>-.

CCh \*gwar- < \*gura- ‘‘go (into)’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘return’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘follow’’<sup>3</sup>: Tera  
*gəri*<sup>2</sup>, Hil *gwər*<sup>1</sup>, Log *gər*<sup>1</sup>, Bnn *gwərə*<sup>3</sup>.

ECh \*gVr- ‘‘come’’: Sbn *gər*.

Bed *agir* ‘‘return’’.

Metathesis of \*gira<sup>2</sup>-, cf. WCh.

HEC \*geHer- ‘‘run’’: Had *geer-*.

Metathesis from \*gi<sup>2</sup>ar-, cf. WCh.

Alternation \*i ~ \*u. In WCh and Cush, similar derivatives in  
\*-a<sup>2</sup>- are worth notice.

## 935 \*go- ‘‘stone, mountain’’

Eg *dw* ‘‘mountain’’ (pyr), Copt \*[/]ōw: Boh *tōou*, Shd *toou*.

There are no traces of a laryngeal in Eg.

CCh \*gwa<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘stone’’: Lame *ngwai*, LPe *gwoi*<sup>2</sup>, Zime *gwo*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary \*-ʔ-. \*gwa<sup>2</sup>- may go back to \*gwa-i<sup>2</sup>-.

936 \*go<sup>2</sup>- “sing”

Eg *gʃ* “sing” (n).

The palatalization of \**g* is unmarked in late Eg.

CCh \**gwa*<sup>2</sup>- “sing”: Bata *goo*.

LEC \**go*<sup>2</sup>- “moan”: Or *go*<sup>2</sup>*a*.

Note a reduplication in WCh deverbative \**gwag*- “song, dance”: Mpn *kook*.

937 \*go<sup>2</sup>Vy- “carry”

Eg *dʒy* “bring” (gr).

Regular palatalization of \**g*-.

WCh \**gwa*<sup>2</sup>*Vy*- “carry (on one’s back)”: Hs *gōyā*.

## 938 \*gob- “bend”

Eg *gb* “stoop” (gr).

No traces of palatalization in late Eg.

CCh \**gwaḅ*- “bend”: Gis *gob*-, Mofu *gəḅ*.

Unexpected emphatic \**ḅ*. A trace of a laryngeal, also indicated by the vowel length in SA?

ECh \**gwab*- “bend”: Kera *gobe*.

SA \**gub*- “be bent”: Afar *guub*.

Cf. LEC \**gop*- “hunchback” (Or *goopḅo*)?

## 939 \*gočal- “ant”

Sem \**gašl*- “ant”: Arab *gašl-at*-.

From HS \**gočal*- with assimilation of vowels.

WCh \**gwačal*- “ant”: Wrj *gwašala-na*.

940 \*goda<sup>C</sup>- “injure, damage”

Sem \**gVda*<sup>C</sup>- “mutilate (of nose or lips)”<sup>1</sup>, “cut”<sup>2</sup>, “beat”<sup>3</sup>, “damage”<sup>4</sup>: Hbr *gd*<sup>C</sup><sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *gd*<sup>C</sup><sup>1 2</sup>, Arab *gd*<sup>C</sup> [-*a*]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *g<sup>w</sup>d*<sup>3</sup>, Tgr *gd*<sup>3</sup>, Tgy *g<sup>w</sup>d*<sup>3 4</sup>, Amh *g<sup>w</sup>dd*<sup>4</sup>, Arg *g<sup>w</sup>dd*<sup>4</sup>.

Labiovelars in Ethio-Sem may reflect an earlier rounded vowel of the first syllable. Note Ethio-Sem -<sup>2</sup>-.

Agaw \**gwad*- “injurë”: Bil *g<sup>w</sup>ət*-, Kwr *g<sup>w</sup>ad*-, Kem *gäd y*-, Aun *g<sup>w</sup>əd*-.

Omot \**gond-* ‘injure’<sup>1</sup>, ‘be bad’<sup>2</sup>: Kaf *gond-*<sup>1</sup>, Mch *gondo*<sup>2</sup>, Bwo *gondo*<sup>2</sup>.

Nasal infix?

#### 941 \**godVn-* ‘ant’

ECh \**gwadVn-* ‘ant’: Kera *godnoy*.

LEC \**gonVd-* ‘ant’: Or *gondaa*.

Metathesis.

Cf. HEC \**goṭan-* ‘termite’ (Sid *goṭan-ṣoo*) and Omot \**gutun-* ‘worm’ (Ome *gutune*).

#### 942 \**go-go-* ‘skin’

CCh \**gwa-gwa-* ‘skin’: Mnd *gwogwa*.

LEC \**gog-* ‘skin’: Or *googa*.

HEC \**gog-* ‘skin’: Sid *googa*, Bmb *goga*, *gogaa*, Dar *goga*, Kmb *goga*.

Omot \**gog-* ‘skin’<sup>1</sup>, ‘bark’<sup>2</sup>: Yam *goṅa*<sup>1</sup>, Kaf *goggo*<sup>1</sup>, Bwo *gooka*, *gookaa*<sup>1</sup>, Nao *gogu*<sup>2</sup>.

Reduplication?

#### 943 \**go-gor-* ‘bird’

CCh \**gwa-gwar-* ‘hen’: Mofu *gwagwar*.

ECh \**gu-gur-* ‘hen’: Kera *guugur*.

LEC \**go-gor-* ‘guinea fowl’: Or *gogorrii*.

Partial reduplication. A descriptive stem. Cf. \**guray-* ‘hen’.

#### 944 \**go<sup>c</sup>ad-* ‘stick’

Eg *ḡdd* ‘stick’ (n).

Note the palatalization of \**g-*.

WCh \**gwaHad-* ‘stick’: Paa *dan-gwadi*, Mbu *gwada*.

Prefix in Paa.

CCh \**gad-* ‘stick’: Mafa *gada*.

#### 945 \**goh-goh-* ‘monkey’

Eg *dhdh* ‘monkey’ (reg).

WCh \**gwagu-* < \**gwaH-gwaH-* “baboon”<sup>1</sup>, “monkey”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *gōgo*<sup>1</sup>, Sha *gugwa*<sup>2</sup>, Klr *guga*<sup>2</sup>.

Reduplication.

#### 946 \**goḥas-* “scratch”

Sem \**gVḥaš-* “skin” (v.): Arab *ghs* [-a-].

WCh \**nV-gwas-* < \**nV-gwaHV<sub>s</sub>-* “scratch”: Sha *ngos*.

CCh \**nV-gas-* < \**nV-gVH<sub>s</sub>* “mark, make scratches on pottery”:

Mafa *ngas*.

Prefix \**nV-* in Chadic.

#### 947 \**gol-* “cloud, water”

Berb \**gVI-gVI-* “quiet water”: Izy *iglugel*.

Reduplication.

Eg *wgʒ* “waters” (n).

*w-* stands for a rounded root vowel. No traces of palatalization in a late Eg form.

WCh \**gwal-* “cloud”: Ang *gwal*.

Related to \**gil-* “cloud, dew”.

#### 948 \**gol-* “be round, go around”

Sem \**gVI-* “go around”<sup>1</sup>, “roll”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *galālu*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *gwl*<sup>1</sup>, Amh *gʷll*<sup>2</sup>.

Infix \**-w-* in Arab and a labiovelar in Amh may reflect an original back (rounded) vowel of the first syllable.

Berb \**gVII-* “be round”: Tua *gelellet*.

Partial reduplication.

CCh \**gwal-* “round”: Log *ngolō*.

Prefix \**nV-*.

#### 949 \**gol-* “vagina”

CCh \**gwal-* “vagina”: Glv *ɣwala*, Nak *ɣwala*, Bch *gwuley*.

LEC \**gul-* “genitals”: Or *gula*.

Cf. Rnd *gel* “vagina”, Arb *gel* id.

Rift \**gwal-* “vagina”: Irq *gwalay*, Gor *golay*, Kwz *gula<sup>2</sup>-iko*.

## 950 \*golaḥ- ‘‘be bald’’

Sem \*gVlaḥ- ‘‘make bald’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘become bald’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *glḥ*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *glḥ* [-a-]<sup>2</sup>.

Bed *gʷɔʔa* ‘‘baldness’’.

Agaw \*gwalVh- ‘‘be bald’’: Bil *gʷalh-ay-*.

LEC \*golaḥ- ‘‘bald spot, baldness’’: Som *golaḥ, galaḥi*.

## 951 \*golan- ‘‘soup, sauce’’

Eg *gnn* ‘‘kind of food’’ (n).

Note \*-l- > Eg -n-.

ECh \*gwalan- ‘‘soup’’: Jegu *goloŋ*.

Secondary vocalism of the second syllable.

Cf. CCh \*[g]unan- ‘‘soup’’ (Log *runan*) with assimilation of sonants and irregular anlaut.

952 \*goma<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘gather, meet’’

Sem \*gVma<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘gather’’: Arab *gm<sup>c</sup>* [-a-], Hss *egtōma*, Mhr *gatma<sup>c</sup>*, Shh *gotma<sup>c</sup>*.

*T* stirpes in Hss, Mhr and Shh.

WCh \*gwama- < \*gwamaH- ‘‘meet together’’: Hs *gamu*, Ang *gwom*, Mnt *kwam*, Bol *gom*, Krk *gam*, Tng *komb-*, Bade *gam-*.

Secondary -mb- < \*-m- in Tng.

## 953 \*gon- ‘‘poultry’’

Eg *dndn* ‘‘poultry’’ (MK).

Reduplication.

WCh \*gwan- ‘‘rooster’’: Fyer *gwene*.

## 954 \*gonVḥ- ‘‘elbow, shoulder, wing’’

Eg *dnh* ‘‘wing’’ (pyr).

WCh \*ḥVgwan- ‘‘shoulder, wing’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘arm’’<sup>2</sup>: Sura *kəgən*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *gwon, gwong*<sup>1</sup>, Dwot *kuyun*<sup>1</sup>, Bks *koŋ*<sup>2</sup>, Sha *ḡaan*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis of the laryngeal.

CCh \*gwan- ‘‘elbow’’: Msg *gono-gone*.

Reduplication.

HEC \**gon(n)*- ‘‘wing’’: Kmb *gonna-ta*.

Rift \**gon(g)oh*- ‘‘elbow’’: Irq *gonḡohi*.

Unexpected inlaut -*g*-.

Cf. a secondary deverbative formation in Sem \**gināḥ*- ‘‘arm’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘wing’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *gināḥ*-, *ganāḥ*-<sup>1</sup>, Mhr *ginah*<sup>2</sup>. The root is, probably derived from \**ganaḥ*- ‘‘bend’’, cf. Lat *ulna* ‘‘forearm’’, OIr *uilind* ‘‘elbow’’ derived from \**elā*- ‘‘bend’’.

### 955 \**gor*- ‘‘back’’

Sem \**gur*- ‘‘back of the house’’: Tgr *gəray*, Tgy *g<sup>w</sup>aro*, Amh *g<sup>w</sup>aro*, Gur *g<sup>w</sup>aro*.

HEC \**gor*- ‘‘back’’: Bmb *gooroo*.

### 956 \**gor*- ‘‘wall, house, dwelling’’

Eg *dry.t* ‘‘dwelling’’ (gr), *drw* ‘‘part of house’’ (MK), *dry* ‘‘wall’’, Copt \**doye* id.: Boh *doi*, Shd *doie*.

According to Copt, -*y* reflects a suffix while \**g*- > Eg *d*- before HS \**o*.

LEC \**gor*- ‘‘house’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘wall’’<sup>2</sup>: Som *guri*, *guuri*<sup>1</sup>, Or *gooroo*<sup>2</sup>.

HEC \**gor*- ‘‘shed’’: Bmb *goore*, Dar *goo<sup>2</sup>re*.

Omot \**gorr*- ‘‘house’’: Ome *guolle*.

### 957 \**gor*- ‘‘catch’’

Eg *ndry* ‘‘catch’’ (a), *ndr* ‘‘seize’’ (XVIII).

*n*- is a prefix.

ECh \**gwar*- ‘‘catch’’: Ndam *gōre*, Sok *gourē*.

### 958 \**gor-gor*- ‘‘plant, leaf’’

Sem \**gur-gur*- ‘‘plant’’: Akk *gurgurru*.

Eg *drdr* ‘‘leaf’’ (Amar).

WCh \**gwar-gwar*- ‘‘kind of grass’’: Hs *gōragōra*.

Reduplication. HS \**o* is corroborated by the palatalization in Eg. Cf. LEC \**gor*- ‘‘fruit found in the forest’’ (Or *goraa*).

## 959 \*goraf- ‘‘friend, servant’’

WCh \**ma-gwaraf*- ‘‘friend’’: Bol *gworavi*, Krk *nžarafu*, Ngm *ngerfo*, Ngz *magiraf*, Bade *magorav-an*.

Unexpected *-i-* in Ngz.

Agaw \**gwirrVf*- ‘‘servant’’: Bil *g<sup>w</sup>əlf-aaraa*.

960 \*gora<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘throat, neck’’

Sem \**gVr<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘throat’’: Gz *g<sup>w</sup>ər<sup>c</sup>ē*, Tgy *g<sup>w</sup>ärära*.

The vowel of the first syllable may be reconstructed as \**-u-* causing labialization of the initial velar.

WCh \**gwar(VH)*- ‘‘throat’’: Hs *-gwarō*.

In a compound.

CCh \**gwar*- ‘‘neck’’: Tera *gura*, Pad *guara*, Mba *gur-đoy*.

SA \**gara<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘throat’’: Saho *gara<sup>c</sup>*, Afar *gara<sup>c</sup>*.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC \**g[o]ra<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘throat’’: Som *gawra<sup>c</sup>*.

Is *-aw-* a reflex of \**o?*

Cf. compounds with the same element in Agaw \**gwir-gum*- ‘‘throat, neck’’ (Bil *gurgumaa*, Aun *g<sup>w</sup>ergum*, Dmt *g<sup>w</sup>ergem*) and SA \**gur-dum*- ‘‘throat’’ (Saho *durgumaa*, Afar *gurdumee*).

## 961 \*gorum- ‘‘young man’’

Eg *đm* ‘‘young man’’ (MK).

Palatalization of \**g-*.

WCh \**gwarum*- ‘‘slave’’: Sura *kurom*, Mpn *krom*, Ang *kwarm*, Bol *ngaru*, Krk *nčarum*.

Prefix \**nV-* in Bol and Krk.

LEC \**gorom*- ‘‘young man’’: Som *gorom-saa*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Rift \**garVm*- ‘‘boy’’: Irq *garma*.

Unexpected \**-a-*.

## 962 \*gorun-gorun- ‘‘knee’’

ECh \**gwarun-gwarun*- ‘‘knee’’: Sok *gorungorun-du*.

Rift \**gurun-gu(n)d*- ‘‘knee’’: Irq *gurungura*, Alg *gurunguda*, Bur *gurugunda*.

Haplology and dissimilation from \**gurun-gurun-*.

Reduplication.

**963 \*gos- “fish”**

Eg *ḡs* “kind of fish” (n).

Palatalization of \**g-*.

WCh \**gwasi-* “fish”: Zem *giši*, Say *gwusi*, Bks *guše*, Sha *gwaše*.

Cf. ECh \**gwas-* id. (pl.): Sib *gose* (sg. is *dose!*).

**964 \*gos- “be small”**

Eg *ngs* “small” (pyr).

Prefix \**nV-*. Note the palatalization of \**g-*.

CCh \**gwasi-* “short”: HF *gusi*, FK*i* *gwusu*, Gude *gwus*, Nza *gus*, FJ *gwus*.

**965 \*goy- “bird”**

Eg *ḡwy.t* “kind of bird” (sarc).

-*w-* stands for a rounded vowel.

CCh \**gya-* < \**gVya-* “hen”<sup>1</sup>, “bird”<sup>2</sup>: Gude *gyagya*<sup>1</sup>, Mnd *giye*<sup>2</sup>.

Reduplication in Gude. Secondary -*i-* under the influence of -*y-* in Mnd.

**966 \*goʒ- “woman”**

Sem \**agūz-* “old woman”: Arab *agūz-*.

Cf. Arab *ʕz [-u-]* “become old (of a woman)”. Prefix \**ʕa-*.

CCh \**nV-gwaʒ-* “woman”: Gis *ḡgos*, Bld *ḡgas*, Mtk *ḡgwaz*.

Prefix \**nV-*. Unvoicing of final \**ʒ* in Gis and Bld.

Prefixes both in Sem and CCh.

**967 \*gu<sup>2</sup>- “container”**

Eg *gwʒ.t* “box” (MK).

-*w-* stands for a rounded vowel.

WCh \**gu<sup>2</sup>-ga<sup>2</sup>-* “pail”: Sura *guugaa*.

Reduplication.

CCh \*gu<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘pot’’: Gul *guā*.

ECh \*gu<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘basket’’: Kwn *gu*.

Cf. reduplication in Tob *gīgū*.

### 968 \*gub- ‘‘fish’’

Eg *gb.t* ‘‘kind of fish’’ (OK).

ECh \*gub- ‘‘fish’’: Tob *gubū*.

### 969 \*gub- ‘‘clothes’’

Sem \*gubb- ‘‘jubba, kind of clothes’’: Arab *gubb-at-*, Tgr *gābbāt*.

CCh \*gVb- ‘‘man’s clothes’’: Gava *gəbəya*.

Suffix *-əya*.

### 970 \*gub- ‘‘hole, well’’

Sem \*gubb- ‘‘well’’ (n.) <sup>1</sup>, ‘‘moat’’ <sup>2</sup>: Akk *gubbu* <sup>1</sup>, Hbr *gēb* <sup>2</sup>, Aram *gubbā* <sup>2</sup>, Arab *gubb-* <sup>1</sup>, Gz *gəbb* <sup>2</sup>, Tgr *gəbb* <sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*gub- ‘‘hole’’: Smr *gubu*.

### 971 \*gub- ‘‘burn’’

Sem \*gVb- ‘‘roast’’: Akk *gubbubu*.

*D* stirpes in Akk.

LEC \*gub- ‘‘burn’’: Som *gub-*, Or *gub-*, Rnd *gub-*, Boni *kub-*.

Dhl *guβ-* ‘‘burn’’ (trans.).

### 972 \*guĉ- ‘‘fingernail’’

CCh \*nV-giś- ‘‘fingernail’’: Gude *gəśa*, Zime *ngiśē*.

Prefix \*nV-. The above form may go back to \*niguś-.

Omot \*guś- ‘‘fingernail, claw’’: Dime *guś*, Ari *gəśaa*, Karo *guś*.

Cf. ECh \*gus- id.: Kbl *guse-maŋ*.

### 973 \*gud- ‘‘house’’

Sem \*gudd- ‘‘djedda, town’’: Arab *gudd-at-*.

CCh \*gud- ‘‘house’’: Glv *guda*.

LEC \**god-* ‘‘hut’’: Or *godoo*.

HEC \**god-* ‘‘place, cattle-pen’’: Bmb *godoo*, Dar *goode*.

Wrz \**kot-* ‘‘house’’: Hrs *koto*, Dob *koto*.

Tgy *g<sup>w</sup>ada*, Amh *g<sup>w</sup>ada* are borrowed from Cush.

#### 974 \**gud-* ‘‘find, seek’’

Sem \**wVgVd-* ‘‘find, meet’’: Arab *wgd*.

Prefix \**wV-*.

CCh \**gud-* ‘‘seek anxiously’’: Mafa *gud-*.

#### 975 \**gud-* ‘‘soil’’

Sem \**gad-* ‘‘soil, ground’’: Arab *gadad-*.

Secondary formation based on the otherwise unattested root.

Innovative vocalism.

ECh \**gVd-* ‘‘fertile soil’’: Sok *gede*.

Assimilation of vowels in Sok.

Dhl *gudde* ‘‘land’’.

#### 976 \**gudin-* ‘‘axe, hoe’’

ECh \**gidin-H-* < \**gudin-H-* ‘‘hoe’’: Kera *gidin-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC \**gudin-* ‘‘axe’’: Som *gudin*.

Cf. HS \**gadum-* ‘‘cut; axe, hoe’’.

#### 977 \**gu<sup>c</sup>al-* ‘‘divide’’

Sem \**gV<sup>c</sup>Vl-* ‘‘divide’’: Arab *g<sup>c</sup>l*.

ECh \**gal-* < \**gVHal-* ‘‘part, side’’: Kera *gal*.

Nominal derivative of the original HS verb.

Agaw \**guHal-* ‘‘divide’’: Kwr *golee*, Dmb *golee*, Kem *gualay*.

Contraction in Kwr and Dmb.

#### 978 \**gu<sup>c</sup>al-* ‘‘insect’’

Sem \**gu<sup>c</sup>al-* ‘‘scarabeus’’: Arab *gu<sup>c</sup>al-*.

WCh \**nV-gal-* ‘‘termite’’: Bks *n<sup>g</sup>al*.

Prefix \**nV*-.

CCh \**nV-gVl*- ‘‘termite’’: Nz *ngəle*.

Prefix \**nV*-.

Contraction of \**-uHa-* > \**-a-* in Chadic.

### 979 \**gulul*- ‘‘vessel’’

Sem \**gull*- ‘‘bowl’’: Akk *gullu*, *gullatu*, Hbr *gullā*.

CCh \**gulVl*- ‘‘straw bottle’’: Msg *gullai*.

Rift \**gudul*- ‘‘water jug’’: Irq *gudulia*.

Dissimilation of liquids?

Etymologically identical with \**gulul*- ‘‘ball’’?

### 980 \**gulul*- ‘‘ball’’

Sem \**gull*- ‘‘round object’’: Arab *gull-at-*.

WCh \**gulul*- ‘‘ball’’: Hs *gulūlu*.

Derived from \**gol*- ‘‘be round, go around’’.

### 981 \**gum*- ‘‘cut’’

CCh \**gum*- ‘‘cut off’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘carve’’<sup>2</sup>: Mofu *ngəm*<sup>1</sup>, Gis *ngom*<sup>1</sup>, Mtk *gum*<sup>2</sup>, Hld *gum-na*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \**nV*- in Mofu.

Rift \**go'im*- ‘‘carve’’: Irq *go'im*.

Secondary inlaut \**-ʔ-*. The original form could be \**gom-*.

### 982 \**gun*- ‘‘occiput’’

CCh \**gun*- ‘‘occiput, neck’’: ZBt *guno*, Bud *nguni*, FG *gona*.

Prefix \**nV*- in Bud.

ECh \**gun*- ‘‘occiput’’: Smr *gəgəne*, Lele *tu-gna*, Ndam *da-gən*, Tum *gun kumu*, Kera *kənə-g*, Kwn *ku-kīn*.

Partial reduplication in Smr and Kwn. Prefixes in Lele and Ndam.

Omot \**gon*- ‘‘nape’’: Ome *gonno*.

## 983 \*gup-/\*gump- “knee”

ECh \*gupi- “knee”: Smr *gube*, Tum *gub*, Ndam *gub*, Dng *gipi*, Mig *gippi*, Br *gifi*, Jegu *gifo*, Mubi *gip*.

Bed *gumba* “knee”.

Omot \*gumb- “knee”: Sezo *gubbi*, Nao *gum-ta*.

It seems that ECh lost the nasal element of \*-mp- cluster. On the other hand, \*-mb- cannot be reconstructed in order to explain Cush because of the unvoiced in ECh. A very difficult case. Cf. also HEC \*gub- “thigh” (Bmb *gub-eedi*)?

## 984 \*gur- “house, place”

Berb \*gVrur- “enclosure”<sup>1</sup>, “wall”<sup>2</sup>, “place, yard”<sup>3</sup>: Nfs *a-grur*<sup>1,2</sup>, Ahg *a-gror*<sup>1</sup>, Ish *a-grur*<sup>2</sup>, Tzr *a-grur*<sup>3</sup>, Gua *ta-goror*<sup>3</sup>, Sus *a-grur*<sup>1,2</sup>, Kby *agrur*<sup>1</sup>.

Partial reduplication.

WCh \*gur- “place”: Hs *gure*.

CCh \*gur- “enclosure”: Mba *guru*.

## 985 \*gur- “pull”

Sem \*gur- “pull”: Hbr *grr*, Arab *grr* [-u-], Jib *gerr*, Hss *ger*.

CCh \*gur- “pull”: Mofu *-gur-*.

## 986 \*gur- “ash”

Sem \*gurār- “hot ash”: Akk *gurāru*.

Cf. Akk *kirāru* id. A secondary formation.

WCh \*gur- “ash”: Sura *kuur*, Ang *kur*.

ECh \*gur- “coal”: Ndm *gurē*.

Related to \*gir- “fire”.

## 987 \*gur- “hole”

Sem \*gūr- “cavity”: Hbr *gōr*, Arab *gūr-at-*.

ECh \*gur- “hole”: Smr *gurō*.

-ō goes back to \*-aw-.

## 988 \*guray- ‘‘hen’’

Eg *gry* ‘‘poultry’’ (n).

The final -y may be a suffix, cf. ECh (Sbn).

CCh \*yVgur- ‘‘hen’’: Mnj *yugur*, Msg *yugur*, *igur*.

Metathesis of \*gurVy-. Assimilation of vowels in Msg.

ECh \*gur(Vy)- ‘‘hen, rooster’’: Sbn *gəray*.

## 989 \*gut- ‘‘container’’

Eg *gt* ‘‘box’’ (n).

CCh \*guta- ‘‘calabash’’: Bnn *gwətə*, BM *nguta*.

Prefix \*nV-.

## 990 \*guy- ‘‘chin’’

Eg *wgy.t* ‘‘lower jaw’’ (pyr).

w- is a vocalic sign.

CCh \*guyi- ‘‘chin, beard’’: Lmn *goyo*, Zgh *gwiye*, Glv *g<sup>w</sup>iya*, Gava *g<sup>w</sup>uya*, Nak *g<sup>w</sup>iya*.

## 991 \*guž- ‘‘stomach’’

WCh \*guž- ‘‘internal organ (of a bird)’’: Hs *gužiyā*.

ECh \*giž-/ \*guž- ‘‘belly’’: Ndm *gūž*, Kera *giidə*.

Agaw \*gwis-uk- ‘‘stomach’’: Xmr *gizuu*, pl. *gizuk*, Xmt *gizuu*, Kwr *gwazgu*, Dmb *gozgw*, Kem *gwazguu*, Aun *gwezguii*.

Generalized pl. in \*-uk-?

SA \*guž- ‘‘belly’’: Afar *gudee*.

LEC \*guž- ‘‘intestines’’: Som *guudo*.

992 \*güba<sup>ç</sup>- ‘‘mountain’’

Sem \*gab<sup>ç</sup>-/ \*gib<sup>ç</sup>- ‘‘hill, height’’: Akk *gab<sup>u</sup>*, Ug *gb<sup>ç</sup>*, Hbr *gib<sup>ç</sup>ā*, Amh *guba*.

a-vocalism seems to be secondary.

CCh \*guba- < \*gubaH- ‘‘mountain’’: Glv *roba*, Gava *ruḅa*, Msm *gəbəy*.

LEC \*gubb- ‘‘summit’’: Or *gubba*.

HEC \*gubb- ‘‘highland’’: Bmb *gubba*.

Dhl *guḅa* ‘‘plains’’.

## 993 \*gül-/\*gül-ib- ‘‘knee’’

ECh \*gVl- ‘‘knee’’: Sok *der-gel-*, *bo-golo*.

*der-* and *bo-* are prefixes.

CCh \*gVl- ‘‘thigh’’: Mofu *gəl-aw*.

Msg *gurfa* ‘‘knee’’ may be connected with a different Chadic root for ‘‘knee’’, \*gVr-.

Agaw \*gwillib- ‘‘knee’’: Bil *girib*, Xmr *girb*, Xmt *gərəb*, Kwr *gerb*, Dmb *gulviə*, Kem *gərbii*, Dmt *gereb*, Aun *gerbii*.

SA \*gulub- ‘‘knee’’: Saho *gulub*, Afar *gulub*.

LEC \*gilib- ‘‘knee’’: Som *žilib*, Or *žilba*, Rnd *žələb*, Bay *gilib*.

HEC \*gilub-/\*gulub- ‘‘knee’’: Sid *guluppo*, Dar *gulubo*, Had *gurubbo*, Kab *gulubi-ta*, Bmb *gilba*, Kmb *gulubi-ta*, Tmb *gulubi-ta*.

Wrz \*kilVp- ‘‘knee’’: Gaw *kilpayho*, Hrs *kilpayo*, Dob *kilpayo*.

Omot \*gul(l)Vb- ‘‘knee’’: Ome *gulb-ata*, Bwo *guubra*.

Metathesis in Bwo.

Dhl *gilli* ‘‘knee’’.

The dominating Cush form is derived from \*gül- with suffix \*-ib-.

## 994 \*gün- ‘‘bend’’

Sem \*hVgin- ‘‘become curved’’: Arab *hgn* [-i-].

Prefix \*hV-.

WCh \*nV-gun- ‘‘bend’’: Bol *ngün*, Krk *ngun*, Wrj *ngunai*, Kry *ngun*.

Prefix \*nV-.

Prefixes in both branches of HS. Related to \*ganaḥ- ‘‘bend’’?

995 \*güri<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘stomach’’

Sem \*giri<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘stomach (of a bird)’’: Arab *giri<sup>2</sup>-at-*, *giriyy- at-*.

ECh \*gur- ‘‘stomach’’: Lele *gür-mu*, Mig *gur-mūdu*.

Agaw \*gir(r)- ‘‘stomach’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘intestines’’<sup>2</sup>: Bil *gir*, *žir*<sup>1</sup>, Xmr *ziilaa*<sup>1</sup>, Xmt *ziilaa*<sup>1</sup>, Kwr *žir*<sup>1</sup>, Kem *žər*<sup>2</sup>.

Palatalization of \*g- in most Agaw forms.

LEC \*gere<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘belly’’: Arb *gere<sup>2</sup>*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Rift \*gurV<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘belly’’: Irq *gura*, Alg *gura<sup>2</sup>a*, Bur *gura<sup>2</sup>a*.

Secondary \*-a- of the second syllable.

**996 \*gVbVI- ‘‘edge’’**

Sem \*gVbul- ‘‘edge’’: Phn *gbl*, Hbr *g<sup>3</sup>b<sup>3</sup>l*, Aram *gbl*.

Eg *gb<sup>3</sup>* ‘‘side of a room’’ (westc.)

WCh \*gVIIb- ‘‘edge’’: Dera *g<sup>3</sup>lba*.

Metathesis.

**997 \*gVsVy- ‘‘go, move’’**

Sem \*g<sup>3</sup>iš- ‘‘go (home)’’: Akk *g<sup>3</sup>š<sup>3</sup>u*.

Metathesis.

Eg *g<sup>3</sup>sy* ‘‘run’’ (XVIII).

Derived from \*gas- ‘‘move’’.

**998 \*gVwVb-/\*gVyVb- ‘‘call, answer’’**

Sem \*g<sup>3</sup>ūb- ‘‘answer’’: Aram *gawwēb*, Arab *gwb*, Hss *yewāb*.

ECh \*gyab- < \*gVyVb- ‘‘call’’: Nch *geba*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**999 \*gVwun- ‘‘be black’’**

Sem \*g<sup>3</sup>ūn- ‘‘be black’’: Arab *gwn* [-u].

If not related to Aram *gawnā* ‘‘color’’ borrowed from Iranian.

WCh \*[wV]gun- ‘‘dirty’’: Ang *gun*.

An alternative reconstruction is \*wVgun-.

**1000 \*gVzim- ‘‘cut’’**

Sem \*gVzim- ‘‘cut’’: Hbr *gzm*, Arab *gzm* [-i-].

Cf. Arab *g<sup>3</sup>dm* id.

Berb \*gVzim- ‘‘cut’’: Izy *gezzem*, Kby *egzem*.

\*ġ

**1001 \*ġa<sup>3</sup>-/\*ġo<sup>3</sup>- ‘‘stone’’**

Eg ʿj.t ‘‘stone’’ (OK).

WCh \*ġay- < \*ġa<sup>3</sup>i- ‘‘rock, stone’’: Gera *ġiwi*, Glm *ġigai*, Grm *ġii*,

Sha *wa-ḥay*, DB *hayi*.

Partial reduplication in Glm. Prefix in Sha.

CCh \**ɣwa*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘mountain’’: Ngw *ɣwa*, Lmn *χwa*, Zgh *χwa*<sup>2</sup>*a*, Glv *ɣwa*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**o*?

### 1002 \**ġabur*- ‘‘dust’’

Sem \**ġabar*- ‘‘dust’’: Arab *ġabar-at-*, *ġubār-*, *ġubr-at-*, Hss *ġebār*.

Secondary vocalism in *ġubār-*, *ġubr-at-*. \*-*u*- > \*-*a*- after a labial is regular.

WCh \**ġabVr*- ‘‘dust’’: Hs *habrā*.

CCh \**ɣurVḥ*- ‘‘sand’’: Mofu *ma-hurḥay*.

Metathesis. Secondary emphatization of -*b*- > -*ḥ*- influenced by the initial \**ɣ*.

Derived from \**bur*- ‘‘earth, sand’’?

### 1003 \**ġak*- ‘‘crow’’

Sem \**ġāk*- ‘‘raven’’: Arab *ġāq*-.

WCh \**ġag*- < \**ġak*- ‘‘crow’’: Paa *gāga*.

Assimilation.

CCh \**ɣak*- ‘‘crow’’: Dgh *ɣaga*, Gis *mu-ghak*, *ma-gaga*, Mofu *man-gahak*, Log *ɣake*, Bud *ngage*.

Mofu reflects \**ɣaHak*-, cf. ECh. Prefix \**ma(n)*- in Gis and Mofu.

ECh \**gak*- ‘‘crow’’: Mubi *gak*, Bid *gaaga*, Kwn *gāga*.

Bid may reflect \**gaHak*-.

Dhl <sup>2</sup>*aak’ak’o* ‘‘crow’’.

Partial reduplication.

A descriptive stem, possibly, of reduplicative nature (\**ġak*- < \**ġag*-, cf. WCh).

### 1004 \**ġal*- ‘‘kill’’

Sem \**ġūl*- ‘‘make smb. perish quickly’’: Arab *ġwl* [-*u*-].

Based on the original \**ġVl*-.

CCh \**ɣal*- ‘‘kill’’: Log *ɣəla*, Bud *hala*.

## 1005 \*ġaluč-/ġiluč- ‘‘be heavy, be thick’’

Sem \*ġaliṭ-/ġaluṭ- ‘‘be fat, be bulky’’: Arab *ġlṭ* [-*i*-, -*u*-], Hss *ġelez*, Mhr *ġelayz*.

SA \**ilVs*- ‘‘heavy’’: Afar *ġilsi*.

LEC \**iluč*-/\**uluč*- ‘‘heavy’’: Som *ġulus*, Or *ġulf-ata*, Kon *uls*, Arb *ilč-iyda*.

\**uluč*- from \**iluč*- as a result of the assimilation of vowels.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*. Cush forms reflect HS \**ġiluc*- with an irregular correspondence of \**c* to HS \**č* > \**ṭ*.

## 1006 \*ġar- ‘‘army, raid’’

Sem \**ġār*- ‘‘army’’: Arab *ġār*-.

WCh \**ġar*- ‘‘raid’’: Hs *harā*.

## 1007 \*ġar- ‘‘skin’’

Sem \**ġar*- ‘‘skin, hide, fur’’: Ug *ġr*, Hbr *ġor*.

Cf. Hss *ġerēret* ‘‘bag, sack’’?

CCh \**ġar*- ‘‘skin’’: Gis *gar-ak*.

Suffix *-ak* in Gis.

ECh \**ġar*- ‘‘skin’’: Smr *gare*, Ndam *gari*.

## 1008 \*ġarub- ‘‘darkness’’

Sem \**ġarb*- ‘‘sunset, evening’’: Akk *erbu*, Hbr *ereb*, Gz *arab*, Hss *ġarb*.

Cf. \**ġVrVb*- ‘‘be dark’’: Arab *ġrb*, Gz *rb*.

WCh \**rubaH*- ‘‘darkness’’: Sura *raḥ*, Ang *rāp*, Say *rub-gir*, Dwot *ruḥ-žur*.

Metathesis.

CCh \**rub*- < \**rubVH*- ‘‘darkness’’: Mtk *ruva*.

Metathesis.

Note that \**ġurab*- ‘‘raven, crow’’ and \**ġarub*- ‘‘darkness’’ may be etymologically connected. Cf. Slav \**vorъ* ‘‘raven, crow’’ = \**vorъ* ‘‘black’’.

**1009 \*ġawa<sup>2</sup>- “deceive”**

Sem \*ġū<sup>2</sup>- “deceive, tempt”: Arab *ġw*<sup>2</sup> [-a-].

CCh \**ɣaw*- “lie” (n.): Chb *ɣawi*.

Deverbative formation.

**1010 \*ġawag- “locust”**

Sem \**ġawg*-<sup>a2</sup>- “locust (beginning to fly)”: Arab *ġawġā*<sup>2</sup>-.

WCh \**nV-ġwag*- < \**nV-ġVwag*- “locust”: Ang *ġwok*, Ank *ngok*.

Prefix \**nV*-.

Reduplication?

**1011 \*ġa3-/\*ġu3- “keep, gather”**

Sem \**ġuz*- “keep, cling to”: Arab *ġzz* [-u-].

CCh \**ɣa3*- “collect, gather (in big amounts)”: Mafa *haz*-.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

**1012 \*ġer- “town”**

Sem \**ġīr*- “town”: Hbr *ʕīr*.

ECh \**gyar*- “house”<sup>1</sup>, “village”<sup>2</sup>: Dng *ger*<sup>1</sup>, Mig *ger*<sup>1</sup>, Jegu *gēr*<sup>2</sup>,  
Mubi *gir*<sup>1</sup>, Bid *geeru*<sup>1</sup>, Jegu *geer*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. partial reduplication in Mig *gēger* “village”.

**1013 \*ġič- “be bad”**

Sem \**ġat*-/\**ġit*- “be thin, be bad”: Arab *ġtt* [-a-, -i-].

Traces of *a*-grade?

CCh \**ɣič*- “be insufficient”: Mafa *hič*-.

**1014 \*ġor- “punish”**

WCh \**ġwar*- “discipline (a person), break in (a horse)”: Hs *hōrā*.

Rift \**ħwar*- “beat hard”<sup>1</sup>, punish”<sup>2</sup>: Irq *ħwar*-<sup>1</sup>, Asa *har*-<sup>2</sup>.

**1015 \*ġor- “crow”**

WCh \**ġwar*- “crow”: Sura *gōrōō*.

CCh \**γVr*- ‘‘crow’’; Glv (*γaya*-)*χəra*.

ECh \**gVr*- ‘‘crow’’: Ndam <sup>ʔ</sup>*agra*.

Agaw \**χur*- ‘‘crow’’: Kem *χorai*.

Rift \**ħwa*<sup>ʔ</sup>*ar*- ‘‘crow’’: Irq *ħwa*<sup>ʔ</sup>*ari*, Bur - *ħwarariya*, Asa *ħohora*<sup>ʔ</sup>*i*.

Secondary inlaut laryngeal.

Descriptive root.

**1016 \**ġuf*- ‘‘grain, flour’’**

Sem \**ġVpVy*- ‘‘clean, hull (grain)’’: Arab *ġfy*.

Denominative verb.

CCh \**ɣup*- ‘‘flour’’: FK *uyupu*, FG *χupwu*, Glv <sup>ʔ</sup>*axupiya*, Zgh *kufe*,

Gava *χupiya*, Nak *χaxpiya*, Mtk *gwufa*, Log *mu-χbī*.

Partial reduplication in Nak.

**1017 \**ġufir*- ‘‘antelope’’**

Sem \**ġupr*- ‘‘young gazelle’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘young of deer’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr <sup>ʕ</sup>*ōper*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ġufr*-<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**fir*- < \**ġVfir*- ‘‘antelope’’: Ang *fīr*.

Any connection with MMs \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*afor*- ‘‘antelope’’ (Asa <sup>ʔ</sup>*ofor-ok*, Kwz *aful-atu*)?

**1018 \**ġulum*- ‘‘young man’’**

Sem \**ġulām*- ‘‘young man, young slave’’: Hbr <sup>ʕ</sup>*elem*, Aram (Syr) <sup>ʕ</sup>*laymō*, Arab *ġulām*-.

\**u* > \**a* in contact with a labial. Arab *ġlm* ‘‘be lascivous’’ may be a secondary derivative from the present noun.

ECh \**hulum*- < \**ġulum*- ‘‘man’’: Kera *hulum*.

Note the irregular development of the initial \**ġ*-.

Cf. HS \**ġol*- > CCh \**ɣwal*- ‘‘child’’: Log *ɣ’oli*, Bud *ūli*?

**1019 \**ġum*- ‘‘cover, shut’’**

Sem \**ġum*- ‘‘cover’’: Arab *ġmm* [-*u*-].

WCh \**ġum*- ‘‘shut’’: Mnt *gwum*.

## 1020 \*gurab- “raven, crow”

Sem \*gurāb- “raven”<sup>1</sup>, “Egyptian vulture”<sup>2</sup>: Arab gurāb-<sup>1</sup>, Hss *ye-gerēb*<sup>1</sup>, Mhr *yeđerayb*<sup>1</sup>, Shh *egereb*<sup>1</sup>, Soq *a<sup>c</sup>reb*<sup>2</sup>.

Different vocalism is represented in Akk *āribu*, Hbr *ōreb*.

ECh \*gurVb- “crow”: Jegu *gurb-aak*.

HEC \*gurub- “crow”: Bmb *gurruba*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Cf. CCh \*γVrVb- “dove” (HGh *χəřbe*)? The root is derived from \*gor- “crow”.

## 1021 \*gural- “genitals”

Sem \*gurl- “foreskin”: Akk *urulla*, Hbr *‘orlā*, Aram (Syr) *‘urlūtō*, Arab *gurl-at-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

ECh \*gural- “testicles”: Mubi *gurli*, Brg *gulaali*, Jegu *gulle*, Dng *gulla*, Bid *gulal*, Mig *gotile*.

Assimilation to \*gual- in most languages.

Rift \*gual- “testicles” (Kwz *gulala*, Asa *gulala*) was borrowed from ECh.

## 1022 \*guwuṭ- “dig”

Sem \*gūt- “dig”: Arab *gwt* [-u-].

WCh \*gu[w]uṭ- “dig, scratch”: Ngz *guutu*.

CCh \*nV-yuṭ- “dig”: Gude *ngud-*, Mwl *ungəḍi*, Gudu *guḍān*.

Prefix \*nV-. Note that in Gudu the root is preserved without a prefix.

## 1023 \*gVpar- “clothes”

Sem \*gVpar- “kind of clothes”: Akk *epartu*.

Cf. Akk *apāru*, *epēru* “cover the head”, Arab *gfr* “cover”.

Eg *‘pr* “clothes” (gr).

A cultural *Wanderwort*?

**1024 \*ġūr- “raid, plunder”**

Sem \*ġVwVR- “raid, attack” (v.): Arab *ġwr*, Hss *šew-ġōr*.

Eg ʿwʒy “plunder”.

\*-r- > Eg -ʒ-

CCh \*γVR- “kill”: Mofu *hər*.

Related to \*ġar- “army, raid”.

**\*C**

**1025 \*ʿab- “be big”**

Sem \*ʿVbVy- “be thick”<sup>1</sup>, “be big”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *ebû*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr ʿābe<sup>1</sup>,  
Aram (Syr) ʿēbī<sup>2</sup>, Arab ʿby<sup>1</sup>, Gz ʿabiy<sup>2</sup>.

Formation based on \*ʿVb-.

HEC \*ʿabb- “be big”: Kmb *abba*.

**1026 \*ʿab- “tree”**

Eg ʿʒb “tree” (pyr).

-ʒ- stands for a vowel.

ECh \*ʿab- “tree”: Brg ʿabi.

**1027 \*ʿab- “drink”**

Sem \*ʿVb- “gulp, swallow in one draught”: Arab ʿbb.

SA \*ʿab-/\*ʿub- “drink”: Afar -aʿab-, -aʿub-, Saho -ōʿob-.

LEC \*ʿabb- “drink”: Som ʿabb-.

Cf. CCh \*Hub-wak- “drink”: Nak *χuboka*?

**1028 \*ʿabal- “be big, be thick”**

Sem \*ʿVbal-/\*ʿVbul- “be thick”: Arab ʿbl [-a-, -u-].

Secondary \*-u-.

WCh \*baHal- “big”<sup>1</sup>, “be abundant”<sup>2</sup>: Bks *ḅal*<sup>1</sup>, DB *ḅal*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis.

ECh \*bVHVl- “big”: Smr *ḅəllē*, Ndm *ḅə:l*.

Metathesis.

Cf. also partial reduplications in CCh *\*ba-bal-* ‘‘big’’ (Msg *bobolo*) and ECh *\*bwa-bVl-* ‘‘big’’ (Kera *boblo*).

**1029 \*ʿabod- ‘‘slave’’**

Sem *\*ʿabd-* ‘‘slave’’: Hbr *ʿebed*, Aram (Syr) *ʿabdō*, Arab *ʿabd-*, SAR *ʿbd*.

*\*ʿVbVd-* ‘‘work’’ (v.) seems to be a denominative.

WCh *\*bawad-* < *\*baHwad-* ‘‘slave’’: Zar *bad-am*, Say *bawəd-n*.  
Zar *-a-* is a result of contraction. Metathesis.

CCh *\*buḏ-* < *\*buHVd-* ‘‘slave’’: Lmn *vəḏa*, Dgh *vḏa*, Zgh *vuda*.  
Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *\*baʿod-*.

**1030 \*ʿabül- ‘‘leaf’’**

Sem *\*ʿVbil-* ‘‘fall (of leaves)’’: Arab *ʿbl* [-i-].

Denominative verb.

CCh *\*bVʷul-* ‘‘grass, leaf’’: Zgh *ḥule*.

LEC *\*baHal-* ‘‘leaf’’: Or *baala*, Arb *baal*.

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels.

Cf. also WCh *\*bVl-* ‘‘flower’’ (Dera *bəlei*) and ECh *\*bil-* ‘‘flower, grass, leaf’’ (Kwn *bə:le*, Mubi *bil-bil-ič*, Mkk *-bile*).

**1031 \*ʿacem- ‘‘leg’’**

Eg *sm*<sup>c</sup> ‘‘leg (of falcon)’’ (pyr).

Metathesis.

WCh *\*ʿacVm-* ‘‘leg’’: Kry *cuma-kə*, Diri *ašəma*, Paa *cim-un*, Siri *cuma*, Mbu *cəma*, Pol *asəm*, *asən*, Zem *asəm*, Kir *wasəm*.

CCh *\*cyam-* ‘‘leg’’: LPe *šem*, Zime *sam*, Msm *sem*, Bnn *siyema*.  
First syllable lost.

Phonetic variant of *\*ʿačəm-* ‘‘bone’’?

**1032 \*ʿacib- ‘‘pile up’’**

WCh *\*(HV)cib-* ‘‘pile up’’: Hs *çiba*.

Agaw \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*acib-* ‘‘pile up’’: Bil *ašib-*.

Note \*<sup>ʔ</sup>- as one of two reflexes of HS \*<sup>c</sup>- in Agaw.

SA \*<sup>c</sup>*asab-* ‘‘add’’: Saho <sup>c</sup>*asab-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

**1033 \*<sup>c</sup>ačar- ‘‘year’’**

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>*ašr-* ‘‘time, age’’: Arab <sup>c</sup>*ašr-*.

WCh \*<sup>c</sup>*čar-* ‘‘year’’: Tng *sər*.

CCh \*<sup>c</sup>*car-* ‘‘time’’: Glv *sar-ta*, Mnd *sar-te*.

\*<sup>c</sup>*a-* may be a prefix.

**1034 \*<sup>c</sup>ačuč- ‘‘insect’’**

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>*att-* ‘‘moth’’: Akk *ašāšu*, Hbr <sup>c</sup>*āš*, Aram <sup>c</sup>*aššā*.

Assimilation of vowels.

WCh \*<sup>c</sup>*učáč-* ‘‘ant’’: DB <sup>ʔ</sup>*ušaáš*.

CCh \*<sup>c</sup>*čāči-* ‘‘louse’’: Mnd *čāča*, Glv *čāča*, Zgh *čiči*, Glv *cica*.

Loss of the initial laryngeal.

ECh \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*ačuč-* ‘‘ant’’: Kera *ačuči*.

Metathesis of vowels in WCh and CCh.

**1035 \*<sup>c</sup>ačab- ‘‘container’’**

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>*ačab-* ‘‘vessel’’: Hbr <sup>c</sup>*ašab*, Arab <sup>c</sup>*ažab-*.

WCh \*<sup>c</sup>*čab-* ‘‘bag’’: Ang *čep*.

LEC \*<sup>c</sup>*čaHab-* ‘‘bowl’’: Or *čaabii*.

Metathesis.

**1036 \*<sup>c</sup>ačem- ‘‘bone’’**

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>*ačm-* ‘‘spine’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘bone’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘back’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *ešem-sēru*<sup>1</sup>, Ug <sup>c</sup>*čm*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr <sup>c</sup>*ešem*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Jud) <sup>c</sup>*ičmā*<sup>2</sup>, Arab <sup>c</sup>*ažm-*<sup>2</sup>, Gz <sup>c</sup>*äšm*<sup>2</sup>, Hss <sup>ʔ</sup>*azemet*<sup>3</sup>, Mhr <sup>ʔ</sup>*āzemēt*<sup>3</sup>.

WCh \*<sup>c</sup>*čyam-* ‘‘bone’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘shin-bone’’<sup>2</sup>: Brw *cem*<sup>1</sup>, Fyer *sem*<sup>2</sup>.

No traces of the anlaut laryngeal.

\*<sup>c</sup>*a-* may be a prefix.

1037 \*ᶜ<sub>aĉ</sub>- “bird”

Eg ᶜ<sub>ʃ</sub> “kind of bird” (MK).

-ʃ stands for a vowel.

WCh \**yaĉi*- “bird”: Say *yaši*, Buli *iš*, Geji *yaži*.

\**y*- < \**H*-.

CCh \**aš*- “turtle dove”: Chb *ʔaža*.

1038 \*ᶜ<sub>aĉer</sub>- “clan, member of the clan”

Sem \**ašir*- “clan”<sup>1</sup>, “friend”<sup>2</sup>, “family”<sup>3</sup>: Arab ᶜ<sub>ašir</sub>-<sup>1 2 3</sup>, SAR ᶜ<sub>ʃr-t</sub><sup>1</sup>.

WCh \**HVĉ(y)ar*- “person of the same age”<sup>1</sup>, “friend”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *ĉārā*<sup>1</sup>, Sura *šār*<sup>2</sup>, Ang *šēr*<sup>2</sup>, Mnt *ĉai-na*<sup>2</sup>, Dera *šer*<sup>2</sup>, Tng *ser*<sup>2</sup>, Glm *čor*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Eg *šr*, *šry* “friend” (pyr) reflecting no laryngeal in the anlaut.

1039 \*ᶜ<sub>aĉ</sub>- “bite”

Sem \**aš*- “bite”: Arab ᶜ<sub>d</sub> [-a-].

WCh \**aĉwa*- “bite”<sup>1</sup>, “eat”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *gāĉā*<sup>1</sup>, Sura *at*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *at*<sup>1</sup>, Krk *haḍu*-<sup>2</sup>, Dera *aḍe*<sup>2</sup>, Tng *ḍe*-<sup>2</sup>, Ngm *haḍ*-<sup>2</sup>, Bele *oḍu*-<sup>2</sup>, Krf *aḍu*-<sup>2</sup>, Gera *haḍ*-<sup>2</sup>, Glm *ary*-<sup>2</sup>, Grm *aḍ*-<sup>2</sup>, Fyer *ḍet*-<sup>2</sup>, Klr *wod*<sup>1</sup>.

Cf. Eg *wš*<sup>c</sup> “eat, chew” (med)?

1040 \*ᶜ<sub>aĉed</sub>- “hand, arm”

Sem \**ašid*-/\**ašud*- “arm”: Arab ᶜ<sub>ašid</sub>-, ᶜ<sub>ašud</sub>-.

CCh \**šyaḍa*- “hand, arm”: Log *šaḍe*, Gul *ḡede*, Kus *sedē*.

From \*(*HV*)ĉed-, with a shift of emphatization.

1041 \*ᶜ<sub>aĉib</sub>- “sharp weapon”

Sem \**ašb*- “sabre”: Arab ᶜ<sub>ašb</sub>-.

ECh \**cib*- “knife”: Lele *sibi*, Kwn *sibi*.

Initial \**HV*- is lost.

\**a*- may be a prefix.

**1042 \*ʕad- “go”**

Sem \*ʕadaw- “run”<sup>1</sup>, “cross over, pass by”<sup>2</sup>: Arab ʕdw [-u-]<sup>1</sup>,  
Gz ʕdw<sup>2</sup>.

Based on \*ʕad-.

ECh \*ʕad- “follow”<sup>1</sup>, “go out”<sup>2</sup>: Dng āḍe<sup>1</sup>, Mkk ʕuḍḍe<sup>2</sup>.

Emphatization caused by the anlaut laryngeal \*ʕ- > \*ʕ-ʔ-.

LEC \*ʕad- “go”: Som aad-.

HEC \*had- “go”: Sid haadi.

Note \*h- < \*ʕ-.

Omot \*ʕad- “go”: Ome aad-, Ari ada.

Emphatic \*d may reflect an old \*ʕ > \*ʔ.

Rift \*ʕad- “go, tread”: Irq ada-ha, Asa adi.

Berb \*ʕVd- “pass” (Kby ʕeddi) may be borrowed from Arab.

**1043 \*ʕadas- “bean, seed”**

Sem \*ʕadaš- “lentil”: Hbr ʕadāšā, Arab ʕadas-.

CCh \*HVda[s]- “seed”: Bch ḍas-ito.

If not \*daz-, cf. Mwl dazo id.

**1044 \*ʕadaw- “fish”**

Eg ʕdw, ʕḍw “kind of fish” (XVIII).

ECh \*daw- “fish”: Tum doo, Kwn do.

From \*HVdaw-?

\*ʕa- may be a prefix.

**1045 \*ʕadil- “be true, be just”**

Sem \*ʕdil- “be just”: Arab ʕdl [-i-].

CCh \*diyāl- < \*diHal- “truth”: Bch diyalo, Daba ma-delele.

Metathesis. Partial reduplication and prefix \*ma- in Daba.

An alternative reconstruction is \*diʕal-.

**1046 \*ʕaf- “grass, plant”**

Sem \*ʕap- “rush, reed”: Akk apu.

Eg ʕ.t “kind of plant” (med).

CCh \*ʕaf- “grass”: Mba ʕaf.

**1047 \*ʕaf- ‘health’**

Sem \*ʕāpiy- ‘health’: Arab ʕāfiy-at-, Hss ʔāfyet, Mhr ʔāfyēt, Shh ʕafyet.

ECh \*ʔaf- ‘health’: Mubi *afi*.

Both Sem and ECh may be deverbative formations going back to HS \*ʕuf- ‘be healthy’.

**1048 \*ʕafur- ‘dust, sand’**

Sem \*ʕapar- ‘dust, earth’: Akk *eperu*, Ug ʕpr, Hbr ʕāpār, Aram (Syr) ʕaprō, Arab ʕafar-, ʕaf-r-, Har *afār*.

\*-u- > \*-a- after a labial.

CCh \*Hafur- ‘ground’: Boka *fur-ta*, Gaa *fər-ta*, Mafa *vara*.

In Mafa *v-* < \*H(V)f-.

Derived from \*far- ‘clay, earth’.

**1049 \*ʕafaw-/ʕafay- ‘leaf, plant’**

Sem \*ʕapVy- ‘twig, foliage’: Hbr ʕopī.

Secondary \*-u-.

Eg ʕʔy.t ‘kind of plant’ (med).

-ʔ- stands for \*-a-.

WCh \*ʕaf-ʕafaw- ‘leaf’: Klr ʔafafaw.

Partial reduplication.

Derived from \*ʕaf- ‘grass, plant’. Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**1050 \*ʕafüç- ‘be bitter’**

Sem \*ʕapiš- ‘bitter’: Arab ʕafiš-.

CCh \*fuc- ‘salt’: Ngw *fəca*.

Hwn reflects a CCh word for ash.

\*ʕa- may be a prefix.

**1051 \*ʕag- ‘strike’**

Eg ʕʔg ‘strike’ (MK).

-ʔ- reflects HS \*-a-.

ECh \*ʔag- ‘drum’ (v.) <sup>1</sup>, ‘beat’ <sup>2</sup>: Ndm *age* <sup>1</sup>, Mkk ʔigg- <sup>2</sup>.

**1052 \*ʿagom- ‘‘tree’’**

Sem \*ʿagm- ‘‘palm tree’’: Arab ʿagm-at-.

WCh \*ʿagwam- ‘‘mahogany’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘Balantes egypt.’’<sup>2</sup>; Miya *agam*<sup>2</sup>,  
Jmb *agwama*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *aguma-k*<sup>1</sup>.

LEC \*ʿagam- ‘‘kind of bush’’: Or *agam-sa*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Cf. CCh \**gwagwam-* < \*ʿagwam- ‘‘bread tree’’ (Msg *gogom*)  
with assimilation ʿ – g > g – g.

**1053 \*ʿagor- ‘‘bird’’**

Sem \*ʿagūr- ‘‘crane’’: Hbr ʿagūr.

ECh \**gwar-* ‘‘heron’’: Smr *gwara*.

No traces of the anlaut laryngeal.

**1054 \*ʿaḥ- ‘‘earth, field’’**

Eg ʿ*ḥ.t* ‘‘field’’ (OK).

CCh \*ʿaxḥ- ‘‘earth’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘clay’’<sup>2</sup>; Gbn *ḥaxa*<sup>1</sup>, FK*i* *ḥaxəy*<sup>1</sup>, Gis  
*hahay*<sup>2</sup>.

Assimilation of laryngeals.

**1055 \*ʿak- ‘‘be hot; fire’’**

Sem \*ʿik-/ʿuk- ‘‘be hot’’: Arab ʿkk [-i-, -u-].

Secondary vocalism?

WCh \*ʿakwa- ‘‘fire’’: Diri *akuwa*, Miya *aku*, Cagu *ākwe*, Jmb *akwa*,  
Ngz *aka*.

CCh \*ʿVkk- ‘‘hot’’: Log *kku*.

ECh \*ʿak(k)wa- ‘‘fire’’: Mig *okko*, Jegu ʿ*ook*. Bid *ako*, Brg ʿ*aku*, Sok  
*oko*.

Nominal formation.

**1056 \*ʿaḳ- ‘‘know, see’’**

Eg ʿ*k* ‘‘learn’’ (a).

Agaw \*ʿak- ‘‘see, know’’: Kwr *aḥ-*, Dmb *aḥ-*, Kem *aḥ-*, Aun *-aq-*,  
Dmt *-aḳ-*.

LEC \**Hak-* ‘‘know’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘see’’<sup>2</sup>: Gel *ək-*<sup>1</sup>, Kon *-ak-*, *-yak-*<sup>2</sup>, Bus  
*haake*<sup>2</sup>, Gdl *-ak-*, *-aki*<sup>2</sup>.

Irregular laryngeal reflexes as well as unexpected non-emphatic \*-k-. Is this really a continuation of \*ʕak-?

**1057 \*ʕakab- ‘hill, stone’**

Sem \*ʕakab- ‘hill’: Arab ʕaqab-at-.

WCh \*kab- < \*ḡab- ‘polishing stone’: DB kabu.

Shift of emphatization.

\*ʕa- may be a prefix. Semantically dubious.

**1058 \*ʕakid- ‘bind, spin’**

Sem \*ʕakid- ‘bind’<sup>1</sup>, ‘knot’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr ʕqd<sup>1</sup>, Arab ʕqd [-i-]<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*kiyad- < \*kiHad- ‘plait’: Bnn kiyedu.

Metathesis.

ECh \*kVd- ‘untie’: Ndam kəḏə.

From \*kVHVd- as in CCH?

An alternative reconstruction is \*ḡiʕad-.

**1059 \*ʕal- ‘leaf’**

Sem \*ʕal- ‘leaf, foliage’: Hbr ʕāle, Aram ʕelw- (Syr).

WCh \*ʕal- ‘leaf’: Pero alaw, Jmb alu-hu.

**1060 \*ʕal- ‘rise’**

Sem \*ʕlVly- ‘rise, climb’: Hbr ʕly.

Based on biconsonantal \*ʕlV-.

Berb \*ʕal- ‘be suspended’: Ahg ali.

CCh \*ʕal- ‘jump’: Masa halla.

Irregular Masa h-.

ECh \*ʕal- ‘climb’: Kwn ale, Kera li.

Related to \*ʕal- ‘top’.

**1061 \*ʕal- ‘top’**

Sem \*ʕal- ‘top, height, upper part’: Hbr ʕāl, Arab ʕal-.

SA \*ʕal- ‘mountain’: Saho ʕal.

LEC \*ʕal- ‘‘mountain’’: Som ʕal-, Rnd ḥal-.  
 Note Rnd ḥ-.

**1062 \*ʕalaḵ- ‘‘tie, untie’’**

Sem \*ʕlaḵ- ‘‘be attached’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hang, be suspended’’: Arab ʕlq  
 [-a-]<sup>1</sup>, Hss ʕayleq<sup>2</sup>.  
 WCh \*laḵ- ‘‘untie’’: Dera lake.

\*ʕa- may be a prefix.

**1063 \*ʕalal- ‘‘drink, chew’’**

Sem \*ʕlwl- ‘‘drink for the second time’’: Arab ʕll.  
 LEC 2\*ʕalal- ‘‘chew’’: Som ʕalaal-, Kns alal-, Gid alal-.

Reduplication?

**1064 \*ʕam- ‘‘eat’’**

Eg ʕm ‘‘swallow’’ (n).  
 Rift \*ʕam- ‘‘chew’’: Kwz am-.  
 Cf. Irq ayim id.

Descriptive stem.

**1065 \*ʕam- ‘‘relative, friend’’**

Sem \*ʕamm- ‘‘relative’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘uncle’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘ancestor’’<sup>3</sup>: Hbr ʕam<sup>1</sup>,  
 Arab ʕamm-<sup>2</sup>, Hss ʕōm<sup>3</sup>, Mhr ʕōm<sup>3</sup>, Shh ʕom<sup>3</sup>.  
 CCh \*ʕwam- < \*ʕamu- ‘‘guest’’: Bch ʕomey, Nz womε.  
 Dhl ʕame ‘‘uncle’’.

**1066 \*ʕam- ‘‘people’’**

Sem \*ʕamm- ‘‘people’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘crowd’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk ummānu<sup>1</sup>, Hbr ʕam<sup>1</sup>,  
 Arab ʕamm-<sup>2</sup>.  
 Derivative in Akk.  
 Rift \*ʕVm- ‘‘people, crowd’’: Irq imi, Alg imi.  
 Assimilation of vowels.

Connected with \*ʕam- ‘‘relative, friend’’?

1067 \*ᶜ<sub>amVw-</sub> “plant”

Sem \*ᶜ<sub>amVw-</sub> “kind of plant”: Akk *amû*.

Cf. Arab ᶜ<sub>am-at-</sub> id.

Eg ᶜ<sub>mw.t</sub> “field plant” (XVIII).

-ʒ- stands for \*-a-.

1068 \*ᶜ<sub>an-</sub> “be tired, be ill”

Sem \*ᶜ<sub>Vnaʔ-/ᶜ<sub>Vnay-</sub> “be tired”: Arab ᶜ<sub>nʔ</sub>, ᶜ<sub>ny</sub> [-a-].</sub>

Based on \*ᶜ<sub>an-</sub>.

WCh \*ᶜ<sub>an-</sub> “ache” (v.): Bks *han*.

ECh \*ᶜ<sub>ani-</sub> “illness”: Mkk ᶜ<sub>eni</sub>.

Mkk -e- < \*-a- under the influence of -i.

Related to \*ᶜ<sub>Vnaw-/ᶜ<sub>Vnay-</sub> “work, make”?</sub>

1069 \*ᶜ<sub>an-/ᶜ<sub>in-</sub> “exist”</sub>

Sem \*ᶜ<sub>in-/ᶜ<sub>un-</sub> “appear”: Arab ᶜ<sub>nn</sub> [-i-, -u-].</sub>

Agaw \*ᶜ<sub>an-/ᶜ<sub>in-</sub> “be”: Bil *en-*, *in-*, Xmr *an-*, Kwr *en-*.</sub>

Bed ᶜ<sub>an-</sub> “be”.

SA \*ᶜ<sub>an-/ᶜ<sub>in-</sub> “be”: Saho *-in(n)-*, *-an-*.</sub>

HEC \*ᶜ<sub>yon-</sub> “be”: Had *yon-*, Kmb *yon-*.

Phonetically not quite clear. Probably, from \*ᶜ<sub>i-ʔon-ʔ</sub>

1070 \*ᶜ<sub>anaʒ-</sub> “goat, ram”

Sem \*ᶜ<sub>anz-</sub> “she-goat”: Akk *enzu*, Ug ᶜ<sub>z</sub>, Hbr ᶜ<sub>ēz</sub>, Aram (Syr) ᶜ<sub>ezzā</sub>,

Arab ᶜ<sub>anz-</sub>.

WCh \*ᶜ<sub>aʒan-</sub> “ram”: Bks ᶜ<sub>azan</sub>.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*ᶜ<sub>aʒan-</sub>.

1071 \*ᶜ<sub>anduk-</sub> “navel, nipple”

WCh \*ᶜ<sub>HVnduk-</sub> “heart”: Fyer ᶜ<sub>duk</sub>.

CCh \*ᶜ<sub>bu-ʔinduk-</sub> “heart, chest”: Lame *vəinduku*, *vunduku*.

Prefix \*ᶜ<sub>bu-</sub>. The root vowel \*-i- is not clear.

SA \*ᶜ<sub>hondub-</sub> “navel”: Saho *hondub*, Afar *hondub*.

Unexpected \*-b and irregular *h-*. A loanword?

HEC \**mudukk-* < \**mu-ᶜVdu(n)k-*, \**handur-* ‘‘navel’’: Sid *mudukko*, Bmb *handura*.

Prefix \**mu-* in Sid. Bmb looks like a loanword (from SA?).

Wrz \**adunk-* ‘‘nipple, breast’’: War *aadunku*, Gaw *adunko*, Cam *adunku*.

\**d* > *ɖ* is influenced by \*ᶜ.

Rift \**mudung-* < \**mu-ᶜVdung-* ‘‘navel’’: Gor *murungu*, Alg *murungu*.

In Cush the prototype is reconstructed as \**adunk-* which may be also an alternative HS reconstruction. At least, some of the Cush forms were borrowed and reborrowed. A very irregular and problematic root.

**1072 \*ᶜanon- ‘‘breast, chest’’**

Eg ᶜ*nn.t* ‘‘part of the body’’ (pyr).

The meaning is not definite.

WCh \**nwan-* ‘‘breast’’: Hs *nōno*.

From \**HVnwan-*.

HEC \**anon-* ‘‘breast’’: Sid *ununa*, *unuuna*, Dar *unuuna*, Had *anoona*, Ala *onoona*, Bmb *ununa*, Kmb *anuuna*.

Various assimilations of vowels in individual languages.

**1073 \*ᶜar- ‘‘stone, rock’’**

Eg ᶜ*r* ‘‘small stone’’ (n).

Cf. also ᶜ*ɔ.t* ‘‘precious stone’’ (a).

ECh \**ar-* ‘‘rock’’: Kbl *arra*.

**1074 \*ᶜarek- ‘‘see, understand’’**

Eg ᶜ*rk* ‘‘understand’’ (XVIII).

Agaw \**arik-* ‘‘understand, know’’: Xmr *arek-*, Xmt *arek*, *aarq<sup>w</sup>*.

LEC \**are[k]-* ‘‘see’’: Som *ark-*, *areg-*, Or *arga*, Boni *ark-*, Gel *argiyē*.

Unexpected reflexes of \**k*.

**1075 \*ᶜariw- ‘‘tree’’**

Eg ᶜ*rw* ‘‘tree’’ (med).

WCh \**ariway-* ‘‘tree’’: Bol *rewe*, Tng *riya*, Ngm *roya*, Siri *aruwai*, Kry *riwai*.

Derivative in *-ay-*.

CCh \*ʕariway- ‘‘tamarind’’: Gava *riwe*, Zgh *arwe*, Nak *iriwey*.

Derivative in *-ay-*. Assimilation of vowels in Nak.

### 1076 \*aʕuw- ‘‘give, pay’’

Sem \*ʕiVw- ‘‘give (a present)’’: Arab ʕiw.

ECh \*ʕatuw- ‘‘pay’’: Ndm *atuwe*.

### 1077 \*ʕaw- ‘‘goat, bull’’

Eg ʕw.t ‘‘sheep and goats’’ (OK).

CCh \*ʕaw- ‘‘she-goat’’: Gis ʕaw, Bld ʕawa.

Rift \*ʕaw- ‘‘bull’’: Irq *aw*, Alg *aw*, Bur *aw*.

### 1078 \*ʕawag- ‘‘roast’’

Eg ʕwg ‘‘roast’’ (BD).

ECh \*waHag- ‘‘roast, burn’’: Ndam *woga*, Kwn *wage*, Ndam *wuga*,

Dng *ogiye*, Tum *waag*.

Metathesis.

\*ʕV- may be a prefix. Cf. also Dhl *hagw-* ‘‘boil’’ < \*HagVw-.

### 1079 \*ʕawan- ‘‘palm tree’’

Sem \*ʕawān- ‘‘big palm’’: Arab ʕawān-at-.

CCh \*hawan-H- ‘‘date palm’’: Gis *huwan*, Mafa *hawan*.

Unexpected initial \*h-. Probably, the original form contained a prefix: \*ha-ʕawan-? Secondary -u- in Gis.

### 1080 \*ʕawar- ‘‘give back, return’’

Sem \*ʕūr- ‘‘pay debts’’: Arab ʕwr [-u-].

WCh \*waHar- ‘‘give back, lend’’: Tng *ware*, DB *weer*, Bol ʕar.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*waʕar-.

**1081 \*ʿawar-/ʿayar- “donkey”**

Sem \*ʿayr- “donkey”<sup>1</sup>, “young donkey”<sup>2</sup>: Ug ʿr<sup>1</sup>, Hbr ʿayir<sup>2</sup>,  
Aram ʿēr-<sup>1</sup>, Arab ʿayr-<sup>1</sup>.

Eg ʿj “donkey” (OK).

Sem loanword? In any case, the inlaut sonant is not graphically expressed. -j- < \*-r-.

Omot \*ʷawar- “horse”: Kaf *awaroo*, Mao *wōre*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**1082 \*ʿawil- “genitals”**

WCh \*yawil- < \*ʿawil- “testicles”<sup>1</sup>, “vulva”<sup>2</sup>: Krk ʷilaa<sup>1</sup>, Dera  
*yiwulu*<sup>1</sup>, Say *wəla*<sup>1</sup>, Fyer *wul*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary vocalism in Dera.

Bed ʷawil “vagina”.

Agaw \*ʿawil- “vagina”: Bil ʿawil-too.

**1083 \*ʿawur- “hole”**

Sem \*ʿawr- “cleft”: Arab ʿawr-at-.

CCh \*wur- “hole”: HNk *wuře*.

\*HV- lost.

\*ʿa- may be a prefix. Cf. WCh \*wur- “dig (a hole)”: Tng *wure*.

**1084 \*ʿayVn- “eye”**

Sem \*ʿayn- “eye”: Akk *īnu*, Ug ʿn, Hbr ʿayin, Aram (Syr) ʿaynō,  
Arab ʿayn-, Gz ʿayn.

Eg ʿn, ʿyn “eye” (a).

Borrowing from Sem?

Omot \*ʷan- “eye”: Gim *an*.

Regular development from \*ʿayn-?

**1085 \*ʿaʒ- “fish”**

Eg ʿd, ʿdw “kind of fish” (BD).

ECh \*ʷač- < \*ʷaʒ- “sardine”: Kera *ačo*.

Irregular unvoicing of the affricate.

Agaw \*ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž- ‘fish’: Bil ᶜ<sub>A</sub>žaa, Xmr ᶜ<sub>A</sub>žaaa, Kwr azaa, Kem azaa, asaa,  
Aun asi, Dmt asii.

SA \*ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž- ‘fish’: Saho ᶜ<sub>A</sub>žaaa.

Note SA \*-ž- < HS \*-ž-.

### 1086 \*ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž- ‘sun’

Eg ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž ‘sun’ (gr).

CCh \*ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž- ‘sun’: Bud āžī.

LEC \*ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž- ‘sun’: Or aduu.

Note LEC \*-ž- < HS \*-ž-.

Dhl ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž ‘sun’.

### 1087 \*ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž-/ᶜ<sub>I</sub>ž- ‘river’

Eg ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž ‘waters’ (BD).

WCh \*ᶜ<sub>A</sub>ž- ‘rivulet’: Klr ᶜ<sub>A</sub>žī.

CCh \*ᶜ<sub>I</sub>ž- ‘river’: Lame ižē.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

### 1088 \*ᶜ<sub>EB</sub>- ‘bird’

Eg ᶜ<sub>EB</sub> ‘kind of bird’ (MK).

Suffix -w.

WCh \*Hyabi- ‘hen’<sup>1</sup>, ‘chicken’<sup>2</sup>: Bol yawi<sup>1</sup>, Dera yāwe<sup>1</sup>, Tng  
yabe<sup>1</sup>, Pero yabe<sup>1</sup>, Ngm yabi<sup>1</sup>, Krf yibbi<sup>2</sup>, Gera yībi<sup>2</sup>, Glm  
yīwu<sup>2</sup>, Grm ibbi<sup>2</sup>.

### 1089 \*ᶜ<sub>EL</sub>- ‘see’

Berb \*ᶜ<sub>EL</sub>- ‘see’: Izy aᶜ<sub>EL</sub>lu.

Unexpectedly preserved HS \*ᶜ<sub>EL</sub>-.

WCh \*yal- ‘see’: Zar yel, Dwot yeliy, Wnd yele.

From \*Hyal-.

ECh \*Hyal- ‘look’: Brg heeli.

Brg h- < \*ᶜ<sub>EL</sub>- is not regular. The form may continue a prefixal  
pattern \*HV-ᶜ<sub>EL</sub>-.

LEC \*ᶜ<sub>EL</sub>- ‘look!’ (imper.): Or ilaa.

Dhl ᶜ<sub>EL</sub>- ‘know’.

**1090 \*ʕelal- ‘look’**

ECh \*ʕalVl-/ʕwalVl- ‘look’: Mig ʕello, Mkk woll- .

Agaw \*ʕalal- ‘look’: Bil ʕäläl.

Assimilation of vowels.

SA \*ʕilal- ‘wait’<sup>1</sup>, ‘look’<sup>2</sup>: Saho *ilaal*-<sup>1</sup>, Afar *ilal*-<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \*ʕilal- ‘watch’<sup>1</sup>, ‘look’<sup>2</sup>: Som *ilaali*-<sup>1</sup>, Or *ilaala*-<sup>2</sup>.

Partial reduplication of \*ʕel- ‘see’. It is quite possible that some of the Cush forms result from cross-borrowings.

**1091 \*ʕen- ‘vessel’**

Berb \*ʕVn- < \*HVʕVn- ‘plate’: Ghd *ta-yyin-t*.

Loss of \*H-.

Eg ʕn ‘vessel’ (OK).

CCh \*ʕyani- ‘pot’: Hwn ʕina, Daba *yen*.

**1092 \*ʕen-ʕen- ‘monkey’**

Eg ʕnʕn ‘baboon’ (pyr).

WCh \*ʕamyān- ‘monkey’: Fyer *yamēn*, Sha *amen*, Klr *rimen*.

Probably, goes back to \*ʕyan-ʕyan- with dissimilation of nasals.

Reduplication. A descriptive stem?

**1093 \*ʕeray- ‘river’**

Eg ʕry ‘waters’ (gr).

CCh \*ʕaray- ‘river’: Mba *re*, Msg *erē*.

**1094 \*ʕib-/ʕub- ‘breast, bosom’**

Berb \*ʕab- ‘breast’: Ghat *abbui*.

Secondary \*a before a labial?

CCh \*ʕub- ‘breast’: Dgh *uḅa*, Mnd *ube*, Glv *uba*, Gdf *uḅa*.

LEC \*ʕib- ‘nipple’: Som ʕib.

Alternation \*i ~ \*u. Descriptive stem?

## 1095 \*ᶘi-ᶘir- ‘‘bird’’

Sem \*ᶘiᶘur- ‘‘bird’’: Akk ᶘiᶘᶘuru, Ug ᶘᶘr.

Secondary \*-u-? Cf. \*ᶘepur-.

Rift \*ᶘiraᶘ- ‘‘bird’’: Irq ᶘirᶘi, Alg ᶘiraᶘa, Bur ᶘiraᶘa, Asa ᶘiraᶘa.  
Metathesis.

Derived from \*ᶘir- ‘‘bird’’.

## 1096 \*ᶘiᶘVd- ‘‘harvest’’ (v.)

Sem \*ᶘiᶘVd- ‘‘harvest’’ (v.): Akk eᶘᶘᶘdu, Gz ᶘᶘd.

ECh \*ᶘiHVd- ‘‘harvest’’ (v.): Dng ᶘiᶘe.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*ᶘiᶘVd-.

## 1097 \*ᶘiᶘ- ‘‘do, make’’

Sem \*ᶘiᶘVᶘy- ‘‘do, make’’: Ug ᶘiᶘy, Hbr ᶘy, SAr ᶘy.

ECh \*ᶘiᶘ- ‘‘do, work’’: Mkk ᶘise.

Agaw \*ᶘiᶘ- ‘‘do, make’’: Bil *es-*, *is-*, Xmr *iᶘᶘ-*, Kwr *iᶘ-*, Dmb *es-*.

SA \*ᶘis- ‘‘do, make’’: Saho *is-*, *iᶘ-*, Afar *is-*.

HEC \*ᶘis- ‘‘do’’: Bmb *iss-*.

Rift \*ᶘes-im- ‘‘do, act’’: Alg ᶘisim-, Bur ᶘesim-.

Irregular \*-s-. Rift may be borrowed from one of Cush branches.

## 1098 \*ᶘidar-/\*yadar- ‘‘flock, herd’’

Sem \*ᶘVdr- ‘‘flock, herd’’: Hbr ᶘᶘder.

Eg *idr* ‘‘flock, herd’’ (OK).

Borrowed from Sem?

SA \*wadar- ‘‘cattle’’: Afar *wadar*.

An ancient alternation \*y- ~ \*w- in the anlaut or an irregular development of \*y- > \*w- in SA?

All correspondences in the anlaut are irregular. Cf. also WCh \*ᶘVdur- ‘‘ram’’: Sha ᶘdur, DB ᶘduur, Bks ᶘaᶘdur.

## 1099 \*ᶘig- ‘‘fat, grease’’

Eg ᶘᶘ ‘‘fat, grease’’ (OK).

Progressive palatalization of \*g.

CCh \*<sup>ɔ</sup>ig- ‘‘fat’’: Bud *ma-ige*.

Prefix *ma-*.

ECh \*<sup>ɔ</sup>yag-ay- ‘‘fat, grease’’: Mkk <sup>ɔ</sup>egey.

From \*<sup>ɔ</sup>ig-ay-.

### 1100 \*<sup>ɔ</sup>igal- ‘‘cow, calf’’

Sem \*<sup>ɔ</sup>igl- ‘‘calf’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘young of animals’’<sup>2</sup>: Ug <sup>ɔ</sup>gl<sup>1</sup>, Hbr <sup>ɔ</sup>ēgel<sup>1</sup>,

Aram (Syr) <sup>ɔ</sup>egl-<sup>1</sup>, Arab <sup>ɔ</sup>igl-<sup>1</sup>, Gz <sup>ɔ</sup>ag<sup>w</sup>əl<sup>2</sup>, Tgr <sup>ɔ</sup>agal<sup>1</sup>.

CCh \*<sup>ɔ</sup>gyal- ‘‘cow’’: Bura *gyel*.

Probably, from \*<sup>ɔ</sup>gi<sup>ɔ</sup>al-.

Agaw \*<sup>ɔ</sup>gall- ‘‘calf’’: Bil *gār*, Kwr *gār*, Kem *gār*, Aun *gara*.

Omot \*<sup>ɔ</sup>gal- ‘‘calf’’: Ome *gallua*.

\*<sup>ɔ</sup>i- may be a prefix unattested in Cush. Cf. HEC \*<sup>ɔ</sup>gal- ‘‘camel’’ (Bmb *gaale*)?

### 1101 \*<sup>ɔ</sup>il- ‘‘eye’’

CCh \*<sup>ɔ</sup>il- ‘‘eye’’: Bud *yel, yil*, Gul *el*, Lmn *ili*.

Agaw \*<sup>ɔ</sup>il- ‘‘eye’’: Bil <sup>ɔ</sup>il, <sup>ɔ</sup>el, Xmr *el, iel*, Xmt *əl*, Kwr *el, yel*, Dmb *il, yil*, Kem *yil*, Aun *el, əll*, *ill*.

LEC \*<sup>ɔ</sup>il- ‘‘eye’’: Som *il*, Or *ila*, Bay *il, ili*, Arb *ille*, Gel *iil*, Kon *il-da*, Bus *il-ča*, Gdl *il-ta*.

HEC \*<sup>ɔ</sup>ill- ‘‘eye’’: Sid *illee*, Dar *ille*, Had *illi*, Ala *ille*, Bmb *ille*, Kmb *ille*.

Dhl <sup>ɔ</sup>ila ‘‘eye’’.

Mgg *ila* ‘‘eyes’’.

Rift \*<sup>ɔ</sup>il- ‘‘eye’’: Irq *ila*, Alg *ila*, Bur *ila*, Asa, <sup>ɔ</sup>ilat, Kwz *ilito*.

### 1102 \*<sup>ɔ</sup>ilay- ‘‘rise’’

Sem \*<sup>ɔ</sup>Vlaw-/\*<sup>ɔ</sup>Vlay- ‘‘be high’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘rise’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘cross’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *elú*<sup>1</sup>, Ug <sup>ɔ</sup>lw, <sup>ɔ</sup>ly<sup>1</sup>, Hbr <sup>ɔ</sup>lw, <sup>ɔ</sup>ly<sup>1</sup>, Aram <sup>ɔ</sup>lw, <sup>ɔ</sup>ly<sup>1</sup>, Arab <sup>ɔ</sup>ly [-a]<sup>1 2</sup>, SAR <sup>ɔ</sup>ly<sup>3</sup>, Gz <sup>ɔ</sup>lw<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *i<sup>ɔ</sup>r* ‘‘ascend’’ (l).

Metathesis.

WCh \*<sup>ɔ</sup>yi<sup>ɔ</sup>al-/\*<sup>ɔ</sup>ilay- ‘‘stand up’’: Sura *yayal*, Ang *yal*, Tng <sup>ɔ</sup>il, Geji *hilya*.

Metathesis.

Derived from \*<sup>ʕ</sup>al- ‘‘rise’’.

**1103 \*<sup>ʕ</sup>im- ‘‘know, see’’**

Eg <sup>ʕ</sup>m ‘‘know’’ (n), Copt \*<sup>ʕ</sup>imi id.: Fym *imi*, Boh *emi*, Shd *eime*.

WCh \*<sup>ʕ</sup>im- ‘‘think’’: Tng *yim-*, Pero *yim*.

CCh \*<sup>ʕ</sup>um- ‘‘teach’’: LPe *wum*.

ECh \*<sup>ʕ</sup>um- ‘‘see’’: Mubi <sup>ʕ</sup>um.

Secondary \**u* in CCh and ECh.

**1104 \*<sup>ʕ</sup>iw-/\*<sup>ʕ</sup>iy- ‘‘cry’’**

Sem \*<sup>ʕ</sup>iy- ‘‘cry’’: Arab <sup>ʕ</sup>wy, Jib <sup>ʕ</sup>wy.

Based on \*<sup>ʕ</sup>Vw-.

LEC \*<sup>ʕ</sup>iy- ‘‘cry’’: Som <sup>ʕ</sup>iyy-, Bay *iy-*, Or *iyy-*.

Consonantal alternation \**w-* ~ \**y-*.

**1105 \*<sup>ʕ</sup>iʒ- ‘‘man, child’’**

Berb \*<sup>ʕ</sup>iʒ- ‘‘men’’ (pl.): Zng *iʒ*.

Eg <sup>ʕ</sup>dd ‘‘young one’’ (n).

The cluster *dd* stands for an affricate \**ʒ*.

**1106 \*<sup>ʕ</sup>og- ‘‘dig, cut’’**

Eg <sup>ʕ</sup>d ‘‘hoe’’ (v.) (pyr).

Palatalization of \**-g-* after a middle vowel.

ECh \**yuwag-* ‘‘hoe’’ (v.) <sup>1</sup>, ‘‘plough’’ (v.) <sup>2</sup>: Smr *yīgə* <sup>2</sup>, Tum *yəg* <sup>1</sup>,

Ndm *yə:gə*: <sup>1</sup>, Lele *yagi* <sup>1</sup>, Kbl *yuwege* <sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**yuwag-* may go back to \**ywag-* < \**Hwag-*.

**1107 \*<sup>ʕ</sup>og- ‘‘shout, call’’**

Sem \*<sup>ʕ</sup>Vg-<sup>ʕ</sup>Vg- ‘‘shout’’: Arab <sup>ʕ</sup>g<sup>ʕ</sup>g.

Reduplication.

ECh \**wag-*/\**wak-* ‘‘call’’: Smr <sup>ʕ</sup>wōgo, Sbn <sup>ʕ</sup>waga, Tum *wəg*, Kwn <sup>ʕ</sup>oge.

Irregular consonantism. Two different roots?

**1108 \*‘oḳab- “vulture”**

Sem \*‘uḳāb- “vulture”: Arab ‘uqāb-, Hss ʿaqāb, Mhr ʿāqāb, Shh ‘eqēb.

CCh \*kwāb- < \*ḳwāb- “kite”: Boka ḳōḃi.

Shift of emphatization. The original source was \*Hu-ḳāb-.

Cf. ECh \*kwamb- “eagle”: Kera ḳombe.

**1109 \*‘ol- “be ill”**

Sem \*‘Vl- “be ill”: Arab ‘ll.

CCh \*wal- < \*Hwal- “ache” (v.): Bud wel.

Cf. WCh \*la- “ache” (v. and n.): Sura laa, Ang le.

**1110 \*‘ol- “snake, leech”**

CCh \*ʿwal- “snake”: Mḡs wala.

ECh \*ʿyala- “snake”: Brg ʿeli, Jegu ʿillo, Dng ʿaalo, Bid ʿaalo.

From \*ʿwala-?

LEC \*‘ola-‘ol- “leech”: Som ‘olaa‘ol.

Reduplication.

Omot \*ʿul- “leech”: Ome ulo.

**1111 \*‘or- “grain, corn”**

Eg ‘wʾʾ “bread” (NK).

Vocalic -w-.

ECh \*ʿwar- “corn”: Mubi wār.

Mubi may also reflect \*waHVr-.

**1112 \*‘or- “goat”**

Eg ‘r “she-goat” (med).

WCh \*‘waru- “he-goat”: Mnt ur, Grk ur, Klr war.

ECh \*ʿwar- “goats” (pl.): Lele ōrē.

**1113 \*‘oreb- “mix”**

Sem \*‘VrVb- “mix”: Hbr ‘rb.

WCh \*ryab- “mix”: Fyer reḃ.

\*-b- > -p in the auslaut.

ECh \**HwarVb*- ‘‘mix’’: Kera *horbe*.

Irregular *h*-, cf. ECh s.v. \**el*- ‘‘see’’ and \**oruk*- ‘‘rub’’.

\**o* and \**e* are generally incompatible within one root.

#### 1114 \**oruk*- ‘‘rub’’

Sem \**Vruk*- ‘‘rub’’: Arab *ʿrk* [-*u*-].

ECh \**HwarVk*- ‘‘rub’’: Kera *horke*.

Irregular *h*-.

#### 1115 \**oʕis*- ‘‘sneeze’’

Sem \**Vʕiṣ*- ‘‘sneeze’’: Hbr *ʕiṣ*, Arab *ʕṣ* [-*i*-, -*u*-], Gz *ʕṣ*, Jib *ʕṭṣ*.

WCh \**aʕus*-/\**wʕus*- ‘‘sneeze’’: Hs *atuṣāwa*, Ngz *waatāṣi*.

Unclear \**-u*-.

CCh \**wʕis*- ‘‘sneeze’’: Dgh *wdisa*, Log *ḍisa*, Bud *wattisi*.

ECh \**Hwaʕis*- ‘‘sneeze’’: Mig *haddiso*, Mubi *attaša*, Brg *waddase*,

Mkk *waddiso*.

Assimilation of vowels in Mubi and Brg.

LEC \**haʕis*- ‘‘sneezing’’: Or *haʕissoo*.

Omot \**haʕis*- ‘‘sneeze’’: Mch *hāʕṭṭissi(ye)*.

Cush forms go back to \**haʕis*-. Dhl *haadiḍ*- id. is a loanword from LEC or Omot.

#### 1116 \**ub*- ‘‘dirt’’

Sem \**Vb*- ‘‘dung’’: Gz *ʕbā*, Tgr *ʕiba*, Amh *ʕbāt*.

Eg *ʕbw* ‘‘dirt’’ (sarc).

-*w* reflects a rounded vowel of the root.

CCh \**ubi*- ‘‘faeces’’: Mrg *ubi*, Klb *ibi*, Hld *ʕubī*, Kap *uwyē*.

#### 1117 \**ubub*- ‘‘fish’’

Eg *ʕbbw* ‘‘kind of fish’’ (reg).

In both cases, *w* is a vocalic sign.

WCh \**Vbub*- ‘‘fish’’: Ang *bup*.

Reduplication in Sura *pupwap* id. Fyer *pupwap* id. may be borrowed from Sura.

**1118 \*ᶘučan- “burn”**

Sem \*ᶘ*V*un- “smoke (of fire)” (v.): Arab ᶘ*tn* [-u-].

WCh \*ᶘ*čan*- “burn”: Sura *čan*, Chip *šan*, Mpn *čan*.

No traces of the anlaut laryngeal.

A denominative verb in Sem?

**1119 \*ᶘud- “count”**

Sem \*ᶘ*ud*- “count”: Arab ᶘ*dd* [-u-], Hss ᶘ*adōd*, Mhr ᶘ*ed*, Shh ᶘ*ed*.

ECh \*ᶘ*Vd*- “count”: Brg ᶘ*eddi*.

Brg -*e*- is secondary.

**1120 \*ᶘuf- “heal, cure”**

Sem \*ᶘ*VpVw*- “heal, cure”: Arab ᶘ*fw*.

Based on \*ᶘ*Vp*-.

CCh \*ᶘ*uf*- “heal, care”: Gava ᶘ*ufa*, Nak *wufa*.

**1121 \*ᶘufan- “vessel”**

Sem \*ᶘ*upun*- “vessel”: Akk *upunu*.

Secondary \**u* after a labial.

Eg ᶘ*fn* “vessel” (gr).

WCh \*ᶘ*Vn*- “calabash”: Ngz *funa*, *fəna*.

Ngz -*u*- < -*ə*-.

CCh \*ᶘ*fan*- “pot, calabash”: Mba *fanay*.

Suffix \**-ay*-.

**1122 \*ᶘum-ᶘam- “animal”**

Sem \*ᶘ*umām*- “animals”: Akk *umāmu*.

From \*ᶘ*um-ᶘam*-?

Eg ᶘ*mᶘm.w* “animal” (med).

Reduplication.

**1123 \*ᶘupel- “hill, stone”**

Sem \*ᶘ*up(V)l*- “bulge, hill”: Hbr ᶘ*opel*.

Cf. Akk *pīlu* “limestone”?

CCh \**pyal*- ‘‘hill’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘stone’’<sup>2</sup>: Bura *pyela*<sup>1</sup>, Mofu *pəlay*<sup>2</sup>.  
Suffix *-ay* in Mofu.

\**u*- may be a prefix.

#### 1124 \**upVI*- ‘‘insect’’

Sem \**upl*- ‘‘louse’’: Akk *uplu*.

Eg C<sub>pnn.t</sub> ‘‘worm’’ (med).

Cluster *-nn* seems to reflect \**-l*-.

#### 1125 \**urag*- ‘‘be lame’’

Sem \**Vrag*- ‘‘be lame’’: Arab C<sub>rg</sub> [*-a*-].

Assimilation of vowels

WCh \**urVg*- ‘‘lame person’’: Hs *gurgu*.

Deverbative formation with different vocalism.

#### 1126 \**üç*- ‘‘tree’’

Sem \**iç*- ‘‘tree’’: Akk *işu*, *işşu*, Ug C<sub>ç</sub>, Hbr C<sub>ēç</sub>, Gz C<sub>ed</sub>.

Cf. Arab C<sub>id-at</sub>- ‘‘kind of acacia’’.

ECh \**uç*- ‘‘fig tree’’: Sok *ussē*.

#### 1127 \**Vbar*-/\**Vbir*- ‘‘run, walk’’

Sem \**Vbur*- ‘‘cross over’’: Akk *ebēru*, Hbr C<sub>br</sub>, Arab C<sub>br</sub> [*-u*-], SAr C<sub>br</sub>.

\**u*- < \**a*- after a labial.

CCh \**bar*- ‘‘run’’: FJ *varu*.

ECh \**bir*- ‘‘go’’: Dng *birē*.

Dhl *bariy*- ‘‘go out, depart’’.

*ḅ*- < \**b*- after a laryngeal?

\**V*- may be a prefix.

#### 1128 \**Vbo*'- ‘‘light, shine’’

Eg C<sub>bʃ</sub> ‘‘light’’ (gr).

WCh \**ḅway*- < \**bwaH*- ‘‘sun, day’’: Bks *ḅwe*, DB *ḅwe*.

CCh \**ḅiy*- < \**biH*- ‘‘shine’’: Dgh *ḅiya*.

Secondary -i- before \*y?

\*‘V- may be a prefix.

**1129 \*‘Vf- “give”**

Sem \*‘VpVw- “give”: Arab *ʕw*.

Based on \*‘Vp-.

WCh \*fa- “give”: Fyer *fa*, Bks *fa*.

CCh \*fa-/\*HVfa- “give”: Gul *fā-re*, Log *va*, Mafa *va*, Bud *we*.

**1130 \*‘Vgaʒ- “be weak”**

Sem \*‘Vgaz-/\*‘Vgiz- “be unable, be weak”<sup>1</sup>, “be lazy”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *ʕz* [-a-, -i-]<sup>1</sup>, Hss *ʔāgōz*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *ʔāgōz*<sup>1</sup>, Shh *ʕagoz*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*gaʒi- “be tired”: Hs *gaʒi*.

No traces of the original laryngeal.

**1131 \*‘Vhaʕay- “maid”**

Eg *ʕy.t* “maid” (MK).

WCh \*hayay- < \*haʕay- “maid”: Cagu *hayai*, Mbu *yaya*, Jmb *yaya*.

\*‘V- may be a prefix. Note an unusual morphological structure of this word. Is it an old compound?

**1132 \*‘Vkaw-/\*‘Vkay- “tie, bind”**

Sem \*‘VkVw- “make a knot (on the horse tail)”: Arab *kw* [-u-].

ECh \*kay- “weave”: Kwn *ke*, Kera *ke*.

\*‘V- may be a prefix. Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**1133 \*‘Vküs- “turn”**

Sem \*‘Vkiš- “turn upside down”: Arab *ks* [-i-].

ECh \*kus- “turn”: Kbl *kusu*.

\*‘V- may be a prefix.

1134 \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>KAL</sub>-/\*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>KIL</sub>- “teach, be clever”

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>KIL</sub>- “be clever”: Arab <sup>c</sup>ql [-i-].

ECh \*<sup>HV</sup>k<sub>al</sub>- “teach”: Smr *gəl*, Tum *kəl*, Kbl *gələ*, Kwn *gal*.  
*g-* < \**ḳ* in the originally intervocalic position?

The root may be connected with or derived from \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>kē</sub>- “be right, be true”. \*<sup>c</sup>V- may be a prefix.

1135 \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>kē</sub>- “be right, be true”

Eg <sup>c</sup>ḳʔ “right, true” (MK).

CCh \*<sup>kya</sup>- “correct”: Boka *keʔkeʔ*, Gaa *keʔkeʔ*.

Reduplication.

\*<sup>c</sup>V- may be a prefix. The correspondence is valid only if Eg *-ʔ* continues HS \**-ʔ*. Otherwise, if *-ʔ* reflects HS \**-l-*, Eg <sup>c</sup>ḳʔ should be placed together with cognates grouped under \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>KAL</sub>-/\*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>KIL</sub>- “teach, be clever”.

1136 \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>küp</sub>- “weave, sew”

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>kīp</sub>- “twist”: Arab <sup>c</sup>qf [-i-].

WCh \*<sup>kup</sup>- “weave”: Zar *kup*.

CCh \*<sup>kap</sup>- “sew”: Lame *kap*.

Secondary vocalism?

ECh \*<sup>kup</sup>- “sew”: Tum *kup*.

\*<sup>c</sup>V- may be a prefix.

1137 \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>lal</sub>- “do, build”

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>lil</sub>- “do, act (severely)”: Hbr <sup>c</sup>ll.

WCh \*<sup>lal</sup>- “build”: Tng *lal*.

Reduplication of \*<sup>c</sup>al-/\*<sup>c</sup>il- preserved in CCh \*<sup>il</sup>- “build” (Dgh <sup>ila</sup>) and ECh \*<sup>al</sup>- “make” (Smr <sup>al</sup>).

1138 \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>lič</sub>- “mix”

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>V<sub>lič</sub>- “mix”: Arab <sup>c</sup>li [-i-].

ECh \*<sup>lič</sup>- “mix”: Kwn *lise*, Ngm *lise*.

\*<sup>c</sup>V- may be a prefix.

**1139 \*{}VN- “turn”**

Sem \*{}Vn- “displace”: Akk *enú*, Arab {}nn.  
Eg {}n “turn” (MK).

**1140 \*{}Vnaw-/\*{}Vnay- “work, make”**

Sem \*{}VnVw- “produce (of land)”: Arab {}nw [-u-].  
WCh \*{}nVy- “work”: Fyer *nyi*.  
CCh \*{}naH- < \*{}nay- “do, make”: Tera *nna*, Bud *na*.  
ECh \*{}nay- “work”: Lele *ne*.

\*{}V- may be a prefix. May be derived from \*{}an- “be tired, be ill”, cf., from the semantic point of view, cf. the history of Fr *travail*.

**1141 \*{}VnVžaw- “day, sunshine”**

Eg {}ndw “sunshine” (pyr).  
CCh \*{}nVžaH- < \*{}nVžaw- “day”: Mba *nžā*.  
ECh \*{}nVžaH- < \*{}nVžaw- “day”: Tum *nžā*, Ndm *žā*, Kbl *žē*.  
\*{}V- may be a prefix.

**1142 \*{}Vru- “near”**

Eg {}rw “closeness” (MK).  
WCh \*{}ru-ru- “near, close”: Krk *ruru*.  
Reduplication.  
\*{}V- may be a prefix.

**1143 \*{}Vtuḵ- “go”**

Sem \*{}VtVḵ- “cross”: Akk *etēqu*.  
WCh \*{}tuḵ- “go away”: Hs *tuḵa*.  
No traces of \*{}HV-.  
\*{}V- may be a prefix.

**1144 \*{}Vtun- “push”**

Sem \*{}Vtun- “push”: Arab {}tn [-u-].

WCh *\*tVHun-* ‘push’: Mpn *tūn*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *\*tV<sup>c</sup>un-*.

**1145 \*ᶜVṭiᶜ-** ‘be dark’

Sem *\*ᶜVṭiV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘be dark’: Akk *eṭú*.

LEC *\*ṭiᶜ-* ‘become evening’: Or *ḏiᶜa*.

*\*ᶜV-* may be a prefix.

**1146 \*ᶜVžimb-** ‘be sweet’

Sem *\*ᶜVḏub-* ‘be sweet’: Arab *ᶜḏb* [-*u*-].

*\*u* < *\*i* before a labial. *\*b* seems to be a regular Sem reflex of HS cluster *\*-mb-*.

ECh *\*ᶜVžimb-* ‘honey, bee’: Mig *ᶜžimbe*.

Deverbative noun. Note the cluster *\*-mb-*.

## \*h

**1147 \*haᶜ-/ᶜhay-** ‘take’

Eg *hᶜy* ‘capture’ (MK).

-*ᶜ-* stands for HS *\*-a-*.

WCh *\*haᶜ-* ‘catch’: Bks *haᶜ*.

ECh *\*hay-* ‘take’: Kera *he*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-ᶜ-* ~ *\*-y-*.

**1148 \*haᶜ-/ᶜhaw-/ᶜhay-** ‘be, exist’

Sem *\*hūy-* ‘be, become’: Akk *ewû*, Amor *hwy*, Hbr *hwy*, Aram *hwy*.

Based on *\*hVw-*.

Berb *\*hV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘be, stay’: Ahg *ihâ*, Ayr *iha*.

CCh *\*hay-* ‘live’: Bud *aiyu*.

ECh *\*hay-* ‘be’: Mig *ᶜay*.

Bed *haay-* ‘live’.

SA \**hay-* ‘live’: Saho *hay*, Afar *hay*.

LEC \*<sup>2</sup>*a-hay-* ‘be’: Som *ahay*.

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

### 1149 \**ha*<sup>2</sup>*ad-* ‘be weak’

Eg *ʔhd* ‘weak’ (med).

Metathesis.

ECh \**ha*<sup>2</sup>*ad-/hawad-* ‘weak’<sup>1</sup>, ‘sick’<sup>2</sup>: Tum *hād*<sup>1</sup>, Mubi *huwade*<sup>2</sup>.

An alternative reconstruction is \*<sup>2</sup>*ahad-*.

### 1150 \**ha*<sup>2</sup>*em-/ha*<sup>2</sup>*om-* ‘tent, room’

WCh \*<sup>2</sup>*ahwam-* ‘room’: Bks *ʔahom-*.

Metathesis.

Rift \**hēm-* < \**ha*<sup>2</sup>*em-* ‘tent’: Irq *heema*.

Assimilation of vowels.

An alternative reconstruction is \*<sup>2</sup>*ahem-/ahom-*.

### 1151 \**hab-* ‘cut, split’

Sem \**hub-* ‘cut’: Arab *hbb* [-u-].

Secondary \*-u-?

Dhl *haβ-* ‘split firewood’.

### 1152 \**habi*<sup>2</sup>*-* ‘fall’

Sem \**hVbi*<sup>2</sup>*-/hVbu*<sup>2</sup>*-* ‘fall’: Arab *hb̄t* [-i-, -u-].

WCh \**habi*<sup>2</sup>*-* ‘fall’: Hs *gabta*, Bol *biḏ-*, Krk *biḏ-*, Krf *bito*, Gera *bad*, Glm *bəz-*.

### 1153 \**had-* ‘take’

Sem \**hād-* ‘rob, take by force’<sup>1</sup>, ‘be taken away’<sup>2</sup>: Gz *hyd*<sup>1</sup>, Amh *hedä*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary formation based on biconsonantal \**hVd-*.

Eg *hd* ‘grasp, seize’ (MK).

WCh \**had-* ‘take’<sup>1</sup>, ‘carry’<sup>2</sup>: Tng *adi*<sup>1 2</sup>, Fyer *ʔat*<sup>1</sup>.

**1154 \*had- “thorn”**

Eg *hd.t* “thorn” (med).

CCh *\*had-* “thorn”: Gis *had-aw*.

Related to *\*had-* “cut”.

**1155 \*had- “cut”**

ECh *\*hVd-* “cut with a sickle”: Kera *hedε*.

Secondary emphatization of *\*-d-*.

Agaw *\*ʔad-* “divide”: Xmr *ad-ey-*.

LEC *\*had-* “cut, shave”: Or *haada*.

HEC *\*had-* “shave”: Bmb *haad-*, *haad-*.

**1156 \*ham- “water”**

Sem *\*hVmVw-/hVmVy-* “pour”: Arab *hmw*, *hmy* [-i-, -u-].

Denominative verb based on *\*hVm-*.

WCh *\*ham-* “water”: Sura *am*, Ang *am*, Mnt *ham*, Ank *ham*, Grk *ʔam*, Bol *ʔamma*, Krk *amo*, Ngm *ham*, Maha *amma*, Bele *amma*, Krf *amma*, Gera *hama*, Glm *ama*, Grm *amma*, Fyer *ham*, Bks *ham*, Sha *ham*, Klr *ʔam*, Ngz *am*, Bade *ʔam-*.

ECh *\*ham-* “water”<sup>1</sup>, “rain”<sup>2</sup>: Dng *ammi*<sup>1</sup>, Jegu *ʔam*<sup>1</sup>, Mubi *ʔaame*<sup>2</sup>, Brg *aame*<sup>1</sup>.

**1157 \*ham- “eat”**

Sem *\*nVham-* “be insatiable”: Arab *nhm* [-a-].

Prefix *\*nV-*.

WCh *\*hVm-* “eat”: Paa *ʔmma*.

CCh *\*ham-* “eat”<sup>1</sup>, “chew”<sup>2</sup>: Bud *ham*<sup>1</sup>, Daba *həmu*<sup>1</sup>, Mus *ham*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh *\*ham-* “eat”: Kera *hamε*, Smr *ʔəm-*.

Dhl *ham-* “toss a portion of food in the mouth”.

Descriptive stem.

**1158 \*ham-/\*him- “go, walk”**

WCh *\*yim-* < *\*Him-* “return”: Krk *yim*.

ECh *\*him-* “go in”<sup>1</sup>, “go out”<sup>2</sup>: Tum *him*<sup>1</sup>, Mig *ʔo:mo*<sup>2</sup>.

HEC \**ham-* ‘go, walk’: Sid *ham-*.

Omot \**ham-* ‘go, walk’: Ome *ham-*, *haam-*, Yam *ham-*, Kaf *ham-*, *hamm-*, Mch *hammi*, Anf *ham-*, Bwo *haam-*, *aam-*, Gim *hamu*, Shk *ham*, *am*.

Rift \**hiʔim-* ‘walk’: Irq *-hiʔim-it-*.

Secondary intervocalic laryngeal.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

### 1159 \**har-* ‘back’

Sem \**harVw-* ‘back’: Akk *erītu*, *arītu*.

WCh \**har-* ‘back’: Cagu *āri*.

ECh \**har-* ‘back’: Mubi *har*, Brg *ʔara*.

### 1160 \**haram-* ‘river’

Eg *hnm.t* ‘spring, source’ (med), Copt \**halme* id.: Lyc *halme*.

According to Copt data, Eg *-n-* < \**-l-*.

WCh \**haram-* ‘river’: Klr *haram*.

Irregular correspondence of *liquida*.

### 1161 \**haraw-/\*haray-* ‘wild boar’

Berb \**rVy-* ‘wild boar’: Rif *a-ruy*.

From \**HVrVy-* or \**HVrVwVy-*?

Bed *harawya* ‘wild boar’.

Agaw \**ʔarw-* ‘wild animal’: Bil *arwee*.

Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

### 1162 \**haw-* ‘want’

Sem \**hVw-* ‘wish’ (n.)<sup>1</sup>, ‘want’<sup>2</sup>: Ug *hwt*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *hwy*<sup>2</sup>.

Represented as trilateral \**hVwVy-* in Arab.

LEC \**haw-* ‘wish’ (n.)<sup>1</sup>, ‘want’<sup>2</sup>: Som *hawo*<sup>1</sup>, Or *haw-*<sup>2</sup>.

### 1163 \**haw-/\*hay-* ‘fall’

Sem \**hVw-/\*hVy-* ‘fall (upon)’: Arab *hwy* [-i-], Jib *hē*, Hss *hewō*.

Berb \**hVy-* ‘fall (upon)’: Ahg *ihī*.

Eg *hɔy* ‘descend, fall, return’ (OK), Copt *\*hey* id.: Boh *hey*, Shd *hey*.

Vocalic *-ɔ-*.

WCh *\*hay-* ‘fall’: DB *hay*.

CCh *\*hay-* ‘descend’: Bud *hai*.

Rift *\*hu<sup>2</sup>-* < *\*hVw-* ‘fall’: Irq *hu-*, Alg *hu-*, Bur *hu-*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-w- ~ \*-y-*. If Eg *hɔy* ‘return’ is a separate word (only homonymic with Eg *hɔy* ‘descend, fall’), it should be compared with CCh *\*hway-* ‘return’ (Mba *hoy*), both Eg and CCh being reflexes of HS *\*hoy-* ‘return’.

#### 1164 *\*hawag-/\*hayag-* ‘lift’

Sem *\*hīg-* ‘be lifted’: Arab *hyg* [-i-].

ECh *\*hawag-* ‘climb’<sup>1</sup>, ‘lift’<sup>2</sup>: Smr *hagə*<sup>1</sup>, Tum *ag-*<sup>1</sup>, Ndam *ɔga*<sup>1</sup>, Tob *hoge*<sup>2</sup>.

Consonantal alternation *\*-w- ~ \*-y-*.

#### 1165 *\*haway-* ‘blow’

Sem *\*hūy-* ‘blow’: Arab *hwy* [-i-].

CCh *\*haway-* ‘wind’: Bch *hawey*, Bata *haue*.

Deverbative noun.

#### 1166 *\*hay-* ‘building, town’

Eg *thy* ‘building’ (sait).

Orthographic representation of *\*hVy-*.

WCh *\*hay-* ‘town’: Bade *he*.

CCh *\*ha<sup>2</sup>-/\*hay-* ‘town, place’<sup>1</sup>, ‘compound’<sup>2</sup>: Tera *he*<sup>1</sup>, Gude *χa*<sup>1</sup>, Gudu *hā-čü*<sup>1</sup>, Bch *ha*<sup>1</sup>, Gis *hay*<sup>2</sup>.

Rift *\*ɔy-* ‘neighborhood’<sup>1</sup>, ‘dwelling’<sup>2</sup>: Irq *aya*<sup>1</sup>, Bur *aya*<sup>1</sup>, Asa *ayo*<sup>2</sup>, Kwz *ayo*<sup>2</sup>.

Irregular *\*ɔ-*.

#### 1167 *\*hay-* ‘cereal’

Eg *thy* ‘cereal’ (OK).

Orthographic representation of *\*hVy-*.

WCh \*hay- ‘‘corn’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘kind of millet’’<sup>2</sup>: Ang *he*<sup>1</sup>, Fyer *hay*<sup>2</sup>, Bks *hay*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. CCh \**χay*- ‘‘corn, guinea corn’’ (Zgh *χiya*, Glv *χiya*, Gudu *χəi*, HNk *χa*, Kap *χa*, FK *χa*, Gdr *hay*) with a different laryngeal \**h*-.

### 1168 \*hay- ‘‘give birth’’

Eg *hʒy* ‘‘be born’’ (MK).

Vocalic -*ʒ*-.

CCh \**hay*-/\**hiy*- ‘‘give birth’’: Klb *aya*, Mrg *iya*, HNk *yε*, HGh *iʒya*, FK*i ya*, Kap *ya*, Tera *hya*.

ECh \**hVy*- ‘‘birth’’: Mkk *ʔeʔiyo*.

### 1169 \*hay- ‘‘speak’’

Eg *ihy* ‘‘shout’’ (pyr).

Orthographic representation of \**hVy*-.

Bed *hay*- ‘‘say’’.

LEC \**hay*- ‘‘say’’: Som *hay*-.

HEC \**hay*-/\**hiy*- ‘‘say’’: Dar *hiyy*-, Bmb *hay-εn*-.

Omot \**hiʔ*- < \**hVy*- ‘‘say’’: Ome *hii*-.

Cf. also Dhl *ħaaw*- ‘‘name’’ (v.).

### 1170 \*haʒin- ‘‘heart, intestine’’

WCh \**hanʒ*- < \**haʒin*- ‘‘guts’’: Hs *hanʒi*, Bol *azin*, Krk *azi*, Ngm *hazi*, Krf *aʒʒo*, Gera *haza*, Glm *aʒi*, Sha *ʔaʒi*.

Cf. the development of the root structure in HS \**čakin*- ‘‘knife’’ and \**čakin*- ‘‘net’’.

Agaw \**ʔVʒin*- ‘‘heart’’: Xmt *əʒɛn*.

### 1171 \*her- ‘‘feline’’

Sem \**hirr*- ‘‘cat’’: Arab *hirr*-.

CCh \**ʔa-hyar*- ‘‘leopard’’: Msg *aharau*, *aχerau*.

Prefix \**ʔa*-.

## 1172 \*her- ‘‘sheep, goat’’

Berb \*hVr- ‘‘ram’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sheep’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘sheep and goats’’<sup>3</sup>: Ayr *e-hərə*<sup>1</sup>,  
 Ahg *e-hərə*<sup>3</sup>, Twl *e-hərə*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *a- hru*<sup>1</sup>, Gua *hara*<sup>2</sup>.  
 Dhl *heeri* ‘‘goat, sheep’’.

## 1173 \*heraw-/\*heray- ‘‘day’’

Eg *hrw* ‘‘day’’ (pyr), Copt \**hrew*: Akh *hreu*.  
 CCh \**hyaraw*- ‘‘day’’: Bud *yīrow*.  
 Bud -ow- < \*-aw-.  
 ECh \**hyariy*- ‘‘noon’’: Dng *ʔeriyo*.  
 Secondary \*-i- before \*y.  
 Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

## 1174 \*hey- ‘‘man’’

Eg *hʔy* ‘‘husband, nobleman’’ (pyr), Copt \**hay* id.: Boh *hai*, Shd  
*hai*.  
 -ʔ- stands for a vowel.  
 Bed *hiyo* ‘‘man, husband’’.  
 SA \**hey*- ‘‘man’’: Saho *heyoo*, Afar *heyoo*.  
 Rift \**he*- ‘‘man’’: Irq *hæ*, Gor *hee*.

The root may be related to HS \**hay*- ‘‘give birth’’.

## 1175 \*hiʔir- ‘‘excrement’’

Eg *hʔyr.t* ‘‘excrement’’.  
 Vocalic -y-.  
 ECh \**hiʔir*- ‘‘faeces’’: Mkk *ʔiri* (pl.).  
 Cf. Rift \**hor*- ‘‘dung’’: Bur *hori*.

## 1176 \*hilal- ‘‘moon’’

Sem \**hilāl*- ‘‘new moon’’: Ug *hll*, Arab *hilāl*-, Gz *helāl*.  
 Berb \**HalVl*- ‘‘moon’’: Ahg *t-alli-t*.  
 Assimilation of vowels.

**1177 \*himal- ‘tear’ (n.)**

Sem *\*hVmVl-* ‘shed tears’: Arab *hml* [-i-, -u-].

Denominative verb with a new vocalic pattern.

CCh *\*himal-* ‘tear’ (n.): Bud *himālo*.

Cf. metathetic HEC *\*Hil(V)m-* ‘tear’ (Bmb *ilma*)?

**1178 \*himis- ‘go’**

Sem *\*hVmiš-* ‘walk day and night’: Arab *hms* [-i-].

CCh *\*yimVs-* < *\*Himis-* ‘enter’: Tera *ayimsi*, Boka *yimsi*.

Derived from *\*ham-/\*him-* ‘go, walk’.

**1179 \*hin- ‘head’**

Eg *hn* ‘head’ (gr).

CCh *\*hin-* ‘head’: Tera *yin*, Gudu *yin*, FJ *yin*, Mwu *həne-gi*, Msm *yano*, Gbn *in-da*, Gaa *in-da*, Bch *nne*.

*y-* < *\*h-* in individual languages.

**1180 \*hinVn-/\*ḥinVn- ‘child’**

Eg *nḥn* ‘child’ (pyr).

Metathesis.

WCh *\*hinVn-* ‘child’: Cagu *hīnən*.

Irregular correspondence of laryngeals.

**1181 \*hiw- ‘enclosure’**

Eg *ihw* ‘enclosure’ (n), Copt *\*ʔohi* id.: Fym *ahi*, Akh *ohe*, Boh *ohi*, Shd *ohe*.

ECh *\*hiw-* ‘enclosure’: Kera *hiw*.

Eg and Copt may indicate a different prototype *\*ʔVhiw-* (with a prefix?), also possible for ECh.

**1182 \*hiʒ-/\*huʒ- ‘child’**

CCh *\*huʒ-* ‘child’: Lmn *uuza*, Zgh *uza*, Gis *za*.

HEC *\*hiʒ-* ‘brother’: Kmb *hizo*, Tmb *izo*.

Alternation \*i ~ \*u.

**1183 \*hob- ‘give, send’**

Sem \*wVhVb- ‘give’: Aram *yhb*, Arab *whb*, SAr *whb*, Gz *whb*.

Prefix \*wV-.

Eg *hʔb* ‘send’.

The function of -ʔ- is not clear.

WCh \*hwab- ‘lend, borrow’: Sura *hwəp*.

Cf. Berb \*hub- ‘drag, pull along’ (Ahg *hub-ət*, Ayr *hub-ət*)?

**1184 \*hoh- ‘burn; heat’**

Eg *hh* ‘heat’ (med).

WCh \*hwah- ‘burn’: Sha *hwoh*.

Possible reduplication of \*ha<sup>2</sup>/\*haw- ‘fry’, cf. in CCh: Msm *haou*, LPe *hao*.

**1185 \*hor- ‘rest’ (n.)**

Eg *hr.t* ‘rest, peace’ (OK).

ECh \*hwar- ‘rest’: Tum *hōr*, Sbn *wara*.

**1186 \*hos- ‘grind’**

Sem \*huš- ‘break into small fragments’: Arab *hss* [-u-].

WCh \*Hyas-/\*Hwos- ‘grind’: Sura ʔε:s, Chip ʔees, Ank *es*, Bol ʔoss,

Krf ʔyasu, Gera *yaso*, Grm *es-*.

**1187 \*hot- ‘fire’**

Eg *hwt* ‘fire’ (sarc).

Vocalic -w-.

WCh \*Hwatu- ‘fire’: Hs *wutā*, Tng *wəti*, Geji *wutu*, *wuti*, Brw *wut*, *wutu*, Brm *wut*, Say *wut*, Dwot ʔutu, Kir *wut*, Tala *wudi*.

CCh \*hwat- ‘fire’: Gbn *wəte*, Boka *χwətə*, Gaa *wəta*, Tera *wəti*.

**1188 \*hoṭ-** “fence, enclosure”

CCh \**hwad-* < \**hwaṭ-* “compound”: Gudu *hwod-očü*, Nza *hwadε*,  
Bch *wədiy*.

HEC \**huṭ-* “fence, enclosure”: Sid *huṭa*.

**1189 \*hoṭaʔ-** “go”

Sem \**hVṭa<sup>c</sup>-* “go ahead in awe”: Arab *hṭ<sup>c</sup>* [-a-].

WCh \**hwaṭa-* “come”<sup>1</sup>, “enter”<sup>2</sup>, “go”<sup>3</sup>: Tng *wato*<sup>1</sup>, Pero  
*wat*<sup>1</sup>, Zem *wutə*<sup>1</sup>, Say *wət*<sup>2</sup>, Kir *wad*<sup>2</sup>, DB *hat*<sup>3</sup>.

Connected with Rift \**hVʔVt-* “march, go” (Irq *hiʔiit-*, Alg  
*haʔut-*) and Dhl *huṭ-* “follow”?

**1190 \*hoṭar-** “fortified site”

Berb \**hu[t]ar-* “fortified site”: Gua *a-χodar*, *a-jodar*.

Is Gua *d* a reflex of Berb \**t*?

HEC \**hoṭor-* < \**hoṭar-* “yard”: Had *ooṭoro*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from \**hoṭ-* “fence, enclosure”.

**1191 \*hoʒ-** “sleep”

Sem \**hVḏ-* “sleep”<sup>1</sup>, “be delirious”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *hzy*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *hḏy* [-i-]<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**hwaʒ-* “sleep”: Mig ʔōḏyo, Bid ʔōḏy, Brg ōḏyi, Dng *wedye*,  
Ndam ʔəʒa.

Cf. Dhl *haduura* “sleep”?

**1192 \*hubag-/\*hubig-** “strike”

Sem \**hVbag-* “strike”: Arab *hbg* [-a-].

WCh \**hubag-* “beat”: Hs *buga*, Ang *bak*.

ECh \**mV-big-* “slap”: Tum *mbig*.

Prefix \**mV-*.

Bed *bag-* “slap”.

LEC \**bog-* “slap”: Som *bog*.

Secondary labialization of the vowel.

**1193 \*hud- “break”**

Sem \**hud-* “break”: Arab *hdd* [-*u-*].

Eg *hd* “break” (MK).

CCh \**hVd-* “break”: Msg *hada*.

WCh \**hya/dj-* “strike” (Ank *het*) also may belong to this HS root. Berb \**hVd-* “destroy” (Kby *hudd*) may be borrowed from Arab.

**1194 \*hu-dam- “utter”**

CCh \**hu-dVm-* “swear”: Gis *hudom*, *hudum*.

Gis -*o-* < \**-a-* before a labial.

LEC \**dam-* < \**HV-dam-* “communicate”: Or *daam-*.

\**hu-* is a prefix. The word is derived from \**dVm-* “utter”.

**1195 \*hulim- “child, man”**

ECh \**hulum-* “man, person”: Kera *hulum*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Rift \**holim-* “child”: Alg *holimo*, Bur *xwaylimo*.

Unexpected -*ay-* in Bur.

**1196 \*hulüb- “soak”**

Sem \**hVlib-* “soak, be wet”: Arab *hlb* [-*i-*].

WCh \**luḥ-* < \**luHub-* “sogginess”: Hs *luḥuluḥū*.

Reduplication.

CCh \**luḥ-* < \**luHub-* “wet” (v.): Hld *lūḥu-ri*, Klb *ālub-tū*, Chb *luḥ-ti*, WM *lāb-di*, Wmd *lub-ta*, FGI *luḥwi-ti*, Kap *luḥi-ke*, Gava *luḥ-*, Daba *lub*.

ECh \**lub-* “soak”: Kera *lubi*.

The alternative reconstruction reflected by all Chadic branches is \**luhub-*.

**1197 \*humac- “grass, straw”**

Sem \**humṣ-* “tough grass”: Akk *umṣatu*.

CCh \**humac-* “straw”: Mofu *humas*.

**1198 \*hunay- ‘(be) small’**

Sem \**hunay-* ‘a little’: Arab *hunayy-at-*.

ECh \**hVnay-* ‘small’: Smr *hnye*.

**1199 \*hur- ‘pierce’**

ECh \**hVr-* ‘pierce’: Tum *hər*.

LEC \**hur-* ‘pierce’: Or *hura*.

**1200 \*hur- ‘be pregnant’**

Sem \**hVrVy-* ‘be pregnant’: Akk *arû*, Ug *hry*, Hbr *hry*.

Based on biconsonantal \**hVr-*.

ECh \**hur-* ‘be pregnant’: Ndam *ʔəra*, Tum *urər*.

Reduplication in Tum.

**1201 hut- ‘dig’**

Eg *hht* ‘dig’ (BD).

CCh \**hwa-hut-* ‘dig’: Mofu *hwuhut*.

Different types of reduplication.

**1202 \*hüw- ‘snake’**

Eg *hyw* ‘snake’ (pyr).

Vocalic -y-.

CCh \**hu[w]-* ‘snake’: Zime *huu*.

**1203 \*hVban- ‘gazelle’**

Eg *hbn* ‘gazelle’ (MK).

WCh \**ban-* ‘gazelle’: Dwot *bani*.

The anlaut laryngeal is lost.

\**hV-* may be a prefix.

**1204 \*hVbat-/\*hVbit- ‘throw down’**

Sem \**hVbit-* ‘throw down, beat, destroy’: Akk *abātu*, Arab *hbt* [-i-].

WCh \*HV<sub>bat</sub>- ‘‘push, throw down’’: Ang *bat*, Sura *bet*.

Cf. LEC \*HV<sub>bot</sub>-: Or *aboota* ‘‘give a blow’’.

### 1205 \*hV<sub>ben</sub>- ‘‘vessel’’

Eg *hbn.t* ‘‘big mug’’ (OK).

WCh \*HV<sub>byan</sub>- ‘‘gourd, gourd bottle’’: Sura *been*, Mpn *been*.

Voiced anlaut in Sura reflects the lost laryngeal.

ECh \*byanu- ‘‘pumpkin’’: Kbl *tə-bəni*, Gbr *ti-bini*, Kwn *bone*.

### 1206 \*hV<sub>dag</sub>- ‘‘go’’

Sem \*hV<sub>dig</sub>- ‘‘go trembling’’: Arab *hdg* [-i-].

The source of the vowel in the second syllable is not clear. The meaning is questionable.

WCh \*dag- < \*HV<sub>dag</sub>- ‘‘go away’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘follow’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *ɖaga*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *ɖəgu*<sup>2</sup>.

Derived from \*dag-/\*dig- ‘‘go’’. Cf. also ECh \*HV<sub>dug</sub>- ‘‘enter’’ (Ndm *ɖuge*) with a metathesis of vowels.

### 1207 \*hV<sub>lak</sub>- ‘‘go, drive’’

Sem \*hV<sub>lVk</sub>- ‘‘go’’: Akk *alāku*, Hbr *hlk*.

CCh \*lakwa- ‘‘enter’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘drive’’<sup>2</sup>: Bura *lukwa*<sup>1</sup>, Chb *lukwa*<sup>1</sup>, Glv *lag<sup>w</sup>a*<sup>2</sup>, Gvo *lak<sup>w</sup>ə-la*<sup>2</sup>.

\*hV- may be a prefix.

## \*h

### 1208 \*Һа<sup>3</sup>- ‘‘head’’

Eg *hʃ* ‘‘occiput’’ (pyr).

WCh \*Һа<sup>(?)</sup>- ‘‘head’’: Geji *ga*, Buli *ga*, Wrj *ya-may*, Kry *ya-m*, Diri *a-ma*, Paa *Һa-ma*.

Forms in -m- may go back to possessives.

**1209 \*ḥaʕ-/ḥaw- ‘vessel’**

Eg *ḥw.t* ‘vessel’ (OK).

CCh \*ḥa- < \*ḥaʕ- ‘pot’: Mrg *ḥa*, Hld *ḥa*.

Consonantal alternation \*ʕ- ~ \*-w-.

**1210 \*ḥab- ‘cereal’**

Sem \*ḥabb- ‘grain, corn’: Arab *ḥabb-*.

CCh \*ma-ḥab- ‘sorghum’: Mba *mahaḥ*.

Prefix \*ma-. Note the emphatization of \*-b-.

**1211 \*ḥabuʕ- ‘fish’**

Sem \*ḥabuʕ- ‘fish’: Akk *abūtu*.

Dialectal development of a vowel after \*ḥ- in Akk.

Eg *ḥbʕ* ‘fish’ (OK).

**1212 \*ḥaḥaʕ-/ḥaḥay- ‘count’**

Sem \*ḥaʕy- ‘number’: Arab *ḥaʕy-*.

Deverbative noun.

ECh \*ʕasay- ‘count’: Smr ʕāsē, Sbn ʕāsā.

Consonantal alternation \*ʕ- ~ \*-y-.

**1213 \*ḥaḥir- ‘press, squeeze’**

Sem \*ḥVṣir- ‘press, squeeze’: Arab *ḥṣr* [-i-, -u-].

ECh \*ʕasir- ‘press, squeeze’: Kbl *sər*, Dng *assire*.

**1214 \*ḥaḥar- ‘fence, enclosure’**

Sem \*ḥaḥar- ‘enclosure’<sup>1</sup>, ‘camp’<sup>2</sup>, ‘yard’<sup>3</sup>, ‘area’<sup>4</sup>: Akk *ḥaḥāru*<sup>1</sup>, Phn *ḥṣr*<sup>3</sup>, Hbr *ḥāṣer*<sup>2 3</sup>, Aram (Syr) *ḥaḥārā*<sup>3</sup>, Arab *ḥaḥar-*<sup>4</sup>, SAR *ḥṣur*<sup>4</sup>, Gz *ḥaḥur*<sup>1</sup>.

Irregular ḥ- in Akk.

WCh \*ḥVr- ‘fence’: DB *siri*.

Assimilation of vowels. Cf. DB *saar* ‘fence’ (v.).

CCh \*ḥaḥar- ‘fence’: Mofu *ḥaḥar*, Mafa *gəḥar*.

Partial reduplication in Mofu.

Bed *eseer* ‘‘enclosure’’.

Assimilation of vowels. *-ee-* seems to reflect *\*-aHa-*.

Any connection with LEC *\*ʔaraʒ-* ‘‘dwelling’’ (Or *areddaa*)?

### 1215 \*ḥadur- ‘‘go down’’

Sem *\*ḥVdir-/\*ḥVdur-* ‘‘descend’’: Arab *ḥdr* [-*i-*, -*u-*].

WCh *\*dwar-* < *\*daHur-* ‘‘descend’’: DB *dor*, Bks *dōr*, Klr *doro*.

Metathesis.

### 1216 \*ḥaf- ‘‘bank’’

Sem *\*ḥāpp-* ‘‘bank’’: Hbr *ḥōp*, Arab *ḥāff-at-*.

WCh *\*ḥa-ḥaf-* ‘‘bank’’: Hs *gaggāfā*.

Partial reduplication.

### 1217 \*ḥafal-/\*ḥafil- ‘‘be full’’

Sem *\*ḥVpil-* ‘‘rise (of water)’’: Arab *ḥfl* [-*i-*].

WCh *\*fal-* < *\*HVfal-* ‘‘full (of vessel)’’: Hs *fal*.

*\*ḥa-* may be a prefix.

### 1218 \*ḥa<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘child’’

Eg *ḥ<sup>c</sup>ʔ* ‘‘child, boy’’ (pyr).

Cf. *‘y* ‘‘child’’ (l). *-ʔ* is a vocalic sign.

CCh *\*ḥwa<sup>ʔ</sup>-/\*ḥway-* ‘‘boy, son’’: Boka *ḥweya*, Gbn *wa*, Gaa *wa*, Tera *wi*.

Cf. *\*ḥway-* ‘‘give birth’’: Log *ḥwe*, Chb *ya*, Klb *aya*, Tera *hya*, HNK *ye*, FKl *ya*, HGh *i<sup>ʔ</sup>ya*.

Rift *\*ha<sup>ʔ</sup>-/\*haw-* ‘‘children’’: Alg *ha<sup>ʔ</sup>ay*, Bur *ya<sup>ʔ</sup>ay*, Asa *hawa*, Kwz *yawa*.

### 1219 \*ḥa<sup>c</sup>-/\*ḥu<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘move upwards’’

Eg *ḥ<sup>c</sup>* ‘‘stand up’’ (pyr).

<sup>c</sup>- may be a prefix.

WCh *\*ḥa<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘raise’’: Bks *ha<sup>ʔ</sup>*.

CCh *\*ḥu-* ‘‘lift’’: Klb *hū*, Mrg *ḥu*.

ECh \*ʔu- ‘lift’: Smr ʔu.

Alternation \*a ~ \*u.

**1220 \*ħak- ‘stone’**

Eg *ħt* ‘stone’ (n).

\*k > l, presumably, before \*o, cf. CCh \*ħakwa-.

WCh \*ħVk- ‘stone’: Sura γək, Ang γük, γk.

CCh \*ħakwa- ‘stone’: FG *hakwu*.

**1221 \*ħakam-/ħakum- ‘rope’**

Sem \*ħakam- ‘martingale’: Arab *ħakam-at*.

Rift \*ħagum- ‘trap’<sup>1</sup>, ‘rope’<sup>2</sup>: Alg *ħagumo*<sup>1</sup>, Bur *ħaguumə*<sup>2</sup>.

Unexpected \*-g-.

Irregular correspondence of vowels in the second syllable.

**1222 \*ħakVI- ‘earth, field’**

Sem \*ħakl- ‘field’: Akk *eqlu*, Aram (Syr) *ħaqlā*, Arab *ħaql*-, Gz *ħaql*.

ECh \*kVI- ‘earth’: Tum *kələ*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

**1223 \*ħakür- ‘be angry’**

Sem \*ħVkir- ‘despise’: Arab *ħqr* [-i-], Gz *ħqr*.

WCh \*Hakur- ‘be angry’: Paa *akwar*, Siri *aħur*, Jmb *ħwar*.

**1224 \*ħakVw- ‘hip, thigh’**

Sem \*ħakw- ‘loins, hip’: Hbr *ħeq*, Arab *ħaqw*-, Gz *ħaq<sup>w</sup>e*.

LEC \*ħVwVg- ‘hip, thigh’: Som *ħoog*.

Note HS \*k- > LEC \*-g-. Metathesis.

Omot \*ħakVw- ‘hip’: Kaf *ħakoo*.

Note HS \*k > Omot \*k. Cluster \*-aw- > -oo- in Kaf.

**1225 \*ħal- ‘be sweet’**

Sem \*ħVlaw-/ħVlaw- ‘be sweet’: Arab *ħlw* [-a-].

Based on biconsonantal \*ḥal-.

WCh \*ḥal- ‘sweet juice sucked from the abdomen of a hornet’: Hs *galla*.

Deverbative noun.

CCh \*ḥal- ‘sweet’: Bud *alli*.

Rift \*ḥal- ‘sweet’: Kwz *hal-am-*.

### 1226 \*ḥal- ‘wash’

Sem \*ḥVI- ‘clean (adj.)’<sup>1</sup>, ‘wash, clean’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *ellu*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) *ḥll*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \*ḥal- ‘wash’: Som *ḥal-*.

### 1227 \*ḥal- ‘spleen, liver’

ECh \*ḥVI- ‘spleen’: Mkk *ḥell-eso*.

Secondary root vowel influenced by *-e-* of the suffix.

LEC \*ḥal- ‘liver’: Rnd *ḥal-esi*.

### 1228 \*ḥal-/\*ḥil- ‘go’

Eg *ḥn* ‘go’ (n).

Cf. also *ḥry* ‘move away’ (pyr)? Note *-n* < \**-l-*.

CCh \*ḥal-/\*ḥil- ‘go’: Mba *hili*, Msg *ḥala*.

SA \*ḥal- ‘enter’: Saho *hal*, Afar *hal*.

LEC \*ḥil- ‘enter’: Arb *hil-*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

### 1229 \*ḥalaḳ- ‘be smooth’

Sem \*ḥalaḳ- ‘smooth’: Hbr *ḥālāq*.

WCh \*ḥalaḳ- ‘smooth’: Tng *halak-halak*.

Reduplication.

### 1230 \*ḥalib- ‘milk’

Sem \*ḥalib- ‘milk’<sup>1</sup>, ‘fresh milk’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *ḥilpu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *ḥālāb*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *ḥlb*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) *ḥalḥbā*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ḥalīb*<sup>1</sup>, *ḥalab*<sup>2</sup>, Gz *ḥalīb*<sup>1</sup>.

Irregular *ḥ* in Akk.

Rift \*ḥilib- ‘milk’: Irq *ilwa*, Ala *iliba*, Bur *iliba*, Asa *liba*.

Assimilation of vowels. Unexpected \*ʔ-, see Rift s.v. \*ḥanVĉ- “tooth”.

### 1231 \*ḥam- “salt”

Eg ḥmʔ.t “salt” (med).

Vocalic -ʔ.

WCh \*ḥam- “salt”: Fyer ʔama.

CCh \*χwam- < \*χam- “salt”: M̄sg ḥɔm.

Secondary vowel before a labial.

### 1232 \*ḥam-/\*ḥim- “be black”

Sem \*ḥam- “become black”: Arab ḥmm [-a-].

HEC \*hem- “be black”: Had heem-.

Dhl himm-ate “black”.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

### 1233 \*ḥan- “tumor”

Eg ḥnhn.t “tumor” (med).

Reduplication.

ECh \*ʔan- “tumor”: Tum ān.

### 1234 \*ḥankar- “throat”

Sem \*ḥangar- “larynx”: Arab ḥangar-at-.

Is the development of HS \*-nk- into \*-ng- regular?

Bed hankar “throat”.

SA \*ʔanḥar- “throat”: Saho anḥar, Afar enḥaraa.

Afar e- and emphatic \*ḥ may be traces of the lost \*ḥ.

Dhl ḥank'ara “hard palate”.

As well as SA, Dhl reflects emphatic \*-ḥ-.

### 1235 \*ḥanVĉ- “tooth”

Eg nhḏ “tooth, fang” (OK).

Metathesis.

Rift \*ʔanĉ- “tooth”: Irq anĉ-amo, Bur aaĉ-imo.

Unexpected \*h- > \*ʔ-.

Related to Dhl *hunĉ-* ‘chew’.

**1236 \*hap-** ‘plant, grass’

Eg *hp* ‘kind of plant’ (gr).

CCh \**χap-* ‘grass’: Bud *hāpu*.

**1237 \*hap-** ‘close, cover’

Eg *hʔp* ‘cover’ (MK).

Vocalic -ʔ-.

WCh \**Hap-* ‘close’: Tng *oʔe*.

Tng *o* is a regular reflex of \**a*.

ECh \**ʔVp-* ‘close, cover’: Mkk *ʔipp-*.

**1238 \*hapat-** ‘arm, wing’

Eg *hpt* ‘arm, wing’ (MK).

WCh \**hapVt-* ‘arm, wing’: Ngz *gapta*, Bade *gapt-on*.

CCh \**pVt-* ‘wing’: Bud *fefeto*, Daba *pete*.

Partial reduplication in Bud. Assimilation of vowels.

ECh \**pat-* ‘arm’: Sok *patu*, Jegu *poto*.

Secondary -o- in Jegu.

**1239 \*hapur-** ‘pit’

Sem \**hapr-* ‘big well’<sup>1</sup>, ‘hole, cavity’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *ħafr*<sup>1</sup>, Jib *ħfər-et*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**pur-* ‘tomb’: Tng *pure*, Pero *pure*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

**1240 \*hapüd-** ‘go’

Sem \**hVpid-* ‘hurry, take pains’: Arab *ħfd* [-i-].

WCh \**pVd-* < \**pVHVd-* ‘go’: Dera *pođ-owu*, Ngm *pođ-owu*.

Metathesis.

CCh \**paHud-* ‘go’<sup>1</sup>, ‘return’<sup>2</sup>: Gaa *puđi*<sup>1</sup>, Gbn *pədi*<sup>1</sup>, Daba *pāđ*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**paḥüd-*. Cf. \**ḥupet-* “go”.

**1241 \*ḥar- “sky”**

Eg *ḥr.t* “sky” (pyr).

WCh \**ḥar-* “sky”: Hs *gārī*, Sha *ʾare* id.

Irregular ʾ- in Sha.

Cf. LEC \**haror-* “cloudy weather” (Or *haroor-essa*).

**1242 \*ḥar- “arm”**

CCh \**ḥar-* “arm”: Tera *ḥar*, Gaa *heřa*, Hwn *hara*, Gis *har*.

Cf. also Log *γʾar-zeni* “wrist”.

Bed *har-ka* “arm”.

SA \**ḥar-* “arm”: Saho *ḥaraa*.

LEC \**ḥar-k-* “arm, hand”: Or *harkka*, Kns *harga*.

Wrz \**ḥar-k-* “hand”: War *ḥarko*, Gaw *ḥarko*.

**1243 \*ḥar- “intestines”**

Sem \**ḥVrr-* “gut”: Akk *erru*.

CCh \**ḥar(wa)-* “intestines”: Gis *hor*, HNK *ḥəři*, Kap *ḥaři*, FG *ḥař*,

Bura *ḥyel*, Klb *hali*, Mrg *yalī*, Hil *ḥali*.

-*l-* in Bura and other languages is regular.

Cf. Eg *ḥrr* “part of the body” (NK)?

**1244 \*ḥas- “roast”**

Sem \**ḥVš-ḥVš-* “roast”: Arab *ḥshs*.

Reduplication.

WCh \**ḥas-* “roast, bake”: Hs *gasa*.

**1245 \*ḥas- “seek, look for”**

CCh \**ḥas-* “look for, search”: Mafa *has*.

HEC \**ḥas-* “seek, look for”: Sid *haas-*, Dar *has-*, Had *hass-*, Ala *has-*,

Kmb *has-*.

## 1246 \*ḥasar- ‘‘hand, arm’’

Eg *ḥsr* ‘‘arm’’ (gr).

WCh \**saHar-* ‘‘hand, arm’’: Sura *sar*, Ang *sār*, Chip *saar*, Mnt *sai*,  
Ank *sar*, Bol *sara*, Krk *sara*, Ngm *sara*, Maha *sara*, Krf *šara*, Gera  
*šara*, Glm *šara*, Grm *saraḡ*.

Metathesis.

## 1247 \*ḥasek- ‘‘cereal’’

Sem \**ḥašik-* ‘‘barley’’: Arab *ḥašik-at-*.

CCh \**syak-* ‘‘millet’’: Gaa *šek-ita*, Gbn *sek-ete*, Boka *šek-taʿa*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

\**ḥa-* may be a prefix.

## 1248 \*ḥaš-/ḥuṣ- ‘‘cut’’

Sem \**ḥuś-* ‘‘cut’’: Arab *ḥšš* [-*u-*]

Rift \**ḥaš-* ‘‘carve wood’’: Irq *ḥaš-*.

Dhl *ḥat-* ‘‘butcher meat’’.

## 1249 \*ḥat-/ḥut- ‘‘rub off, sweep’’

Sem \**ḥut-* ‘‘rub off’’: Arab *ḥtt* [-*u-*].

LEC \**ḥat-* ‘‘sweep’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘rub’’<sup>2</sup>: Som *ḥaad-*<sup>1</sup>, Or *ḥaad-*<sup>2</sup>.

\*-*t-* < \*-*t-* under the influence of \**ḥ-*.

## 1250 \*ḥaw-/ḥaway- ‘‘return, go’’

Eg *ḥwy* ‘‘go’’ (MK).

CCh \**ḥway-* < \**ḥaway-* ‘‘return’’: HGh *ḥwe*, Mba *hoy*.

Dhl *ha<sup>c-</sup>* ‘‘come, arrive’’.

Irregular -<sup>c-</sup>.

Rift \**ḥaw-* ‘‘come’’: Irq *ḥaw-*, Alg *ḥaw-*, Bur *ḥaw-*.

Irregular \**ḥ-*.

No traces of \*-*ay-* in Cush forms.

## 1251 \*ḥaw-/ḥay- ‘‘stomach’’

Sem \**ḥawīy-* ‘‘intestines’’: Arab *ḥawīy-at-*.

WCh \**haw-*/\**hay-* ‘‘belly’’: Bol *awo*, Ngm *hawo*, Gera *hawī*, Krf *awo*, Glm *awa*, Fyer *hye*, Bks *hihye*.

Partial reduplication in Bks.

CCh \**χwa-*/\**χay-* ‘‘stomach’’: Wmd *χay*, Chb *χəy*, HF *χwi*, Kap *χwu*, Masa *haya*.

\**χwa-* goes back to \**χaw-*.

ECh \**ʷy-* ‘‘breast’’: Jegu *ʷoyo*.

Secondary vocalism.

Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

### 1252 \**haw-*/\**hay-* ‘‘food’’

Eg *hw* ‘‘food’’ (pyr).

ECh \**ʷay-* ‘‘food’’: Smr *haye*, Ndam *a:y*.

Rift \**hay-* ‘‘food’’: Asa *hay-uk*.

Irregular laryngeal.

Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*. Cf. verbal derivative in ECh \**ʷay-* ‘‘eat’’ (Lele *ai*).

### 1253 \**haw-*/\**hay-* ‘‘man’’

WCh \**haw-* ‘‘chief’’: Gera *hawī*.

CCh \**χuy-* < \**χawVy-* ‘‘husband’’: Log *χūy*.

Dhl *haayo*, pl. *haa<sup>ɕ</sup>i* ‘‘man, husband’’.

-<sup>ɕ</sup>- in pl. is not clear.

Rift \**haw-* ‘‘man, husband’’: Irq *haw-ata*, Alg *haw-ata*, Bur *hawata*.

Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*. Cf. also Rift \**hiy-* ‘‘brother’’ (Irq *hiya*).

### 1254 \**hawar-*/\**hayar-* ‘‘breed, multiply’’

Sem \**hayar-* ‘‘having many cattle and a big family’’: Arab *hay-ar-*, *hiyar-*.

LEC \**hor-* < \**hawar-* ‘‘multiply (domestic animals)’’: Gid *hor*.

Cf. Or *horii* ‘‘cattle’’, Kns *hor-eeta* ‘‘wealth, livestock’’.

Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

## 1255 \*ḥawil- “year”

Sem \*ḥawl- “year”: Arab ḥawl-.

WCh \*ḥawil- “year”: Fyr *wel*, Sha *wul*, Klr *ʾawul*, DB *wil*.

ECh \*ʾaliy- < \*ḥayil- “year”: Smr *ʾaliya*, Kwn *oleye*, Tum *alay*,  
Ndam *lowa*, Gbr *ille*, Mig *ʾila*.

Metathesis and change \*-w- > \*-y- before a front vowel.

## 1256 \*ḥayaw- “family, people”

Eg *why* “family” (MK).

Metathesis.

SA \*ḥayaw- “people”: Saho *ḥeaw*.

Rift \*ḥay- “kinsfolk, clan”: Irq *ḥay*.

The original biconsonantal root?

Derived from \*ḥaw-/\*ḥay- “man”.

## 1257 \*ḥayaw- “animal”

Sem \*ḥay(aw)- “animal”: Ug *ḥwt*, Hbr *ḥayyā*, Aram (Syr) *ḥayūtō*,  
Arab *ḥayaw-ān-*.

CCh \*ḥiw- < \*ḥV<sub>y</sub>Vw- “animal”: Mnd *ḥiwa*.

Contraction in Mnd.

ECh \*ʾayVw- “animal”: Jegu *ʾaiwo*, Bid *ʾawyo*.

Metathesis in Bid.

## 1258 \*ḥaḣar- “beast of prey”

Sem \*ḥaḣar- “swamp lynx”: Akk *azaru*.

Irregular Akk *a* of the first syllable.

Eg *ḥḣr* “hyaena” (OK).

1259 \*ḥe<sup>2</sup>- “seek, find”

Eg *ḥʾ* “seek” (pyr).

WCh \*ḥya<sup>2</sup>- “find”: Paa *ḥya*.

ECh \*ʾyaw- “find”: Smr *ʾyo*.

Reflects \*ḥew-, a morphonological variant of the original root.

**1260 \*ḥed-** “fly” (v.)

Eg *ḥdy* “fly” (v.) (n).

Infinitive in *-y*.

WCh *\*ḥyad-* “fly” (v.): Gwn *gede*.

**1261 \*ḥedV<sup>3</sup>-** “bird”

Sem *\*ḥid<sup>p</sup>-* “kite”: Arab *ḥid<sup>p</sup>-at-*.

ECh *\*ḥyad-hyad-* “ostrich”: Kera *ḥedḥedi*.

Irregular *\*h-*. Reduplication. Emphatic *ḍ* < *\*d* under the influence of the laryngeal.

**1262 \*ḥenin-** “penis, testicles”

Eg *ḥnn* “penis” (pyr).

LEC *\*ḥenin-* “testicles”: Som *ḥeeniin*.

**1263 \*ḥenV<sup>c</sup>-** “fill”

Eg *ḥn<sup>c</sup>* “fill” (gr).

WCh *\*ḥyan-H-* “fill”: Wrj *yan*, Paa *ḥyangu*.

CCh *\*ḥyan-* “fill”: Lame *yen*, Misme *hen*.

ECh *\*<sup>w</sup>wan-* < *\*<sup>i</sup>inwa-* “fill”: Smr *ʾon*, Ndam *ʾəna*, Tum *an*, Kbl *wəna*, Mig *ʾunaw*, Brg *ʾuni*, Bid *wēen*, Mkk *ʾuune*.

**1264 \*ḥer-** “star”

Eg *ḥry.w* “stars” (pyr).

Vocalic *-y*.

ECh *\*ḥyar-* “star”: Tum *heru*.

Irregular *\*h-*. Tum *h-* may also go back to *\*s-*.

LEC *\*ḥir-* “light of sun or moon”: Arb *ḥiirō*.

**1265 \*ḥer-** “be dry”

Sem *\*ḥVr-* “be dried up”: Gz *ḥrr*.

ECh *\*<sup>y</sup>yar-* “dry” (v.): Tum *yə:r*.

## 1266 \*herač-/\*heruč- ‘‘sow’’

Sem \**hVrut-* ‘‘sow, till’’: Akk *erēšu*, Ug *hrt*, Hbr *hrs̄*, Arab *hrt* [-u-],  
Gz *hrs*.

WCh \**rač-* ‘‘sow’’: DB *ras*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal or contraction of \**ryaHač-*.

ECh \**ryaHVš-* ‘‘sow’’: Dng *rēse*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**rehač-*.

## 1267 \*hibVr- ‘‘harvest’’

Sem \**hibūr-* ‘‘harvest’’: Akk *ebūru*.

Derived from \**hVbVr-* ‘‘gather’’.

WCh \**hirVb-* ‘‘harvest, reap’’: Hs *girbā*.

Metathesis.

## 1268 \*hical- ‘‘lizard’’

Sem \**hisl-* ‘‘small lizard’’: Arab *hisl-*.

CCh \**cal-* ‘‘lizard’’: Hwn *ta-sala*, Gis *me-selesele*.

Various prefixes in individual languages. Assimilation of vowels in Gis.

Any connection with Berb \**asVl-* ‘‘snake, viper’’ (Ayr *aššēl*, Ahg *āššēl*, Twl *aššōl*) or Berb \**hažVr-* ‘‘lizard’’ (Izy *hažžēl*)?

## 1269 \*hidab- ‘‘bend’’

Sem \**hVdab-* ‘‘be curved’’: Arab *hdb* [-a-].

Cf. also Hss *hedeb* ‘‘hunch-backed’’, Mhr *hedēb* id., Shh *hidēb* id.

CCh \**diHVb-* ‘‘bend’’: Daba *dīb*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**diḥab-*.

## 1270 \*hig- ‘‘plant’’

Sem \**hig-* ‘‘thorny plant’’: Akk *egu*, *igu*.

LEC \**hig-* ‘‘kind of aloe’’: Som *hig-*.

**1271 \*ḥin- “grow”**

Berb \*ḥVn- “be inflated”: Kby *ehnneni*.

Eg *ḥn* “grow” (gr).

ECh \*ḥin- “increase”: Lele *hin*.

Irregular \*h-.

**1272 \*ḥint- “cereal”**

Sem \*ḥint- “barley, grain”: Akk *uṭṭutu*, Ug *ḥtt*, Hbr *ḥittā*, Aram *ḥint-ət-*, Arab *ḥint-at-*, Soq *ḥinteh*.

HEC \*ḥint-/ḥant- “grass”: Had *ḥiṭe*, Kmb *ḥiṭe*, Bmb *hantē*.

\*-nt- > -t- in Had and Kmb.

Cf. \*ḥund- “cereal”.

**1273 \*ḥir- “snake”**

Eg *ḥrr.t* “kind of snake, worm” (reg).

ECh \*ḥir- “snake”: Tum *ḥirə*.

Irregular ECh \*h-.

**1274 \*ḥirba<sup>2</sup>- “chameleon”**

Sem \*ḥirbā<sup>2</sup>- “chameleon”: Arab *ḥirbā<sup>2</sup>-*.

ECh \*ḥir(V)b- “chameleon”: Mubi *ḥirbe*.

Irregular ECh \*h-. Sem loanword?

Derived from \*ḥir- “snake”. An ancient composite?

**1275 \*ḥis- “faeces”**

Eg *ḥs* “faeces” (pyr).

WCh \*ḥisa- “faeces”: Sura *ḡes*, Chip *es*, Ank *ḡes*, Geji *iš*, Say *nyis*, Buli *ḡiš*.

ECh \*ḡis- “faeces”: Smr *ḡiš-ny*, Ndam *ḡisi-n*, Jegu *ḡis*, Sok *issī*.

**1276 \*ḥogil- “go, cross”**

Sem \*ḥVgil-/\*ḥVgul- “skip along”: Arab *hgl* [-i-, -u-].

ECh \*ḡwagil- “cross”<sup>1</sup>, “jump”<sup>2</sup>: Mobu *ogole*<sup>1</sup>, Mkk *ḡigila*<sup>2</sup>.

1277 \*ho<sup>c</sup>- “medicine, poison”

Eg *wh<sup>c</sup>.t* “poison” (n).

Vocalic *w-*.

CCh \**χwaH-* > \**χway-* “medicine”: HNk *wiye*, FKk *wεy*, Kap *γwe*, FGI *γwo<sup>3</sup>yi*.

Cf. Asa *ho<sup>c</sup>-* “cure” (v.).

## 1278 \*hok- “scratch”

Sem \**huk-* “scratch, rub, scrape”: Akk *ekēku*, MHbr *hkk*, Aram (Syr) *hkk*, Arab *hkk* [-*u-*], Gz *hkk*, Hss *hek*.

SA \**hakuk-* “scratch”: Saho *hakuk*, Afar *hakuk*.

Partial reduplication.

LEC \**hek-/\*hok-* “scratch”: Som *hoq-*, Or *hooq-*, Rnd *ox-*, Gid *heq-*, Arb *heeq-*.

Any connection with \**hak-* “stone” (“stone” as a scraping tool)?

## 1279 \*hol- “jump”

Sem \**hūl-* “jump (on horse back)”: Arab *hwl* [-*u-*].

ECh \**wal-* “jump”: Tum *wal*.

## 1280 \*honbal- “bean”

Sem \**hunbul-* “haricot”: Arab *hunbul-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

WCh \**mVbwaHal-* “beans”: Sura *mbwaalaa*.

Metathesis. Assimilation of \**-nb-* > *-mb-*.

\**hon-* may be a prefix. Cf. CCh \**bul-* < \**HVbul-* “corn, grain”: Mnd *ɓula*, Gvo *ɓula*.

## 1281 \*hos- “cold” (n.)

Eg *h<sub>3</sub>y* “cold” (NK).

Vocalic *-y* reflecting one of HS front vowels.

CCh \**χVs-* “cold”: Gaa *həs*, Gbn *χəs*.

ECh \**was-* “wind”: Mig *ɔ<sub>3</sub>ssu*, Jegu *ɔ<sub>3</sub>os*, Sok *oso*.

**1282 \*hoy- ‘break, strike’**

Eg *hwy* ‘strike’ (pyr).

Vocalic *-w-*.

WCh *\*hway-* ‘break’: Fyer *hoyo*.

**1283 \*hul- ‘bird’**

Eg *hn* ‘kind of bird’ (pyr).

Note Eg *-n* < HS *\*-l-*.

CCh *\*χuli-* ‘dove’: HNk *χwuli*, HGh *χwuli*, Kap *χwuli*.

Cf. Dhl *hille* ‘owl’.

**1284 \*hul- ‘untie’**

Sem *\*hul-* ‘untie’: Arab *hll* [-*u-*].

WCh *\*hal-* < *\*hula-* ‘loosen’: Bol *ʔall-*.

CCh *\*ʔul-* ‘untie’: Lame *ʔulee-*, LPe *ʔolai*.

Irregular *\*ʔ-* < *\*h-*.

ECh *\*wul-* < *\*ʔul-* ‘loosen’: Ndam *wule*.

**1285 \*hum- ‘be hot’**

Sem *\*hum-* ‘be hot’<sup>1</sup>, ‘warm’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *emēmu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *hām*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *ham*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *hmm* [-*u-*]<sup>1</sup>.

Eg *hm* ‘be inflamed’ (XVIII).

Secondary modification of the laryngeal?

Rift *\*ham-* ‘heat (v.)’: Irq *ham-esa*.

Cf. Irq *hame* ‘sweat’.

**1286 \*hum- ‘drive, move’**

Eg *hmy* ‘move away’ (pyr).

*-y* is a suffix.

CCh *\*χum-* ‘drive’: FG *əχam-ti*, Gudu *umsa*, Bch *omo*.

**1287 \*hun- ‘son, child’**

Eg *hwn* ‘boy’ (pyr).

WCh *\*wun-* < *\*hun-* ‘son’: Dwot *wun*, Buli *uni*, Bade *wun*.

Related to *\*henin-* ‘penis, testicles’?

## 1288 \*ḥunaḥ- ‘‘be afraid’’

Eg *ḥnh* ‘‘fright’’ (1).

Deverbativ noun.

CCh \**ḥunaḥ*- ‘‘be afraid’’: Msg *ḥunay*.

Partial reduplication?

## 1289 \*ḥupet- ‘‘go’’

Eg *ḥpt* ‘‘go’’ (XVIII).

WCh \**Hupyat*-/\**puHyat*- ‘‘go out’’: Ank *ḥet*, Sura *put*, Ang *put*, Mpn *pūt*, Bol *pete*.

CCh \**put*- ‘‘enter’’: Gudu *ḥət*, Bch *puřo*, Mwl *uputo*, Mus *put*.

Cf. Mofu *pat*, *pet* ‘‘go out’’. From \**puHVt*-, cf. WCh.

Cf. also Akk *ḥabātu* ‘‘wander’’.

## 1290 \*ḥusam- ‘‘weapon’’

Sem \**ḥušām*- ‘‘sabre’’: Arab *ḥusām*-.

Related to Arab *ḥsm* [-i-] ‘‘cut’’.

ECh \**sVm*- ‘‘axe’’: Smr *suma*, Sok *som*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

\**ḥu*- may be a prefix.

## 1291 \*ḥusem- ‘‘mouse’’

Sem \*/*ḥjušum*- ‘‘reed-mouse’’: Akk *ušummu*.

Assimilation of vowels.

CCh \**ḥusyam*- ‘‘rat’’: Log *uḥsemī*.

Initial Log *u*- reflects the vowel of the first syllable.

## 1292 \*ḥVbūs- ‘‘bind, sew’’

Sem \**ḥVbiš*- ‘‘bind’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘envelop’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *ḥbš*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ḥbs* [-i-]<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**bVHus*- ‘‘sew’’: Smr *busə*.

Metathesis.

**1293 \*hVčuk- ‘‘knife’’**

Eg *hsk.t* ‘‘knife’’ (BD).

WCh \*čuk- ‘‘knife’’: Ang *čuk*, Mpn *čuka*.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

\*hV- may be a prefix.

**1294 \*hVdog- ‘‘arrow’’**

Sem \*hVdig- ‘‘shoot (of an arrow)’’: Arab *ħdg* [-i-].

Denominative verb with a modified vocalism.

WCh \*dVg- ‘‘arrow’’: Ngz *dąga*.

HEC \*dog- ‘‘arrow’’: Sid *doga*.

\*hV- may be a prefix.

**1295 \*hVkay- ‘‘call’’**

Sem \*hVky- ‘‘tell, inform’’: Arab *ħky* [-i-, -u-].

ECh \*Vwak-/ \*Vyak- ‘‘call’’: Sbn *ʔwag-a*, Tum *wąg*, Ndam *wuga*,

Kwn *e:ke:*, Mkk *wiike*.

Metathesis.

**1296 \*hVmaç- ‘‘be sour’’**

Sem \*hVmaç- ‘‘be sour’’: Akk *emęsu*, Hbr *ħmç*, Arab *ħmd* [-a-, -u-],

Hss *ħamez*.

Secondary \*-u- after a labial.

Eg *ħmd* ‘‘vinegar’’ (n).

Derived from \*ħam- ‘‘salt’’. For this type of semantic evolution cf. OEng *sūr*, Eng *sour* ~ Lith *sūrus* ‘‘salt’’ (adj.).

**1297 \*hVMus- ‘‘roast’’**

Sem \*hVMuš- ‘‘roast’’: Arab *ħms* [-u-].

CCh \*mVs- ‘‘roast’’: Daba *mąsa*.

Loss of \*HV-.

\*hV- may be a prefix. On the other hand, cf. HS \*ħam- ‘‘be hot’’.

## 1298 \*ḤVmVr- ‘‘be red’’

Sem \*ḤVmVr- ‘‘be red’’: Akk *emēru*, Arab *ḥmr*.

Eg *imṣw* ‘‘red color’’ (NK).

Irregular laryngeal. Sem loanword?

## 1299 \*ḤVrabib- ‘‘cold, wind’’

Eg *ḥnbb* ‘‘wind’’ (gr).

Note *-n-* < HS \**-r-*.

WCh \**raḥib-* < \**HVrabib-* ‘‘coldness’’: Wrj *raḥibya*.

Emphatic *-ḥ-* < \**-b-* under the influence of \**-ḥ-*.

## 1300 \*ḤVsaw-/\*ḤVsay- ‘‘drink’’

Sem \*ḤVšVw- ‘‘drink’’: Arab *ḥsw* [-*u-*].

WCh \**swaH-*/\**say-*/\**saH-* ‘‘drink’’: Hs *šā*, Sura *šwā*, Ang *šwē*, Chip *šuu*, Ank *sua*, Grk *ta*, Bol *s*, *sa*, Krk *s*, *sa*, Pero *že*, Ngm *sowoo*, Bele *hee*, Krf *see*, Gera *še*, Glm *še-*, Grm *šee-*, Wrj *sa*, Kry *sa*, Diri *čā*, Miya *sa*, Paa *sa*, Cagu *šā*, Siri *sa*, Mbu *sa*, *si*, Jmb *sa*, *si*, Fyer *šo*, DB *šoh* Ngz *sau*.

\**swaH-* goes back to \**sVwaH-* (metathesis of the original HS \**ḤVsaw-*) or to \**saw-*. The original initial cluster \**ḥsV-* may be reflected in secondary laterals of Geji *šawi*, Pol *šiyu*.

CCh \**sa-*/\**si-* ‘‘drink’’: Gbn *ši*, Hwn *sa*, Klb *še*, Mrg *sʔ*, FKl *sa*, Mofu *-s-*, Bld *si*, Muk *sa*, Daba *sa*, Gudu *sa*, FJ *se*, FMb *si*, Mwu *usa*, Log *se*, Bud *hi*, Msg *sa*, Gid *sa*.

The original form of the root \**saw-*/\**say-* was modified in CCh.

ECh \**saw-*/\**say-* ‘‘drink’’: Smr *ša*, Tum *he*, Kbl *suwə*, Kera *se*, Dng *se*, Brg *saya*, Sok *sa*.

\**ḥV-* may be a prefix. Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

## 1301 \*ḤVsub- ‘‘count’’

Sem \*ḤVšub- ‘‘count, think’’: Hbr *ḥšb*, Aram (Syr) *ḥšb*, Arab *ḥsb* [-*u-*], Gz *ḥsb*, Hss *ḥesōb*.

ECh \**ḤVsVb-* ‘‘count’’: Sbn *ʔasba*.

**1302 \*hVtVr- “pay”**

Sem \*hVtVr- “pay”: Akk *eṭēru*.  
Eg *htr* “pay” (n).

**1303 \*hVw- “rain” (v.)**

Eg *hwy* “rain, flow” (MK).  
ECh \*<sup>2</sup>Vw- “rain” (v.): Sbn <sup>2</sup>wā.  
Note ECh \*<sup>2</sup>-.

**1304 \*hVz- “vessel”**

Eg *hz.t* “bottle” (OK).  
CCh \*<sup>χ</sup>Vz- “pot”: Tera *həža*.

**1305 \*hVzim- “sharp object, cut”**

Sem \*hVzim- “cut”: Arab *hdm* [-i-].  
CCh \**žam-* < \**žyam-* “spear”: Msm *džam*.  
Semantic connection is dubious.

**\*h**

**1306 \*ha- “be young”**

Eg *h* “young” (med).  
CCh \**γα-γα-* “new”<sup>1</sup>, “young”<sup>2</sup>: Mba *haha*<sup>1</sup>, Msg *hahai*<sup>2</sup>.  
Reduplication.

Note the rare structure of the root \*CV-, cf. also \**ha-* “speak”.

**1307 \*ha- “speak”**

CCh \**γα-* “speak”: Chb *γα*.  
Dhl -*χα* “answer” (v.).  
Unexpected reflex of \**h-*.

1308 \*ḥa<sup>2</sup>-/\*ḥaw- “altar, throne”

Sem \*ḥa<sup>2</sup>- “throne canopy”: Akk ḥa<sup>2</sup>u.

Eg ḥḏw.t “altar” (pyr).

-ḏ stands for a vowel.

Consonantal alternation \*-ḏ- ~ \*-w-.

1309 \*ḥa<sup>2</sup>-/\*ḥaw- “grind, beat”

CCh \*ḡa<sup>2</sup>- “grind”: Gis ḥe<sup>2</sup>e, Log ḡa.

Assimilation of vowels in Gis.

LEC \*ḥaw- “beat”: Som ḥaawi.

Rift \*ḥa<sup>2</sup>- “grind corn”: Kwz ḥa<sup>2</sup>-it-.

Consonantal alternation \*-ḏ- ~ \*-w-.

1310 \*ḥa<sup>2</sup>-/\*ḥu<sup>2</sup>- “fire”

CCh \*ḡu<sup>2</sup>- “fire”: Mba hū, HNk ḡwi, Kap ḡwi, FG ḡo, FKī uḡu.

Rift \*ḥa<sup>2</sup>- “fire”: Kwz ḥa<sup>2</sup>o.

Alternation \*a ~ \*u. Cf. Eg ḥḏ “roast” (n) if only it is not related to HS \*ḡar-/\*ḡawar- “burn”.

## 1311 \*ḥab- “charcoal”

CCh \*ḡVbu-n- “charcoal”: Lam uḡəvii-ni, Zgh uvu-re, Glv ḏḡvu-ra,  
Nak oḡvə-ra.

Rhotacism in individual CCh languages is regular.

Rift \*ḥab- “charcoal”: Irq ḥawo, Alg ḥabi, Bur ḥabo.

Note \*-b- > Irq -w-.

## 1312 \*ḥab- “water flow”

Sem \*ḥVb- “scoop, draw water”: Akk ḥabū.

Denominative verb.

WCh \*ḥyab- < \*ḥabya- “stream”: Hs ḡēbe.

CCh \*ḡab(ya)- “water”: Bch ḡabiyi.

Emphatization of -ḡ- under the influence of the laryngeal.

**1313 \*ḥab-/\*ḥabi<sup>2</sup>- “vessel”**

Sem \*ḥābi<sup>2</sup>-/\*ḥābiy- “jug, bowl”: Arab ḥābi<sup>2</sup>-at-, ḥābiy-at-, Gz ḥabay.

Berb \*ḥVb- “big wooden plate”: Izy iḥebbi.

Eg ḥbb “vessel” (MK).

Partial reduplication.

WCh \*ḥabi(?) - “pot”<sup>1</sup>, “gourd”<sup>2</sup>: Bol *gewi*<sup>1</sup>, Krk *gaabi*<sup>1</sup>, Ngm *gabi*<sup>1</sup>, Krf *giḥi*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *gaḥiya*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \*ḥabub- “large gourd”: Or *habubbii*.

Partial reduplication.

Eg and LEC may reflect HS \*ḥabub-.

**1314 \*ḥabal- “weakness”**

Sem \*ḥabal- “lawlessness, oppression”<sup>1</sup>, “ache, pain, sickness”<sup>2</sup>:

Akk ḥabālu<sup>1</sup>, Hbr ḥēbel<sup>2</sup>, Arab ḥabal-, ḥabāl-<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*bVl- “weakness”: Mofu *bəle*.

The initial syllable is lost.

ECh \*γVbal- “weaken”: Sbn ḥəbal.

Denominative verb.

**1315 \*ḥabal- “tie, plait”**

Sem \*ḥVbul- “tie (with a rope)”: Akk ḥabālu, Arab ḥbl [-u-].

Irregular Akk ḥ- ~ Arab ḥ-.

WCh \*baHal- “tie”: Hs ḥalla, Sura ḥal, Geji ḥāliwi.

Metathesis. Emphatic ḥ- reflects the inlaut laryngeal.

CCh \*baHal- “plait”: Bch *bālə*.

Metathesis. Bch long -ā- results from a contraction of \*-aHa-.

An alternative reconstruction is \*baḥal-.

**1316 \*ḥabay- “dance” (v.)**

Eg ḥby “dance” (v.).

Bed *hawaay-* “dance”.

From \*ḥabay-. Note the development of intervocalic \*-b- .

**1317 \*ḥabur- “wine”**

Sem \*ḥabur- “kind of wine”: Akk ḥabburu.

Secondary \*-u-?

Eg *hb̄j* ‘‘stage in beer fermentation’’ (med).

Irregular *h̄*- -*j* reflects \*-*r*-.

A cultural loanword?

### 1318 \**ħaç*- ‘‘axe’’

Sem \**ħašš*- ‘‘axe’’: Akk *ħašš-innu*.

HEC \**ħaç*- ‘‘chopping tool’’: Bmb *haacce*.

Bmb -*c*- < \*-*ç*-?

Connected with \**ħoç*- ‘‘break’’.

### 1319 \**ħaç*- ‘‘leaf, plant’’

Sem \**ħūš*- ‘‘leaf’’: Aram *ħūš*-, Arab *ħūš*-, Soq *ħēš*- .

Contraction of \**ħVwVš*-.

Eg *ħd̄.t* ‘‘kind of plant’’ (n).

Irregular reflex of \**ħ*.

Agaw \**ħaç*- ‘‘leaf’’: Xmr *ħašaa*, *ħača*, Kwr *ašaa*, Aun *yači*.

### 1320 \**ħaĉ*- ‘‘become dark’’

Sem \**ħašVw*- ‘‘become dark’’: Akk *ħašû*.

WCh \**ħaĉ*- ‘‘night’’: Geji *gasi*, Buli *ngasi*, Tule *gašə*.

Prefix \**nV*- in Buli.

LEC \**as*- ‘‘evening’’: Som *asə*.

Irregular *ç*-.

HEC \**hašš*- ‘‘come (of evening)’’: Dar *hašš*-, Sid *hašš*-.

### 1321 \**ħaĉa<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘be silent’’

Sem \**ħVša<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘be humble’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be calm’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *ħš<sup>ç</sup>* [-*a*-]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *ħš<sup>ç</sup>*<sup>2</sup>.

SA \**asa<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘keep silence’’: Saho *asaa<sup>c</sup>*-.

Unexpected reflex of \**ħ*.

Rift \**ħaĉ*- ‘‘be silent’’: Irq *ħaĉ*-.

**1322 \*ḥad-** “cheek”

Sem \*ḥadd- “cheek”: Arab ḥadd-, Jib ḥad, Hss ḥadd.

ECh \*ḡaḏ- “cheek”: Jegu gede, Brg gaḏ-ago.

Emphatization in Brg caused by HS \*ḥ-

**1323 \*ḥadar-** “darkness”

Sem \*ḥadar- “be dark”<sup>1</sup>, “darkness”<sup>2</sup>: Akk ḥadāru<sup>1</sup>, Arab ḥadar-<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Hss ḥedōr “put up a sunshade”, Mhr ḥedōr id., Shh ḥodor id.

WCh \*dar- “night”: Hs darē.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

\*ḥa- may be a prefix. Cf. also CCh \*ʔadur- “evening” (Msg adura).

**1324 \*ḥadir-/ḥadur-** “sleep, be benumbed”

Sem \*ḥVdVr- “remain and keep to a place, be benumbed”: Arab ḥdr.

SA \*ḥVdir- “sleep”: Afar -iḥdir-.

LEC \*ḥudur- “sleep”: Som hurd-, Rnd udur-, Bay hudur- .

Assimilation of vowels. Metathesis in Som. Note the reflex of HS \*ḥ-.

Dhl ḥaddura “sleep”.

**1325 \*ḥaduĉ-** “fly” (n.)

Sem \*ḥadūš- “fly”: Arab ḥadūš-.

WCh \*HVdiĉ- < \*HVduĉi- “fly”: Sura ʔdišī.

**1326 \*ḥaʿay-** “house”

Eg ḥʿy.t “house” (gr).

CCh \*ḡaʿ-/ḡay- < \*ḡaʿay- “house”<sup>1</sup>, “compound”<sup>2</sup>: Zgh ḡaya<sup>1</sup>,

Log ḡaʿa<sup>1</sup>, Mnd ḡa<sup>2</sup>, FKİ ḡəy<sup>2</sup>, FGI ḡyi<sup>2</sup>, HK ḡe<sup>2</sup>.

**1327 \*ḥalak-** “clothes”

WCh \*ḥal(V)k- “leather covering loin”: Hs galko.

Irregular \*-k-.

Bed *halak* ‘‘cloth, kerchief’’.

Irregular \*-k-.

SA \**ḥalag-* ‘‘rag, clothes’’: Saho *ḥalaga*, Afar *halago*.

Note HS \**k* > SA \**g*.

Any connection with Sem \**ḥulāk-/ḥālūk-* ‘‘old or torn clothes’’ (Akk *ḥulāqu*, Hbr *ḥālūq*, Aram *ḥalūqā*, Arab *ḥālūq*, Soq *ḥalaq*)? The Sem word may be derived from Sem \**ḥVlVḵ-* ‘‘be torn’’. In any case the correspondence of velars is irregular.

### 1328 \**ḥalak-/ḥaluḵ-* ‘‘give birth, create’’

Sem \**ḥVluḵ-* ‘‘create’’: Arab *ḥlq* [-u-].

WCh \**laHaḵ-* ‘‘give birth’’: Sura *laak*.

Metathesis and contaction.

An alternative reconstruction is \**lahaḵ-/lahuḵ-*.

### 1329 \**ḥalaṭ-/ḥaliṭ-* ‘‘mix’’

Sem \**ḥVliṭ-* ‘‘mix’’: Arab *ḥlṭ* [-i-], Hss *ḥelōt*, Mhr *ḥelōt*, Shh *ḥolot*.

WCh \**lawat-* < \**laHaṭ-* ‘‘mix’’: Bks *lawat*.

Metathesis.

CCh \**layaṭ-* ‘‘mix’’: Mofu *lahad*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**lahaṭ-/lahiṭ-*.

### 1330 \**ḥam-* ‘‘male relative’’

Sem \**ḥam-* ‘‘father-in-law’’: Akk *emu*, Hbr *ḥām*, Aram (Syr) *ḥ<sup>ε</sup>-mō*, Arab *ḥam(w)*-.

CCh \**γam-* ‘‘chief’’: Bata *home*, Bch *höme*, *hamey*.

Dhl *ḥame* ‘‘uncle’’.

### 1331 \**ḥama<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘rebellion’’

Sem \**ḥamā<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘rebellion’’: Akk *ḥammā<sup>2</sup>u*.

Eg *iḥm.w* ‘‘enemies’’ (XVIII).

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*<sup>2</sup>aḥam-. A cultural *Wanderwort*?

### 1332 \*ḥa(n)ĉob- ‘tree, wood’

Sem \*ḥašab- ‘timber’: Arab ḥašab-.

Delabialized vowel of the second syllable.

WCh \*ĉaHwab- ‘tree’: Bol šōwi, Dera šoobi.

LEC \*ḥanĉab- ‘kind of tree’: Or hanĉabii.

Inlaut -ĉ- may be a result of secondary emphatization caused by the laryngeal. -nĉ- may go back to a HS prenasalized cluster.

### 1333 \*ḥansab- ‘vessel’

Sem \*ḥanzab- ‘kind of pot’: Akk ḥanzabu.

Is Sem \*-nz- a regular reflex of the HS cluster \*-ns-?

Eg ḥnbʾs ‘vessel’ (MK).

Metathesis. Note ḥ- < \*ḥ-. The vowel of the second syllable is marked with -ʾ-.

An alternative reconstruction is \*ḥanbas-. An ancient cultural word.

### 1334 \*ḥar- ‘excrements’

Sem \*ḥar<sup>2</sup>-/\*ḥary- ‘excrements’: Hbr ḥarāʾīm, Aram (Syr) ḥerāy-, Arab ḥary-.

SA \*ḥar- ‘excrements’: Saho haraa, Afar haraa.

LEC \*ḥar- ‘excrements’: Som haar.

HEC \*ḥar- ‘mud’: Had hara, Kmb haro.

Related to \*ḥar- ‘defecate’.

### 1335 \*ḥar- ‘river’

Sem \*ḥarr- ‘watercourse’: Akk ḥarru.

LEC \*ḥar- ‘lake’<sup>1</sup>, ‘river’<sup>2</sup>: Som haro<sup>1</sup>, Arb haru<sup>2</sup>, Or haroo<sup>1</sup>.

### 1336 \*ḥar- ‘defecate’

Eg wḥʾ ‘defecate’ (OK).

Initial *w-* reflects a prefix.  
 LEC \*ḥar- ‘defecate’: Som ḥaar-.

**1337 \*ḥas- ‘grass’**

WCh \*ḥasu- ‘grass’: Zar *gwas*.  
 ECh \*ʔwas- ‘grass’: Bid ʔawso.  
 Secondary \*-wa-?  
 LEC \*ḥaš- ‘leaf’: Kns ḥašā.

**1338 \*ḥasay- ‘grass’**

Sem \*ḥašVy- ‘thymian’: Akk ḥašû.  
 Eg ḥʕsy.t ‘medicinal herb’ (med).  
 -ʕ- is a vocalic sign.  
 WCh \*ḥasay- ‘grass’: Hs *gāsaya*.  
 Derived from \*ḥas- ‘grass’.

**1339 \*ḥas-/ḥus- ‘rub, pound’**

Sem \*ḥVš- ‘crush, pound’: Akk ḥašû.  
 CCh \*ḥus- ‘crush, rub’: Mafa *hus-*.  
 Bed -*hasi-* ‘rub’.  
 SA \*ḥes- ‘rub, pound’: Saho ḥesi-.  
*e* < \**a* after a laryngeal?  
 HEC \*ḥas- ‘rub’: Bmb *haas-iy-*.  
 Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

**1340 \*ḥatVm- ‘face, nose’**

Sem \*ḥatm-/\*ḥatm- ‘nose, beak’: Hbr ḥoṭem, Arab ḥatm-.  
 Secondary emphatic in Hbr.  
 Eg ḥnt ‘face’ (pyr).  
 Metathesis and regressive assimilation of \*-mt- > -nt-.

**1341 \*ḥat- ‘dig’**

ECh \*ḥat- ‘dig’: Brg *gatt-*.  
 LEC \*ḥaḍ- ‘dig’: Or *haaḍa*.  
 HEC \*ḥaḍ- ‘dig’: Kmb *haaḍ-*.

**1342 \*ḥawVy- ‘evening’**

Eg ḥʷy “evening” (pyr).

Vocalic -ʷ-.

CCh \*ɣawVy- ‘yesterday’: Mnd ɣawəya.

A regular reflex of \*ɣ- in Mnd, cf. s.v. \*ḥay- ‘voice’.

**1343 \*ḥay- ‘voice’**

CCh \*ɣay- ‘voice’: Gava ɣaya, Mnd ɣye.

Secondary -i- in Mnd before -y-.

Dhl hwayu ‘voice, sound, noise’.

Sources of Dhl -wa- are unknown.

Related to \*ḥa- ‘speak’.

**1344 \*ḥazod- ‘rot, be rotten’**

Eg ḥzd ‘rot’ (n.) (l).

ECh \*zaHwad- ‘rotten’: Dng zōde, Bid zood.

Metathesis. Note emphatic -d- reflecting the lost laryngeal.

An alternative reconstruction is \*zaḥod-.

**1345 \*ḥef- ‘be light’**

Sem \*ḥip- ‘be light’: Arab ḥff [-i-], Hss ḥef, Mhr ḥef, Shh ḥef.

WCh \*fifya- ‘light’ (adj.): Fyer fifyo.

From reduplicated \*HVfif-?

ECh \*ɣyaf- ‘light’ (adj.): Sok effi.

LEC \*ḥa[f]- ‘thin, light’: Or ḥəḥpii.

Secondary Or -ḥ- may go back to \*-f- in contact with a laryngeal. The vocalism is irregular.

**1346 \*ḥek- ‘wait’**

Sem \*ḥVkVy- ‘wait’: Hbr ḥky.

Based on biconsonantal \*ḥVk-.

WCh \*ḥyak- ‘wait’: DB gyok, Fyer kwek.

## 1347 \*h̥il- ‘‘pierce’’

Sem \*h̥VlVy- ‘‘cut’’: Arab h̥ly [-i-].

Based on biconsonantal \*h̥Vl-.

ECh \*γil- ‘‘pierce’’: Sok *gile*.

Alternation \*i ~ \*u.

## 1348 \*h̥ilVp- ‘‘field’’

Sem \*h̥ilVp- ‘‘meadow’’: Akk *h̥ilēpu*.

Eg *h̥np.t* ‘‘field’’ (XVIII).

Note -n- < HS \*-l-.

## 1349 \*h̥iṣ- ‘‘peel’’

Sem \*nVh̥as̥- ‘‘peel off (bark)’’: Arab *n̥ṣ̥* [-a-].

Prefix \*nV- with modified vocalism.

Dhl *h̥iṣl-* ‘‘scrape scales off fish’’.

Rift \*h̥iṣ- ‘‘peel’’: Irq *h̥iṣ-it-*.

## 1350 \*h̥iyal- ‘‘be clever’’

Sem \*h̥iṣl- ‘‘imagine’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘think’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *h̥yl* [-a-]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *h̥ly*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \*h̥il- ‘‘clever’’: Or *hilluu*, Boni *hilluu*.

Contraction of \*h̥iyVl-.

## 1351 \*h̥oç- ‘‘break’’

Sem \*h̥Vç- ‘‘break off’’: Akk *h̥aṣāṣu*.

CCh \*γwac- ‘‘break’’: Mafa *hwac-*.

## 1352 \*h̥ol- ‘‘cut’’

Sem \*h̥ul- ‘‘pierce’’: Hbr *h̥ll*, Arab *h̥ll* [-u-].

ECh \*γwal- ‘‘cut (animal) into pieces’’: Kera *hole*.

## 1353 \*h̥om- ‘‘be sick, be ill’’

Sem \*h̥VmVy- ‘‘be paralysed’’: Akk *h̥amú*.

Based on biconsonantal \*h̥Vm-.

Eg *ḥm* ‘‘illness (of stomach)’’ (med).

ECh \**ɣwam-* ‘‘be sick, be ill’’: Lele *homya*, Kbl *hum-ḡa*.

**1354 \*ḥon- ‘‘sack’’**

Eg *ḥn* ‘‘sack’’ (XXII).

ECh \**ɣwan-H-* ‘‘sack’’: Kera *hoḡ*.

Secondary \*-*H-* in the auslaut.

**1355 \*ḥon- ‘‘do, make’’**

Eg *ḥn* ‘‘do, make’’ (n).

CCh \**ɣwan-* ‘‘do, make’’: Log *ɣən*, Bud *wan*.

**1356 \*ḥor- ‘‘dry up’’**

Sem \**nVḥVr-* ‘‘dry’’ (adj.): Akk *naḥru*.

Prefix \**nV-*.

CCh \**ɣwar-* ‘‘dry up’’: Tera *ɣwari*, Hwn *ɣwar*, Boka *ɣweri*, FG *ɣwoli*, HF *ɣwelo*, FJ *ɣweru*, FMch *ɣuri*, Nza *hore*, Mafa *gwar*.

**1357 \*ḥor- ‘‘snore’’**

Sem \**ḥir-/\*ḥur-* ‘‘snore’’: Arab *ḥrr* [-*i-*, -*u-*].

WCh \**ḥa-ḥwar-* ‘‘snore’’: Fyer *gogor*, Bks *hagor*, Sha *ʾahagar*, DB *hagar*.

Partial reduplication. Assimilation of vowels in individual languages.

CCh \**ɣur-* ‘‘snore’’ (n.): Mafa *ghur-ghur*.

Reduplication.

**1358 \*ḥoras- ‘‘mountain’’**

Sem \**ḥurš-* ‘‘rock, mountain’’: Akk *ḥuršu*, Hbr *ḥōreš*.

Eg *ḥʾs.t* ‘‘mountainous region, desert’’ (pyr).

-*ʾ-* < \**-r-*.

WCh \**ɣwaHas-* ‘‘mountain’’: Tala *ro:si*.

Metathesis.

1359 \***horug-** “move”

Sem \**hVrug-* “go out, drive out”: Hbr *hrg*, Arab *hrg* [-u-], Hss *herōg*.  
 WCh \**Hwarug-* “drive away”<sup>1</sup>, “enter”<sup>2</sup>, “migrate”<sup>3</sup>: Hs  
*rūga*<sup>1</sup>, Jim *orogo*<sup>2</sup>, Buli *wərgu*<sup>2</sup>, Tala *rəga*<sup>2</sup>, Ngz *rəgu*<sup>3</sup>.  
 CCh \**rug-* “run”: Gude *rug-*.

The initial laryngeal is lost.

1360 \***horVç-** “receptacle”

Sem \**hirš-* “basket”<sup>1</sup>, “water-jar”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *hirš-*<sup>1</sup>, Hss *harš*,  
*herōš*<sup>2</sup>.

Irregular vocalism.

CCh \**γwarVç-* “small pot”: HF *γwərče*.

LEC \**horofç-* “pot”: Or *horofçoo*.

Assimilation of vowels.

1361 \***hotam-** “bird”

Sem \**hutm-* “bird”: Akk *hutmu*.

ECh \**γatVm-* < \**γwatam-* “vulture”: Kera *atəme*.

Assimilation of vowels.

1362 \***hoṭ-** “go”

Sem \**hVṭVw-* “march, go”: Arab *ḥṭw* [-u-].

Based on biconsonantal \**hVṭ-*.

CCh \**γwaṭ-* “return”: Masa *ḥṭa*.

1363 \***hub-** “hole, pit”

Sem \**ḥabb-* “pit”: Akk *ḥabbu*.

With secondary \*-a- before a labial.

Berb \**ḥVb-* “hole”: Izy *aḥbu*.

CCh \**γub-* “hole”: Lmn *oghubu*.

Emphatization of -ḥ- under the influence of the laryngeal.

1364 \***hubu3-** “cereal”

Sem \**hubz-* “bread”: Arab *hubz-*, Gz *ḥəbəst*, Hss *ḥabz*, Mhr *ḥabz*,  
 Shh *ḥobz*.

CCh *\*буз*- ‘‘millet’’: Daba *vuži*.

Loss of the initial laryngeal.

ECh *\*bus*- ‘‘seed’’: Mkk *buzu*.

Loss of the initial laryngeal.

*\*hu*- may be a prefix.

**1365 \*hubV<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘hoe, till’’ (v.)**

Sem *\*habV<sup>2</sup>*- ‘‘hoe’’: Akk *habūtu*.

*\*a*- < *\*u*- before the labial.

Eg *hbʾ* ‘‘dig, till’’ (pyr).

Denominative formation.

WCh *\*hubV<sup>2</sup>*- ‘‘hoe, hoe-handle’’: Krf *gufe*, Gera *guḫa*, Glm *giḫa*,

Bks *hub-eg*.

*-b-* reflects the lost auslaut *\*-ʾ*.

**1366 \*hubVs- ‘‘vessel’’**

Sem *\*hubš*- ‘‘clay vessel’’: Akk *hubšašū*.

The root is preserved only in a form of a derivative.

Eg *ḫbs* ‘‘vessel for myrrha’’ (gr).

Cf. *\*hansab*- ‘‘vessel’’.

**1367 \*hucig- ‘‘stone’’**

Sem *\*husīg*- ‘‘stone’’: Akk *husīgu*.

Eg *ḫsg* ‘‘stone’’ (XVIII).

Irregular *ḫ*- < *\*ḫ*-.

**1368 \*hud- ‘‘cut’’**

Sem *\*hud*- ‘‘cut’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘dig, till’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *ḫadādu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ḥdd* [-*u*-]<sup>2</sup>.

CCh *\*γud*- ‘‘cut’’: Glv *γud*-, Nak *wiyḏa*.

Prefix *\*wi-* in Nak.

Cf. ECh *\*γad*- < *\*γwada*- ‘‘split’’: Tum *gād*, Ndm *gada*.

**1369 \*hu<sup>с</sup>- ‘‘put’’**

Eg *ḫʾ* ‘‘put, lay’’ (MK).

Traces of the *a*-grade?

CCh \**χuy*- < \**γuʔi*- ‘‘put, throw’’: HNk *χuyε*, Log *hi*.

Irregular development of the initial laryngeal under the influence of the inlaut laryngeal.

### 1370 \**h*un- ‘‘voice, speech’’

Eg *hn* ‘‘speech’’ (MK).

WCh \**h*un- ‘‘sound or murmur of voices’’: Hs *gūnī*.

CCh \**γun*- ‘‘voice’’: HGh *χuna*.

### 1371 \**h*un- ‘‘tomb, grave’’

Eg *hnw* ‘‘tomb, burial place’’ (XVIII).

Vocalic *-w*.

ECh \**gun*- ‘‘grave’’: Tum *mu-gən*, Ndm *mu-gun*, Dng *ma-gine*, Kbl *čato-gun*.

Prefix \**ma-* in most forms. Connected with \**gwan-* ‘‘bury’’: Jegu *gon-t-*.

### 1372 \**h*und- ‘‘cereal’’

Eg *hnd* ‘‘kind of cereals’’.

WCh \**h*und- ‘‘Pennisetum typhoidaeum’’: Hs *gunḏu*.

Note emphatic *-ḏ-* influenced by the anlaut laryngeal.

### 1373 \**h*und- ‘‘go’’

Eg *hnd* ‘‘go’’ (gr).

WCh \**wund-* < \**Hund-* ‘‘enter’’: Zar *wunḏi*.

The reconstruction of \**h-* follows from the emphatic reflecting a lost anlaut laryngeal. On the other hand, \**h* normally yields to Zar *g-*.

### 1374 \**h*un<sub>3</sub>-/\**h*un<sub>3</sub>-ir- ‘‘pig’’

Sem \**h*unzir- ‘‘pig’’: Akk *huzīru*, Ug *hnzr*, Hbr *h<sup>a</sup>zīr*, Aram (Syr) *h<sup>z</sup>ira*, Arab *hinzīr-*.

Note the development of HS cluster \**-n<sub>3</sub>-* preserved only in Ug and Arab.

WCh \**hun3*- ‘wild boar’: Hs *gunzū*.

CCh \**ɣin3ir*- ‘pig’: Ktk *hinzir*.

Assimilation of vowels. Sem loan-word?

ECh \**ɣun3ir*- ‘pig’<sup>1</sup>, ‘porcupine’<sup>2</sup>: Dng *kinzir*<sup>1</sup>, Kbl *kun3u*<sup>2</sup>.

The reflex of HS \**h* in Dng is irregular. Assimilation of vowels in Dng.

Note LEC \**gol(V)ʒ*- ‘boar’ (Or *golʒaa*), HEC \**gol(V)ʒ*- ‘boar’ (Sid *golja*), Omot \**gudin*- ‘boar’ (Ome *gudunça*, Kaf *gudino*), a *Wanderwort* of considerable resemblance to \**hun3(ir)*-. \**-n3-* seems to be a HS cluster. \**hun3-ir*- is a HS derivative. The original root is preserved only in the archaic WCh \**hun3*-.

### 1375 \**hur*- ‘dig’

Sem \**hVr*- ‘dig’: Akk *heru*, Ug *hr*, Gz *hrw*.

WCh \**hur*- ‘enlarge (hole, well)’<sup>1</sup>, ‘dig’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *gūre*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *gur*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \**hur*- ‘make hole’: Or *hura*.

### 1376 \**hur*- ‘hole, pit’

Sem \**hurr*- ‘hole’<sup>1</sup>, ‘grave’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *hurru*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *hr*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *hōr*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *hurr*-<sup>1</sup>, Hss *herryat*<sup>1</sup>.

Eg *hr* ‘tomb’ (n).

WCh \**hir*- ‘pit, hole’: Wrj *gir-na*, Kry *gir*, Miya *agir*, Paa *ngir*, Siri *ɣari*, Jmb *yira*, Brm *čir*, Say *gir*, Buli *yir*, Pol *gir*.

From \**huri*-?

LEC \**hur*- ‘hole’: Or *huraa*.

Derived from \**hur*- ‘dig’.

### 1377 \**huray*- ‘palm tree’

Sem \**harVy*- ‘palm sprout’: Akk *harû*.

Assimilation of vowels.

CCh \**ɣuray*- ‘Deleb palm’: Msg *hurai*, *horai*.

Rift \**huray*- ‘Borassus palm’: Irq *huray*.

### 1378 \**huru<sup>c</sup>*- ‘steal’

Eg *hwr<sup>c</sup>* ‘steal’ (n).

Irregular laryngeal in late Eg. Vocalic *-w-*.

CCh \**γur*- ‘steal’: Chb *χul*-, Bura *χula*, HBaza *γuli*, HNK *γuli*-, FGI *γuli*, HGH *χuri*, FKl *γuři*, Gude *χuř-n*, FJ *χuř*, Mwu *uhuro*, Lame *huřa*.

The second syllable is lost in CCH.

### 1379 \**hurVb*- ‘bend’

Eg *ħɔb* ‘crooked’ (med).

CCh \**γurVb*- ‘bend (down)’: Mafa *hurv*-.

### 1380 \**ħuɫ*- ‘dig, scratch’

Sem \**ħuɫ*- ‘dig’<sup>1</sup>, ‘make signs on the ground’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *ħaṭātu*<sup>1</sup> [-*u*-], Hss *ħṭāt*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *ħeṭ*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *ħeṭ*<sup>2</sup>.

Dhl *ħuɫ*- ‘dig’.

Connected with \**ħaɫ*- ‘dig’.

### 1381 \**ħüdad*- ‘stream, river’

Sem \**ħidVd*- ‘narrow river-bed’: Jib *ħided*.

Based on \**ħad(d)*- ‘rivulet’ (Arab *ħadd*-)?

WCh \**ħudad*- ‘stream, flow’: Hs *gudāda*.

### 1382 \**ħVbuč*- ‘be angry’

Sem \**ħVbuɫ*- ‘be angry, be malicious’: Arab *ħbṭ* [-*u*-].

WCh \**HVbuči*- ‘angry, bad’: Sura *biš*, Ang *bis*.

Voiced *b*- in Sura and Ang point out to a preceding syllable.

### 1383 \**ħVĉun*- ‘be hard’

Sem \**ħVšun*- ‘be hard’: Arab *ħšn* [-*u*-].

Assimilation of vowels in \**ħašan*-.

CCh \**šVn-H*- ‘hardness’: Masa *šeŋe*.

Metathesis of the laryngeal. Note the development of \**-n-H*- into *-ŋ*-.

### 1384 \**ħVĉar*- ‘be green’

Sem \**ħVšar*- ‘be green’: Arab *ħšr* [-*a*-].

WC<sub>h</sub> \*ĉVr- ‘‘green, unripe’’: Ngz *śar-ət*.

Complete loss of the anlaut laryngeal.

\*ĥV- may be a prefix. Any connection with \*ĥVĉeb- ‘‘be green’’?

**1385 \*ĥVĉeb- ‘‘be green’’**

Sem \*ĥVšib- ‘‘be green’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘paint’’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>: Akk *ḥašābu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ḥḍb* [-i-]<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*(HV)žyab- ‘‘green’’: Log *žebā*.

Auslaut -ā in Log may reflect metathesis of the laryngeal and further lengthening of the vowel.

**1386 \*ĥVf- ‘‘break’’**

Sem \*ĥVpVy- ‘‘break’’: Akk *ḥepú*.

Based on biconsonantal \*ĥVp-.

Eg *ḥfḥf* ‘‘break (a statue)’’ (sait).

Reduplication.

**1387 \*ĥVI- ‘‘close, lock’’**

Sem \*ĥVI- ‘‘lock’’ (v.): Akk *ḥalālu*.

Eg *ḥn* ‘‘close’’ (XXII).

Irregular ĥ- resulting from \*ĥ- in late Eg.

**1388 \*ĥVIVy- ‘‘shine’’**

Sem \*ĥVIVy- ‘‘be light’’: Akk *ḥelú*.

Eg *ḥšy* ‘‘shine’’ (XVIII).

Irregular ĥ-.

**1389 \*ĥVn- ‘‘preserve, keep’’**

Sem \*ĥan- ‘‘storage place’’: Jib *ḥan*.

Deverbativ?

CCh \*γVn- ‘‘preserve, keep, store’’: Mafa *ḥən*.

**1390 \*ĥVpaĉ- ‘‘calf’’ (anat.)**

Eg *ḥpš* ‘‘calf’’ (pyr).

WCh \*pVhaĉ- ‘‘calf’’: Mnt pəyas.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*pVhaĉ-.

### 1391 \*hVsiḱ- ‘‘cut, pierce’’

Sem \*hVsiḱ- ‘‘pierce’’: Arab ḥsq [-i-].

ECh \*sik- ‘‘cut’’: Brg sikki.

Rift \*siḱ- ‘‘cut’’: Irq siq-.

Loss of the anlaut laryngeal in ECh and Rift.

### 1392 \*hVtik- ‘‘cut, divide’’

Sem \*hVtik- ‘‘cut off’’: Akk ḥatāku, Hbr ḥtk.

WCh \*tik- ‘‘divide’’: Bol tikk-.

Cf. \*tik- ‘‘half’’ (Bol tika, Dera tik, Tng tik-t).

CCh \*tik- ‘‘divide’’: FM tik, Mrg tikiya.

The anlaut laryngeal is lost.

\*hV- may be a prefix.

### 1393 \*hVṭVm- ‘‘close’’

Sem \*hVṭVm- ‘‘stop up’’: Akk ḥaṭāmu.

Eg ḥtm ‘‘close’’ (pyr).

Cf. a metathesized deverbative in CCh \*tVyum- ‘‘dam’’: Log tḫum.

### 1394 \*hVwar-/\*hVyar- ‘‘be good’’

Sem \*hṛ- ‘‘be favorable’’: Arab ḥyr [-i-].

CCh \*ḫwar- < \*ḡVwar- ‘‘good’’: Gava ḫwara.

Irregular laryngeal.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

### 1395 \*hVwiṭ-/\*hVyit- ‘‘sew, tie’’

Sem \*hūt-/\*hīt- ‘‘sew’’: Aram ḥwt, Arab ḥyt [-i-], Hss ḥeyōt, Mhr ḥetō, Shh ḥate.

WCh \*ḥVwiṭ- ‘‘untie’’: Bks *hwet*.

SA \*ḥid- ‘‘attach camels in Indian file’’: Afar *ḥid-*.

Contraction.

LEC \*ḥiṭ- ‘‘tie’’: Som *ḥed-*, *ḥid-*, Or *hid-*, Rnd *ḥid-*, Kon *hid-*, Gid *hid-*, Arb *hid-*.

HEC \*ḥiṭ- ‘‘tie’’: Bmb *hid-*.

Rift \*ḥed- ‘‘tie’’: Alg *ḥeed-*.

Irregular \*-d-.

Dhl *hud-* ‘‘sew’’.

Contraction. Irregular -ḏ-.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-. Irregular auslaut stops in Rift and Dhl may be indications of their being loanwords from other Cush branches.

**1396 \*ḥVwVḵ-/ \*ḥVyVḵ- ‘‘go’’**

Sem \*ḥūḵ- ‘‘go’’: Akk *ḥūqu*.

HEC \*ḥiḵ- < \*ḥVyVḵ- ‘‘approach’’: Bmb *hiḵ-*.

Contraction.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**1397 \*ḥVyVṭ- ‘‘see, watch’’**

Sem \*ḥiṭ- ‘‘observe’’: Akk *ḥātu*.

Eg *ḥty* ‘‘see’’ (BD).

Metathesis. -t- < \*-ṭ- is regular.

An alternative reconstruction is \*ḥVṭVy-.

**\*k**

**1398 \*ka<sup>3</sup>- ‘‘game’’**

Eg *tʾ.w* ‘‘game’’ (sait).

Note the palatalization of \*k-.

WCh \*ka<sup>3</sup>aw- ‘‘game’’: Ngz *kāwa*.

Suffix \*-aw-.

1399 \*ka<sup>2</sup>-/\*kaw- ‘‘bull’’

Eg *kʌ* ‘‘bull’’ (pyr), Copt \**ko* id.: OCopt *ko*.

CCh \**kaw*- ‘‘bull’’: Glv *kawa*, Gava *kawa*, Mnd *kawa*.

Consonantal alternation \*-ʌ- ~ \*-w-.

1400 \*ka<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘say, shout’’

Eg *kʌ* ‘‘say’’ (NK).

CCh \**ka<sup>2</sup>*- ‘‘say, call’’: Log *ka*, Bud *ka žu*, HNk *ka-*, HF *ka-*, Tera *ga*.

ECh \**ka<sup>2</sup>*-/\**kaw*- ‘‘say’’: Tum *kā*, Dng *kāwe*, Mubi *kā*.

Dhl *kaa<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘shout’’.

-<sup>c</sup>- reflecting \*-ʌ-?

Rift \**kaw*- ‘‘tell’’: Bur *kaw-*.

1401 \*ka<sup>2</sup>oc- ‘‘vessel’’

Sem \**ka<sup>2</sup>s-* ‘‘vessel for beer’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘bowl’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *kāsu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ka<sup>2</sup>s-*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *kōs*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *kʌs* ‘‘vessel’’ (l).

WCh \**kwac-* ‘‘kind of a drum’’: Hs *kōçō*.

Contraction from \**ka<sup>2</sup>wac-*.

CCh \**kwac-* ‘‘quiver’’: Hwn *kwasa-ra*, Gbn *kwiči-te*, Boka *kwes-tə*, Wmd *kwaza*, Chb *kwaza*, Mrg *kwaza*, Gude *kwaza*, Mwl *koso-ro*, Bch *kwoso-to*, FJ *kwaza*, Gudu *kwāza*.

Contraction from \**ka<sup>2</sup>wac-?*

1402 \*ka<sup>2</sup>up- ‘‘cover, close’’

Eg *skʌp* ‘‘cover’’ (caus.), Dem *kʌ* ‘‘cover’’, Copt \**kōp* ‘‘hide’’: Boh *k’ōp*, Shd *kōp*.

Cf. reduplicated *kʌpʌp* ‘‘cover (with butter, oil)’’ (sarc).

WCh \**kV<sup>2</sup>up-* ‘‘cover, thatch’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘wrap’’<sup>2</sup>: Sura *kup*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *kūp*<sup>1</sup>, Mpn *kūp*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**kap-* ‘‘cover (with cloth)’’: Mafa *kap*.

Contraction fro \**kaHup-*.

Wrz \**kup-* ‘‘close’’: Gaw *kup*.

Dhl *kupi-* ‘‘cover’’.

Rift \**kuf-* ‘‘close, shut’’: Kwz *kuf-um-*.

Semantic syncretism of “close”, “shut” and “cover” as in Slav  
\**kryti*.

**1403 \*ka<sup>3</sup>Vn- “be true”**

Sem \**kV<sup>3</sup>Vn-* “be true”: Akk *kānu*.

CCh \**kan-* “true”<sup>1</sup>, “truth”<sup>2</sup>: Bch *kana*<sup>1</sup>, Bud *kani*<sup>2</sup>.

From \**kaHVn-*.

**1404 \*kab- “burn, roast”**

Sem \**kVb-* “burn”<sup>1</sup>, “smoulder”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *kabābu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *kby*<sup>2</sup>,  
Arab *kbw*<sup>2</sup>.

Various formations based on biconsonantal \**kVb-*.

CCh \**kab-* “roast”: Bud *kabē*.

Cf. Eg *ḳb* “warm up” (gr) with an unexpected emphatic in the  
anlaut.

**1405 \*kab- “go, follow”**

WCh \**kwab-* < \**kab-* “go”: Mnt *kop*, Bol *koḫ-*.

\**a* > \**wa* under the influence of the following labial.

Mgg *khabi* “follow”.

**1406 \*kab- “shoe, sandal”**

Eg *tb.t*, *tbw* “sandal” (pyr).

Note the palatalization of \**k-*.

WCh \**kab-* “shoes”: Ang *kāp*.

LEC \**kab-/kob-* “shoe, sandal”: Som *kab*, Or *kobe*<sup>2</sup>, Boni *kob*, Rnd  
*kob*, Arb *kobo*, Kon *χop-to*.

Secondary *-o-* before a labial.

Wrz \**χop-* “shoe, sandal”: Gaw *χope*.

Borrowed from LEC?

An old *Wanderwort*. Any relation to \**kab-* “go, follow”?

**1407 \*kab-/\*kib- “(gourd) vessel”**

Eg *kb* “vessel” (n).

WCh *\*kab-* ‘‘small calabash’’: Hs *kābō*.

Dhl *kiβo* ‘‘gourd’’.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*i*.

#### 1408 *\*kabel-/kaber-* ‘‘shoe, sandal’’

ECh *\*kVb-Vr-* ‘‘shoes’’: Gbr *kob-oro*, Kbl *kob-ro*.

SA *\*kab-el-* ‘‘shoe, sandal’’: Afar *kabel*.

Derived from *\*kab-* ‘‘shoe, sandal’’.

#### 1409 *\*kaber-* ‘‘bull, buffalo’’

CCh *\*kabyar-* ‘‘bull’’: Bud *kāber*.

HEC *\*kobir-* ‘‘buffalo’’: Had *kobira*.

Secondary *\*o* < *\*a* before a labial.

#### 1410 *\*kabVr-* ‘‘be thick’’

Sem *\*kVbur-* ‘‘be big, be thick’’: Akk *kabāru*, Arab *kbr* [-*u*].

Secondary *\*-u-?*

WCh *\*kabVr-* ‘‘thickness’’: Hs *kabrī*.

#### 1411 *\*kac-* ‘‘cut, tear’’

Sem *\*kVsVh-* ‘‘cut’’: Hbr *ksh*, Arab *ksh*.

Based on the original biconsonantal *\*kVs-?*

WCh *\*kac-* ‘‘snap (thread, rope)’’: Hs *kaça*.

Rift *\*kaʿas-* ‘‘split’’: Bur *kaʿas-*.

Typical development of the inner vowel into a cluster with a middle laryngeal in Rift .

#### 1412 *\*kacaf-* ‘‘metal’’

Sem *\*kasp-* ‘‘silver’’: Akk *kaspu*, Hbr *keseḫ*.

CCh *\*kVcaf-* ‘‘iron’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sand containing iron’’<sup>2</sup>: Log *χsāf*<sup>1</sup>, Gis *mu-ksaf*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix *\*mu-* in Gis.

Names of metals are subject to semantic changes motivated by the history of the material culture, cf., e.g., Hitt *ḫarašū-*

“bronze” borrowed from Akk *ḫurāṣu* “gold” or Finn *vaski* “copper” borrowed from one of IE words for gold (cf. Arm *oski*, Tokh A *wās*). Such fluctuations may be observed even within one language, cf. Skt *loha-* “copper” and “iron”.

#### 1413 \*kaf- “descendants, clan”

WCh \**kwaf-* < \**kafwa-* “inheritance”: Mpn *kōp*.

Wrz \**kaf-* “clan”: Gaw *kaf-ko*.

Cf. Ir *sliocht* “descendants, race, family” ~ Mlr *slicht* “trace, track” and, on the other hand, Russ *nasledstvo* “inheritance, heritage” < *sled* “trace”.

#### 1414 \*kahVp- “hole”

Sem \**kahp-* “cavern”: Arab *kahf-*.

Copt \**kēpi* “vault, cave”: Boh *k'ēpi*, Shd *kēpe*.

Not attested in Eg.

WCh \**kap-* < \**kaHVp-* “hole”: Hs *kafā*.

Contraction.

Wrz \**kap-* “irrigation ditch”: Gaw *kap-ko*.

A loanword?

Cf. Eg *ṭḫ.t* “hole” (pyr) with a different laryngeal and palatalized *ṭ* < \**k*. Metathesis of the original \**kahep-* or \**kahop-*?

#### 1415 \*kaḥ- “house”

Sem \**kaḥ-/kuḥ-* “hut”: Arab *kaḥ-*, *kuḥ-*.

Secondary variant in *kuḥ-*.

WCh \**kaḥ-* “house (with clay walls)”: Hs *kago*, Gwn *kago*.

SA \**keH-* “place”: Afar *kee*.

From \**kaHe-*.

#### 1416 \*kakar- “circle, ring”

Sem \**kakkar-/kikkar-* “round bread, disk”: Akk *kakkaru*, Hbr *kikkār*.

ECh \**kakVr-* “arm-ring, bracelet”: Kera *kaakəray*.

Partial reduplication.

**1417 \*ka-kul- “basket”**

Sem \*kul-kul- “basket”: Akk *kukkullu*.

Assimilation of vowels.

CCh \*kV/Vk-/\*kulV/k- “basket”: Dgh *kwulge*, Nak *klogo*, Gava *kwulekha*, Mus *kekele*.

Some forms underwent metathesis.

Rift \*kakul- “half-calabash”: Kwz *kakul-eto*.

Derived from \*kol- “gourd, calabash”.

**1418 \*kal- “go”**

Berb \*kV/- “go, march”: Siwa *u-kel*, Ntf *ā-kəl*, Mns *xel*.

CCh \*kal- “run, go (quickly)”: Mba *kal*, Mafa *kəl*, Gis *kal*.

ECh \*kV/- “enter”: Kera *kele*.

Cf. Dhl *kihl*- “run”?

**1419 \*kal- “female in-law”**

Sem \*kall- “daughter-in-law”<sup>1</sup>, “bride”<sup>2</sup>; Akk *kallātu*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *kl-t*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *kallā*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) *kallətō*<sup>1</sup>.

WCh \*kalya- “woman”: Zem *kal*, Zar *kəl*, Zak *kyel*, Buu *kəli*, Dok *kəli*.

Cf. Hs *kōlō* “daughters”.

Rift \*kwala<sup>2</sup>- “widow” (Irq *kwala<sup>2</sup>o*, Alg *kwa<sup>2</sup>al- ito<sup>2</sup>o*, Bur *kwa<sup>2</sup>al-ito<sup>2</sup>o*, Asa *kala<sup>2</sup>ayi*) may also belong to this root and reflect \*kol- together with Hs.

**1420 \*kalah- “go”**

CCh \*ka-kV/Vh- “return, retire, go slowly”: Mofu *kakəlh*.

Partial reduplication.

SA \*kalah- “travel”: Saho *kalaah*, *kalaah*.

Derived from \*kal- “go”.

**1421 \*kalem-/kulem- “charcoal”**

CCh \*kimyal- “charcoal”: Bnn *kimela*, BM *kimil-na*.

Metathesis.

ECh *\*kulim-* ‘‘charcoal’’: Dng *kulmo*, Mig *kolmo*, Bid *kilmo*, Brg *kilmo*, Mubi *kilim*.

Rift *\*kalem-* ‘‘charcoal’’: Kwz *kalem-uko*.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*u*.

#### 1422 *\*kalim-* ‘‘insect’’

Sem *\*kalm-* ‘‘insect’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘louse’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *kalmatu*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *kalmātā*<sup>2</sup>.

SA *\*kilim-* ‘‘tick’’: Saho *kilim*, Afar *kilim*.

Assimilation of vowels.

#### 1423 *\*kalVy-* ‘‘vessel’’

Sem *\*kalVy-* ‘‘vessel’’: Akk *kalū*, Hbr *kēlī*.

WCh *\*kya-* < *\*kaya-* ‘‘pot’’: Dera *kile*, Ngm *kyelle*, Kr *kāli*.

Metathesis.

CCh *\*kalway-* ‘‘pot’’: Bud *kaloē*.

LEC *\*kill-* ‘‘small bowl’’: Or *killa*.

Contraction of a metathetic form.

An alternative reconstruction may be *\*kaVyl-*. Any relation to *\*kol-* ‘‘gourd, calabash’’?

#### 1424 *\*kama<sup>3</sup>-/\*kamay-* ‘‘food’’

Eg *kmy* ‘‘food’’ (gr).

WCh *\*kamam-* ‘‘snack’’: Hs *kāmāmā*.

Partial reduplication of metathetic *\*kām-* < *\*kaHam-*.

ECh *\*ka<sup>3</sup>am-* ‘‘mush’’: Tum *kām*.

Metathesis. Cf. *\*kwam-* ‘‘eat’’: Smr *kwam*, Mkk *koome*.

An alternative reconstruction is *\*ka<sup>3</sup>am-/\*kayam-*.

#### 1425 *\*kan-* ‘‘dog’’

ECh *\*kanya-* ‘‘dog’’: Dng *kanya*, Jegu *kany-*.

Omot *\*kan-* ‘‘dog’’: Ome *kana*, *kanaa*, Mao *kano*.

A morphonological variant of *\*kun-* id., *\*küHen-* id.

**1426 \*kanap- “wing”**

Sem \**kanap-* “wing”: Akk *kappu*, Ug *knṗ*, Hbr *kānāp*, Aram (Syr) *kenṗō*, Arab *kanaf-*, Gz *kənf*.

Agaw \**kan(V)p-/kin(V)p-* “wing”: Bil *kanfi*, Xmt *kenfaa*, Kwr *kamb*, Kem *kāmbii*, Aun *kenfii*.

Traces of *i*-grade in Xmt and Aun.

**1427 \*kanpar-/\*kanpur- “lip, muzzle”**

Berb \**kVnṗur-* “lip, muzzle”: Ntf *a-kenṗur*, Snus *a-kenṗur*.

WCh \**kapur-* “mouth”: Mnt *kapur*.

Agaw \**kanṗar-* “lip”: Bil *kanṗər*, Kwr *kanṗər*, Kem *kəmbər*, Aun *kanṗar*.

SA \**kamṗer-* “muzzle”: Saho *kamṗer*.

Assimilation of \**-nṗ-* > \**-mṗ-*.

LEC \**gafur-* “muzzle”: Som *gafuur*.

Irregular \**g-* < \**k-* and loss of inlaut \**-n-*. An expressive form with irregular phonetic changes or a loanword?

**1428 \*kap- “hand”**

Sem \**kaṗṗ-* “hand”: Akk *kaṗṗu*, Ug *kp*, Hbr *kap*, Aram (Syr) *kaṗṗō*, Arab *kaff-*, Hss *kef*, Mhr *kef*.

Eg *kp* “enemy’s hands separated from his arms; cut off hand” (n).

**1429 \*kap- “earth”**

WCh \**kapu-* “red sorrel”: Mpn *kupu*.

Wrz \**kap-* “earth”: Gaw *kappe*.

**1430 \*kap- “house”**

Sem \**kupṗ-* “building”: Akk *kuppātu*.

Note \**u*.

Eg *kṗṗ* “house” (MK).

Vocalic *-ṗ-*.

WCh \**kap-* “hut”: Hs *kafē*.

CCh \**kVṗ-* “house”: Tera *kipi*.

Connected with \**kaṗṗ-* “cover, close”?

**1431 \*kapa<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘move, go’’**

Sem \**kVpa<sup>2</sup>*- ‘‘go away’’: Arab *kf<sup>2</sup>* [-*a*].

WCh \**kap*- ‘‘come’’: Mnt *kop*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

**1432 \*kar- ‘‘lamb’’**

Sem \**karr*- ‘‘lamb’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘fattened lamb, ram’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *karru*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *kr*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *kar*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb \**kVrVw*-/\**kVrVy*- ‘‘lamb’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘young ram’’<sup>2</sup>: Ayr *a-kərwa*<sup>1</sup>, Twl *a-kərwa*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *i-kru*<sup>2</sup>, Kby *i-kərri*<sup>1</sup>.

Derivative in \*-*w*-/\*-*y*-. Cf. WCh?

WCh \**karwa*- ‘‘sheep’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘lamb, bull’’<sup>2</sup>: Wnd *karo*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *karwa*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \**kar*- ‘‘heifer goats’’ (coll.): Arb *kaariy*.

**1433 \*kar- ‘‘sun’’**

Sem \**karar*- ‘‘day heat’’: Akk *kararû*.

Partial reduplication.

WCh \**kar*- ‘‘sun’’: Bele *kaara*.

**1434 \*kar-/\*kayar- ‘‘dog’’**

WCh \**kar*-/\**kayar*- ‘‘dog’’: Hs *karē*, Brw *kəra*, Say *kara*, Bks *kyara*, Klr *gyara*, DB *čira*.

CCh \**kīr*- < \**kVyVr*- ‘‘dog’’: Lmn *kīrre*, Mnd *kəre*, Suk *kīrra*, Gid *kəre*.

SA \**kar*- ‘‘dog’’: Saho *kare*.

LEC \**ka[y]ir*- ‘‘dog’’: Arb *kair*, *ker*.

Secondary \*-*i*- after \*-*y*-.

Wrz \**χa[y]ar*- ‘‘dog’’: War *χero*, Gaw *haaro*, Gob *heero*, Cam *karo*.

\**kayar*- seems to be a secondary formation based on \**kar*- preserved in SA and, to some extent, in WCh.

**1435 \*kariĉ- ‘‘belly’’**

Sem \**kariš*- ‘‘belly’’: Akk *karšu*, Hbr *kārēš*, Aram (Syr) *karsō*, Arab *kariš*-, Gz *karš*, Hss *kēreš*, Mhr *kēreš*, Shh *šurš*.

Wrz *\*korVs-* “meat”: Gaw *korse*.

Vocalism is not clear.

Semantically, the connection between “meat” and various words for inner organs may be corroborated by such IE correspondences as ON *kjōt* “meat” ~ Skt *guda-* “intestines”.

#### 1436 *\*kas-* “fall”

Sem *\*nVkuš-* “turn over”<sup>1</sup>, “fall”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *nks* [-*u-*]<sup>1</sup>, Jib *nkos*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix *\*nV-* with modified root vocalism.

CCh *\*kas-* “fall”: Msg *kasa*.

#### 1437 *\*kat-* “back”

ECh *\*kat-* “back”: Bid *kate*.

Rift *\*kat-* “cow’s hump”: Alg *kata*, Bur *kata-ŋ*.

#### 1438 *\*kat-* “be small”

Sem *\*kVi-* “weak”: Akk *katû*.

Eg *kt* “small” (MK).

WCh *\*kat-* “small”: Sura *kat*, Mpn *kat*.

Cf. WCh *\*kwati-* “small, narrow” (Ang *kwīt*) and CCh *\*kwati-* “small” (Mafa *kwite<sup>2</sup>e*) reflecting a different root vowel.

#### 1439 *\*kat-* “move, go”

Eg *ktkt* “move” (Amar).

Reduplication.

ECh *\*kat-* “go, go out”<sup>1</sup>, “follow”<sup>2</sup>: Mubi *kāt*<sup>1</sup>, Brg *kaati*<sup>1</sup>, Bid *kaat*<sup>1</sup>, Kwn *kote*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC *\*kat-* “run”: Or *kaat-*.

Omot *\*kat-* “hurry, hasten”: Kaf *kaat-*, Mch *kaata-*, Bwo *kat-*.

ECh, LEC and Omot may reflect a prototype with an inlaut laryngeal *\*kaHat-/\*kawat-*. Cf. also in WCh: Hs *katākatā* “first efforts of a child to walk”.

**1440 \*katum- ‘‘metal’’**

Sem \**kVtm-* ‘‘gold’’: Hbr *ketem*.

WCh \**katum-* ‘‘pig of iron’’: Hs *katūmā*.

See our notes to \**kacaf-* ‘‘metal’’.

**1441 \*kaw- ‘‘set fire’’**

Sem \**kūy-* ‘‘burn’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘kindle fire’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *kawū*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *kwy*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *kwy* [-i]<sup>2</sup>.

Based on \**kVw-*.

WCh \**kaw-/kawVy-* ‘‘roast’’: Tng *kawe*, Wrj *kaw*, Jmb *kaw*, Miya *kaw*, Kry *kaw*, Paa *ku*, Cagu *kuwa*, Siri *ku*, Ngz *kauyu*.

Cf. a similar structure with final \*-y- in Sem.

CCh \**ku[w]-* ‘‘be hot’’: Log *kku*.

Cf. \**kuw-* ‘‘fire, hotness’’ (LPe *k<sup>w</sup>u*, Suk *khu*, Bnn *kuwa*, Zime *ku*).

ECh \**kVwiy-* ‘‘set fire, fry, burn’’: Lele *kūy*, Mubi *kewī*, Tbn *kūyē*, Kera *ki*.

Cf. Sem and WCh forms in \*-y-.

There are indications of a parallel variant that may be reconstructed as \**kawVy-*.

**1442 \*ke<sup>c</sup>Vc- ‘‘be angry’’**

Sem \**kV<sup>c</sup>Vs-* ‘‘be ill-tempered’’: Hbr *k<sup>c</sup>s*.

Eg *khs* ‘‘anger’’ (XVIII).

Irregular laryngeal.

ECh \**kyas-* < \**kyaHV<sup>s</sup>-* ‘‘angry’’: Sok *kesi kesi*.

**1443 \*ken- ‘‘cereal’’**

Sem \**kin-* ‘‘cereal’’: Akk *kinītu*.

WCh \**kyan-* ‘‘seed’’: Ang *kēn*.

**1444 \*ken- ‘‘know, learn’’**

Eg *tny* ‘‘learn’’ (MK).

Palatalized \**k-* before a middle vowel.

ECh \**kwan-* < \**kyanu-* ‘‘knowledge’’: Mkk *konya*.

Bed *kan-* ‘‘know’’.

Unclear *-a-*.

Agaw *\*kan-t-/\*kin-t-* ‘‘learn’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘see’’<sup>2</sup>: Bil *kən-t-*<sup>1</sup>, Xmr *kin-t-*<sup>1</sup>,  
Kwr *kin-t-*<sup>1</sup>, Aun *kan-t-*<sup>2</sup>.

HEC *\*ken-* ‘‘know’’: Had *ken-*.

Cf. Sem *\*kVhan-/\*kVhun-* ‘‘foretell, predict’’: Arab *khn* [*-a-*,  
*-u-*].

#### 1445 *\*kenah-* ‘‘darkness’’

Eg *knḥ.w* ‘‘darkness’’ (BD).

No traces of palatalization!

ECh *\*kyanaH-* ‘‘night’’: Nch *kenā*.

#### 1446 *\*kenum-* ‘‘darkness’’

Eg *knm.t* ‘‘darkness’’ (BD).

No traces of palatalization!

CCh *\*kyanum-* ‘‘night’’: Bud *kenum*.

ECh *\*kyaVm-* ‘‘shadow’’: Mig *kelmo*, Mkk *kelēmo*, Sok *kilmio*.

\*-l- < HS \*-n- dissimilated before \*-m-.

Related to *\*kenah-* ‘‘darkness’’.

#### 1447 *\*ket-* ‘‘tie’’

Eg *tt* ‘‘untie, disengage’’ (n).

Palatalization of *\*k-*.

ECh *\*kyat-* ‘‘tie’’: Mkk *kette*, *gitte*.

#### 1448 *\*kew-/\*key-* ‘‘wind’’

Eg *ṯw* ‘‘wind, air’’ (pyr), Copt *\*t’ēw* ‘‘wind, air’’: Boh *t’ēou*, Shd  
*tēu*.

Vocalic *-ṯ-*.

WCh *\*kyay-* ‘‘wind’’: Paa *key*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-w-* ~ *\*-y-*.

**1449 \*ki-** ‘leg’

Eg *tyty* ‘leg’ (BD).

Reduplication. Palatalization of \*k-.

WCh \*ki- ‘hip, thigh’: Sura *čī*, Ang *čī*, Chip *ši*.

Palatalization of \*k- before \*-i-.

**1450 \*kiʔ-** ‘man, child’

Eg *ɫy* ‘man’ (pyr).

Vocalic -y. Note the palatalization of \*k-.

ECh \*kiʔ- ‘child’: Gbr *kīe*.

**1451 \*kiʔ-** ‘put on (clothes)’

Eg *ɫy* ‘put on (clothes)’ (NK).

Note the palatalization of \*k-.

CCh \*kaʔ-/\*kiʔ- ‘put on (clothes)’: Gis *ki*, Gudu *kā*, Nza *kaʔa*, Bch *kā*.

\*kaʔ- goes back to \*kiʔa-.

Cf. LEC \*kaʔ-/\*kaw- ‘place, put, lay’ (Or *kaaya*, Arb *kaw-*).

**1452 \*kiʔVd-** ‘earth, ground’

Sem \*kīd- ‘outside region’: Akk *kīdu*.

ECh \*kiḍ- < \*kiHVd- ‘earth, ground’: Mig *kida*, Brg *kiḍo*, Mubi *kiḍi*, Dng *kiḍa*.

Emphatization of \*-d- under the influence of the laryngeal.

**1453 \*kič-** ‘bite’

Sem \*nV<sub>k</sub>V<sub>t</sub>- ‘bite’: Aram (Syr) *nkt*, Gz *nks*.

Prefix \*nV-.

Berb \*kV<sub>s</sub>- ‘bite’: Ahg *əkš*.

HEC \*kis- ‘bite’: Sid *kis-*.

Irregular -s-.

**1454 \*kič-** ‘basket, container’

WCh \*kuč- ‘basket’: Fyer *kučči*, Ank *ta-kuči*, Mpn *kəči*.

-u- from HS \*ü?

Agaw \*kič- ‘basket’: Xmr *kizaa*, Kem *kišaa*.

LEC \*kiš- ‘sack’: Som *kiiš*, Or *kešaa*.

### 1455 \*kil- ‘fence’

WCh \*kil- ‘fence’: Hs *killā*.

Cf. Brm *kwal* ‘house’, Bks *kyel* ‘place’, DB *kil* id., Buli *kila* id.

LEC \*kel- ‘compound, fence’: Or *kellaa*.

Cf. also ECh \*kul- ‘hut, town’ (Lele *kul*, Kera *kuli*, Smr *kūlū*, Kwn *kulū*).

### 1456 \*kilam- ‘ivory’

Sem \*kilām- ‘ivory’: Akk *kilāmu*, *gilāmu*.

Eg *kmry* ‘ivory’ (n).

Metathesis.

Ancient *Wanderwort*? The alternative reconstruction is \*kimal-.

### 1457 \*kilbab-/\*kirbab- ‘insect’

Sem \*kulbāb- ‘ant’: Akk *kulbābu*.

\*u < \*i under the influence of \*b.

CCh \*kirbab- ‘flea’: Bud *kirbābo*.

Irregular alternation of liquids. Partial reduplication?

### 1458 \*kin- ‘egg’

Sem \*mV-kan- ‘lay eggs’: Arab *mkn* [-a-].

Derivative with a prefix \*mV- and modified vocalism.

WCh \*kin- ‘egg’: Diri *akin*.

LEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>u-kun- ‘egg’: Som (dial.) <sup>ʔ</sup>*ukun*, *ukkun*, Rnd *ukun*.

Prefix \*<sup>ʔ</sup>u-. Assimilation from \*<sup>ʔ</sup>u-kin-. This word was obviously influenced by another LEC word for ‘egg’ (cf. Som *ugaḥ* and the like).

Relation to Rift \*kan- ‘egg’ (Irq *qanhi*, Alg *qana<sup>ʔ</sup>i*, Bur *qanaya*) doubtful in view of the initial \*ḳ-.

**1459 \*kin- “count”**

Eg *tnw* “count” (pyr).

Suffix *-w*?

WCh *\*kinu-* “count”: Mnt *kūn*, Wrj *kin-*, Kry *kin-*, Miya *kan-*, Paa *kan-*, Cagu *kan-*, Siri *kanu*, Mbu *kan*, Jmb *kan*.

Secondary emphatic?

Irregular alternation *\*k ~ \*ḳ*.

**1460 \*kir- “steal”**

WCh *\*kir-* “steal”: Wrj *kir-ai*, Kry *kir*, Mbu *kir*, Paa *kəra*, Jmb *kəra*, Miya *akir*, Siri *kəri*, Ngz *kəru*, Bade *kəlu*.

Wrz *\*keré-* “steal”: Gaw *keré-*.

Secondary *-e<sup>l</sup>-?*

**1461 \*kirim- “genitals”**

Sem *\*kirim-* “womb”: Akk *kirimu*.

Eg *ṭṣm* “foreskin” (MK).

Note *-ṣ-* < *\*-r-*.

Semantic development may be problematic.

**1462 \*kir-kar- “camel”**

Sem *\*kir-kār-* “she-camel”: Hbr *kirkārā*.

Berb *\*kVr-kar-* “camels” (pl.): Ayr *i-kərkar*, Twl *i-kərkar*.

Reduplication. Related to Dhl *kiri* “giraffe”?

**1463 \*ki3- “container”**

Eg *ṭz.t* “box” (OK).

Palatalization of *\*k-*.

Agaw *\*ki3-* “basket”: Xmr *kizaa*, *kižaa*.

**1464 \*ko-ko- “vessel”**

Eg *ḥ* “vessel” (n).

Palatalization of *\*k-*.

WCh *\*kwak-* ‘‘pot’’: Gera *kwaka*.

From *\*kwakwa-?*

CCh *\*kwakway-* ‘‘calabash’’: Mtk *kokway*.

Stem *\*kwakwa-* with a suffix *\*-ay-*.

Reduplication. The original root may be preserved in ECh  
*\*kay-* ‘‘pot’’: Mkk *keyye*.

#### 1465 *\*ko<sup>2</sup>af-* ‘‘door, gate’’

WCh *\*kwa<sup>2</sup>af-* ‘‘doorway, gateway’’: Hs *kōfa*.

Rift *\*ka<sup>2</sup>af-* ‘‘door, gate’’: Bur *ka<sup>2</sup>afu*, Kwz *ka<sup>2</sup>af-uko*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from *\*<sup>2</sup>af-* ‘‘mouth’’ with a prefix *\*ko-?*

#### 1466 *\*kob-* ‘‘bend’’

Sem *\*nVkub-* ‘‘incline, bend’’: Arab *nkb* [-*u-*].

Prefix *\*nV-*. Cf. Arab *kbb* [-*u-*] ‘‘upturn’’.

CCh *\*kwab-ay-* ‘‘bend’’: Bud *kobei-hi*.

#### 1467 *\*koč-* ‘‘be big’’

Sem *\*kVĭ-* ‘‘be massive’’: Akk *kašāšū*.

WCh *\*kwač-* ‘‘high, long’’: Fyer *koos*.

CCh *\*kwač-* ‘‘many, much’’: Mba *kočo*.

#### 1468 *\*koča<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘peel, tear’’

Sem *\*kVša<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘peel’’: Arab *kš<sup>2</sup>* [-*a-*].

WCh *\*kwač-* ‘‘tear’’: Bul *kwəšu*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

#### 1469 *\*kod-* ‘‘work, be tired’’

Sem *\*kud-* ‘‘work (hard), be tired’’: Arab *kdd* [-*u-*].

ECh *\*kad-* ‘‘be tired’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be tired (of feet)’’<sup>2</sup>: Sok *kadi*<sup>1</sup>, Mkk  
*gidde*.

Secondary emphatization in Mkk (reflecting *\*kadyaH-?*).

Vocalism *\*-a-* of a stative.

Wrz \**kod-* ‘‘work’’: Gaw *koδaδ-*.  
Partial reduplication.

**1470 \*ko‘ar- ‘‘drive away’’**

Sem \**kV<sup>ar-</sup>* ‘‘drive, push’’: Arab *k<sup>r</sup>* [-a-].  
WCh \**kwaHar-* ‘‘drive away’’: Hs *kōrā*, Buli *karu*.  
Cf. CCh \**kar-uw-* ‘‘hunt’’ (FKi *karuwa*).

**1471 \*koh- ‘‘egg’’**

WCh \**kwah-* < \**kwah-* ‘‘egg’’: Hs *kwai*, Grk *nkie*.  
Shift of the emphatization. Prefix in Grk.  
Bed *k<sup>w</sup>ahi* ‘‘egg’’.  
Wrz \**u-kah-* ‘‘egg’’: Gaw *ukāhe*.  
Probably, Wrz does not belong here if it is related to Som *ugah*  
id. and the like.

**1472 \*koħan- ‘‘shine; light’’**

Eg *thn* ‘‘shine’’ (pyr).  
Palatalization of \**k-*.  
WCh \**kwan-H-* ‘‘light, day’’: Tng *kəŋ*, DB *ma-kon*.  
Metathesis. Prefix \**ma-* in DB.  
Wrz \**kan-* < \**kVHan-* ‘‘day’’: Gaw *kanē*.

**1473 \*kol- ‘‘gourd, calabash’’**

Eg *l̥.ɪ* ‘‘vessel’’ (OK).  
Palatalization of \**k-*. Note -*ɣ-* < \**-l-*.  
WCh \**kwal-* ‘‘calabash’’: Hs *kullu*, Bol *kula*, Tng *kwali*, Pero *kwali*.  
Cf. Hs *kwala* ‘‘metal water-bottle’’ and, with partial reduplication *kōlōlō* ‘‘kind of bottle-gourd’’.  
CCh \**kwal-* ‘‘calabash, pot’’: Gvo *kwəla*, HGh *kuli*.  
ECh \**kwal-* ‘‘jug’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pot’’<sup>2</sup>: Bid *kolle*<sup>1</sup>, Mubi *kōli*<sup>2</sup>, Sok *kō-kolo*<sup>2</sup>.  
Reduplication in Sok. Cf. Mig *kolo-ngane* ‘‘clay mug’’.  
LEC \**V-kol-* ‘‘skin bucket’’: Or *okolee*.  
Prefix \**V-*.

**1474 \*kol-** “return, go around”

WCh *\*kwal-* “return”: Bele *kolu-*.

LEC *\*koll-* “go around, run here and there”: Or *kolla-ʔa*.

Related to *\*kal-* “go”?

**1475 \*kolab-** “container”

Sem *\*kVlūb-* “basket”: Hbr *kʿlūb*.

Secondary vocalism?

Eg *trb* “vessel” (n), *ṭʔb* (XVIII).

Loanword from Sem?

WCh *\*kwalab-* “glass bottle”: Hs *kwalabā*.

CCh *\*kwalab-* “bottle”: Mafa *kwalaba*.

Hs loanword?

Derived from *\*kol-* “gourd, calabash”.

**1476 \*kom-** “vessel”

Eg *km.ty* “vessel” (XVIII).

No traces of palatalization.

WCh *\*kwam-* “kind of calabash or gourd”: Hs *kōmō*.

CCh *\*kwam-* “calabash”: Bud *kōmo*.

**1477 \*kom-** “cereal”

Eg *kʔm.wt.t* “barley” (BD).

No traces of palatalization.

WCh *\*kwam-* “peanut”<sup>1</sup>, “maize”<sup>2</sup>: Sura *kōm*<sup>1</sup>, Pero *koomo*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh *\*kwam-* “guinea corn”: Nza *kʷəmə*.

Cf. WCh *\*kima-* “grain”: Mnt *šiem*, Brm *kim*?

**1478 \*kom-** “fowl”

Sem *\*kumVy-* “waterfowl”: Akk *kumū*.

WCh *\*kwam-* “old hen or guinea-fowl”<sup>1</sup>, “hen”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *kwammā*<sup>1</sup>,

Tng *kom*<sup>2</sup>, Bol *kom*<sup>2</sup>.

## 1479 \*kom- “cattle”

WCh \*kwam- “cow”<sup>1</sup>, “bull”<sup>2</sup>: Bol *kwəm*<sup>1</sup>, Krk *kwam*<sup>1</sup>, Ngm *kwəm*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *kwam*<sup>2</sup>, Bade *kwam*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*kum- < \*kwamu- “meat”: Brm *kum*, Chb *kum*, Mrg *kum*, Klb *kum*, Wmd *kumu*.

ECh \*kwama- “buffalo”<sup>1</sup>, “meat”<sup>2</sup>: Sok *kām*<sup>1</sup>, Dng *kuma*<sup>2</sup>, Mubi *kome*<sup>2</sup>.

Agaw \*kim- “cattle, cow”: Bil *kim*, Xmr *kim*, Kwr *kim*, Dmb *kim*, Kem *kemaa*, Aun *kemii*.

Innovative \*-i-?

## 1480 \*kor- “ass, donkey”

Sem \*kurr- “young of an ass, foal”: Arab *kurr*-.

WCh \*kwar- “ass, donkey”: Bol *koro*, Krk *kwaro*, Ngm *koro*, Ngz *kwara*, Bade *kōro-n*.

CCh \*kwar- “ass, donkey”: Tera *koro*, Gaa *kwari*, Gbn *kwari*, Hwn *kwara*, Klb *kwara*, Gude *kwara*, Gudu *kwara*, Bch *kwarey-to*, Bud *koro*, Msg *kurek*, Gid *koro*, Lame *karo*, LPe *koro*, Masa *kəɾ-ta*, Bnn *kwəra*.

Cf. also Nza *kəɾə* “horse”.

ECh \*kwar- “ass, donkey”: Smr *kora*, Tum *kora*, Ndm *kurō*, Nch *kora*, Kbl *kura*, Dor *kura*, Kwn *kurā*.

Omot \*kur- “ass, donkey”: Orne *kuraa*, Kaf *kuuroo*, Mch *kuro*, Gim *kur*.

## 1481 \*kor- “(be) round”

Sem \*kur- “ball”: Arab *kur-at*-.

Cf. Arab *krw* [-u-] “give spherical form to smth.”.

Note the anomalous morphological structure of the noun.

WCh \*kwar-kwar- “round”: Maha *korkor*.

Reduplication.

Cf. Dhl *kiir-ooδ*- “make in a ball”.

## 1482 \*kor- “be angry”

Sem \*kVrVh- “be unhappy, be disgusted”<sup>1</sup>, “hate”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *krh*, Hss *kerōh*, Mhr *kerōh*, Shh *kereh*.

Based on biconsonantal *\*kVr-*?

WCh *\*kwar-* ‘‘hate, disgust’’: Sura *kwar*.

Any relation to *\*kar-* ‘‘punish’’: Ang *kār*, Sura *kar*, Fyer *kar?*

Agaw *\*kwar-* ‘‘be angry’’: Xmr *k<sup>w</sup>ar-*, Kwr *k<sup>w</sup>ar-*, Dmb *k<sup>w</sup>ar-*, Aun *k<sup>w</sup>al-*.

SA *\*kur-* ‘‘anger, wrath’’: Saho *kuraa*.

Omot *\*kar-* ‘‘be angry’’: Kaf *kaar*.

The source of *\*-a-* is not clear.

Dhl *kor-* ‘‘be in trouble’’.

### 1483 *\*kora<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘field’’

Eg *tr<sup>c</sup>* ‘‘field’’ (gr).

Palatalization of *\*k-*.

WCh *\*kwaHar-* ‘‘farm’’: Bol *koori*, Ngm *kori*, Pero *kuuri*.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is *\*ko<sup>c</sup>ar-*.

### 1484 *\*kos-* ‘‘tooth’’

Eg *ts* ‘‘tooth’’ (MK).

Palatalization of *\*k-*.

Bed *koos* ‘‘tooth’’.

Rift *\*ko<sup>o</sup>os-* ‘‘molar’’: Kwz *ko<sup>o</sup>os-iko*.

Cf. Irq *goso* ‘‘incisor’’? Note the inlaut laryngeal in *\*-o<sup>o</sup>o-* developed from *\*-o-*.

Connected with *\*kos-* ‘‘pierce, cut’’?

### 1485 *\*kos-* ‘‘pierce, cut’’

WCh *\*kVs-* ‘‘cut (with a knife)’’: Paa *kəs*.

ECh *\*kyas-* < *\*kwasi-* ‘‘pierce’’: Kwn *kesi*.

Omot *\*koš-* ‘‘pierce’’: Mch *kossi*, Bwo *koš-*.

### 1486 *\*ko3-* ‘‘knot, unite’’

Sem *\*kūz-* ‘‘unite, collect’’: Arab *kuz* [-a-].

Based on *\*kVz-*.

Eg *tz* ‘‘knot (v.)’’ (a), ‘‘unite’’ (n).

Palatalization of \*k- > t̥- may be caused by a rounded vowel.

**1487 \*koz-** “be dry”

Sem \*kuz- “be dry”: Arab *kzz* [-u-].

CCh \*kaž- “dry up”: Bud *kažu*.

Unexpected \*-a-.

ECh \*kVž- “dry up”: Mkk *koḏḏe*, *guḏḏe*.

**1488 \*kub-** “house”

Sem \*kūb- “building”: Akk *kūbu*.

ECh \*kub- “straw hut”: Smr *kubī*.

**1489 \*kuc-** “clothes”

Sem \*kus- “kind of clothes”: Akk *kusītu*, Ug *ks-t*.

Eg *kʕs* “kind of clothes” (l).

-ʕ- may reflect a vowel.

Cf. WCh \*kic- “plait” (Hs *kiçē*), ECh \*kwas- “spin” (Tum *kož*).

**1490 \*kučer-** “fat, grease”

Sem \*kuṭr- “suet”: Arab *kuzr-*.

WCh \*kučyar- “fat, grease”: Hs *kiçe*, Bol *šidor*, Dera *šudot*, Ngm *šidar*.

**1491 \*kuf-** “river”

Sem \*kupp- “water spring”: Akk *kuppu*.

CCh \*kuf- “river”<sup>1</sup>, “lake”<sup>2</sup>: Gaa *kufa*<sup>1</sup>, Gbn *kufa*<sup>2</sup>, Chb *kufa*<sup>2</sup>,  
Hwn *kufa-rā*<sup>1</sup>.

**1492 \*kuha<sup>2</sup>-** “speak, shout”

Eg *khʕ* “utter a cry” (MK).

Vocalic -ʕ.

WCh \*kuh- “shout”: Dera *kui*, *kuhi*.

CCh \*kVʔah- “speak”: Log *kāha*.

Metathesis.

**1493 \*kul- ‘kidney’**

Sem *\*kuly-* ‘kidney’: Akk *kalītu*, Ug *klyt*, Hbr *k’lāyōt* (pl.), *kilyā*,  
 Aram (Syr) *kulitō*, Arab *kuly-at-*, Gz *kʷəlīt*, Hss *kelīt*, Mhr *kelyīt*.  
 CCh *\*kul-kul-* ‘kidney’: Gaa *kulkul-ara*.

Reduplication.

LEC *\*kal-/\*kual-* ‘kidney’: Som *kalli*, Or *kalee*, *kulali-ti* (pl.), Kon  
*ɣalla*.

Cf. Arb *kal-ano* id.

Dhl *kalle* ‘kidney’.

From *\*kual-*?

In Cush there exists a parallel formation *\*kel-*, cf. LEC *\*kel-*  
 (Som *kellii*) and Omot *\*kel-* (Ome *kellawa*).

**1494 \*kulum- ‘fish’**

WCh *\*kulVm-* ‘large fish’: Hs *kulmā*.

SA *\*kullum-* ‘fish’: Afar *kullum*, *kulluum*.

LEC *\*kullum-* ‘fish’: Som *kalluumo* (pl.), Bay *kunnumi*.

Som *-a-* is secondary. Assimilation of sonants in Bay.

Any connection with Sem *\*kall-* ‘fish, whale’ (Shh *kāl*, Mhr  
*kell*)?

**1495 \*kulup- ‘worm, crocodile’**

Sem *\*kulup-* ‘worm’: Akk *kuluppu*.

Eg *kʷp.w* ‘crocodile’ (MK).

*-ʷ-* goes back to *\*-l-*.

Related to *\*kulum-* ‘fish’?

**1496 \*kum- ‘be black’**

Eg *km* ‘black’ (pyr), Copt *\*kame* ‘black’: Boh *k’ame*, Shd *kame*.

Wrz *\*kum-* ‘black’: Gaw *kumma*.

Cf. Agaw *\*kVm-* ‘be evening’: Aun *kəm-əŋ*.

**1497 \*kum- ‘take, get’**

Sem *\*hVkum-* ‘take’: Akk *ekēmu*, Arab *ħkm* [-u-].

Prefix \**hV-*.

CCh \**kum-* ‘‘obtain’’: FK *kum-anu*<sup>2</sup>, FG *kum-<sup>3</sup>vwi*.

Rift \**kom-* ‘‘have’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘grip’’<sup>2</sup>: Irq *kom*<sup>-1</sup>, Bur *kom*<sup>-1</sup>, Asa *kom*<sup>-1</sup>,  
Kwz *kom-os*<sup>-2</sup>.

Dhl *kam-* ‘‘hold’’.

Unexpected vocalism.

### 1498 \**kun-* ‘‘dog’’

Berb \**kun-* ‘‘dog’’: Gua *cuna*.

Omot \**kunan-* ‘‘dog’’: Kaf *kunano*, Mch *kunano*.

Partial reduplication.

Related to \**kan-*, \**küHen-* id.

### 1499 \**kunač-* ‘‘cereal’’

Sem \**kunač-* ‘‘emmer’’: Akk *kunāsu*, Aram (Syr) *kunnātā*.

CCh \**kanVč-* ‘‘sorghum’’: Log *kansē*.

Assimilation of vowels from \**kanas-* < \**kunas-*?

Derived from \**ken-* ‘‘cereal’’?

### 1500 \**kunak-* ‘‘tree’’

Sem \**kanak-* ‘‘kind of tree’’: Akk *kanaktu*.

Assimilation of vowels.

WCh \**kunak-* ‘‘sheanut tree’’: Kry *kunnaku*.

### 1501 \**kur-* ‘‘boat’’

Eg *kr* ‘‘boat’’ (n).

ECh \**kur-ay-* ‘‘boat’’: Smr *kuroi*.

### 1502 \**kur-* ‘‘river, lake’’

WCh \**kur-* ‘‘pond’’: Ang *kur*.

ECh \**kur-* ‘‘river’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pond’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘lake’’<sup>3</sup>: Smr *kuri*<sup>1</sup>, Sok *korō*<sup>2</sup>,  
Jegu *kūrāye*<sup>3</sup>.

Agaw \**kur-* ‘‘river’’: Bil *kuraa*, Dmb *kuraa*, Kwr *kuraa*, Kem *kuraa*.

LEC \**kur-* ‘‘rivulet’’: Or *kuree*.

**1503 \*kur- ‘knife’**

Eg *krkr* ‘knife’ (gr).

Reduplication.

ECh *\*kur-* ‘knife’: Smr *kura*.

Rift *\*kirar-* ‘axe’: Bur *kirara*.

Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.

**1504 \*kur- ‘mountain’**

WCh *\*kir-* < *\*kuri-* ‘hill’: Grk *kir*.

CCh *\*kur-* ‘mountain’: Ksr *kuř*, Log *kurr*.

LEC *\*kur-* ‘mountain’: Som *kur*.

**1505 \*kurak- ‘bird’**

Sem *\*kurk-* ‘crane’: Akk *kurku*, Aram (Syr) *kurkəȳ*, Arab *kurk-īy-*,  
Gz *k<sup>w</sup>ārāki*.

CCh *\*kurak-* ‘dove, francolin’: Mba *kūrakay*, Gudu *kurku-to*, Nza  
*kurkute*, Lame *kuruk*, LPe *koroku*.

Secondary -u-/-o- of the second syllable in Lame and LPe.

Descriptive stem.

**1506 \*kus- ‘be small’**

Sem *\*wVkVš-/yVkVš-* ‘become small’: Arab *wks*, *yks*.

Prefix *\*wV-/yV-*.

WCh *\*kus-* ‘short’: Ank *kuss*.

CCh *\*kus-* ‘small’: Chb *ḡkusu*, Klb *kušu*, Mrg *kwušu*.

Prefix *\*nV-* in Chb.

**1507 \*kus- ‘rub, pound’**

Sem *\*kuš-* ‘pound’: Arab *kss* [-u-].

WCh *\*kus-* ‘rub’: Mpn *kus*.

CCh *\*kwas-* ‘rub’: Tera *kwəš-ara*, Zgh *kas-duwe*.

Related to *\*kos-* ‘tooth’? Any connection with *\*kus-* ‘be small’ (cf. ON *smār* ‘little’ < IE *\*smē-* ‘rub’)?

## 1508 \*kus- “meat, bull”

Berb \*kus- “meat”: Lib *kusu*.

WCh \*kus- “bull”: Sura *kus*, Ang *kus*, Mnt *kūs*.

Cf. ECh \*kas- “bull”: Bid *kas-kō*. Semantically, cf. an exact parallel in Av *gav-* “ox, cow” and also “meat”.

## 1509 \*kuw- “be dark”

Eg *kkw* “dark” (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

WCh \*kuw- “dark”: Ang *pi-kwi*, Chip *pe-kowo*, Sura *koo*, Mpn *kūo*.

Prefix \**pi-* in Ang and Chip.

## 1510 \*kuw-/\*kuy- “shout”

WCh \*kuw- “shout” (n.): Hs *kūwa*.

Agaw \*kuy- “emit sounds”: Aun *koy-ŋ*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

## 1511 \*küHen- “dog”

WCh \*küHen- “dog”: Fyer *k<sup>w</sup>eeŋ*.

Fyer -ŋ goes back to \*-n-H-.

Mgg *kwehen* “dog”.

Omot \*keHen- “dog”: Dime *keenu*.

Related to \*kan-, \*kun- id.

## 1512 \*kün- “rise, raise”

Eg *tny* “raise high” (pyr).

Note the palatalization of \*k-.

WCh \*kunwa- “rise”<sup>1</sup>, “lift”<sup>2</sup>: Bol *kon*<sup>1 2</sup>, Dwot *kun*<sup>2</sup>.

## 1513 \*kün- “woman, co-wife”

Sem \*kann-/\*kinn- “co-wife”<sup>1</sup>, “female in-law”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *kinītu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *kann-at-*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary variant with \*-a?

Berb \**kVn*- ‘‘co-wife’’: Izy *iken*, Snus *ta-kna*, Kby *ra-kna*.

WCh \**kin*- ‘‘co-wife’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sister’’<sup>2</sup>: Tng *kin*<sup>2</sup>, Wrj *kinai*<sup>1</sup>, Kry *kin*<sup>1</sup>, Miya *kin*<sup>1</sup>, Cagu *kine*<sup>1</sup>, Mbu *kina*<sup>1</sup>, Jmb *kina*<sup>1</sup>, Sha *čin*<sup>2</sup>, Klr *kin*<sup>2</sup>.

Irregular development of \*-*ü*-.

Agaw \**kwin*- ‘‘woman’’: Bil *ɔyiinaa*, Xmr *iuunaa*, Xmt *eq<sup>w</sup>en*, Kwr *iewiina*, Dmb *kiuunaa*, Kem *yiwiinaa*, Aun *ɣuonaa*.

Cf. numerous Cush forms with a voiced stop in the anlaut:  
Agaw \**gan*- ‘‘mother’’ (Bil *ganaa*, Kwr *ganaa*, Kem *gānaa*),  
Omot \**gen*- ‘‘woman, lady’’ (Ome *gennee*, Kaf *gennee*, Mch *gānne*),  
Dhl *gaana* ‘‘woman’’.

#### 1514 \**küsan*- ‘‘beans’’

Sem \**kišan*- ‘‘bean’’: Akk *kiššānu*.

CCh \**gusan-H*- ‘‘kind of beans’’: Mofu *gusaj*.

Irregular voiced \**g* < \**k*.

#### 1515 \**küz*- ‘‘slave’’

Sem \**kizVy*- ‘‘servant’’: Akk *kizû*.

CCh \**kuz*- ‘‘slave’’: Bch *küsa*, Gudu *kuza*.

#### 1516 \**kVcVm*- ‘‘beat, break’’

Sem \**kVsim*- ‘‘beat, break into pieces’’: Akk *kasāmu*, Hbr *ksm*, Arab *ksm* [-*i*-].

Eg *ksm* ‘‘strike’’ (MK).

#### 1517 \**kVê*- ‘‘dig’’

Sem \**nVkiš*-/\**nVkuš*- ‘‘empty, dig’’: Arab *nkš* [-*i*-, -*u*-].

Prefix \**nV*-.

ECh \**kaê*- ‘‘dig, bury’’: Kwn *kasi*, *kesi*.

Cf. CCh \**kVê*- ‘‘dig’’: Mofu *kəč*-?

#### 1518 \**kVmV<sup>2</sup>*- ‘‘bind’’

Sem \**kVmV<sup>2</sup>*- ‘‘bind’’: Akk *kamû*.

Eg *лʒm* ‘binding’ (XVIII).

Metathesis. Note the palatalization of \*k-.

The alternative reconstruction is \*kV<sup>o</sup>Vm-.

**1519 \*kVnVy-** ‘call’

Sem \*kVnVy- ‘call (by name)’: Hbr *kny*, Arab *kny* [-i-].

Eg *kny* ‘call’ (reg).

**1520 \*kVrVb-** ‘ask’

Sem \*kVrVb- ‘ask, request’: Akk *karābu*.

Eg *iʒkb* ‘complain’ (pyr).

Metathesis. Initial *i-* may reflect a prefix or a front vowel of the first syllable.

The alternative reconstruction is \*rV<sup>k</sup>Vb-.

**1521 \*kVwVl-/ \*kVyVl-** ‘dog, wolf’

Berb \*kVwVl- ‘wolf, jackal’: Tua *akūlen*.

CCh \*k<sup>ya</sup>l- < \*kV<sup>ya</sup>l- ‘dog’: Ksr *kele*, Log *kəle*, Bud *keḹ*.

Sem \*kalb- ‘dog’ may also belong here as a reflex of \*kal- with the suffix of harmful animals \*-b-. Note the consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**\*ḳ**

**1522 \*ka<sup>2</sup>-** ‘see’

Eg *kʒkʒ* ‘look’ (n).

Reduplication.

WCh \*ka- ‘see’: Maha *kai*, Bgh *kwa*, Kir *kwē*, Ngz *ika*.

Bgh and Kir go back to \*k<sup>wa</sup>2- < \*k<sup>aw</sup>-.

ECh \*ka<sup>2</sup>- ‘see’: Tum *ka*.

1523 \*ka<sup>2</sup>-/\*kaw-/\*kay- “move upwards, fly”

Eg *kʃ* “be high” (pyr).

WCh \*ka<sup>2</sup>- “rise”: Sura *kaa*, Chip *kaa*.

CCh \*kwa<sup>2</sup>- “raise, lift”: Gudu *kʷo*∴.

From \*kaw-?

ECh \*kaw-/\*kay- “fly”<sup>1</sup>, “rise”<sup>2</sup>: Mobu *kaye*<sup>1</sup>, Bid *kaaw*<sup>2</sup>.

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

1524 \*ka<sup>2</sup>-/\*kay- “spit”

Sem \*kī<sup>2</sup>- “spit”: Hbr *qy*<sup>2</sup>.

Transformation of the original biliteral root into a \*CVyVC-structure. Cf. Akk *gā<sup>2</sup>u*, *kā<sup>2</sup>u* id.?

Eg *kʃ*<sup>c</sup> “spit out” (MK).

Based on the original \*kʃ<sup>?</sup>

ECh \*ka<sup>2</sup>ak- “spit”: Dng *kaake*.

Reduplication.

1525 \*ka<sup>2</sup>-/\*kay- “egg”

WCh \*kwa<sup>2</sup>-/\*kway- “egg”: Hs *kʷai*, Grk *nkie*.

Prefix in Grk.

Omot \*kew- “egg”: Yam *keewa*.

## 1526 \*kab- “vessel”

Sem \*kab- “goblet”: Akk *qabūtu*.

Eg *kby* “mug” (MK).

Suffix -y<sup>?</sup>

WCh \*kab- < \*kab- “basket”: Sha *kaḅa*, DB *kaḅa*.

Shift of emphatization.

## 1527 \*kab- “cold”

Eg *kḅ*, *kḅḅ* “cold”.

LEC \*kab- “cold”: Som *qabow*, Rnd *χobo*, Arb *kab-*.

Som and Rnd go back to \*kab-aw-.

**1528 \*қаб-** “speak, shout”

- Sem \**кVb*- “say”: Akk *qabû*.  
 WCh \**қаб*- “name” (v.): Tng *keb*-.  
 ECh \**кVb*- “talk”: Ndm *kəba*.  
 LEC \**қаб-қаб*- “shout” (n.): Som *qabqab*-.  
 Reduplication.

**1529 \*қабул-** “heart, stomach”

- Sem \**қalb*- “heart, soul, middle”: Arab *qalb*-.  
 Metathesis.  
 WCh \**қабул*- “stomach”: Siri *bokule*, Mbu *қubulo*.  
 Assimilation of vowels. Metathesis in Siri.  
 CCh \**қубар*- < \**қубал*- “heart”: Hwn *қубар-fara*.  
 Metathesis.

Alternative reconstructions are \**қalub*- and \**бақул*- . Any relation to Afar *qabul* “fat” (n.)?

**1530 \*қаç-** “bone”

- Sem \**қашš*- “breast, sternum”: Arab *qašš*-.  
 Agaw \**nV-[k]ac*- “bone”: Bil *naaš*, Xmr *ḡac*, Kwr *naaš*, Dmb *naaš*,  
 Kem *ḡaš*, Aun *ḡac*, Dmt *ḡaaç*.  
 Prefix \**nV*-.  
 Wrz \**mi-кеç*- “bone”: War *mi-кеçe*.  
 Prefix \**mV*-. The vowel is not regular.  
 Cf. \**қas*- “bone”.

**1531 \*қаç-/қуç-** “cut”

- Sem \**қuç*- “cut”: Akk *qašāšu*, Hbr *qšš*, *qšy*, Aram *qšš*, Arab *qšš* [-u-],  
 Shh *qeš*, Soq *qeš*.  
 WCh \**қаç*- < \**қаç*- “scrape, plane (wood)”: Hs *kāçā*.  
 Dissimilation of emphatics.  
 Dhl *k'ats*- “circumcise”.  
 Omot \**қуç*- “circumcise”: Maji *қуç*-.  
 Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*. Cf. \**қуç*- “cut, pierce”.

**1532 \*қаç- ‘divide’**

ECh \**kač-* ‘part, divorce’: Bid *kač-*.

Rift \**kas-* ‘divide’: Irq *qasis-*.

Cf. WCh \**kač-* ‘place in portions’: Hs *kasa* (with deglottalization).

**1533 \*қад- ‘skin’**

Sem \**kadd-* ‘lamb skin’: Arab *qadd-*.

WCh \**kaḍ-* < \**kad-* ‘skin’: Krf *kaḍa*.

Shift of emphatization.

**1534 \*қад- ‘vessel’**

Sem \**qadaḥ-* ‘pot, bowl’: Akk *qadû*, Arab *qadaḥ-*.

Based on the original \**kad-?*

LEC \**ḳadad-* ‘vessel, gourd’: Or *qadaada*.

Partial reduplication.

Cf. another morphonological variant in \**ḳod-* ‘vessel’.

**1535 \*қад-/қавад- ‘strike’**

CCh \**kaḍ-* < \**kad-* ‘strike’: Gis *kaḍ*, Mofu *kəḍ-*, Mafa *kaḍ-*.

ECh \**kawad-* < \**kawad-* ‘strike’: Mig *kooḍo*.

Shift of emphatization.

Bed *kaḍaw* ‘strike’.

Metathesis. Note the shift of emphatization similar to Chadic.

The original morphological structure is preserved in CCh.

**1536 \*қадүһ- ‘fly’ (n.)**

Sem \**kadūḥ-* ‘fly’ (n.): Arab *qadūḥ-*.

WCh \**ḳud-* < \**ḳudaH-* ‘fly’ (n.): Hs *ḳudā*.

Metathesis of vowels.

**1537 \*қаһ- ‘earth, sand’**

Eg *ḳəḥ* ‘earth’ (MK).

Vocalic -ǰ-.

CCh \**kay-kay*- ‘‘sand’’: Muk *kaykay*, Msg *kaikai*.  
Reduplication.

**1538 \*қаһаһ- ‘‘cough’’ (v.)**

CCh \**kaχag*- ‘‘cough’’: Bud *kahage*.

Dissimilation from \**kaχaχ*-?

ECh \**kaHak*- ‘‘cough’’: Bid *kaak*.

Dissimilation from \**kahah*-?

LEC \**қak(V)k*- ‘‘severe cough’’: Or *qakkee*.

Descriptive root. An alternative reconstruction may be \**қаһақ*- or \**қаһак*-.

**1539 \*қак-/қук- ‘‘cuckoo, hen’’**

Sem \**қakVy*- ‘‘bird’’: Akk *qaqu*.

Eg *қк* ‘‘cuckoo’’ (NK).

WCh \**kukway*- ‘‘rooster’’: Fyer *kukwe*.

CCh \**kwak*- ‘‘hen’’: Gul *kwaku*.

ECh \**kVkay*- ‘‘bird’’: Bid *keeke*.

Descriptive root. Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

**1540 \*қал- ‘‘fall’’**

Sem \**қil*- ‘‘fall’’: Akk *qiālu*, Ug *ql*.

Based on \**қlVl*-.

CCh \**kal*- ‘‘fall’’: Mafa *kal*-.

ECh \**kal*- ‘‘drop’’: Bid *ʔakal*.

**1541 \*қал-/қавал- ‘‘speak’’**

Sem \**қul*- ‘‘speak’’: Arab *qwl* [-*u*].

Related to \**қāl*- ‘‘voice’’ (Hbr *qōl*, Aram *qāl*, Gz *qāl*).

ECh \**kawal*- ‘‘cry, shout’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘speak, call’’<sup>2</sup>: Lele *ya-kolo*<sup>1</sup>, Kbl *ye-kuwələ*, Dng *kole*<sup>2</sup>, Jegu *kol*<sup>2</sup>, Brg *kole*<sup>2</sup>, Bid *kol*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \**ya*- in Lele and Kbl.

SA \**қal*- ‘‘say, think’’: Afar *-қal*-.

The original biconsonantal root structure is preserved in SA.

1542 \*k<sub>al</sub>-/\*k<sub>il</sub>- “be small”

Sem \*k<sub>il</sub>- “be small, be light”: Akk *qallu*, Hbr *qll*, Arab *qll* [-i-], Hss *qel*, Soq *qel*.

WCh \*k<sub>al</sub>- “small”: Dera *kalla*.

ECh \*k<sub>al</sub>- “small”: Kbl *kāle*.

LEC \*k<sub>al</sub>- “thin, slender”: Or *qaPaa*, *qallaa*, Kon *qalla*<sup>2</sup>.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i. Cf. CCh \*k<sub>ul</sub>- “short”: Gudu *kul*.

1543 \*k<sub>am</sub>- “rise, lift”

Sem \*k<sub>ū</sub>m- “stand up, get up”: Hbr *qwm*, Arab *qwm* [-u-], SAr *qwm*, Gz *qwm*.

Secondary transformation of a biconsonantal root into a \*CVwVC- structure.

WCh \*k<sub>am</sub>- “lift”: Geji *kami*, Buli *kəmu*.

1544 \*k<sub>am</sub>Vh- “stick”

Eg *k<sub>m</sub>h* “twig” (n).

WCh \*k<sub>am</sub>- “stick”: Sura *kam*, Ang *kam*, Mpn *kam*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

1545 \*k<sub>am</sub>Vh- “flour”

Sem \*k<sub>am</sub>h- “flour”: Akk *qēmu*, Hbr *qemah*, Aram (Syr) *qemhō*, Arab *qamh*-, Gz *qamh*.

HEC \*k<sub>am</sub>(ay)- “flour”: Bmb *kamay*, Had *kama*, Kmb *kama*.

1546 \*k<sub>an</sub>- “plait”

Berb \*k<sub>an</sub>- “tie”: Kby *əqqən*.

Eg *k<sub>n</sub>* “weave” (gr).

Cf. *k<sub>ny</sub>* “weaver” (MK).

WCh \*k<sub>an</sub>- “tie”: Cagu *kun*-, Bgh *kan*, Buli *kənnu*.

CCh \*k<sub>an</sub>wa- “plait”: Lame *kənwa*, Msm *kan*.

ECh \*k<sub>wan</sub>- < \*k<sub>an</sub>wa- “twist”<sup>1</sup>, “plait”<sup>2</sup>: Tum *koŋ*<sup>1</sup>, Mkk *kini*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary -i- in Mkk.

**1547 \*ḳan-** “say, shout”

WCh \*ḳwan- < \*ḳanu- “say”: Say *kwan*, *kwani*.

Omot \*ḳan- “shout”: Ome *ḳan*.

**1548 \*ḳap-** “head, occiput”

Sem \*ḳapa[y]- “occiput”: Aram (Syr) *qōpyō*, Arab *qafā*-.  
 Berb \*ḳaf- “head”: Ghd *iyaf*, Kby *ēyaf*.

ECh \*ḳwap- < \*ḳapwa- “occiput”: Dng *koḳo*, Mig *kuḳo*, Jegu *kofo*.

**1549 \*ḳar-** “horn”

Sem \*ḳarn- “horn”: Akk *qarnu*, Ug *qrn*, Hbr *qeren*, Aram (Syr) *qarnō*,  
 Arab *qarn*-, Gz *qarn*, Hss *qōn*, Mhr *qōn*, Shh *qun*, Soq *qan*.

Derivative in \*-n-.

Eg *kr.ty* “horns” (dual) (NK).

Omot \*/ḳjar- “horn”: Kaf *karoo*, Mch *karo*.

**1550 \*ḳar-** “cloud”

Eg *kr* “cloud” (pyr).

WCh \*ḳar- “cloud”: Bol *kəriya*.

**1551 \*ḳar-** “finish”

Eg *kr* “end (of a book)” (n).

WCh \*ḳarya- “finish”: Hs *ḳāre*, Tng *ker*, Buli *kyeru*.

ECh \*ḳar- “finish”: Kwn *kar*, Mobu *kære*.

**1552 \*ḳar-** “mountain”

Sem \*ḳār- “single mountain, hill”: Arab *qār-at*-.  
 Berb \*ḳar- “hill”: Shl *iyar*.

Eg *ḳḳ* “hill”.

-ḳḳ < \*-r-?

LEC \*ḳar- “high mountain, summit”: Som *qar*, Or *qara*.

**1553 \*ḳar-** “burn; fire”

Eg *ḳrr* “fire, glaze (pots)” (pyr).

Partial reduplication.

WCh \**kar-* ‘burn’: Kr *karu*, Krf *ka<sup>u</sup>*, *kaaru*.

CCh \**kar-* ‘fire’: Mnd *kara*, Glv *kara*, Zgh *kara*.

Cf. Mofu *kakər* ‘burn’ with partial reduplication.

### 1554 \**kar-* ‘(be) cold’

Sem \**karr-* ‘(be) cold’: Hbr *qar*, Arab *qarr-*, Gz *q<sup>w</sup>rr*.

WCh \**karar-* ‘cold (of water, weather)’: Hs *kararā*.

Partial reduplication.

A morphological variant of \**kor-* ‘cold’ (n.).

### 1555 \**kar-* ‘call, shout’

Sem \**kVrV<sup>2</sup>-* ‘call, shout’<sup>1</sup>, ‘read’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *qerū<sup>1</sup>*, Ug *qr<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>*, Hbr *qr<sup>2</sup><sup>1 2</sup>*, Aram *qr<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>*, Arab *qr<sup>2</sup>* [-a-, -u-]<sup>2</sup>.

Based on biconsonantal \**kVr-*.

Berb \**kVrVy-* ‘call’ (n.): Tua *ta-γeri-t*.

Based on biconsonantal \**kVr-*.

WCh \**kar-* ‘cry out’: Hs *kārā*.

### 1556 \**kara<sup>c</sup>-* ‘cut’

Sem \**kV<sup>c</sup>ar-* ‘cut (trees)’: Arab *q<sup>c</sup>r* [-a-].

Metathesis.

WCh \**kar(aH)-*/\**kir-* ‘cut’: Hs *ķira*, Bol *kar*, Krk *karaa*, Dera *kara-*, Ngm *kara-*.

ECh \**kVr-* ‘carve’: Ndm *kəra*.

Agaw \**kara<sup>c</sup>-* ‘cut’: Bil *ķaraa<sup>c</sup> y-*.

LEC \**kar-* ‘sharp, point’ (v.): Or *qara*.

Cf. also LEC \**kor-* ‘cut, carve’ (Som *qor-*, Or *qor-*, Arb *qor-*), \**kar-* ‘shave oneself’ (Arb *qar-*).

Wrz \**kar-* ‘sharp’: Gaw *qaru*.

HEC \**kar-* ‘be sharp’: Sid *ķar-aa<sup>m</sup>-*.

Dhl *k<sup>’</sup>eer-* ‘cut’.

Metathesis and contraction.

### 1557 \**kas-* ‘bone’

Berb \**kVs-* ‘bone’: Ahg *eyes*, Tua *eyēs*, Snus *īyes*, Kby *īyes*, Siwa *ayes*.

Eg *ks* ‘bone’ (pyr), Copt \**kas* id.: Boh *kas*, Shd *kas*.  
 WCh \**ha-ƙas-* ‘bone’: Hs *kašī*, Wrj *kašū-na*, Kry *kašu*, Miya *kusi*,  
 Paa *kaši-ki*, Cagu *kekesəna*, Mbu *kaƙasə*, Jmb *kaƙasi*, Bks *kyas*, Sha  
*gyiš-aw*, Klr *gyiš-aw*, DB *kyas*.

Prefix \**ka-*.

ECh \**kas-* ‘bone’: Kwn *kisi-gi*, Dng *kāso*, Bid *kas-ko*.

Assimilation of vowels in Kwn.

LEC \**kas-* ‘bone, leg’: Gel *kas*.

Omot \**kas-/\*kus-* ‘bone’: Nao *kus*, Dime *kas*, *kus*.

Unexpected \*-*u-*.

### 1558 \**kaƙ-*/\**kuƙ-* ‘cut’

Sem \**kuƙ-* ‘cut’: Arab *qtt* [-*u-*], Gz *q<sup>w</sup>tt*, Amh *q<sup>w</sup>tt*.

The vocalism \**u* may be reflected in labialized velars of Gz and Amh.

LEC \**kaƙ-* < \**kaƙ-* ‘circumcise’: Bay *kaƙ-*.

Dissimilation of emphatics.

Omot \**kuƙ-* ‘cut’: Kaf *kuƙ-*.

Rift \**kaƙ-* ‘circumcise’: Kwz *kaƙ-*.

Dissimilation of emphatics.

Dhl *k'aat'-aaδ-* ‘divide’.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

### 1559 \**kaƙaw-* ‘nail, claw’

WCh \**kaƙaw-* ‘finger-nail’: Wrj *kaƙwi-na*, Mbu *kaƙwi*, Jmb *kaƙuya*.

ECh \**kaƙawak-* ‘finger-nail’: Mkk *kooka*.

Partial reduplication.

Wrz \**kaƙoy-* < \**kaƙaway-* ‘claw’: Gaw *qoy-akko*.

### 1560 \**kaƙawas-*/\**kaƙayas-* ‘bow, arrow’

Sem \**kaƙawš-* ‘bow’: Akk *qaštu*, Hbr *qešet*, Arab *qaws-*, Gz *qast*.

CCh \**kaƙyas-* < \**ka[a]yas-* ‘arrow’<sup>1</sup>, ‘bow’<sup>2</sup>: Mba *kese*<sup>1</sup>, Msg  
*kise*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**kaƙyas-* < \**ka[a]yas-* ‘bow’: Tum *kēse*, Bid *kēse*, Mig *kese*, Sok  
*keεε* (< Arab?).

Cf. also Rift \**kaƙas-* ‘arrow’ in Kwz *kaƙasa-mato*. Note the consonantal alternation \*-*w-* ~ \*-*y-*.

## 1561 \*kawat- “food”

Sem \*kawt- “food”: Hss *qūt*, Mhr *qawt*, Shh *qit*.

WCh \*kʷatu- < \*kʷVwatu- “food, bread”: Tng *kutu*, *kwete*.

CCh \*kwat- < \*kʷwat- “food”: Lame *kwati*.

## 1562 \*kayaç- “end, finish”

Sem \*kīš- “end, finish” (n. and v.): Hbr *qēš*, Jib *keši*.

WCh \*kayac- < \*kayaç- “end, finish”: Sura *kyes*, Mpn *kes*.

Dissimilation of emphatics.

## 1563 \*kayiç- “summer”

Sem \*kayt- “summer”: Hbr *qayış*, Aram (Syr) *qaytō*, Jib *qoz*, Hss *qayz*, Mhr *qayz*, Shh *qoz*, Soq *qiyat*.

WCh \*kiç- “summer”: Buli *kis*, Zul *gisi*.

Contraction of \*-ayi- > \*-i-.

Omot \*keç- “heat” (n.): Mch *keççi*.

Related to \*keç- “be hot, be warm”: Ome *kiçu*, Mch *keççi*.

## 1564 \*ke²- “house”

CCh \*kyay- “house”: Pad *keya*.

From \*kyaH-.

LEC \*ke²- “enclosure, compound”: Or *qee²ee*.

Omot \*ke²- “house”: Gim *kee²oo*.

Any connection with Hs *kauye* “village”?

## 1565 \*keç- “break”

Sem \*kīš- “break, split”: Arab *qyd* [-i-].

Based on biconsonantal \*kVṣ̌-.

ECh \*kyaç- “break, skin”: Bid *keḍy*.

## 1566 \*ken- “kill”

Sem \*kVna²- “kill”: Arab *qn²* [-a-].

Based on biliteral \*kVn-.

Eg *kn* “kill” (reg).

CCh *\*kyan-* ‘‘kill, break in pieces’’: Mnd *kyen-*.

**1567 \*қenin- ‘‘vessel’’**

Sem *\*kinin-* ‘‘bottle’’: Arab *qinnin-at-*.

CCh *\*kyanin-H-* ‘‘small pot’’: Gudu *kēniŋ*.

Partial reduplication?

**1568 \*қer- ‘‘dwelling’’**

Sem *\*kary-* ‘‘town, village’’: Ug *qr-t*, *qry-t*, Hbr *qiryā*, Aram (Syr) *qerī-t-*, Arab *qary-at-*, SAr *qr*, Jib *sire-t*.

Secondary vocalism.

ECh *\*kyar-* ‘‘house’’: Smr *kerī*.

Omot *\*қer-* ‘‘house, dwelling’’: Ome *қera*.

A morphonological variant of *\*kor-* ‘‘house, place’’.

**1569 \*қeran- ‘‘monkey’’**

WCh *\*kyaran-H-* ‘‘monkey’’: Bks *kyeraŋ*.

Suffix *\*-H-*.

LEC *\*қaran-* ‘‘vervet monkey’’: Arb *қаarran*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Cf. WCh *\*қar-* ‘‘monkey’’ (Sura *kar*, Ang *ker*) as a possible reflection of the original HS *\*қar-* id. See *\*қerVd-* ‘‘monkey’’.

**1570 \*қerVd- ‘‘monkey’’**

Sem *\*қird-* ‘‘monkey’’: Arab *қird-*.

ECh *\*mV-kyar(V)d-* ‘‘green monkey’’: Mig *mekerda*.

Prefix *\*ma-*. Phonetically, *\*kyar(V)d-* > *\*kyar(V)d-*.

Related to *\*қeran-* id. Apparently, there existed HS *\*қer-* ‘‘monkey’’.

**1571 \*қih- ‘‘moon’’**

Eg *қhy* ‘‘moon’’ (BD).

Vocalic *-y*.

CCh *\*kiy-* < *\*kiH-* “moon”: Gis *kiya*, Bld *kiya*, Mtk *kiya*.

ECh *\*kway-* < *\*kwaHi-* “moon”: Dng *кәуэ*, Mig *koyo*, Bid *koya*.

Unexpected vocalism.

### 1572 \**kiHVd-* “set on fire”

Sem *\*kVHVd-* “set on fire”: Akk *qādu*.

WCh *\*kiḍ-* < *\*kid-* “burn”: Gera *kiḍ*.

Cf. CCh *\*kwa-kwad-* “hotness”: Klb *kwakwadu*.

### 1573 \**kilVb-* “knee”

Eg *ḵᵛb.t* “knee” (LM).

Note *-ᵛ-* < *\*-l-*.

LEC *\*[k]ilVb-* “knee”: Kon *kilba*, Bus *kilba*, Gat *kilba*, Gdl *kilba*.

Omot *\*kelVḅ-* < *\*kelVb-*: Gll *keelḅa*.

Shift of emphatization.

### 1574 \**kir-* “frog”

Sem *\*kVrr-* “frog”: Arab *qarr-at-*, *qirr-at-*, *qurr-at-*.

Eg *ḵrr* “frog” (n), Copt *\*krur* id.: Boh *k'rour*, Shd *kroure*.

Partial reduplication.

CCh *\*kir-* “frog”: Daba *kərrəḡ*, Mofu *kakəraḡ*, Gava *kiṛe*, FBw *kuṛ-min*.

Partial reduplication in Mofu.

ECh *\*kir-yan-* “frog”: Mubi *kirēni*, Sok *koriḡē*.

### 1575 \**kirah-* “wound” (v.)

Sem *\*kVrah-* “wound” (v.): Arab *qrḥ* [-a-].

ECh *\*kiHVr-* “wound” (v.): Mkk *giira*.

Metathesis.

Connected with *\*kura<sup>ç</sup>-* “strike, break”.

### 1576 \**kirop-/korip-* “bark” (n.)

Sem *\*kirp-* “bark”: Arab *qirf-*.

Cf. Arab *qrḥ* “peel (bark)”, Gz *qrḥ* id.

WCh *\*kwarip-* ‘‘bark’’: Cagu *korōpe*, Brw *kworəp*, Wnd *kworip*.

Metathesis of vowels in Sem or WCh. Cf. *\*kolif-* id. Any connection with *\*kur-* ‘‘skin, bark’’? In Cush, there are several similar forms with a voiced auslaut: Bed *kurbe* ‘‘skin’’, Agaw *\*kwarab-* ‘‘skin’’ (Kem *kʷərəwε*), Omot *\*kurub-* ‘‘skin’’ (Ome *kurubi*).

**1577 \*kirVb- ‘‘breast, belly’’**

Sem *\*kirb-* ‘‘intestines’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘belly’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘side’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *qirbu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *qereb*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *qurb-*, *qurub-*<sup>3</sup>.

Eg *kʷb* ‘‘gut’’ (med).

HS *\*-r-* > Eg *-ʃ-*.

Wrz *\*ker(V)p-* ‘‘breast’’: Gaw *kerpe*.

Irregular anlaut?

Cf. SA *\*gar(V)b-* ‘‘belly’’ (Saho *garbaa*, Afar *garbaa*).

**1578 \*kobaḥ- ‘‘cloud, sky’’**

Eg *kḫ.w* ‘‘sky’’ (pyr).

WCh *\*kwaḫay-* < *\*kwabaH-* ‘‘cloud’’: Bol *kebe*, Krk *kwabo*, Ngm *keḫe*.

**1579 \*kod- ‘‘vessel’’**

Eg *kḏ* ‘‘pot’’ (med).

Cf. Copt *\*kot* ‘‘basket’’ (Fym *kat*, Boh *kot* and the like)?

WCh *\*kwaḏ-* < *\*kwad-* ‘‘calabash’’: Krf *kwado*, Gera *kwada*.

CCh *\*nV-kwad-* ‘‘bottle’’: Log *ḡkōda*.

Prefix *\*nV-*.

ECh *\*kwaḏ-* < *\*kwad-* ‘‘pot’’: Dng *kḏa*.

LEC *\*kod-* ‘‘receptacle’’: Or *qodaa*.

Dhl *kʷoḡo* ‘‘kind of calabash’’.

Cf. *\*kad-* ‘‘vessel’’.

**1580 \*kol- ‘‘egg’’**

CCh *\*kwal-* ‘‘egg’’: Bata *kwalb*.

Agaw \*<sup>ɔ</sup>Vn-*kwalal*- ‘‘egg’’: Kem *ən̄kʷalal*, Aun *ən̄kʷalal*.

Prefix \*<sup>ɔ</sup>Vn-. Partial reduplication.

### 1581 \*k̄ol- ‘‘look, see’’

Sem \**mV̄k̄ul*- ‘‘look’’: Arab *mql* [-u-].

Prefix \**mV*-.

Berb \**k̄Vl*- ‘‘look’’: Izy *smuq̄el*.

ECh \**kwal*- ‘‘see’’: Ndm *kəːla*, Jegu <sup>ɔ</sup>*akal*-.

Agaw \**kwal*- ‘‘look, see’’: Bil *kʷal*, Xmr *kʷal*, Xmt *kaal*-, Kwr *ψʷaal*, Dmb *kʷaal*, Kem *χal*.

LEC \**k̄olal*- ‘‘see’’: Som *qollaali*-.

Partial reduplication.

### 1582 \*k̄ol- ‘‘earthenware’’

Sem \**kull*- ‘‘clay mug’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘jug’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *qulliu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *qull-at*-<sup>2</sup>.

HEC \**k̄ol*- ‘‘jar’’: Bmb *k̄ole*.

### 1583 \*k̄ol- ‘‘head, nape’’

Berb \**k̄Vl-k̄ul*- ‘‘occiput’’: Izy *aqelq̄ul*.

Reduplication.

WCh \**k̄wa-k̄wal*- ‘‘brain’’: Hs *k̄waḳwalwā*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh \**k̄wa-k̄Vl*- ‘‘brain’’: Kwan *kok̄əl*.

Partial reduplication.

LEC \**k̄ol*- ‘‘nape’’: Or *qolee*.

HEC \**k̄o*<sup>ɔ</sup>(*V*)*l*- ‘‘nape, back of neck’’: Had *k̄o*<sup>ɔ</sup>*lo*, Kmb *k̄o*<sup>ɔ</sup>*lu*.

Secondary \*<sup>ɔ</sup>-.

Quite probably, related to \**k̄ol*- ‘‘earthenware’’. Cf. Lat *testa* ‘‘potsherd’’ > Rom \**testa* ‘‘head’’.

### 1584 \*k̄ol- ‘‘be hot, burn’’

Sem \**k̄VlVw*- ‘‘roast’’: Akk *qalū*, Arab *qlw* [-i-, -u-].

Based on \**k̄Vl*-.

CCh \**k̄walu*- ‘‘hotness’’: Bch *kwul*-.

**1585 \*Ḳolif- ‘bark’ (n.)**

Sem \*Ḳulip- ‘bark’: Akk *quliptu*, Hbr *q’lippā*, Arab *qulāf-at-*, Hss *qelfēt*, Mhr *qelēfōt*, Soq *qalifoḥ*.

Cf. Arab *qlf* ‘peel’ (v.), Gz *qʷlf* id. Secondary vocalism in Arab.

SA \*Ḳolof- ‘bark’: Saho *kolofo*.

Irregular \*Ḳ-. Assimilation of vowels.

LEC \*Ḳolof- ‘bark’<sup>1</sup>, ‘foreskin’<sup>2</sup>: Som *qolof*<sup>1</sup>, Or *qolofa*<sup>2</sup>, Kon *qolfa*<sup>1</sup>.

Assimilation of vowels.

Wrz \*Ḳofol- ‘bark’: Gaw *qoffol*.

Assimilation of vowels. Metathesis.

**1586 \*Ḳom- ‘house, enclosure’**

WCh \*Ḳwama- ‘hut’: Ang *kwam*, Kry *ḵam*, Miya *ḵam*, Siri *ḵami*, Mbu *ḵam*.

Rift \*Ḳwam- ‘enclosure’: Bur *qwama*, Kwz *kw’ama*.

**1587 \*Ḳomal- ‘insect’**

Sem \*Ḳaml- ‘flea’<sup>1</sup>, ‘louse’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *qaml*-<sup>1</sup>, SAr *qmlt*<sup>2</sup>, Gz *qʷemāl*<sup>2</sup>, Tgy *qʷemāl*<sup>2</sup>.

Ethio-Sem forms may reflect an earlier rounded vowel of the root.

CCh \*Ḳwamal- ‘ant’: Bud *komāli*.

**1588 \*Ḳop- ‘container’**

Sem \*Ḳupp- ‘box’<sup>1</sup>, ‘basket’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *quppu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *quff-at-*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *qefet*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *qeffēt*<sup>2</sup>, Soq *q̄efet*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Akk *qappatu* ‘basket’, Gz *qafo* id.

CCh \*ḲVp- ‘calabash’: Bch *ḵpa*.

ECh \*Ḳwap- ‘box’: Mkk *koop*.

LEC \*Ḳuf- ‘basket’: Som *quffo*.

**1589 \*Ḳor- ‘house, place’**

Sem \*Ḳur-an- ‘villages’ (pl.): Arab *qur-an-*.

Suffix *-an-*.

WCh \**kwar-* ‘‘hut’’: Krk *kwaro*.

Cf. partial reduplication in DB *kukor* ‘‘stone wall’’, see CCh.

CCh \**kwa-kwar-* ‘‘town’’: Mtk *kwokwař*.

Partial reduplication (cf. WCh).

ECh \**kwaru-* ‘‘place’’: Lele *kūr*, Kbl *kōrr*.

LEC \**kor-* ‘‘block’’: Or *qoroo*.

Rift \**kor-* ‘‘brick house’’: Irq *qoori*.

A morphological variant of \**ker-* ‘‘dwelling’’.

### 1590 \**kor-* ‘‘speak, ask’’

CCh \**kwar-* ‘‘speak’’: Zgh *kwaraya*, Gava *kwər-*.

LEC \**kor-* ‘‘examine, question’’: Or *qora*.

Reduplication in Or *qorqoro* ‘‘ask’’.

HEC \**kor-* ‘‘ask (in investigation)’’: Gel *kor-*.

Related to \**kar-/kir-* ‘‘call, shout’’?

### 1591 \**kor-* ‘‘cold’’ (n.)

Sem \**kurr-* ‘‘cold’’: Akk *qirru*, Hbr *qor*, Aram (Syr) *qurō*, Arab *qurr-*, *qirr-*, Gz *q<sup>w</sup>ər*.

LEC \**kor(r)-* ‘‘intense cold’’: Or *qorra*.

HEC \**kor(r)-* ‘‘cold’’: Sid *qorre*.

Derived from \**kar-* ‘‘(be) cold’’.

### 1592 \**korē-* ‘‘cut’’

Sem \**kVriš-* ‘‘cut into parts’’: Akk *qarāšu*, Arab *qrš* [-i-, -u-].

HEC \**korēs-* ‘‘break (bread)’’: Had *korēš-*, Kmb *koros-*.

Note the unusual vocalic pattern. Cf. \**kara<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘cut’’?

### 1593 \**kori<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘bird’’

Sem \**kari<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘kind of bird’’: Hbr *qorē<sup>2</sup>*, Arab *qāriyy-at-*.

Irregular vocalism.

WCh \**kyar-* < \**kwari-* ‘‘hen’’: Mnt *kier*.

CCh \**kwar(i)-* ‘‘duck’’: Mofu *kwerekwere*.

Reduplication.

ECh \**kwar*- ‘‘duck’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘chicken, rooster’’<sup>2</sup>: Kera *akorkoro*<sup>1</sup>, Dng *kokira*<sup>2</sup>, Jegu *kokore*<sup>2</sup>, Mubi *kurī*<sup>2</sup>, Mig *kukkira*, *kokiro*<sup>2</sup>.

Various types of reduplication.

LEC \**ƙor*- ‘‘kite’’: Arb *qore*.

**1594 \*ƙorV<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘shield’’**

Eg *kr<sup>c</sup>.w* ‘‘shield’’ (XIX).

ECh \**kwar*- ‘‘shield’’: Mkk *korko*, Sok *kokēre*.

Partial reduplications. Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

**1595 \*ƙos- ‘‘strike’’**

WCh \**ƙwas*- ‘‘strike’’: Hs *dan-ƙwasa*, Ang *kwās*.

ECh \**ƙVs*- ‘‘break, strike’’: Mkk *koss-*, *gusse*.

LEC \**ƙos*- ‘‘knock, peck’’: Or *qossa<sup>a</sup>*.

HEC \**ƙas*- ‘‘strike, pierce’’: Sid *ƙas-*, Had *kaass-*, Bmb *kas-*, Kmb *kas-*.

The root vowel is irregular.

**1596 \*ƙotir-/\*ƙotur- ‘‘be small’’**

Sem \**ƙVtir-/\*ƙVtur*- ‘‘live modestly, make meager’’: Arab *qtr* [-i-, -u-].

CCh \**kwatVr-* ‘‘small’’: Mtk *kwotř*.

**1597 \*ƙoƙi<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘end, finish’’ (v.)**

Sem \**ƙVƙi<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘finish, be finished’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be spent’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *qatū*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *qf<sup>c</sup>*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**ƙwaƙi-* < \**ƙwaƙi-* ‘‘end, finish’’: Ang *küt*, Siri *kwata*, Fyer *ƙit*, Tng *kwade*, Siri *kwata*.

Dissimilation of emphatics.

CCh \**kaƙ-* < \**kwafa-* ‘‘end, finish’’: Msg *kata*.

**1598 \*ƙoy- ‘‘bird’’**

Eg *ƙy* ‘‘bird’’ (XVIII).

WCh \**ƙway*- ‘‘hen’’: Sura *kwεε*, *ƙye*, Ang *ki*, Mnt *kiye*.

CCh \**kuy-* ‘‘hawk’’: Mnd *kuye*.

ECh \**kway-* “bird”: Kwn *koyō*.  
Cf. Mkk *kaawa* “dove”.

### 1599 \**қub-* “roof, house”

Sem \**қubb-* “cupola”: Arab *qubb-at-*.  
CCh \**kub-* “hut”: Tera *kəba*, Gude *kuva*, FM *kuvu*.

### 1600 \**қуқ-* “cut, pierce”

Sem \**қVқ-* “pierce”: Arab *qdd*.  
WCh \**қVқ-* “cut, split”: Jmb *kəq̣*.  
CCh \**қVқ-* “cut”: Zgh *kśu-naya*.  
Rift \**қуқ-* “cut”: Bur *quuq̣-*.  
Cf. \**қақ-* “cut”.

### 1601 \**қud-* “cut, tear”

Sem \**қud-* “cut”<sup>1</sup>, “tear”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *qdd*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *qdd*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *qdd*  
[-u-]<sup>1,2</sup>, Gz *qdd*<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *qdd*<sup>2</sup>, Amh *qdd*<sup>2</sup>, Arg *qdd*<sup>2</sup>, Hrr *qdd*<sup>2</sup>,  
Gur *qdd*<sup>2</sup>.  
CCh \**қuқ-* “tear, pluck”: Mafa *kwiq̣-*, *ηgwiq̣-*.  
Agaw \**қidid-* “tear”: Aun *qeded-əŋ*.  
Partial reduplication.  
LEC \**қod-* “divide”: Or *qood-*.  
Omot \**қad-/\*қod-* “divide”: Kaf *қodi*, Mch *қoodi*.

### 1602 \**қudah-* “dig”

Sem \**қVdVқ-* “make holes”: Arab *qdh*.  
ECh \**қudaH-* “dig”: Ndm *kudā*.  
Wrz \**қod-* “dig”: Gaw *qoδ-*.

### 1603 \**қуқ-* “bark” (n.)

Eg *қк.ты* “bark” (gr).  
WCh \**а-қуқwақ-* “bark”<sup>1</sup>, “skin”<sup>2</sup>: Klr *ak’uk’wεg*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *қuk*<sup>2</sup>.  
Partial reduplication in Klr.

**1604 \*Ḳul- “lift, rise”**

Sem \*ḲVl- “raise”: Arab *qll*.

Berb \*ḲVwVl- “rise”: Sml *ḡuli, ḡli*, Sgh *eyliy*.

Inlaut \*-w- continuing HS \*u?

CCh \*Ḳul- “lift”: HNk *kulu*, Kap *kəl-te*, HF *kəli-*, FKl *kəltuʔ*.

**1605 \*Ḳum- “sweep”**

Sem \*ḲVm- “sweep”: Arab *qmm*.

WCh \*Ḳum- “sweep”: Chip *kum*, Ank *kum*, Grk *kokum*.

Partial reduplication in Grk.

**1606 \*Ḳum- “be hot, burn”**

Sem \*ḲVm- “burn”: Akk *qamû*.

WCh \*Ḳum- “become hot”: Bol *kum*.

**1607 \*Ḳur- “go around, follow”**

WCh \*Ḳur- “go around”: Bol *kur*.

CCh \*Ḳur- “accompany”: FMch *kuri*.

ECh \*Ḳwar- “go away”<sup>1</sup>, “follow, turn”<sup>2</sup>: Kera *koore*<sup>1</sup>, Mkk *guzze*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \*Ḳor- “run back and forth”: Or *qoraʔa*.

**1608 \*Ḳur- “skin, bark”**

WCh \*Ḳur- “skin, bark”: Bgh *kwar*, Wnd *kur*, Tala *kuur*, Zul *kuuri*,  
Bot *koore*, Kir *kwār*, Pol *kūri*, Geji *kūr*, Brw *kūru*.

Omot \*Ḳur- “skin, bark”: Ome *ḡuro*, *kurra*.

**1609 \*Ḳurab- “insect”**

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>Ḳrab- “scorpion”: Hbr <sup>c</sup>*aqrāb*, Aram (Syr) <sup>c</sup>*eqarbō*, Arab <sup>c</sup>*aqrab-*.

Prefix \*<sup>c</sup>a-

WCh \*ḲurVb- “ant”: Glm *kurba*.

1610 \*kura<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘strike, break’’

Sem \*kVra<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘strike (with a stick)’’: Arab qra<sup>c</sup> [-a-].

Based on \*kVr-?

WCh \*kir- ‘‘grind’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘blow’’<sup>2</sup>: Glm kir<sup>1</sup>, Ang kīr<sup>2</sup>.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal. Secondary \*i.

CCh \*kur- ‘‘forge’’: FJ kura.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

LEC \*kura<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘hit, bat’’: Or qura<sup>2</sup>a.

## 1611 \*kurom- ‘‘cut, bite’’

Sem \*kVrum- ‘‘cut with teeth’’: Arab qrm [-u-].

WCh \*kurwam- ‘‘cut or bite head off’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘cut’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs kirmē<sup>1</sup>, Ang karm<sup>2</sup>.

## 1612 \*kuruc- ‘‘rope’’

Sem \*kurus- ‘‘belt’’: Akk kurussu.

Irregular reflection of \*k.

Eg kʾs ‘‘cord’’ (pyr).

-ʾ- continues HS \*-r-.

A cultural loanword?

## 1613 \*kut- ‘‘beat, break’’

Sem \*wVkVt-/\*yVkVt- ‘‘beat (smb.)’’: Arab wqt, yqt.

Prefix \*wV-/\*yV-.

ECh \*kut- ‘‘break, pound’’: Kwn kutē.

Cf. also Rift \*ket- ‘‘break in pieces’’: Irq qet-is-, Bur qet-is-.

## 1614 \*kut- ‘‘feed, cook’’

Sem \*kūt- ‘‘feed’’: Arab qwt [-u-].

Derivative based on \*kVt-.

WCh \*kut- ‘‘prepare food, cook’’: Tng kute.

Related to \*kawat- ‘‘food’’.

**1615 \*қуғун- ‘‘be small’’**

Sem \**qVqVn-* ‘‘be small, be thin’’: Hbr *qtn*, Gz *qtn*, Hss *qayten*, Mhr *qayten*, Shh *qeten*.

CCh \**kuғun-* ‘‘short, small’’: Tera *kutun*.

Related to \**қотир-/қотур-* ‘‘be small’’?

**1616 \*қүч- ‘‘insect’’**

ECh \**guč-* ‘‘termite’’: Lele *gusi*.

Agaw \**kič-* ‘‘worm’’: Bil *қešaa*, Xmr *қesaa*, Kwr *қešii*, Dmb *қesee*, Kem *қešaa*.

Dhl *k’utsi* ‘‘bee larva’’.

**1617 \*қүд- ‘‘genitals’’**

CCh \**kuđ-* < \**қud-* ‘‘testicles’’: Mnd *kuđa*, Pad *kuda-ma*, Mtk *kude-eč*.

Shift of emphatization.

Agaw \**қwid-* ‘‘anus, vulva’’: Xmr *қwedaa*.

LEC \**қod-* ‘‘penis’’: Som *qoodo*, *qoođo*.

**1618 \*қүдур- ‘‘vessel’’**

Sem \**қidr-* ‘‘earthenware’’: Hbr *q’derā*, Aram *qidrā*, Arab *qidr-*, Hss *qeder*, Mhr *qāder*.

ECh \**gudur-* ‘‘pot’’: Kera *gəđərya*, Mubi *gudur*.

**1619 \*қүн- ‘‘(be) white, (be) yellow’’**

Eg *қny.t* ‘‘yellow color’’ (NK).

Vocalic *-y*.

CCh \**kun-H-* ‘‘white’’: Bch *kuғ*, Bata *kuғe*.

**1620 \*қүр- ‘‘snake’’**

Eg *іkr.w* ‘‘kind of snake’’ (pyr).

*l-* may be a prefix lost in Chadic or a vocalic sign for a front vowel.

WCh \**қur-* ‘‘snake’’: Tng *kurot*, Bol *kureeđi*.

CCh \**kur*- ‘snake’: Bnn *kuriya*.

Cf. a denominative formation in Sem \**kur*- ‘hiss (of a snake)’: Arab *qrr* [-u-].

**1621 \*kVçeb-** ‘cut’

Sem \**kVçVb*- ‘cut’: Arab *qdb*.

ECh \**kVçyap*- < \**kVçyab*- ‘cut’: Bid *kedep*.

Note the unvoiced anlaut.

Derived from \**kuç*- ‘cut, pierce’.

**1622 \*kV<sup>c</sup>oh-** ‘shoulder’

Eg *k<sup>h</sup>* ‘shoulder, arm’ (MK).

Rift \**kwah*- < \**k<sup>w</sup>wah*- ‘shoulder’: Irq *kwaha*, Alg *kwahu*, Bur *kwaha*.

Dissimilation of emphatics. The anlaut \*<sup>c</sup>- is not preserved.

**1623 \*kVk-** ‘eat, bite’

Eg *k<sup>k</sup>* ‘eat’ (XVIII).

WCh \**kV<sup>k</sup>*- ‘bite’: Kry *kəki*.

A nominal reflex of \**kV<sup>k</sup>*- may be preserved in Dhl *k’ok’o* ‘throat’.

**1624 \*kVI-** ‘spin’

Sem \**kVI-kVI*- ‘brandish, agitate’: Gz *q<sup>w</sup>lq<sup>w</sup>l*.

Reduplication.

Berb \**kVI*- ‘spin’: Tua *eyli*.

**1625 \*kVIVc-** ‘spit’

Sem \**kVIV<sub>s</sub>*- ‘spit’: Arab *qls*.

Eg *k<sup>s</sup>* ‘spit’.

-*s*- continues HS \**-l*-.

**1626 \*κVR- “dry” (v.)**

Sem \*κVr- “drying”: Akk *qarūru*.

Berb \*κVr- “be dry”: Tua *iyar*.

**1627 \*κVrVs- “freeze”**

Sem \*κVrVš- “freeze”; Aram (Syr) *qrš*, Arab *qrs*.

Berb \*κVrVs- “freeze”: Tua *γeres*.

Derived from \*κar- “(be) cold”, \*kor- “cold” (n.).

**1628 \*κVw-/\*κVy- “remain, wait”**

Sem \*κVw- “remain”<sup>1</sup>, “wait”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *qū<sup>2</sup>u<sup>2</sup>*, Hbr *qwy<sup>2</sup>*, Aram (Syr) *qw<sup>2</sup>*<sup>1 2</sup>.

CCh \*ki- < \*κVy- “remain”: Log *ki*.

Omot \*κVwVy- “remain, wait”: Kaf *kee-*, *keey-*, *kway-*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**1629 \*κVyVn- “forge”**

Sem \*κin- “forge”: Arab *qyn* [-i-].

WCh \*κyan-un- < \*κVyan-un- “forge”: Hs *kyanuna*.

Partial reduplication.

**1630 \*κVžor- “dirt, be dirty”**

Sem \*κVdar-/\*κVdur- “be dirty”: Arab *qdr* [-a-, -u-].

Cf. Hbr *qdr* “be dark”.

ECh \*gVžwar- “faeces, silt”: Kera *goder*.

**\*1**

**1631 \*la<sup>2</sup>- “be tired, be sick”**

Sem \*lV<sup>2</sup>ay- “be tired”<sup>1</sup>, “be slow”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *ly<sup>1</sup>*, Arab *ly* [-a-]<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. also Akk *la<sup>2</sup>ú* “weak (?)” (in context with *šerru* “baby”).

Sem verb is based on biconsonantal \*lV<sup>2</sup>-.

WCh \**la*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘sickness, pain’’: Sura *laa*, Ang *le*.

Nominal derivative.

Cf. ECh \**law*- ‘‘to become weak for lack of water (of plants)’’:

Bid *law*.

### 1632 \**la*<sup>2</sup>-/\**law*- ‘‘cattle’’

Sem \**la*<sup>2</sup>-/\**li*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘cow’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘heifer’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘wild bull’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *lú*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *lē*<sup>2</sup>*ā*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *la*<sup>2</sup>-<sup>3</sup>, Jib *le*<sup>3</sup>, Soq *ʔalha*<sup>1</sup>.

Forms reflecting \*-*i*- may belong to a different ablaut grade.

WCh \**la*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘cow’’: Dera *la*.

WCh \**la*<sup>2</sup>*u*- ‘‘meat’’ may belong to the same root.

Agaw \**law*-/\**luw*- ‘‘cattle, cow’’: Bil *laaw*, Xmr *luwaa*, Aun *luwaa*.

Secondary \*-*u*- before a labial.

SA \**la*<sup>2</sup>-/\**law*- ‘‘cattle, herd’’: Saho *laa*, Afar *laa*, *low*.

LEC \**lo*<sup>2</sup>-/\**low*- ‘‘cattle’’: Som *loo*<sup>2</sup>, Or *loo-n*, Kon *lowaa*, Gdl *loha*.

Secondary \*-*o*-.

Wrz \**lo*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘cow’’: Gaw *lo*<sup>2</sup>*o*, Cam *loo*<sup>2</sup>*oo*, Hrs *lo*<sup>2</sup>*o*, Dob *lo*<sup>2</sup>*o*, Grr *lo*<sup>2</sup>*o*.

Secondary \*-*o*-.

### 1633 \**la*<sup>2</sup>*ad*- ‘‘field’’

Eg *ljd.t* ‘‘field’’ (MK).

Initial *t*- goes back to \**l*-.

ECh \**lawad*- < \**laHad*- ‘‘field’’: Jegu *lood*.

LEC \**lad*- ‘‘land’’: Or *laddaa*.

Contraction.

### 1634 \**lab*- ‘‘cereal’’

Sem \**lāb*- ‘‘roasted corn’’: Akk *lābtu*.

Eg *nb* ‘‘cereal’’ (gr).

Note *n*- < HS \**l*-.

### 1635 \**lab*- ‘‘cow, bull’’

Eg *nb.t* ‘‘cow’’ (gr).

*n*- < HS \**l*-.

ECh \**labi*- ‘‘cattle’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘bull’’<sup>2</sup>: Smr *labei*<sup>1</sup>, Ndam *libe*<sup>2</sup>, Lele *ku-lba*.

1636 \*labi<sup>2</sup>-/\*liba<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘lion’’

Sem \*labi<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘lion’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘lioness’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *lab<sup>2</sup>u*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *lbu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *lābī<sup>2</sup>*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *labu<sup>2</sup>-*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*lVbV<sup>2</sup>-Vr- ‘‘wild cat’’: Sura *rəḫəl*.

Suffix \*-r-. Note -b- < \*-b<sup>2</sup>-.

CCh \*<sup>2</sup>a-lib-ar- ‘‘lion’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hyaena’’<sup>2</sup>: Hwn *liḫāri*<sup>1</sup>, Mrg *ha-livari*<sup>1</sup>, Klb *lēvari*<sup>1</sup>, Chb <sup>2</sup>*alvari*<sup>1</sup>, Hld *luvari*<sup>1</sup>, HF *luveri*<sup>1</sup>, HB *livəru*<sup>1</sup>, HNk *livəri*<sup>1</sup>, Lam *ərvare*<sup>1</sup>, Mnd <sup>2</sup>*uruvvəri*<sup>1</sup>, Glv <sup>2</sup>*arvara*<sup>1</sup>, FMch *luvari*<sup>1</sup>, Gude *livara*<sup>1</sup>, Mtk *laval*<sup>2</sup>.

Note that Mtk reflects the original structure with \*<sup>2</sup>ar- > -al.

SA \*lub-ak- ‘‘lion’’: Saho *lubaak*, Afar *lubaak*.

Suffix \*-ak-. \*i > u before a labial.

LEC \*lib-aḥ- ‘‘lion’’: Som *libaḥ*.

Suffix \*-ḥ- or an irregular continuation of the auslaut laryngeal of the original HS form?

Metathesis of root vowels.

## 1637 \*lag- ‘‘river’’

CCh \*lagwa- ‘‘river’’: Zgh *gu-lagwa*, Bnn *loka*.

Prefix \*gu- in Zgh. Unvoiced Bnn -k- seems to be not quite regular.

LEC \*lag- ‘‘river’’: Or *laga*.

HEC \*lag- ‘‘river’’: Sid *laga*.

Borrowed from LEC?

## 1638 \*laġ- ‘‘speak’’

Sem \*laġ-/\*luġ- ‘‘speak, chat’’: Hbr *lʿ*, Arab *lġw* [-a-, -u-].

WCh \*laġ- ‘‘speak’’: Fyer *lak*, Bks *lak*, DB *lak*.

## 1639 \*laġ-/luġ- ‘‘neck, throat’’

Sem \*luġ- ‘‘throat’’: Hbr *loa<sup>c</sup>*, Arab *luġ-at-*.

Dhl *lak'a* ‘‘area under chin’’.

Alternation \*a ~ \*u. Cf. WCh \*la<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘neck’’ (Sha *laha*, DB *la*, Bks *la*) and CCh \*lay- id. (Mba *le*).

**1640 \*lahas- ‘lick’**

Sem \**lVhaš-* ‘lick’: Arab *lhs* [-*a-*].

Cf. also *lhs* id. [-*a-*].

WCh \**laHVš-* ‘lick’: Hs *lāsā*.

If the inlaut laryngeal is of secondary origin, the root may be related to \**les-* ‘tongue’.

**1641 \*laḥak-/\*laḥik- ‘clay’**

Sem \**laḥak-* ‘clay’: Arab *laḥaq-*.

Berb \**lak-* ‘clay’: Ahg *ta-laq*.

Bed *lik<sup>w</sup>* ‘clay’.

Contraction from \**lVHiḱ-*?

**1642 \*laḥam- ‘meat, food’**

Sem \**laḥm-* ‘bread, food’<sup>1</sup>, ‘meat’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *leḥem*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) *laḥmā*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *laḥm-*, *laḥam-*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Akk *laḥāmu* ‘to eat’, Arab *lḥm* [-*a-*] ‘feed with meat’.

WCh \**laHam-* ‘meat’: Brm *laamu*, Grn *laam*.

Note Hs *lamai* ‘tuwo’.

**1643 \*laḥ- ‘sheep, goat’**

Berb \**laH-* ‘ram’: Ayr *tele*, Ahg *e-lah-əy*, Sus *tili*, Fgg *tili*.

Eg *ṇḥ* ‘goat’ (XIX).

Prefix \**CV-*. Note *-n-* < \**l*.

Bed *naa<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘sheep’.

Note *n-* < \**l*.

SA \**laḥ-* ‘she-goat’: Saho *laḥ*, Afar *laaḥ*.

LEC \**laḥ-* ‘fat-tailed sheep’: Som *laḥ*.

Cf. also Arb *leh* ‘ewe’.

HEC \**lah-* ‘she-goat’: Sid *laah*.

Rift \**le<sup>ʔ</sup>-* ‘goat’: Irq *le<sup>ʔ</sup>i*.

Irregular \**-ʔ-*.

**1644 \*laḥ- ‘knife, axe’**

Eg *ṇḥ<sup>ʔ</sup>* ‘knife’ (TS).

Vocalic -ɔ.

CCh \**lay-* ‘‘spear’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘axe’’<sup>2</sup>: Log *laya*<sup>1</sup>, Bud *lai*<sup>1</sup>, Gude *raɣa*<sup>2</sup>,  
FBw *rəɣ-an*<sup>2</sup>, FMch *raɣa*<sup>2</sup>, FJ *laɣa*<sup>2</sup>.

**1645 \*lak- ‘‘think’’**

Eg *nkɔ* ‘‘think’’ (MK).

Vocalic -ɔ.

CCh \**lak-* ‘‘think’’: Gis *lak*.

Cf. Or *lakkaa*<sup>wa</sup> ‘‘count’’ (v.), Sid *lakka*<sup>2-</sup> ‘‘measure’’ (v.)?

**1646 \*laḵ- ‘‘kite’’**

Sem \**laḵ(w)-* ‘‘she-kite, female eagle’’: Ug *lqh*, Arab *laqw-at-*.

WCh \**lVwVḵ-* ‘‘vulture’’: Mpn *look*.

Secondary development of \**laḵ-*.

CCh \**la-lak-* ‘‘kite’’: Msm *lolokoi*, Bnn *laraka*.

Partial reduplication. Dissimilation of *liquida* in Bnn.

**1647 \*lal- ‘‘goat, cattle’’**

Sem \**lali*<sup>2-</sup> ‘‘goat’’: Akk *lalû*, *lali*<sup>2u</sup>, Soq *luloh*.

LEC \**lal-* ‘‘she-goat’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘cattle’’<sup>2</sup>: Or *lal-eesa*<sup>1</sup>, Rnd *lolyo*<sup>2</sup>.

HEC \**lal-* ‘‘cattle’’: Sid *laalo*, Dar *laalo*, Ala *laalo*, Kmb *laalu*.

Reduplication of \**la*<sup>2</sup>/\**law-* ‘‘cattle’’ or \**lah-* ‘‘sheep, goat’’?

**1648 \*lam- ‘‘speak, shout’’**

Eg *nmy* ‘‘shout, cry’’ (MK).

Suffix -y.

WCh \**lam-* ‘‘say’’: Ank *lem*.

CCh \**lam-* ‘‘cry’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘speak’’<sup>2</sup>: Lame *lam*<sup>1</sup>, Mwu *u-lamo*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**lVm-* ‘‘speak’’: Mwu *ləme*.

**1649 \*lam- ‘‘lie’’ (v.)**

ECh \**lam-* ‘‘lie’’: Sbn *lama*.

Rift \**lam-* ‘‘lie’’: Irq *lama*, Bur *lama*.

**1650 \*lam- “be soft”**

WCh \**lwam-* < \**lam-* “be soft”: Ang *lōm*.

Vowel change before a labial.

Agaw \**lim-* “be tender”: Xmr *lilem*, Xmt *ləmlim*, Kwr *lələm*, Kem *ləməy*.

Secondary vocalism in a reduplicated stem.

**1651 \*lap- “spleen”**

WCh \**lap-* “spleen”<sup>1</sup>, “liver”<sup>2</sup>: Sura *llap*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *lap*<sup>1</sup>, Klr *ma-laf*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \**ma-* in Klr.

SA \**ʔa-lef-* “spleen”: Afar *aleefu*.

Prefix \**ʔa-*. Secondary \**-e-*.

LEC \**lap-* “heart, chest”: Or *laββee*.

Secondary emphatic in Or?

Dhl *lafī* “lungs”.

Note *λ-* and irregular *-f-*.

**1652 \*lap- “beans, corn”**

Sem \**luβp-* “beans”: Akk *luβpu*.

Vowel labialized before \**-p-*.

Eg *nβy* “seed, grain” (n).

Suffix *-y*, cf. ECh.

ECh \**lap-* “millet”: Sok *lap-iya*.

**1653 \*lap-/\*lawap- “be wet”**

Eg *nβʔ* “wet” (sarc).

*-ʔ* is a vocalic sign.

ECh \**lawap-* “wet”: Ndam *lwap*, Smr *lawe*.

Secondary extension of \**lap-*.

**1654 \*larVy- “stick”**

Sem \**larVy-* “twig”: Akk *larû*.

Eg *ʔry.t* “stick” (MK).

Eg *ʔ-* < HS \**l-*.

Another possibility for Eg is to compare it with ECh <sup>3</sup>*war-* ‘‘stick’’: Jegu <sup>3</sup>*orra*.

**1655 \*lat- ‘‘skin’’**

Eg *ntnt* ‘‘skin’’ (med).

Reduplication. Eg *n-* < *\*l-*.

WCh *\*lat-* ‘‘skin’’: Zar *laat*.

Cf. deverbative *\*lut-* ‘‘skin’’ (v.): Fyer *lut*.

**1656 \*lat- ‘‘man’’**

Eg *nty.w* ‘‘people, men’’ (OK).

-y may be a suffix or a reflex of a front vowel.

WCh *\*lat-* ‘‘person’’: Maha *latu*.

**1657 \*lat- ‘‘destroy, split, grind’’**

Sem *\*lVta<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘split’’ <sup>1</sup>, ‘‘strike’’ <sup>2</sup>: Akk *letû* <sup>1</sup>, Arab *lt<sup>2</sup>* [-a-] <sup>2</sup>.

Based on biconsonantal *\*lVt-*.

Eg *nt* ‘‘slaughter’’ (gr).

WCh *\*latu-* ‘‘grind’’: Klr *lot*.

ECh *\*lVt-* ‘‘destroy’’: Mkk *litt-*.

**1658 \*lawVy- ‘‘twist, bend’’**

Sem *\*lūy-* ‘‘twist, bend’’ <sup>1</sup>, ‘‘turn’’ <sup>2</sup>: Arab *lwy* [-i-] <sup>1</sup>, Jib *lwy* <sup>2</sup>,

Hss *lewō* <sup>2</sup>, Mhr *lewō* <sup>2</sup>, Shh *le* <sup>2</sup>.

WCh *\*lawya-* < *\*lawVy-* ‘‘bend’’: Hs *lauya*.

CCh *\*lay-* ‘‘fold’’: Lame *lei*.

Contraction of *\*lawVy-*.

**1659 \*lay- ‘‘water; pour’’**

WCh *\*lay-* ‘‘pour’’: Ang *le*.

ECh *\*law-/ \*lay-* ‘‘pour out’’ <sup>1</sup>, ‘‘wet’’ (v.) <sup>2</sup>: Sok *ileo* <sup>1</sup>, Tum *lāw* <sup>2</sup>.

Secondary variant in *\*-w-*.

SA *\*lay-* ‘‘water’’: Saho *laye*, Afar *lay, le*.

**1660 \*le<sup>2</sup>- “shine”**

Sem \*IV<sup>2</sup>-IV<sup>2</sup>- “shine (of a star)”: Arab *PP*.

Reduplication.

WCh \**lya*<sup>2</sup>- “begin (of the day)”: DB *le*<sup>2</sup>.

SA \**lela*<sup>c</sup>- “day”: Saho *lälä*<sup>c</sup>, Afar *lälä*<sup>c</sup>.

Reduplication. Note the development of hS \*<sup>2</sup>-.

Any relation to Irq *lo*<sup>2</sup>*a* “sun, God”, Bur *letu* “sun”, Alg *lele*<sup>2</sup>*a* id. in Rift?

**1661 \*le<sup>2</sup>-/\*lew- “put on (clothes)”**

Eg *nw* “put on (clothes)” (l).

WCh \**lya*<sup>2</sup>- “dress” (v.): Sura *lee*.

ECh \**lVw*- “put on (clothes)”: Tum *lɔw*.

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \**w*-.

**1662 \*leb- “elephant”**

Eg *ɔbw* “elephant” (OK).

ɔ- < HS \**l*-.

WCh \**lab*- < \**lyaba*- “elephant”: Tng *laba-ta*.

Suffix *-ta*?

CCh \**nyab*- “elephant”: Log *nevi*.

Irregular \**n*- < \**l*-.

ECh \**lyab*- “elephant”: Mkk *ɔelbi*.

With a typical Mkk metathesis in the first syllable.

Any relation to Or *arba* “elephant”?

**1663 \*leĉum- “fish”**

Berb \**licVm*- “fish”: Ghd *u-lisma*, Ghat *a-ləmšay*.

Metathesis in Ghat.

Eg *nšmw.t* “fish” (NK).

Final *-w* indicates \**u* of the second syllable.

WCh \**l(y)amVĉ*- “fish”: Hs *lamsa*.

**1664 \*len- “be soft”**

Sem \**lĭn*- “be soft, become soft”<sup>1</sup>, “soften”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *lyn* [-i]<sup>1</sup>,

Mhr *liyōn*<sup>1</sup>, Jib *lɛ:n*<sup>1</sup>, Hss *alyin*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *alyin*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *elyīn*<sup>2</sup>.

Based on \**lVn-*.

Eg *nny* ‘‘be tired, be lazy’’.

Metathesis. For the meaning, cf. MHG *weich* ‘‘soft’’ and ‘‘weak’’.

WCh \**lyan-* < \**lVyan-* ‘‘soft’’: Ang *len*.

Cf. reduplication in Chip *lenlen*. The same root may be also reflected in Sura *non id.* with assimilation.

### 1665 \**ler-* ‘‘time’’

Eg *nry* ‘‘time, moment’’ (NK).

Vocalic *-y*.

CCh \**lyar-/lwar-* ‘‘time’’: Mtk *leř*, Bnn *lora*.

### 1666 \**les-* ‘‘tongue’’

Sem \**lišān-* ‘‘tongue’’: Akk *lišānu*, Ug *lšn*, Hbr *lāšōn*, Aram (Syr) *leššōnō*, Arab *lisān-*, Gz *lesān*, Jib *elsen*, Hss *lēsen*, Mhr *lēsen*, Shh *lišen*, Soq *lešin*.

Suffix \**-ān-*.

Berb \**lVs-* ‘‘tongue’’: Siwa *elles*, Kby *iləs*.

Eg *ns* ‘‘tongue’’ (pyr), Copt \**les* ‘‘tongue’’: Fym *les*, Akh *les*, Boh *las*, Shd *las*.

Copt attests the character of the sonant orthographically denoted as *n-* in Eg.

WCh \**ħa-lis-um-* ‘‘tongue’’: Hs *halše*, *harše*, Sura *liis*, Ang *leus*, Chip *liis*, Mnt *liis*, Grk *lis*, Bol *lisi-m*, Krk *lusu*, Ngm *linsa*, Maha *ḏi-lis*, Krf *ilmīši*, Gera *ḏe-linsa*, Glm *lim*, Grm *limši*, Fyer *lis*, Bks *ʿalis*, Sha *ʿaləs*, DB *lis*.

Prefix \**ħa-* and a suffix of body parts.

CCh \**lV-lyas-* ‘‘tongue’’: Gis *eles*, Msg *eləsi*.

Prefix \**lV-*.

ECh \**lyas-* ‘‘tongue’’: Mig *li-t*, Mubi *lesi*, Mkk *ʿilze*, Dng *lɛ:s-en*, *leese*.

Metathesis in Mkk, see s.v. \**leb-* ‘‘elephant’’.

Omot \**mi-las-* ‘‘tongue’’: Kaf *mi-laso*.

Prefix \**mi-*.

See \**lahas-* ‘‘lick’’.

1667 \*li<sup>2</sup>af- ‘‘fingernail, claw’’

Eg *lʃf.t* ‘‘claw (of the vulture)’’.

CCh \**li-lif*- ‘‘fingernail’’: Masa *lilifa*.

Partial reduplication.

Bed *ne<sup>2</sup>aaf* ‘‘fingernail, claw’’.

Note initial \**n*- < \**l*-.

SA \**lifi<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘fingernail, claw’’: Saho *lifi<sup>c</sup>*.

Metathesis. Note the development of HS \*<sup>2</sup>-.

## 1668 \*lib-/ \*lub- ‘‘heart’’

Sem \**libab*- ‘‘heart’’: Akk *libbu*, Ug *lb*, Hbr *lēb*, Aram (Syr) *lebbō*,

Arab *lubb*-, Gz *labb*, Hss *helbēb*, Mhr *hewbēb*, Shh *ūb*, Soq *elbeb*.

Eg *ib* ‘‘heart’’ (pyr).

\**l*- > *i*- before a front vowel.

WCh \**lVb*- ‘‘lungs’’: Chip *ləp*.

CCh \*(*HV*-)*lib*- ‘‘belly, stomach’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘heart’’<sup>2</sup>: Daba *libī*<sup>1</sup>, Mus

*lib(i)*<sup>1</sup>, Mnd *ʔurvə-ḡude*<sup>2</sup>, Glv *rivi-ḡiya*<sup>2</sup>, Zgh *arve*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**lub*- ‘‘heart’’: Mkk *ʔulbo*.

Metathesis in Mkk, cf. \**leb*- ‘‘elephant’’.

Agaw \**lVb-ak*- ‘‘heart’’: Bil *läbbäka*, Kwr *läbakaa*, Dmb *läbakaa*, Kem *läbäkaa*.

Suffix \**-ak*-.

SA \**lub(b)*- ‘‘heart’’: Afar *lubbi*.

LEC \**lab*-/\**lub*- ‘‘heart’’: Som *laab*, Or *lubbu*, *labbe*.

Secondary \**-a*-.

Omot \**lib*- ‘‘heart’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘belly’’<sup>2</sup>: Anf *yiboo*<sup>1</sup>, Gll *lib<sup>2</sup>a*<sup>2</sup>.

Rift \**lib*- ‘‘chest’’: Asa *liba*.

Alternation \**i* ~ \**u*.

## 1669 \*lič- ‘‘be weak, be soft’’

Sem \**lVt-lVt*- ‘‘linger, tarry’’: Arab *lilt*.

Reduplication. On the semantic development see s.v. \**layan*- ‘‘be soft’’.

Agaw \**lič*- ‘‘be soft’’: Xmr *lis*-.

SA \**lis-lis*- ‘‘soft’’: Saho *lislis*.

Reduplication. Not quite regular \**-s*- < HS \**-č*-.

**1670 \*lihab- ‘burn’**

Sem *\*lVhab-* ‘burn, be bright’: Hbr *lhb*, Arab *lhb* [-a-], Gz *lhb*.  
Eg *rhb* ‘glow’.

Note *r-*.

Agaw *\*lib-* < *\*liHVb-* ‘heat, cook’ (v.): Kem *lāb-*, *ləb-*.

Cf. also Bed *liw-* ‘burn’ as a possible continuation of *\*lib-*.

**1671 \*liḥap- ‘cover’**

Sem *\*lVḥap-* ‘envelop, cover’: Arab *lhḥ* [-a-], Jib *elḥef*.

WCh *\*liḥ-* < *\*liHVḥ-* ‘cover’: Hs *lulluḥa*, Bol *liḥḥ-*, Dera *liḥe*.

Reduplication in Hs. Secondary emphatic *\*ḥ* goes back to *\*p* in contact with a laryngeal.

**1672 \*liḥum- ‘kill, fight’**

Sem *\*lVḥum-* ‘kill, fight’: Hbr *lḥm*, Arab *lḥm* [-u-].

CCh *\*lim-* < *\*liHVm-* ‘war’: Lmn *ləmo*, Daba *lim*.

**1673 \*liḥam-/\*liḥim- ‘eat, swallow’**

Sem *\*lVḥam-* ‘swallow, eat, gobble (a mouthful)’: Arab *lqm* [-a-].

ECh *\*liḡam-* ‘eat’: Tum *lagəm*, Kbl *liyəm*.

LEC *\*liḥim-* ‘swallow’: Or *liḡim-s-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Derived from *\*lVḥ-* ‘lick’. On the other hand, cf. Sem *\*lVḥam-* ‘eat, feed’ (see s.v. *\*laḥam-* ‘meat’).

**1674 \*lil- ‘water; be wet’**

Berb *\*lil-* ‘sea, river’: Nfs *iləl*, Zng *ell*, Sus *ill*.

Cf. Lib *\*lil-* ‘water’ (apud Hdt.: *λιλυ*) and Fgg *ill* ‘weep’.

Cf. also Kby derivative *s-lil* ‘wash’.

Bed *lil-* ‘be wet’.

Reduplication of *\*lay-* ‘water; pour’.

## 1675 \*liw- “cloud, sky”

Eg *nw.t* “sky” (pyr).

Eg *n-* < HS \**l-*.

WCh \**liw-ay-* “cloud”: Sura *lluu*, Chip *liwu*, Bgh *lway*, Mnt *luo*.

## 1676 \*liwVč- “mix”

Sem \**lūt-* “knead, mix”: Akk *lāšu*, Hbr *lwš*, Arab *lw̄t* [-*u-*].

ECh \**liwVč-* “mix”: Mobu *luse*, Ngam *lise*, Dng *lewsī*.

1677 \*lo<sup>2</sup>- “breath, soul”

Eg *nšw* “breath” (XVIII).

Vocalic *-w*.

WCh \**lwa<sup>2</sup>-* “soul”: DB *lwa<sup>2</sup>*.

## 1678 \*loḳum- “camel”

Berb \**lVḳum-* “camel”: Siwa *a-lyom*, Ntf *a-lyum*, Tlt *a-lyum*, Izy *alyem*, Kby *a-ly<sup>w</sup>əm*, Rif *aḷyəm*, Wrg *aḷəm*.

WCh \**raḳum-* < \**rwāḳum-* “camel”: Hs *rāḳumi*.

Irregular \**r* < \**l*.

CCh \**lukVm-* “camel, horse”: Mba *lukma*.

Cf. Log *kurguma* “camel”.

ECh \**lwaḳum-* “camel”: Tum *lḡma*, *loguma*, Dng *lokumo*, Ndam *lugumo*, Brg *lokomo*, Jegu *logom*.

Cf. Kbl *lak'ma* “horse”.

A cultural term that may be a *Wanderwort* (of Berber origin?).

## 1679 \*lo-lüm- “insect”

ECh \**lwa-lVm-* “ant”: Jegu *lolmo*.

LEC \**lu-lum-* “larvae of mosquitoes”: Som *lulumo* (pl.).

Reduplication of \**lüm-* “termite”.

## 1680 \*lom- “bird”

Eg *nm* “kind of bird” (l).

CCh \**lwam-* “dove”: Ngw *loma*.

**1681 \*lub-** “be thirsty”

Sem \**lūb-* “be thirsty”: Arab *lwb*.

Based on HS \**lub-*.

Eg *iby* “be thirsty”.

Reflects \**lVbVy-*.

Dhl *λuβ-* “sip”.

Note λ-.

**1682 \*lubaḡ-** “strike”

Sem \**lVbaḡ-* “strike”: Arab *lbḡ* [-a-].

ECh \**lVb-* “strike”: Tum *ləbə*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

Dhl *luβ-* “beat”.

**1683 \*luḡab-** “be tired”

Sem \**lVḡab-/lVḡub-* “be exhausted”: Arab *lḡb* [-a-, -u-].

WCh \**lub-* “be tired”: Dera *luba*.

Contraction from \**lVHub-*.

CCh \**luHVb-* “tiredness”: Kap *luḡwε*, HF *liḡi*, Bnn *lobuwa*, FMch *ruḡu*.

Nominal derivative with a different vocalism.

**1684 \*luḡur-** “cloth”

Eg *nḡr.w* “kind of dress” (gr).

WCh \**luHur-* “striped cloth”: Hs *nūrū*, *lūrū*.

**1685 \*luk-** “bird”

ECh \**lukuk-* “kind of bird”: Bid *lukuku*.

Partial reduplication.

LEC \**luk(k)-* “hen”: Som *luki*, Or *lukku*, Bay *luk-ale*, Arb *lukku*.

HEC \**lukk-* “hen”: Bmb *lukk-ančō*.

**1686 \*luk-** “road”

CCh \**lak-* “road”: Klb *laku*, Bura *laku*, Mrg *lagu*.

Intervocalic *\*-k-* > Mrg *-g-*.

LEC *\*luk-* ‘‘crossroads of forest paths’’: Or *lookoo*, *luukoo*.

**1687 \*lum- ‘‘eat’’**

Sem *\*lum-* ‘‘chew’’: Akk *lamāmu* [-*u-*].

CCh *\*lum-* ‘‘bite, eat’’: Mba *lum*, Msg *lama*, *luma*.

Cf. Sem *\*lVḥam-* ‘‘eat, feed’’ (see s.v. *\*laḥam-* ‘‘meat’’).

**1688 \*lum- ‘‘gather’’**

Sem *\*lum-* ‘‘gather’’: Arab *lmm* [-*u-*].

ECh *\*lam-/lum-* ‘‘gather’’: Mubi, *lamma*, Bid *lum*, Mig *lumme*.

**1689 \*lūbaḥ- ‘‘be wet’’**

Eg *ibḥ* ‘‘wet’’ (MK).

Palatalization of *\*l-* > *i-*.

CCh *\*luḃa-* < *\*lubaH-* ‘‘wet’’ (v.): Bura *liḃ-enta*, Hld *lüḃ-uri*, Chb *luḃ-ti*, Wmd *luḃ-ta*, HF *ləḃ-əši*, FG *luḃwi-ti*, Kap *luḃi-ke*, Gava *luḃ-*, Daba *lub*, Msg *laḃ*, Zime *laḃ*.

ECh *\*lub-* ‘‘wet’’: Kera *lubi*.

**1690 \*lüf- ‘‘cloud, fog’’**

Eg *ḥfy* ‘‘fog’’ (gr).

Vocalic *-y*.

WCh *\*lVfVf-* ‘‘cloud’’: Kry *ləfəfə*.

Partial reduplication.

CCh *\*luf-* ‘‘cloud’’: Daba *luw*.

**1691 \*lüm- ‘‘boat’’**

Eg *ṫmw* ‘‘kind of ship’’ (OK).

Palatalization of *\*l-* > *i-*.

CCh *\*lum-* ‘‘boat’’: Zime *lum*.

**1692 \*lüm- ‘‘big, many’’**

Sem *\*li<sup>2</sup>Vm-* ‘‘thousand’’ < *\*‘‘many’’*: Akk *lim*, Ug *l<sup>2</sup>m*.

Based on \**lim-*.

WCh \**lumum-* ‘‘in quantity’’: Hs *lumumu*.

Partial reduplication. Cf. also Hs *lamama* ‘‘in great quantity’’.

HEC \**lum-* ‘‘big’’: Dar *lumo*.

### 1693 \**lüm-* ‘‘termite’’

Sem \**nimm-* ‘‘termite’’: Arab *nimm-at-*.

Assimilation of consonants.

CCh \**lum-* ‘‘termite’’: Bura *luma*, Chb *ləma*, Kap *luma*, HK *luma*.

### 1694 \**lunaḵ-* ‘‘net’’

Eg *lnḵ* ‘‘net’’ (LM).

Palatalization of \**l-* > *i-*.

WCh \**lunaḵ-* ‘‘net’’: Mnt *lung*, Ank *lang*.

### 1695 \**l[ü]w-* ‘‘house, dwelling’’

Berb \**liw-* ‘‘room’’: Ghd *ta-liw-in*.

Eg *nw.t* ‘‘village, town’’ (pyr).

WCh \**lu[w]-* ‘‘house, hut’’: Sura *lu*, Ang *lü*, Chip *lə*.

CCh \**luw-* ‘‘town’’: Zgh *luwa*.

ECh \**a-luw-* ‘‘interior dwelling space’’: Kera *aluwa*.

Dhl *lawa* ‘‘village’’.

Unexpected vowel.

### 1696 \**lVḵ-/lVḵ-* ‘‘leg’’

Sem \**ilk-* ‘‘heel’’: Akk *ilku*.

Prefix \**i-*.

Berb \**lVḵ-* ‘‘leg, calf’’: Twl *eləγ*, Ahg *ēləγ*, Izy *iley*.

Agaw \**lik(u)-* ‘‘leg, hip’’: Bil *lik<sup>w</sup>*, Xmr *lik<sup>w</sup>*, Xmt *luk<sup>w</sup>*, Kwr *lik<sup>w</sup>*,

Dmb *lik<sup>w</sup>*, Kem *läk<sup>wə</sup>*, Aun *lək<sup>w</sup>*.

SA \**lak-* ‘‘hip, thigh, leg’’: Saho *lak*, Afar *lak*.

LEC \**luk-/lukḵ-* ‘‘leg, hip’’: Som *lug*, Or *luka*, *luka*, Rnd *lux*, Bay *lukka*, Arb *lukk*, Kon *log-da*, Gdl *lukke-to*.

HEC \**lek-/lok-* ‘‘leg, hip’’: Sid *lekkee*, Dar *lekka*, Had *lokko*, Ala *lokka-ti*, Bmb *luka*, *lukka*, Kmb *lokka-ta*.

Wrz \**luḫ-* ‘‘leg’’: War *luḫ-te*, Gaw *luḫ-te*, Gob *luh-*, Cam *lu<sup>2</sup>ge*.  
Dhl *luka* ‘‘thigh’’.

Irregular \**k* ~ \**k̄* in various branches of HS.

### 1697 \*IVK̄- ‘‘lick’’

Sem \**luk-* ‘‘lick, lap’’: Hbr *lqq*, Arab *lqq* [-*u-*].

Cf. Akk *leku* ‘‘lick’’ (< \**lVhVḫ-*).

Berb \**lVḫ-* ‘‘lick’’: Twl *əlləy*, Ahg *əlləy*, Mzab *əlləy*.

WCh \**lak-* ‘‘eat greedily’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘lick’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *lake*<sup>1</sup>, Bks *lok*<sup>2</sup>, DB *lok*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**lya-lik-* ‘‘lick’’: Mig *lelliko*.

Partial reduplication.

Bed *lak-* ‘‘lick’’.

LEC \**lik-/lok-* ‘‘swallow, lap’’: Som *liq-*, Kon *loq-*, Gid *loq-*, Had *liq-ič-*.

Vocalism \**o* may be secondary.

## \*m

### 1698 \*ma-/\*mi- ‘‘mouth’’

Berb \**mV-* ‘‘mouth’’: Ghd *a-mi*, Awj *am*, Ahg *i-mi*, Zng *i-mmi*.

CCh \**ma-/\*mi-* ‘‘mouth’’: Bata *mee*, Daba *ma*, Nza *ma*, Msg *maa*,  
*mii*, Gid *mo*.

One of the cases representing a rare root pattern *CV-*.

### 1699 \*ma<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘water’’

Sem \**ma<sup>2</sup>-/\*may-* ‘‘water’’: Akk *mú*, Ug *my*, Hbr *mayim* (pl.), Aram  
(Syr) *mayyō* (pl.), Arab *mā<sup>2</sup>-*, Gz *māy*.

Berb \**mV-* ‘‘water’’ (pl.): Izy *aman*, Kby *aman*.

Eg *mw* ‘‘water’’ (pyr).

WCh \**ma<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘water’’: Geji *maa*, Grn *maa*.

CCh \**ma<sup>2</sup>-/\*maw-* ‘‘river’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘water’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘dew’’<sup>3</sup>: FK̄i *məwa*<sup>1</sup>,  
Gude *ma<sup>2</sup>in*<sup>2</sup>, FBw *ma<sup>2</sup>yin*<sup>2</sup>, Log *mū*<sup>3</sup>.

If Log is not from \**ma<sup>2</sup>u-* it may go back to an apophonic variant \**mu<sup>2</sup>-*, cf. Bed.

Bed *mu<sup>ʔ</sup>*- ‘liquid’.

A reflex of *u*-grade?

Dhl *ma<sup>ʔ</sup>a* ‘water’.

Rift *\*ma<sup>ʔ</sup>-ay-* ‘water’: Irq *ma<sup>ʔ</sup>ay*, Asa *ma<sup>ʔ</sup>a*, Kwz *ma<sup>ʔ</sup>aya*.

Note parallel forms with sonants *\*may-* and *\*maw-* in Sem, Eg and CCh. Sem, Berb and CCh may reflect an archaic HS plural *\*ma<sup>ʔ</sup>-in-*!

### 1700 *\*ma<sup>ʔ</sup>in-* ‘woman, wife’

WCh *\*ma<sup>ʔ</sup>in-* ‘wife, woman’: Ngm *mīno*, Krk *men*.

CCh *\*min-* ‘woman’: Gude *munii*, Msg *minne*.

Gude *-u-* is irregular.

ECh *\*ma<sup>ʔ</sup>an-* ‘co-wife’: Kera *maanə*.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC *\*min-/<sup>ʔ</sup>amin-* ‘woman’: Bay *amine*, Gel *minne*.

HEC *\*men-/<sup>ʔ</sup>amen-* ‘woman’: Sid *meen-to* (pl.), Ala *mɛɛn-*, Bmb *aamɛɛn-*.

Omot *\*ma<sup>ʔ</sup>in-* ‘wife’: Shn *maan* (pl.), Gim *main*.

Rift *<sup>ʔ</sup>amen-* ‘wife’: Irq *ameni*, Bur *ameni*.

Dhl *maani* ‘barren woman’.

Contraction.

In Cush, several branches reflect *<sup>ʔ</sup>amin-*.

### 1701 *\*mabar-* ‘mouth’

WCh *\*mabar-* ‘mouth’: Hs *mabāri*.

Bed *ambar* ‘mouth’.

WCh *\*ma-* and Bed *am-* reflect the HS correspondence that may be also traced between Cush prefix *<sup>ʔ</sup>am-* and Chadic prefix *\*ma-*.

### 1702 *\*mač-* ‘be drunk’

WCh *\*miwač-* ‘beer’: Ang *mos*, Sura *mwos*, Ank *mwess*, Mpn *mwes*, Grk *mut-*, Mnt *mus*.

Derived from *\*mač-?*

LEC *\*mač-* ‘be drunk’: Or *mačaw-*.

Note -č- preserved in Or in contrast to the expected reflex of HS  
\*č > LEC \*s, \*š. Derived from the original noun?

Omot \*mač- ‘be drunk’: Ome *matto-*, Kaf *maš-*, Mch *maša*.  
Denominative form?

### 1703 \*maç- ‘press, cut’

WCh \*maç- ‘press, squeeze’: Hs *māša*.

Omot \*maçç- ‘cut’: Kaf *maçç-*.

As to semantics, cf. W *trychu* ‘cut’ ~ OEng *thrycean* ‘press’.

### 1704 \*mag- ‘be numerous, be big’

CCh \*magwa- ‘big, long, high’: Mus *mogwa*.

ECh \*mag- ‘much, many’: Tum *māg*.

SA \*mag-/\*mang- ‘be strong’<sup>1</sup>, ‘be numerous’<sup>2</sup>, ‘fill’<sup>3</sup>,  
‘plenty’<sup>4</sup>: Saho *meng-*<sup>1</sup>, *meg-*<sup>2</sup>, Afar *mag-*<sup>2</sup>, *mangoo*<sup>4</sup>.

Nasal infix in certain forms.

### 1705 \*mag- ‘be bad’

WCh \*mug- ‘bad’: Hs *mūgu*.

Secondary formation with modified vocalism.

Bed *maag* ‘be bad’.

LEC \*mag- ‘be bad’: Or *magu*.

### 1706 \*ma<sup>č</sup>- ‘grain, cereal’

Sem \*mā<sup>č</sup>- ‘corn, seed’: Hbr *mā<sup>č</sup>ā*.

ECh \*may- ‘millet’: Smr *may*, Ndam *may*.

ECh \*may- may reflect earlier \*maH(i)-.

### 1707 \*ma<sup>č</sup>aw-/ma<sup>č</sup>ay- ‘wind’

Eg *m<sup>č</sup>w* ‘wind’ (MK).

-*č*- stands for a vowel of the first syllable.

ECh \*maHay- ‘wind’: Mkk *maaye*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

1708 \*ma<sup>ʕ</sup>id- ‘‘stomach’’

Sem \*ma<sup>ʕ</sup>Vd- ‘‘stomach’’: Arab ma<sup>ʕ</sup>id-at-.

Cf. also Arab ma<sup>ʕ</sup>ad- ‘‘side’’?

CCh \*mVHid- ‘‘liver’’: Chb *mide*, Ngw *miḏa*, Mrg *miḏa*.

ECh \*myad- ‘‘belly’’: Jegu *med-et*.

\*-ya- results from a contraction of \*-aHi-.

## 1709 \*mahar- ‘‘suck’’

Eg *mhr* ‘‘suck, milk’’ (gr).

WCh \*maHar- ‘‘suck’’: Ang *mōr*.

A regular contraction.

## 1710 \*mahor- ‘‘slave, soldier’’

Sem \*mVhVr- ‘‘service man, soldier’’: Ug *mhr*.

Cf. the semantic development of OIr *ōc* ‘‘young’’ (adj.) → ‘‘young man’’ → ‘‘warrior’’.

WCh \*maHwar- ‘‘slave’’: Klr *mahor*, DB *moor*.

CCh \*mVhwar- ‘‘immigrant’’: Lame *muhor*.

Secondary -u- after a labial.

## 1711 \*mahaw-/\*mahay- ‘‘forget’’

Eg *mhy* ‘‘be forgetful (of heart)’’ (MK).

CCh \*maw- < \*maHaw- ‘‘forget’’: Bnn *mawa*.

Contraction.

Agaw \*may- ‘‘forget’’: Xmr *mii-t*, Kwr *mey*, Dmb *mey*, Kem *maay*.

Narrow vowels in Xmr, Kwr and Dmb continue \*-a- before \*-y-.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

## 1712 \*maḥ- ‘‘tie’’

Eg *mḥʕ* ‘‘tie’’ (MK).

Vocalic -ʕ.

ECh \*maH- ‘‘tie’’: Smr *mā*.

## 1713 \*maḥal- “box, basket”

Sem \*maḥal- “box, basket”: Akk *maḥḥalu*.

Eg *mhn* “box” (n).

Irregular reflection of the laryngeal in late Eg.

Sem loanword in Eg?

## 1714 \*maḥVy- “wind”

Sem \*maḥVy- “storm”: Akk *mehû*.

Eg *imḥ* “turbulence” (sarc).

Metathesis. Vocalic -ḥ-.

The alternative reconstruction is \*yVmaḥ-.

## 1715 \*makay- “stick”

Sem \*makVy- “stick”: Akk *makûtu*.

CCh \*makay- “stick”: Bud *makai*.

## 1716 \*makil- “boat”

Sem \*magîl- “barque, boat”: Akk *magîlu*.

Akk -g- substitutes \*k?

Eg *mkr* “ship” (XXII).

Sem loanword? Note -r < \*-l.

## 1717 \*makVr- “(be) red”

Sem \*makr- “red”: Akk *makrû*.

Eg *mkrr* “unknown color” (gr).

-rr may continue \*-r- or reflect a partial reduplication.

1718 \*maḶV<sup>3</sup>- “vessel”

Sem \*maḶV<sup>3</sup>- “vessel for offerings”: Akk *maqqu*.

Eg *mdḥ* “measure (for dates)” (n).

Palatalization of \*-ḷ-.

HEC \*maḤaḶ- “jar for milking”: Sid *maakḷe*.

Metathesis.

## 1719 \*malaw- “desert”

Sem \*malaw- “desert”: Arab *malā*(?)-

-ʔ- is of orthographic value only.

Eg *mrw* “desert”.

Note -r- < HS \*-l-.

## 1720 \*mam- “forget, doubt”

WCh \*mam- “forget”: Siri *mama*, Mbu *mamw-*, Jmb *mama*.

LEC \*mam- “doubt”: Or *mama*.

Semantically, *tertium comparationis* may be formulated as \* “not know”. Hence, “not know exactly” → “doubt”.

## 1721 \*man- “know, test”

Sem \*mVnVw- “count”<sup>1</sup>, “test, try”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *manū*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *mny*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *maw* [-u-]<sup>2</sup>.

Based on biliteral \*mVn-. The meaning “test, try” may be the most archaic in this group of words, serving as a source of other meanings connected with intellectual activities as such.

WCh \*man- “know”: Mnt *man*, Ank *man*, Mpn *mān*, Bol *mon*, Ngm *man*.

CCh \*man-/\*mun- “understand, analyze”: Lame *man*, *mun*.

Secondary \*-u-.

LEC \*man- “mind”: Som *maan*.

Cf. also Eg *mn.t* “manner, way” (MK)?

## 1722 \*man-/\*mayan- “man”

Berb \*mīn- < \*mVyVn- “man”: Zng *mīn*.

WCh \*man-/\*min- “man”: Krk *mun* (pl.), Pol *māni*, Dwot *mani*, Buli *mən*, Bar *mani*, Kir *mīni* (pl.), Bol *menni*, Geji *māni*, Say *wan*.

The variant \*min- may go back to \*mVyVn-.

CCh \*mayan- “man”: Log *meeni*.

LEC \*mun- “male”: Som *mun*.

Secondary \*-u-, cf. Omot.

HEC \*man- “people”: Sid *maana*, Dar *maana*, Had *maana*, Kmb *maana*, Tmb *mana*.

Omot \**mon-* < \**man-* ‘‘people’’: Yam *monoo*.

Note a morphological co-variant of the root with an inlaut sonant. Cf. also Dhl *mana<sup>c</sup>e* ‘‘child’’.

**1723 \**man-*/\**min-* ‘‘house’’**

Eg *mn* ‘‘room’’ (MK), Copt \**monē* ‘‘dwelling, inn’’: Boh *monē*, Shd *monē*.

Copt may be borrowed from Gk *μονή*.

WCh \**man-*/\**min-* ‘‘house’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘place’’<sup>2</sup>: Tng *man*<sup>1</sup>, Dera *məna*<sup>1</sup>, Pero *mina*<sup>1</sup>, Sha *mun*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary -*u-* in Sha.

CCh \**min-* ‘‘door’’: Msg *min*, *mɨ*.

ECh \**man-* ‘‘place’’: Smr *mana*, Ndam *mān*, Tum *man*.

LEC \**man-*/\**min-* ‘‘house’’: Som *miin*, Or *mana*, *manaa*, Boni *miŋ*, Arb *min*.

Wrz \**man-* ‘‘house’’: Gaw *mano*.

HEC \**min-* ‘‘house’’: Sid *mine*, Dar *mine*, Had *mine*, Kmb *mine*.

Dhl *mini* ‘‘house’’.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

**1724 \**mang-* ‘‘millet, lentils’’**

Sem \**mang-*/\**magg-* ‘‘beans, lentils’’: Akk *mangu*, Arab *magg-*.

HEC \**mank-* ‘‘millet’’: Bmb *mankə*.

Secondary emphatic \**k* < \**g*?

One of the cases in which HS stops display irregularities when appearing after nasals, in HS clusters.

**1725 \**manV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘hold, take’’**

Sem \**mVnV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘hold, take hold of’’: Jib *mina<sup>c</sup>*, Hss *mōna*, Mhr *mōna*, Shh *mina<sup>c</sup>*.

WCh \**man-H-* ‘‘take’’: Sura *maŋ*, Grk *maŋ*, Mpn *maŋ*.

**1726 \**maq-* ‘‘pour’’**

Sem \**mVḡ-* ‘‘pour’’: Akk *maḡāḡu*.

Berb \**mVɣ-* ‘‘be wet’’: Izy *emmey*.

Eg *mhy* ‘‘pour’’ (gr).

-*h*- from -*h*- in late Eg.

WCh *\*maHay*- ‘‘pour, wet’’: Dera *māy*-.

The development of *\*-q*- in this case is irregular. Cf. *\*muq*- ‘‘be wet’’.

### 1727 *\*mar*- ‘‘slave’’

Eg *mr.t* ‘‘serf’’ (OK).

WCh *\*mar*- ‘‘slave’’: Siri *marə-čək*, Mbu *mar*, Jmb *mar-žū*.

CCh *\*mVr*- ‘‘slave’’: FK*i mərə*.

### 1728 *\*mar*- ‘‘cow, bull’’

Eg *mr.t* ‘‘cow’’ (gr).

CCh *\*mar*- ‘‘sacrificial bull’’: Mafa *maray*.

LEC *\*mar*- ‘‘calf’’: Arb *maar*.

### 1729 *\*mar*- ‘‘sheep, goat’’

Sem *\*immar*- ‘‘sheep, lamb’’: Akk *immeru*, Ug *imr*, Phn *mr*, Pun *mr*, Aram (Bibl) *immar*, (Palest) *imm<sup>r</sup>rā*, (Syr) *emm<sup>r</sup>rā*, Arab *immar*-.

WCh *\*mar*- ‘‘goat’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘ram’’<sup>2</sup>: Tng *mara*<sup>1</sup>, Pol *mar*<sup>1</sup>, Geji *mal*<sup>1</sup>, Buli *mar*<sup>1</sup>, Bks *maray*<sup>2</sup>.

SA *\*mar*- ‘‘sheep’’: Saho *maruu*, *maaru*, Afar *maruu*, *maaru*.

Apparently, this root has no etymological connection with *\*mar*- ‘‘cow, bull’’.

### 1730 *\*mar*- ‘‘bind, roll up’’

Eg *mr* ‘‘bind, tie’’ (med).

WCh *\*mar*- ‘‘twist, wring’’: Tng *mari*.

LEC *\*mar*- ‘‘roll up, turn’’: Or *mar*-, *maar*-.

Rift *\*mar*- ‘‘twist’’: Irq *marra*.

### 1731 *\*mar*- ‘‘walk’’

Sem *\*mur*- ‘‘go away’’: Arab *mrr* [-*u*].

*\*-u*- may be secondary.

Berb *\*mVr-* ‘‘pass by’’: Ayr *əmmər*.

WCh *\*mir-/mur-* ‘‘run’’: Miya *mir-*, Mbu *mur-*.

Secondary vocalism?

HEC *\*mar-* ‘‘go’’: Bmb *mar-*, Had *mar-*, Kmb *mar-*, Sid *mar-*.

Dhl *mar-* ‘‘go round’’.

### 1732 *\*mar-* ‘‘house’’

Eg *mr* ‘‘pyramid’’ (OK).

Note the semantic development.

Agaw *\*mar-* ‘‘yard’’: Bil *maraa*.

Rift *\*mar-* ‘‘house’’: Irq *maray* (pl.), Bur *mara*, Asa *mor-ok*.

### 1733 *\*mar-* ‘‘drop, rain’’

Sem *\*mar-* ‘‘drop’’: Hbr *mār*.

ECh *\*mar-* ‘‘rain’’: Smr *ma:ri*

Cf. Berb *\*mVr-* ‘‘pour’’ (Kby *əmmir*) as a continuation of the corresponding HS verb.

### 1734 *\*mar-* ‘‘be sour’’

Sem *\*mar-* ‘‘(be) bitter’’: Akk *marāru*, Hbr *mar*, Arab *mrr* [-a-, -u-],

Soq *mrr*, Hss *mer*, Mhr *mer*, Shh *mur*.

For a similar semantic evolution see s.v. *\*ḥamaḥ-* ‘‘be sour’’.

Eg *ḥmʾ* ‘‘become sour’’ (pyr).

Prefix *ḥ-*.

WCh *\*mar-* ‘‘sour’’: Ang *mer*.

### 1735 *\*mar-* ‘‘field’’

Eg *mr* ‘‘pasture’’ (OK).

WCh *\*mar-* ‘‘field, farm’’: Chip *mar*, Mnt *mai*, Sura *mār*, Ang *mār*.

Development of *\*-r* in Mnt is regular.

ECh *\*mar-* ‘‘earth’’: Sok *māro*.

### 1736 *\*mar-* ‘‘be ill, be weak’’

Sem *\*mVrah-* ‘‘be weak, suffer’’: Arab *mrh* [-a-].

Derivative based on *\*mar-*.

Eg *mr* ‘‘be ill’’ (pyr).

ECh *\*maHyar-* ‘‘become weak’’: Bid *meer*.

Based on *\*mar-?*

Rift *\*ma<sup>2</sup>ar-* ‘‘weak’’: Asa *ma<sup>2</sup>ara*.

Cf. also LEC *\*mar-* ‘‘kind of smallpox’’ (Or *maaree*)? Note a morphological variant *\*maHar-/maHer-* in ECh and Rift that may correspond to Sem *\*marah-*. If so, Eg remains isolated.

### 1737 *\*mar-* ‘‘recover, be healthy’’

Sem *\*mar-* ‘‘healthy, strong’’: Akk *marmaru*, Arab *marīr-*.

Reduplications based on *\*mar-*. Cf. Hss *merret* ‘‘strength’’.

WCh *\*mar-* ‘‘recover’’: Hs *māre*.

### 1738 *\*mar-* ‘‘hoe’’ (n.)

Sem *\*marr-* ‘‘hoe, spade’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘iron spade’’<sup>2</sup>; Akk *marru*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) *marr-*, *ma<sup>2</sup>r-*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *marr-*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *mr* ‘‘hoe’’ (a).

ECh *\*mar-/mir-* ‘‘hoe’’: Smr *mara*, Sbn *miri*.

HEC *\*morar-* < *\*marar-* ‘‘hook of the plough’’: Had *moraara*.

Partial reduplication.

Related to *\*mar-* ‘‘dig’’.

### 1739 *\*mar-* ‘‘dig’’

Sem *\*mur-* ‘‘dig’’: Akk *marāru* [-u-].

Secondary *\*-u-*.

WCh *\*mari-* ‘‘hoe, farm’’ (v.): Ang *mār*, Bol *mar*, Dera *na mira*.

### 1740 *\*mar-/mara<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘man’’

Sem *\*mar<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘son’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘master’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘man, husband’’<sup>3</sup>; Akk *māru*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Bibl) *māre*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *mar<sup>2</sup>-*, *mur<sup>2</sup>-*<sup>3</sup>, SAr *mr<sup>2</sup>*<sup>3</sup>.

Eg *mr.w* ‘‘people’’ (OK).

WCh *\*ma<sup>2</sup>ar-* ‘‘boy’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘masculine’’<sup>2</sup>: DB *maar*<sup>1</sup>, Fyer *mara*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis.

ECh *\*ma<sup>2</sup>ar-* ‘‘uncle’’: Mig *maar*.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is \**ma<sup>2</sup>ar-*. There are no traces of \**-<sup>2</sup>*- in Eg.

#### 1741 \**marVg-* “field”

Sem \**marg-* “meadow”: Arab *marg-*.

ECh \**mVrVg-* < \**marug-* “field”: Dng *morgo*.

Cf. LEC \**marVg-* “grass” (Or *marga*)? Derived from \**mar-* “field”.

#### 1742 \**marV<sup>c</sup>-* “be right, be true”

Eg *m<sup>2</sup>c* “be true” (a).

Note *-<sup>2</sup>*- < \**-r-*.

CCh \**mar-* “right” (adj.): Zgh *maran*.

#### 1743 \**ma-rV<sub>k</sub>-* “stair, staircase”

Sem \**mark-* “stair”: Arab *marq-at-*.

Eg *m<sup>2</sup>k* “staircase” (pyr), Dem *mky*, Copt \**muki*: Boh *mouki*.

Sem loanword?

Derived from \**rek(ay)-* “climb”.

#### 1744 \**masak-* “skin”

Sem \**mašk-* “skin”<sup>1</sup>, “skin bag”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *mašku*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *mešek*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *meškō*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *mask-*<sup>1</sup>.

Eg *msk<sup>2</sup>* “skin, hide” (pyr).

Final *-<sup>2</sup>* may indicate \**a* of the second syllable.

Ancient Sem loanword in Eg?

#### 1745 \**masi<sup>2</sup>-* “take, steal”

Sem \**mVšV<sup>2</sup>-* “rob”: Akk *mašā<sup>2</sup>u*.

WCh \**mus-* “take (away)”: Hs *amše*, Sha *mus*, Klr *mus*.

Secondary formation with a prefix in Hs. Unexpected vocalism.

ECh \**ma<sup>2</sup>is-* “steal”<sup>1</sup>, “catch”<sup>2</sup>: Mig *māso*<sup>1</sup>, Bid *miis*<sup>1</sup>, Mobu *maše*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis. Cf. also Tum *muḣ* ‘steal’, Ndam *muḣ-ən* id.  
HEC \**mas-* ‘take’: Sid *mass-*, Had *mass-*.

The alternative reconstruction is \**ma’is-*.

### 1746 \**mat-* ‘go, walk’

Eg *nmt* ‘march’ (pyr).

Prefix \**nV-*.

WCh \**mat-* ‘come’: Ang *mēt*, Fyer *moot*.

SA \**mat-* ‘come’: Saho *-amat-*, *-emet-*, Afar *-mat-*.

### 1747 \**maṭar-* ‘water’

Sem \**maṭar-* ‘streaming water’<sup>1</sup>, ‘rain’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *miṭirtu*<sup>1</sup>, Ug  
*mṭr*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *māṭār*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *meṭrō*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *maṭar-*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *mtr* ‘water’ (Amarna).

### 1748 \**mawaṣ-/mayaṣ-* ‘wash’

Sem \**mūṣ-* ‘wash’: Arab *mwaṣ* [-*u-*].

Cf. Arab *mṣmṣ* ‘rinse’.

CCh \**mac-/muc-* ‘wash’: Msg *masa*, Masa *musu-mo*.

LEC \**mVyVç-* ‘wash’: Som *mayḍ-*, Or *müç-*.

HEC \**mVyVç-* ‘wash’: Sid *maço*, Kmb *meççe*<sup>2</sup>, Kab *meççi-*, Ala  
*meççi-*.

Omot \**mayaṣ-* ‘wash’: Ome *meç-*, Kaf *maač-*.

Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

### 1749 \**mawar-* ‘roof, house’

WCh \**mawar-* ‘roof’: Sha *mawar*, DB *mawar*.

LEC \**mōr-* < \**mawar-* ‘manger’<sup>1</sup>, ‘home’<sup>2</sup>: Or *moora*<sup>1</sup>, Boni  
*moor*<sup>2</sup>.

Related to \**mar-* ‘house’.

### 1750 \**mawaṭ-/mayaṭ-* ‘tree’

CCh \**mVṭ-* ‘baobab’: HNk *məṭe*, HGh *mate*, HF *məd-*.

Cf. also HNk *mude* id.

ECh *\*mawat-* ‘‘kind of tree’’: Mkk *mootē*.

LEC *\*mēt-* < *\*mayat-* ‘‘palm tree’’: Or *meētii*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-w-* ~ *\*-y-*. Probably, related to *\*muṭ-* ‘‘stick’’.

### 1751 *\*mawut-* ‘‘die’’

Sem *\*mūt-* ‘‘die’’: Akk *mātu*, Hbr *mwṭ*, Aram *mwṭ*, Arab *mwṭ* [-*u-*],  
Gz *mōta*, Hss *mōt*, Mhr *mōt*.

Berb *\*mVt-* ‘‘die’’: Ayr *ammat*, Izy *emmet*, Kby *emmet*, *əmməṭ*.

Eg *mt*, *mwṭ* ‘‘die’’ (pyr).

WCh *\*mawut-* ‘‘die’’: Hs *mutu*, Sura *muut*, Ang *muut*, Chip *muut*,  
Grk *mud*, Bol *mot*, Krk *mēt-*, Tng *mud-*, Ngm *mato*, Maha *muto*,  
Bele *motu-*, Krf *muk-ko*, Gera *mudu-*, Glm *məz-*, Grm *mut-*, Wrj  
*miy-*, Kry *miya*, Diri *matu*, Miya *miy-*, Paa *miy-*, Cagu *mōs-en*, Pol  
*missi*, Geji *musu*, Brm *mise*, Say *miši*, Dwot *mus*, Buli *muši*, Fyer *mot*,  
Bks *mot*, Sha *mot*, Klr *mot*.

CCh *\*mat-/matVw-* ‘‘die’’: Bura *mta*, Chb *mti*, Mrg *mtu*, HF *mtō*,  
HNk *mte*, HGh *mte*, FG *mti*, Kap *mti*, Mnd *mat*, Bld *muč*, Nza  
*mute*, Log *mti*, Bud *matte*, Lame *mata*, Masa *mita*, Bnn *matua*.

Metathesis in *\*matVw-* > Bnn *matua*.

ECh *\*mawut-* ‘‘die’’: Smr *made*, Tum *māde*, Dng *muutu*, Mubi *māt*,  
Sok *mūta*, *mīta*.

LEC *\*mūt-* < *\*mVwVt-* ‘‘die’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘deadly ill’’<sup>2</sup>: Rnd *amut* (1st  
sg.)<sup>1</sup>, Gid *muut*<sup>2</sup>.

### 1752 *\*may-* ‘‘go, come’’

Eg *nmy* ‘‘go’’ (pyr).

Prefix *\*nV-*.

WCh *\*may-* ‘‘return’’: Bol *maa*, Dera *mai*.

CCh *\*may-* ‘‘go’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘come’’<sup>2</sup>: Gis *me*<sup>1</sup>, Masa *mai*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh *\*maw-/may-* ‘‘outrun’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘enter’’<sup>2</sup>: Mobu *maye*<sup>1</sup>, Sbn  
*mwə*<sup>2</sup>.

SA *\*maH-* ‘‘come’’: Saho *ma*, Afar *ma*.

LEC *\*may-* ‘‘come’’: Arb *maye*.

ECh and SA seem to reflect co-variants of the main root with  
consonantal alternations.

**1753 \*mayas-** “know, hear”

WCh \**mayas-* “know”: Tuli *mēsī*.

Bed *maasu(w)*- “hear”.

From \**mayas-* with \*-y- > \*-H-?

**1754 \*maži<sup>2</sup>-** “vessel”

Sem \**maži<sup>2</sup>-* “bronze vessel”: Akk *maziū*.

Eg *māḏy* “vessel” (n).

Sem loanword in Eg?

**1755 \*mecit-/mecuṭ-** “squeeze”

Sem \**mVsuṭ-* “squeeze”: Arab *mṣṭ* [-u-].

WCh \**nyacuṭ-* “squeeze”: Krk *nžadū*, Tng *sond-*, Glm *čuuz*, Geji *četi*,  
Dwot *nzət*.

CCh \**nVciṭ-* “press”: Tera *nžedi*, Ngw *nsitə*.

In WCh and CCh \**n-* reflects the assimilation of \**m-*.

**1756 \*meḥ-** “swim”

Eg *mhy* “swim, navigate” (a).

Vocalic -y.

WCh \**myaH-* “swim”: Bgh *myau*.

**1757 \*meḥas-** “big snake, crocodile”

Eg *mzḥ* “crocodile” (OK).

Metathesis.

WCh \**myaHas-* “python”: Hs *mēsā*.

LEC \**mas-* “snake”: Som *mas-*.

Contraction.

HEC \**hamas-* “snake”: Sid *hamaso*, Had *hamas-iččo*, Bmb *hamasi*.

Metathesis. Assimilation of vowels.

**1758 \*mek-** “stone”

Sem \**mikk-* “stone”: Akk *mikku*, *mekku*.

Eg *mḏt* “granite” (OK).

Together, Eg -ʒ- and Sem \*i may reflect only HS \*e.

**1759 \*mer-** “be near”

Eg *mr* “nearness” (t).

ECh \**myar-* “near, close”: Nch *mera*, Kbl *mra*.

**1760 \*mer-** “beast of prey”

CCh \**myar-* “serval, wild cat”: Lame *mēr*, mereo, LPe *meri-an*.

Rift \**mer-* “lion”: Asa *mer-ok*.

Cf. Alg *mariyamo* “wild cat”.

**1761 \*meri<sup>2</sup>-** “see, watch”

Sem \**ʔVmVr-* “see”: Akk *amāru*, Ug *ʔamr*.

Metathesis.

Eg *mʒʒ* “see” (westc).

The alternative comparison for *mʒʒ* is CCh \**mya<sup>2</sup>-* “see” (Bud *me*).

ECh \**myar-* “look, peer”: Bid *mer*.

Agaw \**mirri<sup>c</sup>-* “look, watch”: Bil *mili<sup>c</sup> y-*.

**1762 \*met-met-** “speak, shout”

Eg *mtmt* “speak” (XVIII).

ECh \**myat-myat-* “shout”: Sok *metemetetɛŋ*.

Reduplication.

**1763 \*meti<sup>2</sup>-** “spear”

Eg *mtʒy.t* “spear” (BD).

ECh \**myat-* “spear”: Bid *meta*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

**1764 \*mi(?)** “child”

Eg *my* “sperm, son” (XIX).

Wrz \**mi<sup>2</sup>ay-* “baby, boy”: Gaw *mi<sup>2</sup>ay*.

**1765 \*mi<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘antelope’’**

Eg *mʃ* ‘‘antelope’’ (pyr).

CCh \**miyaw-* < \**mi<sup>2</sup>-aw-* ‘‘antelope’’: Lame *miyeo*, LPe *miyeo*, Zime *miyeo*.

Agaw \**miHiw-* ‘‘kind of gazelle’’: Kem *meewaa*.

**1766 \*mi<sup>2</sup>es- ‘‘tree’’**

Sem \**mVHVš-* ‘‘kind of tree’’: Akk *mēsu*.

WCh \**myas-* < \**mVHYas-* ‘‘mahogany’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘locust-bean’’<sup>2</sup>: Chip *məs*<sup>1</sup>, Mpn *mes*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**myas-* < \**mVHYas-* ‘‘tamarind’’: Log *mesā*.

HEC \**mi<sup>2</sup>es-* ‘‘cedar’’: Bmb *mi<sup>2</sup>eesaa*.

**1767 \*migir- ‘‘grass’’**

Berb \**mVgVr-* ‘‘cut (grass)’’: Kby *emger*.

Denominative verb.

LEC \**migir-* ‘‘kind of tough grass’’: Or *migira*.

HEC \**migir-* ‘‘grass’’: Had *migira*.

Rift \**magir-/migir-* ‘‘firewood’’: Irq *migir-*, Alg *magiru*.

**1768 \*mi-<sup>c</sup>Vbal- ‘‘arrow, spear’’**

Sem \**mi-<sup>c</sup>(V)bal-* ‘‘arrow’’: Arab *mi<sup>c</sup>bal-at-*.

Eg *m<sup>c</sup>bʃ* ‘‘harpune’’ (pyr).

Sem loanword?

WCh \**ʔumbul-* < \**mubul-* ‘‘throw (a spear)’’: Bol *ʔumbul*.

Denominative verb.

**1769 \*mič- ‘‘son, child’’**

Sem \**mVt-* ‘‘son’’: Ug *m<sub>t</sub>*.

Eg *ms* ‘‘child’’ (pyr), Copt \**mes*: Akh *mes*, Boh *mas*, Shd *mas*.

ECh \**mič-* ‘‘son, child’’: Bid *mičo*, *miča*, Mig *mīča*.

**1770 \*min- ‘‘water, river’’**

Eg *myn.t* ‘‘waters’’ (pyr).

Vocalic -y-.

CCh \**min*- ‘‘river’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘dew’’<sup>2</sup>: FG *mini*<sup>1</sup>, Kap *minε*<sup>2</sup>, Mwu *minu*<sup>1</sup>.

**1771 \**min*- ‘‘worm’’**

Sem \**mūn*- ‘‘caterpillar’’: Akk *mūnu*.

From \**min*-?

Berb \**mVn*- ‘‘flea’s eggs’’: Twl *imniwan*.

Meaning?

LEC \**min(n)*- ‘‘tapeworm’’: Or *minni*, Arb *miinne*.

HEC \**min(n)*- ‘‘tapeworm’’: Dar *minne*.

Rift \**menan*- ‘‘tapeworm’’: Asa *menana*.

**1772 \**min*- ‘‘want’’**

Sem \**mVnVy*- ‘‘want’’: Arab *mny*, Soq *mny*, Gz *mny*, Tgy *mny*.

CCh \**min*- ‘‘want’’: Masa *min*.

**1773 \**minV<sup>c</sup>*- ‘‘cow’’**

Eg *mn<sup>c</sup>.t* ‘‘cow’’ (pyr).

Agaw \**miHVn*- ‘‘young cow’’: Kem *miyān*.

Metathesis.

**1774 \**mir*- ‘‘river’’**

Eg *mr* ‘‘channel, pond’’.

CCh \**mir*- ‘‘river’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pool’’<sup>2</sup>: FM *mirə*<sup>1</sup>, Mus *amrai*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix *a*- in Mus.

**1775 \**miṭ*- ‘‘insect’’**

CCh \**mVd*- ‘‘mosquito’’: Tera *mədə*.

Irregular Tera *-d-* < HS \**-ṭ-*.

LEC \**miṭ*- ‘‘worm’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘black ant’’<sup>2</sup>: Som *miḍ*<sup>1</sup>, Or *miṭii*<sup>2</sup>.

HEC \**miṭ*- ‘‘ant’’: Sid *miṭa*.

Dhl *muṭa* ‘‘small ant’’.

*-u-* < \**-i-* after \**m-*.

**1776 \*mit-** “pull”

Sem \**mut-* “pull, stretch”: Arab *mit* [-u-], Hss *met*, Mhr *met*, Shh *mit*.

Secondary vowel.

CCh \**mit-* “pull”: Mtk *mit*.

**1777 \*mo<sup>3</sup>-** “stick”

Eg *mɔw* “stick” (pyr).

CCh \**u-mwa<sup>3</sup>-* “twig”: Msg *umo*.

Prefix \**u-*.

**1778 \*mo<sup>3</sup>-** “be new”

Eg *mɔ* “new” (OK).

WCh \**mwa<sup>3</sup>-* “new”: Fyer *mu*, Klr *mōhwε*, DB *mwa*.

CCh \**mway-* “new”: Tera *mewa*, Mofu *mɔuya*.

**1779 \*modaɬ-** “tear”

CCh \**mwad-* < \**mwadVH-* “tear”: Gis *moɬ*.

LEC \**mudaɬ-* “tear off”: Som *mudaɬ-*.

Som *ɖ* < \**d* has been influenced by the laryngeal.

**1780 \*mog-** “head”

CCh \**mog-* “head”: Mnj *mok*, Msg *mok*.

HEC \**mug-* “head”: Bmb *muga*.

**1781 \*mo<sup>c</sup>uɬ-** “bury”

Eg *m<sup>c</sup>h<sup>c</sup>.t* “tomb” (MK).

Unexpected final *-<sup>c</sup>*.

CCh \**mwaHu-* “bury”: Lame *mu<sup>3</sup>u*, Msg *mou*.

Wrz \**may-* “bury”: Gaw *may-*.

**1782 \*mon-** “move, go”

Berb \**mun-* “accompany”: Izy *mun*.

Eg *mnmn* “move (away)” (OK).

Reduplication.

WCh *\*mwan-* “go”<sup>1</sup>, “ride”<sup>2</sup>, “come”<sup>3</sup>: Ang *mwen*, Sura *mwān*<sup>2</sup>, Say *man*<sup>3</sup>.

Related to WCh *\*man-* “return” (Ngm *man*) and CCh *\*min-/ \*mun-* id. (FJ *mun*, FM *min*, Mwu *umina*, Bch *muna*) if the above forms are not analyzed as *\*ma-n-* and *\*mi-n-/\*mu-n-* correspondingly.

### 1783 *\*monVh-* “slave”

Eg *mh* “slave” (n).

WCh *\*mwan-* “slave”: Bgh *mwan*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

### 1784 *\*mori<sup>2</sup>-/\*moriḥ-* “fat, oil”

Sem *\*mari<sup>2</sup>-* “fat”<sup>1</sup>, “fat cattle”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *marû*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *mru*<sup>2</sup>, Hbr *m<sup>r</sup>ri<sup>2</sup>*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Arab *mṛḥ* [-a-] “oil” (v.).

Eg *mṛḥ.t* “fat, grease” (OK).

WCh *\*mwaHir-* “fat, oil”: Hs *mai*, Sura *mωər*, Ang *mūr*, *mwūr*, Mpn *muur*, *mwoor*, *myar*, Bol *mor*, Krk *meru*, Ngm *mor*, Maha *mor*, Bele *murū*, Krf *murū*, Gera *moori*, Glm *mər*, Grm *moori*, Pol *mīri*, Geji *mīli*, Brw *miyir*, Say *mūr*, *māyi*, Kir *mār*, Tala *mūr*, Sha *maḥ*, Ngz *mərək*.

Metathesis.

CCh *\*mar-* “fat, grease”: Tera *məř*, Gude *mara*, Gudu *mař*, Bch *marəy*, Nza *mare*.

From *\*mwara-*.

LEC *\*mor-* “fat”: Or *moora*.

Irregular correspondences of laryngeals.

### 1785 *\*mos-* “weapon”

Sem *\*mūšay-* “razor”<sup>1</sup>, “knife”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *mūšay-*<sup>1</sup>, Soq *mos*<sup>2</sup>, Shr *mus*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *maus*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary *\*-u-* after a labial.

WCh *\*mas-* “spear”: Hs *māši*.

From *\*mwas-*.

- CCh \**mwasa-* “spear”<sup>1</sup>, “iron”<sup>2</sup>: Chb *mwaši*<sup>1</sup>, Klb *masu*<sup>1</sup>, Ngm *mwasu*<sup>1</sup>, Wmd *masu*<sup>1</sup>, Hil *masu*<sup>1</sup>, Daba *māsa*<sup>2</sup>, Mus *masa*<sup>2</sup>.  
 ECh \**mwasa-* “iron”: Mubi *masiyo*.  
 Rift \**muš-* “spear”: Asa *muš-uk*.

### 1786 \**mos-* “give birth”

- Eg *msy* “give birth” (pyr).  
 Suffix *-y*.  
 CCh \**mwasa-* “give birth”: Bata *mwaza*, Bch *mwasa*, Mwu *kumwaša*.  
 Prefix \**ku-* in Mwu.

### 1787 \**mu*<sup>2</sup>- “man”

- WCh \**mu*<sup>2</sup>- “man”: Dera *mu*, Tng *muu*, pl. *mi*.  
 CCh \**mi*<sup>2</sup>- “people”: Log *mi*.  
 From \**mu*<sup>2</sup>*i*-?  
 LEC \**moH-* “man”: Arb *mo*, *moh*.  
 Omot \**ma*<sup>2</sup>-/\**mo*<sup>2</sup>- “man”: Hozo *mo*, Sezo *mao*.  
 Rift \**mu*<sup>2</sup>- “people”: Irq *mu*, Kwz *me*<sup>2</sup>-*iko*.

### 1788 \**mud-* “speak”

- Berb \**mVwVd-* “ask, pray”: Twl *mud*.  
 Based on \**mVd-*.  
 Eg *mdw* “speak” (pyr), Copt \**mute*: Boh *mout*, Shd *moute*.  
 Vocalic *-w*.  
 WCh \**muḏ-* “answer”: Hs *muda*.  
 Unexpected \**d*.  
 CCh \**mud-* “speak”: Msg *muda*.  
 ECh \**mad-* “ask”<sup>1</sup>, “call”<sup>2</sup>: Jegu *mād*<sup>1</sup>, Ndam *madidī*<sup>2</sup>.  
 Partial reduplication in Ndam. Secondary vocalism?  
 Cf. LEC \**mod-* “think” (< HS \**mVwVd-* or \**mVd-*): Som *mood*-?

### 1789 \**muk-* “press”

- Sem \**muk-* “be pressed”: Hbr *mkk* [-*u*-].  
 WCh \**muk-* “press”: Ang *muk*.

## 1790 \*muk- ‘‘suck, drink’’

Sem \*muk- ‘‘suck’’: Arab *mkk* [-u-].

WCh \*muk- ‘‘sip’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘chew’’<sup>2</sup>: Ang *muk*<sup>1</sup>, Mpn *muk*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *mukk*<sup>2</sup>.

## 1791 \*mulak-/\*mulik- ‘‘stranger, chief’’

Sem \*malik- ‘‘king’’: Akk *malku*, *maliku*, Hbr *melek*, Arab *malk-*, *malik-*.

\*-u- > \*-a- after a labial.

WCh \*mulVk- ‘‘stranger’’: Wrj *malki-zəhə-*, Diri *murkyu*.

CCh \*mulak- ‘‘stranger’’: Suk *malak*, Gis *mulak*.

The semantic connection of ‘‘stranger’’ and ‘‘ruler’’ reflects a certain historical reality of a ‘‘king’’ or ‘‘chief’’ belonging to or coming from an outside socio-ethnic group. At the same time, note CCh \*mul- ‘‘king’’ (Bnn *mula*, Masa *mula*), ECh \*mul- id. (Kwn *mulā-te*).

1792 \*mulu<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘lizard’’

WCh \*muluH- ‘‘gray lizard’’: Bks *mulu-sus*.

Cf. Hs *mulwa* ‘‘short thick snake’’.

SA \*mulu<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘lizard’’: Afar *mullu<sup>c</sup>-it*.

LEC \*mulu<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘lizard’’: Som *mulu<sup>c</sup>a*.

## 1793 \*mun- ‘‘bird’’

Eg *mnw.t* ‘‘dove, turtle’’ (OK).

WCh \*mun- ‘‘bird’’: Kry *mūnu*.

Cf. a partial reduplication in ECh \*minin- ‘‘kind of bird’’: Bid *mininiyo*.

## 1794 \*mun- ‘‘heart, liver’’

CCh \*mun- ‘‘liver’’: Hwn *məna-ra*, Gbn *məna’əta*, Gaa *mənə-ila*,

HNk *mne*, Kap *mune*, FG *mini*, Mtk *məna-d*, Tera *mənaməna*.

Dhl *muna* ‘‘heart’’.

Cf. *mani* ‘‘large intestine’’?

Rift \*mun- ‘‘heart’’: Irq *muna*, Bur *muna*, Kwz *mun-ako*, Asa *mon-ok*.

## 1795 \*mun- ‘be, remain’

Eg *mn* ‘remain’ (pyr).

WCh \**mun-* ‘remain’: DB *mun*.

CCh \**min-* < \**muni-* ‘be’: Msg *mine*.

1796 \*mune<sup>2</sup>- ‘love’ (v.)

Sem \**mun-* ‘love’<sup>1</sup>, ‘be favorable’<sup>2</sup>, ‘desire’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *menú*<sup>1</sup>,

Arab *mnn* [-*u-*]<sup>2</sup>, Soq *mny*<sup>3</sup>, Jib *mutni*<sup>3</sup>.

WCh \**munya-* ‘love, like’: Fyer *muni*, Sha *mun*, Pero *meno*.

CCh \**mun-* ‘preferred’: Lame *mun*.

## 1797 \*mun-/\*muyun- ‘ash, coal’

Eg *mn.w* ‘ash, coal’ (gr).

WCh \**muyun-* ‘ash’: Bgh *muyun*.

Note the root pattern with ‘optional’  $C^2 = -y-$ .

## 1798 \*munah-/\*muniḥ- ‘give’

Sem \**mVnah-/mVniḥ-* ‘give’<sup>1</sup>, ‘offer’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *mnḥ* [-*a-*, -*i-*]<sup>1</sup>,

Soq *mnḥ*<sup>1 2</sup>.

WCh \**mun-* ‘give’: Pero *munu*.

## 1799 \*muq- ‘be wet’

Sem \**muḥ-* ‘soak, dissolve’: Akk *māḥḥu* [-*u-*].

Berb \**mVy-* ‘be damp’: Ahg *əmməy*, Twl *əmməy*.

ECh \**muk-* ‘rinse out’: Mkk *muk-*.

## 1800 \*muqeq- ‘marrow, brain’

Sem \**muḥḥ-* ‘marrow’<sup>1</sup>, ‘brain’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *muḥḥu*<sup>1 3</sup>, Ug *mḥ*<sup>1 2</sup>,

Hbr *mō<sup>a</sup>ḥ*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *muḥḥō*<sup>1 2</sup>, Arab *muḥḥ-*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**mVqyaq-* ‘brain’: Mnd *məḵyəkḵe*.

Derived from \**muq-* ‘be wet’? Cf. Skt *majjan-* ‘brain’, Av *mazga* id., Slav \**mozgъ* id. ~ IE \**mezg-* ‘dip, sink’.

**1801 \*muğa<sup>2</sup>/\*muğaw- “male relative”**

Sem \*maḥā<sup>2</sup>- “uncle”: Akk *maḥā<sup>2</sup>u*.

Usual development of \**u* after a labial.

Eg *mhw.t* “relative; subordinate; family” (MK).

Irregular reflex of HS \*-ḡ-.

WCh \*muḡa<sup>2</sup>- “king”: Jim *muga<sup>2</sup>a*.

CCh \**mVḡ*- “king”: Kap *məḡe*, Log *mḡai*, Bud *mei*.

Consonantal alternation \*-<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-*w*-. Note the semantic shift in Chadic.

**1802 \*muḡV<sup>2</sup>- “strike, pierce”**

Sem \**mVḡV<sup>2</sup>*- “beat, flog”: Aram (Syr) *mḡ<sup>2</sup>*.

Eg *mḡ<sup>2</sup>* “pierce (with a spear)”.

WCh \**muHVḡ*- “strike”: Hs *mūka*.

Metathesis.

ECh \**muk*- “beat”: Mig *mukkiyo*.

Rift \**mux*- “fight”: Irq *mux*-.

Cf. Dhl *mukk-eeδ*- “take by force, plunder”?

**1803 \*mur- “man”**

WCh \**mur*- “servant”: Hs *murī-ma*.

CCh \**mur*- “man”: Gudu *məř*, Nza *mure*, Bch *murey*, Bata *mūrən*.

HEC \**mur*- “infant”: Sid *mure*.

**1804 \*murVḡ- “feed”**

Sem \**mVrVḡ*- “feed”: Akk *marú*.

ECh \**muHVr*- “food”: Ndam *mūr*, Bid *muro*.

Metathesis.

Related to \**mori<sup>2</sup>*-/\**moriḡ*- “fat, oil”.

**1805 \*murVṬ- “beard, chin”**

Eg *mrt* “chin” (l).

From Berb (Nfs *tu-mar-t* “beard”)?

WCh \**murVṬ*- “beard”: Diri *mulḡu*.

The word seems to be derived from a root preserved also in Chadic, cf. WCh *\*mar-/\*mur-* “beard”: Wrj *mara*, Kry *mar*, Siri *muri*, Ngz *mari*.

### 1806 \*mut- “man”

Sem *\*mut-* “man”<sup>1</sup>, “nobleman”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *mutu*<sup>1 2</sup>, Ug *mt*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *m<sup>e</sup>tīm*<sup>1</sup> (pl.).

Secondary vocalism influenced by the initial labial.

WCh *\*mut-* “man”: Hs *mut-um*.

ECh *\*muti-* “man”: Dng *miti-ko*, Sok *mati*, *muti*.

This root describes “man” as “mortal”, cf. *\*mawut-* “die”. The same semantic development is well-known in IE, cf. Skt *mṛta-* “dead” ~ Av *mašya-*, OPers *martiya-* “man”.

### 1807 \*muṭ- “stick”

Sem *\*muṭ-* “stick, branch”: Hbr *maṭe*.

Eg *mdw* “stick” (OK).

### 1808 \*m[u]yir- “snake”

WCh *\*mVyir-* “python”: Sura *miyir*, Ang *myirm*, Chip *mir*, Mpn *mer*, *mīr*.

Agaw *\*mir-/\*mur-* “snake”: Bil *mər-aawaa*, Kem *mer-ewa*, *mär-üwaa*, Dmb *merwaa*, Dmt *murii*, Aun *muri*.

### 1809 \*muž- “cattle”

Eg *md.t* “cattle” (OK).

ECh *\*muž-* “ox”: Brg *mūzo*.

### 1810 \*mü²- “lion”

Eg *mṣy* “lion” (pyr).

Vocalic *-y*.

ECh *\*mü²i-* “lion”: Smr *mi*, *mui*, Tum *mui*, *mūy*, Ndam *mui*.

**1811 \*mV<sup>2</sup>ad- ‘‘be large’’**

Sem \**mV<sup>2</sup>ād-* ‘‘many, much’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘very’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *mādu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *m<sup>2</sup>ōd*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**mVd-* ‘‘large’’: Daba *mādde*.

Contraction.

**1812 \*mVd- ‘‘knife, axe’’**

Sem \**mVdy-* ‘‘knife’’: Arab *mady-at-*, *midy-at-*, *mudy-at-*.

WCh \**i-mVd-* ‘‘small axe’’: Grk *imda*.

CCh \**mVd-* ‘‘axe’’: Gudu *mədō-čü*.

**1813 \*mVdun- ‘‘vessel’’**

Berb \**mVdun-* ‘‘kind of pan’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘kind of basin’’<sup>2</sup>: Izn *mādun*<sup>1</sup>,  
Kby *amdun*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**nVdun-H-* ‘‘pot’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘drum’’<sup>2</sup>: Sha *ndug*<sup>1</sup>, Klr *ndug*<sup>2</sup>.

Assimilation of the initial \**m-*.

**1814 \*mVl- ‘‘speak, call’’**

Sem \**mVl-* ‘‘speak’’: Aram *mll*.

Berb \**mVl-* ‘‘say, indicate’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘shout, call’’<sup>2</sup>: Twl *əməl*<sup>1</sup>, Kby  
*mmel*<sup>2</sup>.

**1815 \*mVlog- ‘‘bosom; suck’’**

Sem \**mVlag-/mVlug-* ‘‘suck’’: Arab *mlg* [-*a-*, -*u-*].

Eg *mnd* ‘‘bosom, udder’’ (pyr), Copt \**mnot*: Boh *mnot*.

Note the progressive palatalization of \**-g-*.

**1816 \*mVlVh<sub>h</sub>-/\*mVlVh<sub>h</sub>- ‘‘be good’’**

Sem \**mVlVh<sub>h</sub>-* ‘‘be good’’: Arab *mlh<sub>h</sub>*.

Eg *mnh<sub>h</sub>* ‘‘be fitting, fit’’.

Irregular correspondence of laryngeals.

**1817 \*mVsaw-/mVsay- ‘‘cereal’’**

Eg *msy* ‘‘kind of corn’’ (n).

CCh *\*mVsaw-* ‘millet’: Log *msoā*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-w-* ~ *\*-y-*.

### 1818 *\*mVtak-* ‘be sweet’

Sem *\*mViVk-* ‘be sweet’: Akk *matāqu*, Hbr *mtq*, Hss *matq*, Mhr *matq*, Shh *matq*, Soq *maṭaq*.

CCh *\*mVtak-* ‘sweet’: Mtk *mtake*.

### 1819 *\*mVṭur-* ‘run’

Sem *\*mVṭur-* ‘go fast (of horses)’: Arab *mṭr* [-u-].

CCh *\*mVṭVr-* ‘run’: Glv *mdər-*.

## \*n

### 1820 *\*na<sup>2</sup>-/\*naw-/\*nay-* ‘see’

Berb *\*nVn-* ‘see’: Izy *anni*.

Reduplication.

Eg *nw* ‘see’ (XVIII).

WCh *\*na<sup>2</sup>-/\*nay-* ‘see’: Sura *naa*, Ang *ne*, Chip *naa*, Bol *innaa-*, Krk *naa*, Krf *nee*, Gera *nee*, Glm *ny*, Grm *nee*, Wrj *nah*, Kry *nahə*, Miya *nay*, Mbu *nay*.

CCh *\*na<sup>2</sup>-/\*ni<sup>2</sup>-* ‘see’: Tera *na*, Gbn *ni*, Mnd *nə-*.

*\*ni<sup>2</sup>-* goes back to *\*nVy-*.

LEC *\*nay-* ‘learn’: Arb *nay-*.

The semantic shift is similar to the development of Goth *witan* ‘know’ < IE *\*weid-* ‘see’.

Consonantal alternation *\*-ᶛ-* ~ *\*-w-* ~ *\*-y-*.

### 1821 *\*na<sup>3</sup>ib-* ‘left’

Eg *iᶛby* ‘left’ (pyr).

Note *i-* < HS *\*n-*. Vocalic *-y*.

WCh *\*nab-* < *\*na<sup>3</sup>Vb-* ‘left’: Zar *nabī*.

While WCh reflects initial *\*n-*, Eg may well indicate *\*l-* > *i-*.

If *\*l-* was originally in the anlaut, the reconstruction *\*la<sup>2</sup>Vb-* is to be connected with HS *\*lib-/\*lub-* ‘‘heart’’. If *\*n-* is reconstructed in HS, cf. *\*nib-* ‘‘heart’’.

### 1822 *\*nab-* ‘‘speak; name’’

Sem *\*nVb-* ‘‘call’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘speak’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘nominate’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *nabû*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *nb<sup>2</sup>*<sup>2</sup>, SAr *nb<sup>2</sup>*<sup>2</sup>, Gz *nbb*<sup>2</sup>, Soq *nb<sup>2</sup>*<sup>3</sup>, Jib *enbe*<sup>3</sup>.

WCh *\*nab-* ‘‘read, count’’: Tng *nabi*.

Omot *\*nab-* ‘‘name’’: Hmr *nabi, naabi*.

Deverbative formation.

### 1823 *\*nabal-* ‘‘arrow, spear’’

Sem *\*nabl-* ‘‘arrow’’: Arab *nabl-*.

Rift *\*labal-* ‘‘spear’’: Irq *lawala*, Alg *labala*, Bur *labala*.

Assimilation of the initial *\*n-* > *\*l-*.

### 1824 *\*nacin-* ‘‘(be) sharp’’

Sem *\*nasin-* ‘‘sharp point, nail’’: Akk *nasinu*.

Eg *nšny* ‘‘sharp’’ (NK).

š < \*s before \*i.

### 1825 *\*naç-* ‘‘speak, call’’

Sem *\*nVç-* ‘‘dictate (a letter)’’: Arab *nçç*.

Eg *nç* ‘‘call’’ (OK).

ECh *\*nas-* ‘‘chat’’: Tum *naž*.

Voicing of auslaut *\*-s-* > *-ž*.

### 1826 *\*nad-/\*nid-* ‘‘go, walk’’

Sem *\*nid-* ‘‘go fast’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘run (away)’’<sup>2</sup>: Ug *ndd*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *ndd*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Bibl) *ndd*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *ndd* [-i]<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. also Hbr *nd<sup>2</sup>*, *ndy* ‘‘move away’’.

Berb *\*nVyVd-* ‘‘walk’’: Izy *nyuddu*.

Based on *\*nVd-*.

Eg *nwd* ‘‘move’’ (med).

Based on *\*nVd-*.

WCh *\*nVd-* ‘‘go (away)’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘come’’<sup>2</sup>: Bol *ndi-*<sup>1</sup>, Krk *nde-*,  
*ndayi*<sup>1</sup>, Krf *ndo*<sup>2</sup>, Pol *nduwu*<sup>1</sup>.

CCh *\*nad-* ‘‘come’’: Wmd *and-əw*.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*i*.

### 1827 *\*nada<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘swallow’’

CCh *\*nVda-* ‘‘swallow’’: HNk *nda-re*, FK *nda-*, HF *ndaɣo*, Glv *ndu*,  
Mofu *nd-*, Gude *nday-*.

SA *\*nada<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘swallow’’: Saho *nada<sup>c</sup>-*, Afar *nada<sup>c</sup>-*.

### 1828 *\*naf-* ‘‘breath’’

Eg *nf* ‘‘breath’’ (NK).

SA *\*naf-* ‘‘breath, soul’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘face’’<sup>2</sup>: Saho *naf*<sup>1</sup>, Afar *neef*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC *\*naf-* ‘‘breath, soul’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘body’’<sup>2</sup>: Som *naf*, *neef*<sup>1</sup>, Or *nafa*<sup>2</sup>,  
Arb *nafa*<sup>2</sup>.

Related to *\*nif-* ‘‘smell, breathe’’.

### 1829 *\*nafar-* ‘‘man’’

Sem *\*napr-* ‘‘man, group of men’’: Arab *nafr-*.

WCh *\*nafar-* ‘‘man’’: DB *naafara*.

Derived from *\*naf-* ‘‘man, person’’ preserved only in WCh:  
DB *nāf*, Gul *nāfu*. Cf. also Pero *neepe* ‘‘first born child’’.

### 1830 *\*nafus-* ‘‘breath’’

Sem *\*napš-* ‘‘breath, soul’’: Akk *napištu*, Ug *nṣš*, Hbr *nepes̄*, Aram  
(Syr) *napsā*, Arab *nafs-*, Gz *nafs*, Hss *nefeset*, Mhr *nefesēt*, Shh *nefs̄et*.

Berb *\*nVfas-* ‘‘breath’’: Ahg *u-nfas*.

Metathesis of vowels.

WCh *\*nufas-* ‘‘breath’’: Hs *numfāšī*, *lumfāšī*, Sha *lafwos*, *lufwos*.

Secondary nasal infix in Hs and dissimilation of *\*n-* in Sha.

Metathesis of vowels.

CCh *\*nafjus-* ‘‘soul’’: Log *nawusə*.

A widely attested semantic pattern, cf. Lat *anima* ‘‘breath’’ →  
‘‘soul’’.

SA *\*nafVs-* ‘‘breathing’’: Saho *nafse*.

Metathesis of vowels explained by the influence of verbal forms. Derived from \**naf*- ‘‘breath’’. Related to \**nufas*- ‘‘blow, breathe’’. Cf. also Sem \**nVšVp*- ‘‘blow’’ (Akk *našāpu*, Hbr *nšp*, Aram *nšp*) and Eg *nšp* ‘‘breathe’’ (gr) if these are not derived from \**sip*- ‘‘blow’’.

### 1831 \**nagač*-/\**naguč*- ‘‘ruler, man’’

Sem \**nVguš*- ‘‘ruler’’: Arab *nigāš*-, Gz *naguš*.

Cf. also SAR *ngšwn* ‘‘king’s title’’. Arab may be a Gz loanword or a deverbative.

CCh \**ma-nVgaš*- ‘‘bridegroom’’: Gis *mangaš*.

Prefix \**ma*-.

LEC \**ᶯangaš*- ‘‘tribal chief’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘eldest son’’<sup>2</sup>: Som *ugaas*<sup>1</sup>, Or *angafu*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis in the anlaut. Assimilation of vowels in Or. Note \**-ng-* > *-g-* in Som.

Omot \**ᶯangus*- ‘‘first-born son’’: Ome *angussaa*.

As in LEC, initial \**ᶯVn-* corresponds to Chadic and Sem \**nV-*. \**-s-* < HS \**-č-* is not quite regular.

### 1832 \**nag[i]H*- ‘‘cattle’’

Sem \**na<sup>c</sup>g*- ‘‘sheep’’: Arab *na<sup>c</sup>g-at*-.

Metathesis.

Eg *ngj* ‘‘bull’’ (OK).

WCh \**nungi*- ‘‘cow’’: Sura *nij*, Ang *nüng*, Mnt *nung*.

WCh, presumably, represents a partial reduplication \**nu-nVgi*- from \**nu-nVgiH-*. On the other hand, WCh could be borrowed from Fulbe.

Note contradictory evidence of Sem and Eg as far as the laryngeal is concerned.

### 1833 \**na<sup>C</sup>Vw*- ‘‘snake, worm’’

Eg *n<sup>c</sup>w* ‘‘kind of snake’’ (BD).

WCh \**nVHVw*- ‘‘snake’’: Sura *ᶯwɔɔ*, Chip *nwɔ*, Mpn *nwo*.

Omot \**naHu*- ‘‘worm’’: Kaf *nau-ttoo*.

## 1834 \*nahak- “cry”

Sem \*nVhak-/\*nVhuk- “cry, shout”<sup>1</sup>, “bray”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *nāqu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *nhq*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *nhq* [-a-, -u-]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *nhq*<sup>1</sup>, Hss *nekāq*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *nehēq*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *nhēq*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*nak- < \*naHak- “cry”: Kera *nak-te*.

Contraction.

Cf. CCh \*nyax- “ask”: Daba *nexu*.

## 1835 \*nah- “want”

Eg *nhy* “want” (MK).

-y is a suffix.

CCh \*naH- “want, love”: Glv *nā*.

## 1836 \*nah- “oil, fat”

Sem \*nāh- “fat, grease”: Akk *nāhu*.

Eg *nhh* “oil” (n).

Partial reduplication. -h- is a late Eg reflex of -ḥ-.

Irregular correspondence of laryngeals. A cultural word?

## 1837 \*nah- “bend” (intr.)

Sem \*nVh- “bend”: Arab *nhh*.

Agaw \*naH- “bend”: Bil *na*<sup>2</sup> y-.

Cf. Bed *nu*<sup>2</sup>- “lower, put”.

## 1838 \*nahas- “pierce”

Sem \*nVhaš-/\*nVhuš- “prick”: Arab *nhš* [-a-, -u-].

WCh \*nas- “pierce (with spear)”: Hs *naše*.

ECh \*nas- < \*naHas- “pierce”: Mobu *nase*, Ngam *nesi*.

## 1839 \*nahür- “nose”

Sem \*nahür- “nostrils”<sup>1</sup>, “nose”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *nahūru*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *nəḥirayim*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) *nəḥūrē*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *manḥir*<sup>1</sup>, Jib *naḥer*<sup>2</sup>, Soq *naḥrir*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \*ma- in Arab.

Berb \*nVhur- “nose”: Ghat *a-nḥur*, Ahg *a-nḡur*.

## 1840 \*nakar-/nakir- “refuse, deny”

Sem \*nVkar- “ignore, disapprove”: Arab *nkr* [-a-], Jib *nkɔr*.

ECh \*nakir- “refuse”: Tob *naar*, Dng *nakir*.

Derivative from \*kor- preserved only in Chadic: WCh \*kwar- “refuse” (Sura *kwar*) and CCh \*kyar-/kwar- “refuse” (Hwn *kar*, Gaa *kər-fa*, Gbn *ker-fa*, Mwu *ukoro*, FMch *kara*).

## 1841 \*nam- “man”

ECh \*nam- “people”: Tum *nemi-nam*.

Old collective. Cf. Kwn *nom-tō* “woman”, Sib (pl.) *nam-de* id.

SA \*num- “man”: Afar *nuum*, *nuumuu*.

Probably, \*u < \*a before \*-m-.

LEC \*nam-/nim- “man”: Som *nin*, Or *nama*, Kon *nama*, Bus *nama*, Gdl *nama*.

Regular Som -n < \*-m. Vocalism of Som has no support in other forms.

Omot \*nam- “man”<sup>1</sup>, “son”<sup>2</sup>: Kaf *anaamoo*<sup>1</sup>, Mch *naamo*<sup>2</sup>.

## 1842 \*nan- “god”

Eg *nn* “primeval god [Urgott]” (gr).

WCh \*nan- “god”: Sura *nān*, Ang *nen*, Mnt *nān*, Ank *nān*, Mpn *nān*.

## 1843 \*nan- “go, walk”

Berb \*nVn- “go across”: Izy *ennu*.

Eg *nny* “go” (pyr).

-y is a suffix.

CCh \*nan- “go”: Masa *nana*.

LEC \*nan- “go round”<sup>1</sup>, “walk”<sup>2</sup>: Or *naanna<sup>w</sup>a*<sup>1</sup>, Arb *nanni-ete*<sup>2</sup>.

Reduplication?

## 1844 \*nani[Ḳ]- “plant”

Sem \*naniḲ- “plant”: Akk *naniqu*.

Eg *tnnk* “medicinal herb” (med).

Prefix *t*-?

Irregular correspondence of Sem \*Ḳ ~ Eg *k*. A loanword?

**1845 \*nap-** ‘‘intestine’’

Eg *nɸʝ* ‘‘guts’’ (sarc).

Vocalic -ʝ.

CCh *\*ni-nap-* ‘‘liver’’: Daba *ninap*.

Partial reduplication. Cf. also FK*i nɔffo* ‘‘heart’’, Log *nɔfu* id.

**1846 \*napil-** ‘‘snake, worm’’

Sem *\*napil-* ‘‘caterpillar’’: Akk *nappillu*.

Eg *nɸn* ‘‘snake’’ (reg).

-n < HS *\*-l-*.

**1847 \*naw-** ‘‘be tired’’

Eg *nw* ‘‘weak’’ (MK).

WCh *\*na<sup>2</sup>-/\*naw-/\*nay-* ‘‘be tired’’: Ank *ne*, Geji *na<sup>2</sup>- wi*, Wrj *nuw-*, Kry *nuwa*.

Secondary -ʝ- in Geji? Cf. also Kry *nuwa* ‘‘tiredness’’.

Any connection with *\*naw-/\*nay-* ‘‘be bad’’?

**1848 \*naw-/\*nay-** ‘‘be bad’’

Eg *ny.t* ‘‘evil’’ (BD).

WCh *\*ni<sup>2</sup>aw-* ‘‘be bad’’: Ank *niau*.

Modification of the original stem.

ECh *\*naw-* ‘‘evil, terrible’’: Mkk *nāwa*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-w-* ~ *\*-y-*.

**1849 \*nawaĉ-** ‘‘wine, beer’’

Sem *\*na[w]aĉ-* ‘‘kind of beer’’: Akk *nāšu*.

Eg *wnš.t* ‘‘wine’’ (XIX).

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *\*wanaĉ-*.

**1850 \*nayaw-** ‘‘vessel’’

Eg *nyw* ‘‘pot’’ (med), *nw* (n).

ECh *\*nawaw-* ‘‘mug’’: Jegu *naayo*.

**1851 \*neʔul- ‘‘moisten’’**

Sem *\*nVʔVl-* ‘‘moisten’’: Akk *naʔālu*.

CCh *\*nVHul-* ‘‘moisten’’: Masa *ḡul-*.

Masa *ḡ-* < *\*nH-*.

ECh *\*nyaHul-* ‘‘rain’’ (v.): Sbn *nwə:lə:*, Mig *nyālo*.

**1852 \*neb- ‘‘swim’’**

Eg *nby* ‘‘swim’’ (pyr).

Vocalic *-y*.

CCh *\*nyabi-* ‘‘swim’’: Gul *nebia*.

**1853 \*neĉaĉ- ‘‘inhale through the nose’’**

Sem *\*nVšaĉ-* ‘‘introduce a medicine through the nose’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sniff, snuffle’’<sup>2</sup>; Arab *nšĉ [-a-]*<sup>1</sup>, Hss *šē-nšā*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *šē-nšē*<sup>3</sup>, Jib *niša*<sup>4</sup>.

Berb *\*nV[ç]-* ‘‘sneeze’’: Nfs *ə-nzu*, Siwa *ə-nzu*, Mzab *ə-nzu*, Sml *t-inzi*.

WCh *\*nyaHVĉ-* ‘‘breathe’’: Klr *nos*, Bol *nēs-*.

ECh *\*nyaHas-* ‘‘breathe’’: Mig *naaso*, Bid *nēs*.

Metathesis.

Cf. *\*nVĉaġ-* ‘‘inhale through the nose’’.

**1854 \*neg- ‘‘ask, shout’’**

Eg *nd* ‘‘ask (advice)’’ (pyr).

Palatalization of *\*g* after *\*e*.

CCh *\*nVg-* ‘‘answer’’: Glv *nggw*.

ECh *\*nyag-* ‘‘shout’’: Sok *negi*.

**1855 \*neḥ- ‘‘spit’’**

Eg *nḥ* ‘‘spit’’ (pyr).

CCh *\*nyah-* ‘‘spit’’: Mnd *nyahə*, Bata *naewi*, Mwl *nayi*.

**1856 \*neh-** “saliva”

Eg *nh* “saliva” (pyr).

CCh *\*nyah-* “saliva”: Mnd *nyehε*, Lame *ne<sup>3</sup>e*.

Derived from *\*neh-* “spit”. Reduplicated in ECh *\*naHan-* “saliva”: Brg *naani*.

**1857 \*nek-** “punish”

Eg *nyk* “punish” (pyr).

Vocalic *-y*.

CCh *\*nyak-* “punish”: Bch *nyaka*.

Cf. ECh *\*nik-* “disobey”: Mkk *nīke*.

**1858 \*nes-** “sand”

Eg *nš* “sand” (l).

Irregular *-š* < *\*-s-*.

WCh *\*ni-nyas-* “sand”: Kir *nineyesi*, Tala *nyenyēs*.

Partial reduplication.

**1859 \*nes-** “red”

Eg *ins* “red” (pyr).

*i-* may be a prefix.

CCh *\*nyas-* “red”: Hwn *nyis*.

**1860 \*ni-** “water”

Eg *nwy.t*, *n.t* “water” (MK).

CCh *\*ni-* “water”: Msm *nī*.

**1861 \*ni<sup>3</sup>an-/\*niwan** “finger, fingernail”

WCh *\*niwan-* “nail”: Bgh *nyoon*, *nywoon*, Kir *nyoon*.

Agaw *\*na<sup>3</sup>an-* “hand”<sup>1</sup>, “finger”<sup>2</sup>: Bil *nag*<sup>1</sup>, Xmr *nān*<sup>1</sup>, Xmt *naan*<sup>1</sup>, Kwr *naan*, *naana*<sup>1 2</sup>, Kem *naan*<sup>2</sup>.

Assimilation of vowels.

Reduplication of HS *\*<sup>c</sup>Vn-* in Eg *<sup>c</sup>n* “fingernail” (pyr)? Consonantal alternation *\*-<sup>3</sup>-* ~ *\*-w-*.

**1862 \*nib- “heart”**

CCh \**nib-* “heart”: Daba *niv*, Mus *nəv*.

Omot \**nib-* “heart”: Yam *nibaa*, Kaf *nibboo*, Mch *nibbo*, Bwo *niiba*.

Cf. \**lib-/lub-* id.

**1863 \*nib- “pour”**

Sem \**nVbV̄-* “sprinkle, flow”: Hbr *nb̄c*, Aram (Syr) *n̄bāc*, Arab *nb̄c* [-a-, -i-, -u-].

Based on biconsonantal \**nVb-*.

Eg *nby* “cast metal” (v.) (pyr).

Infinitive in -y.

**1864 \*nibuč- “dig”**

Sem \**nVbut-* “dig out”: Arab *nb̄t* [-u-], Jib *nb̄t*, Hss *nebōt*.

WCh \**bičVn-* “bury”: Hs *bisne*.

Metathesis.

The alternative reconstruction is \**bičun-*.

**1865 \*nif- “smell, breathe”**

Sem \**nVpah-* “smell” (intr.): Arab *nf̄h* [-a-], Jib *nifχ*, Soq *nafah*.

Secondary formation based on \**naph-*?

Eg *nf̄y* “breathe” (n).

CCh \**nif-* “breathe, smell”: Daba *nip*, Mus *nəp*.

For the semantic development, cf. Bret *c’houez* “smell” and “breath”.

**1866 \*nig- “break”**

Eg *ngy* “break” (NK).

Infinitive in -y.

CCh \**lig-* < \**nig-* “break”: Mba *ligi*.

**1867 \*nigal- “sickle, sword”**

Sem \**ni(m)gal-* “sickle”: Akk *ningallu*, *nimgallu*, Arab *mingal-*, Hbr *maggal*.

Note a nasal infix and various assimilations.

WCh *\*kasa-nVgal-* ‘‘sword’’: Wrj *kasagāla*, Kry *kamsagal*, Cagu *kasaggalen*, Jmb *kasəngali*.

Compound consisting of *\*kas-* ‘‘war’’ and *\*nVgal-* ‘‘sickle’’.

CCh *\*nVgil-* < *\*nigal-* ‘‘knife’’: Gude *ngila*, Nza *ngəla*.

ECh *\*ʔangul-* ‘‘sickle’’: Bid *ʔangul*.

Irregular vocalism.

Related to *\*nVgil-* ‘‘cut’’.

### 1868 *\*niʕar-* ‘‘prick, be sharp’’

Sem *\*nVʕar-* ‘‘prick, knock’’: Arab *nʕr* [-a-].

WCh *\*nar-* ‘‘spear’’: Tng *nar*.

Deverbative. Contraction from *\*niHar-*.

ECh *\*nyar-* < *\*niHar-* ‘‘sharp’’: Mkk *nyerere*, Ndam *nyar*.

Partial reduplication in Mkk.

### 1869 *\*nihar-* ‘‘flow’’

Sem *\*nVhar-* ‘‘flow’’: Arab *nhr* [-a-].

Related to *\*nahar-* ‘‘river’’: Akk *nāru*, Ug *nhr*, Hbr *nāhār*, Aram *nahrā*, Arab *nahr-*.

ECh *\*nyar-* < *\*niHar-* ‘‘flow slowly’’: Mkk *nyernyire*.

Reduplication.

### 1870 *\*niḥas-* ‘‘snake’’

Sem *\*naḥas-* ‘‘snake’’: Ug *nḥš*, Hbr *nāḥāš*.

Assimilation of vowels. Cf. Arab *ḥanaš-* ‘‘reptile, snake’’?

WCh *\*nyas-* < *\*niHas-* ‘‘python’’: Bks *nyeš*, DB *nis*.

### 1871 *\*niḱ-* ‘‘grind’’

Eg *nd* ‘‘grind’’ (OK).

Progressive palatalization of *\*-ḱ-*.

WCh *\*niḱu-* ‘‘grind’’: Hs *niḱa*, Fyer *niḱ*, Bks *nuk*.

Cf. partial reduplication in *\*ni-nuḱ-* id.: Sura *nuḱ*, Sha *nuḱ*, Klr *nyiḱ*.

**1872 \*niḱ-/\*nuḱ- ‘lick’**

Sem \*yVnVḱ- ‘lick’: Akk *enēqu*, Hbr *ynq*.

Prefix \*yV-.

Eg *snḱ* ‘suck’ (pyr).

Causative in *s-*.

WCh \*nVḱ- ‘lick’: Wrj *nəkə*, Kry *nəkə*.

CCh \*niḱ- ‘lick’: Mba *nik*.

Dhl *nuuḱ*- ‘suck beer through a straw’.

Cf. LEC \*nug- ‘suck’: Arb *nuug-*. Alternation \*i ~ \*u.

**1873 \*niḱif- ‘tree, bush’**

Sem \*niḱip- ‘bush’: Akk *niḱiptu*.

Eg *ndf.t* ‘tree’ (OK).

Palatalization of \*ḱ.

**1874 \*niḱud- ‘bird’**

Sem \*niḱūd- ‘swamp bird’: Akk *niḱūdu*.

CCh \*nVgud- < \*nVḱud- ‘dove’<sup>1</sup>, ‘bird’<sup>2</sup>: Gbn *ngudiya*<sup>1</sup>, Gaa *guḍiya*<sup>1</sup>, Bud *ḡgudo*<sup>2</sup>.

**1875 \*nim- ‘vessel’**

Sem \*<sup>2</sup>inim- ‘goblet’: Akk *inimmú*.

\*<sup>2</sup>i- may be a prefix.

Eg *nm* ‘vessel’ (NK).

**1876 \*nin- ‘be tired’**

Eg *nyy* ‘be tired’ (MK).

Vocalic -y.

WCh \*nin- ‘be tired’: Ang *nyin*.

ECh \*linVy- ‘become tired’: Tum *lən̄*, Ndm *linya*.

With dissimilation of \*n- > \*l-.

Reduplication of \*naw- ‘be tired’.

**1877 \*nin-/\*nun- ‘water’**

Eg *n<sub>w</sub>* ‘water’ (pyr).

CCh \**nin-* ‘water, dew’: Msm *nina*, Msg *eneni*, Mba *nini-d*.

Alternation \**i* ~ \**u*. Any relation to Sem \**nun-* ‘fish’?

**1878 \*ninay- ‘man’**

Eg *w<sub>nny.w</sub>* ‘people, men’ (XVIII).

*w-* is a prefix.

WCh \**ninV<sub>y</sub>-* ‘man’: Pero *ninya*.

Omot \**nVna[y]-* ‘relative, nephew’: Ome *nainaa*, Gim *niania*.

Cf. ECh \**nun-* ‘(dead) body’: Mkk *nuune*?

**1879 \*niwiw- ‘plant’**

Eg *nywyw* ‘kind of plant’ (med).

CCh \**nVwVw-* ‘grass’: Gudu *nwu:wa*.

Partial reduplication?

**1880 \*noḥ- ‘tie’**

Eg *nwḥ* ‘tie’ (BD).

Vocalic *-w-*.

WCh \**nwaH-* ‘tie’: Bks *no*<sup>3</sup>, Sha *no*<sup>3</sup>.

**1881 \*noḵ- ‘water’**

Sem \**nVḵ-* ‘pour out’: Akk *naqû*.

Denominative verb?

Eg *nḵw.t* ‘liquid’ (med).

Vocalic *-w-*.

Ome \**noḵ-* ‘water’: Ari *noḵa*, *noka*, Dime *naayo*, Banna *noogo*, Karo *nuḵo*.

**1882 \*nufas- ‘blow. breathe’**

Sem \**nVpVš-* ‘blow, breathe’: Akk *napāšu*, Soq *nefoš*.

WCh *\*nufas-* ‘breathe’: Hs *numfāsa*, *lumfasā*, DB *nafos*, Kul *nos*, Sha *lufwos*.

Agaw *\*nVfVs-* ‘blow’: Aun *nefes-əŋ*.

### 1883 *\*nug-* ‘cry’ (v. and n.)

Sem *\*nug-* ‘cry’: Akk *nagāgu* [-*u-*].

Eg *ngg* ‘cry (of a goose)’ (pyr).

### 1884 *\*num-* ‘lie’ (v.)

Sem *\*nim-/num-* ‘lie, gossip’: Arab *nmm* [-*i-*, -*u-*].

WCh *\*num-* ‘lie’; Ang *nüm*.

### 1885 *\*nuta<sup>2</sup>-* ‘go, run’

Sem *\*nVta<sup>2</sup>-* ‘go out’: Arab *nt<sup>2</sup>* [-*a-*].

Eg *nt<sup>2</sup>* ‘run’ (pyr).

WCh *\*nuHVt-* ‘pass (by)’: Ngz *nūtu*.

### 1886 *\*numur-* ‘leopard, hyaena’

Sem *\*namir-* ‘leopard’ < \* ‘spotted’: Akk *nimru*, Hbr *nāmēr*,  
Aram (Syr) *nemrō*, Arab *nimr-*, *namir-*, Gz *namr*, Hss *nemr*.

WCh *\*murum-* ‘hyaena’: Bks *murum*, Sha *murum*, DB *murum*.

Assimilation of nasals. Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is *\*nurum-*.

### 1887 *\*nüs-* ‘woman’

Sem *\*nišw-* ‘woman’: Hbr *nāšīm* (pl.), Aram *neššē*, Arab *nisw-at-*.

WCh *\*nus-* ‘woman’<sup>1</sup>, ‘female’ (adj.)<sup>2</sup>: Fyer *nusi*<sup>1</sup>, Sha *nisi*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh *\*nus-* ‘woman’: Tera *nušu*, Glv *nusa*, Gvo *nusa*.

LEC *\*<sup>2</sup>a-nVs-* ‘sister’: Gel *anso*.

*\*<sup>2</sup>a-* is a prefix.

Connected with *\*nüs-* ‘man’.

**1888 \*nüs-** “man”

Sem \*niš- “man”: Akk *nisū*, (pl.) *nišī*, Ug *nš-m*, Aram (Syr) *nōšō*, Arab *nās*- (coll.).

Eg *nswy.w* “servants” (MK).

WCh \**nusi-* “brother”: Bks *nus*, DB *nis*.

Agaw \**nVs-* “male”: Kem *nāsiyā*.

Omot \**nuš-* “husband”: Nao *nuušē*.

**1889 \*nVbir-** “increase”

Sem \**nVbir-* “increase, grow”: Arab *nbr* [-i-].

CCh \**mVbVr-* < \**nVbVr-* “increase”: Glv *mbər-*, Nak *mbər-*.

Assimilation of the initial nasal.

**1890 \*nVca<sup>c</sup>-** “tear out”

Sem \**nVsa<sup>c</sup>-* “tear out”: Ug *ns<sup>c</sup>*, Hbr *ns<sup>c</sup>*, Aram *ns<sup>c</sup>*, Arab *ns<sup>c</sup>* [-a-].

WCh \**nVca<sup>c</sup>-* “tear out, pull”: Krk *nza*, Paa *ca*.

**1891 \*nVčuw-** “wolf, jackal”

Eg *wnš* “wolf” (OK).

Metathesis.

WCh \**nVčuw-* “wild dog”: Sura *nčuwε*, Ang *čewe*.

Secondary development of the root vowel before \**w*. Assimilation of vowels in Ang.

Cf. Rift \**inča(n)w-* < \**ničaw-* “jackal” (Irq *inčarw*), Sem \**layt-* “lion” (Akk *nēšu*, Hbr *layiš*, Arab *layt-*) and Dhl *na<sup>c</sup>ete* “dog”.

**1892 \*nVĉag-** “inhale through the nose”

Sem \**nVśag-* “introduce a medicine through the nose”: Arab *nšġ* [-a-], Tgy *ns<sup>c</sup>*.

Berb \**nVγVz-* “swallow mucus from the nose”: Ghat *zu-nγəz*, Ayr *zə-nγəz*, Ahg *zu-nγəh*, Twl *zə-nγəz*.

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**nVġaĉ-*. Cf. also \**noĉa<sup>c</sup>-* id.

**1893 \*nVdaw- “speak, call”**

Sem \*nVdaw- “call”: Arab *ndw* [-a-].

WCh \*nVd- “speak, say”: Diri *nda*, Miya *and-*, Mbu *nd-*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

CCh \*nVdVy- “ask”: Zgh *ndiy<sup>a</sup>*.

**1894 \*nVfV<sup>c</sup>- “go”**

Sem \*nVpV<sup>c</sup>- “go”: Akk *nepû*.

Eg *nf<sup>c</sup>* “go (from)” (MK).

**1895 \*nVg- “shine; light”**

Sem \*nVgVh- “shine”: Ug *ngh*, Hbr *ngh*, Aram *ngh*, Arab *ngh*, Gz *ngh*.

Based on biliteral \*nVg-.

CCh \*nVgya- < \*nVgVy- “light” (n.): Mnd *nyya*, Mnd *eyya*.

Cf. ECh \*nVg- “tomorrow”: Sok *nogo*.

**1896 \*nVgil- “cut”**

Sem \*nVgil- “mow, reap”: Arab *ngl* [-i-].

CCh \*nVgVl- “cut”: Mafa *ngəl-*.

**1897 \*nVgol- “throw”**

Sem \*nVgil- “throw”: Arab *ngl* [-i-].

WCh \*nVgwal- “throw”: Glm *ngwal*, Gera *ḡwal*.

**1898 \*nVguf- “cut, break”**

Sem \*nVgup- “hew, cut”: Arab *ngf* [-u-].

CCh \*nVguf- “break (pottery)”: Mofu *nguf*.

Derived from \*gif- “strike, pierce”?

**1899 \*nVgV<sup>c</sup>- “break, strike”**

Sem \*nVgV<sup>c</sup>- “strike, crack”: Hbr *ng<sup>c</sup>*, Gz *nagwa<sup>c</sup>*.

CCh \*nVg- ‘break’: Daba *nga*, Log *ggē*, Bud *gai*.

Derived from \*nig- ‘break’.

### 1900 \*nVḥa3- ‘pierce’

Sem \*nVḥaz- ‘pierce (with a weapon)’: Arab *nḥz* [-a-].

CCh \*nVγV3- ‘throw (a spear)’: Mafa *ngəz-*.

Cf. \*naḥas- id.

### 1901 \*nVḥor- ‘snore’

Sem \*nVḥir-/\*nVḥur- ‘snore’: Arab *nḥr* [-i-, -u-], Jib *ənḥerer*, *naḥar*, Hss *enḥērōr*, Mhr *enḥērōr*, Shh *enḥerer*.

WCh \*nVḥwar- ‘snore’: Krk *ngor*, Kry *ngər-ən*, Cagu *ngwar*, Mbu *ngur-tə*.

ECh \*nVγwar- ‘snore’: Sbn *ḡwəṛə*, Mobu *ongore*, Ngm *oḡgore*.

Derived from \*naḥūr- ‘nose’.

### 1902 \*nVkVI- ‘be evil’

Sem \*nVkVI- ‘have ill intentions, be perfidious’<sup>1</sup>, ‘teach a lesson’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *nakālu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *nkl*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *nkl*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *nkl*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *nkn* ‘cause evil, harm, damage’ (MK).

### 1903 \*nVmVs- ‘move’

Sem \*nVmVš- ‘move, start’: Akk *namāšu*.

Eg *nms* ‘come’ (XIX).

### 1904 \*nVsoG- ‘pull’

Sem \*nVšVg̃- ‘pull, pull out hair’: Jib *nisəg̃*.

CCh \*nVsVγ- ‘pull’: Kap *nsxu-mte*, HF *nsəxu-so*, *sxu-nto*.

ECh \*swag- ‘pull’: Tob *soge*.

ECh probably continues a root without prefix \*nV-.

## 1905 \*nVtVf- “spit, sprinkle”

Sem \*nVtVp- “spit out”: Arg *nif*.

Eg *nif* “sprinkle” (OK).

Derived from \*tuf- “spit”.

## 1906 \*nVwur- “light” (n.)

Sem \*nūr-/\*nūr- “light” (n.): Akk *nūru*, Ug *nr*, *nyr*, Hbr *nūr*.

Contraction.

CCh \*nVwur- “light” (n.): Log *nūr*.

## 1907 \*nVwVq- “rest” (v.)

Sem \*nūḥ- “rest, be still”: Akk *nāḥu*, Ug *nwh*, Hbr *nwh*.

Cf. Arab *nwh* “put a camel on its knees”.

WCh \*nVwVq- “rest” (v.): Sura *nook*, Mpn *nook*.

Cf. Ang *nyok* “life, rest”.

1908 \*nVyV<sup>c</sup>- “turn”

Sem \*nī<sup>c</sup>- “turn”<sup>1</sup>, “be bent”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *nē<sup>2</sup>u*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ny<sup>c</sup>* [-i-]<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *n<sup>c</sup>y* “turn” (OK).

Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \*nV<sup>c</sup>Vy-.

## 1909 \*nVzal- “flow, pour”

Sem \*nVzVl- “flow”: Hbr *nzl*.

WCh \*nVzal- “pour”: Bol *nzolu-*, Krk *nzalu*, Ngm *nzal*, Kry *zal*.

## \*p

1910 \*pa<sup>2</sup>- “dig, bury”

CCh \*paH- “bury”: Mus *pa*, Mba *pā*, Log *fā*, Tera *pa-ra*, Hwn *pa-ḡ*.

Cf. reduplication in Mofu *pāpa* ‘till land with a spade’.  
 Rift \*p<sup>2</sup>- ‘dig (hole)’: Kwz *p<sup>2</sup>-otis*.  
 Assimilation of vowels.

Cf. Dhl *p’u<sup>cc</sup>-uδ-* ‘drill hole’?

### 1911 \*pa<sup>2</sup>-/\*paw- ‘fly, jump’

Eg *pʒ* ‘fly’ (*pyr*).

WCh \*paH- ‘fly’: Klr *phaχ*.

CCh \*paw- ‘jump quickly’: Mofu *paw*.

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w-.

### 1912 \*pa<sup>2</sup>-/\*paw-/\*pay- ‘split, tear’

Sem \*pV<sup>2</sup>ay- ‘split’<sup>1</sup>, ‘pierce’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *p<sup>2</sup>y*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *f<sup>2</sup>y* [-a-]<sup>1 2</sup>.  
 Based on biconsonantal \*pV<sup>2</sup>-.

WCh \*pay- ‘break in pieces’: Bol *poyy*.

Cf. Tng *pawa* ‘act of slaughtering’

CCh \*puw- < \*pawu- ‘split, tear into pieces’: Mofu *puw-*.  
 Secondary \*u before a labial.

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

### 1913 \*pa<sup>2</sup>ir- ‘mouse, rat’

Sem \*pa<sup>2</sup>r ‘rat’: Arab *fa<sup>2</sup>r-*.

Cf. also reduplicated Akk *perūrūtu*.

WCh \*pyar- < \*pa<sup>2</sup>ir- ‘mouse, rat’: Hs *ḫerā*.

Emphatic \*p̄- continues \*p- in contact with a laryngeal.

### 1914 \*pa<sup>2</sup>uḲ-/payuḲ- ‘be thin’

Sem \*pīḱ- ‘be thin, be narrow’: Akk *piāqu*.

Eg *pʒk* ‘thin’ (NK).

WCh \*pak- ‘broad and thin’: Hs *fakā*.

Contraction of \*pa<sup>2</sup>Vk-.

CCh \*fuk- ‘thin’: Msg *fuki*.

Contraction?

1915 \*pa<sup>ʔ</sup>us- “axe”

Sem \*pa<sup>ʔ</sup>s- “axe”: Akk *pāšu*, Arab *faʔs-*, Soq *foʔs*, Shh *fuʔs*, Mhr *fos*.

ECh \*pa<sup>ʔ</sup>as- “axe”: Jegu *fas*, Sok *pas*, Smr *bas*.

Borrowed from Sem?

HEC \*fa<sup>ʔ</sup>as- “axe”: Sid *faase*.

Borrowed from Sem?

Dhl *fat'so* “axe”.

Phonological details are not quite clear.

## 1916 \*pac- “destroy, break”

Sem \*pVs- “destroy, break”: Akk *pasāsu*, Aram (Mand) *ps*.

ECh \*pac- “break”: Tum *paž*.

Voicing of the auslaut affricate in Tum.

## 1917 \*pač-/ \*pič- “scrape, scrub”

WCh \*pVč- “pare”: Dera *pede*.

CCh \*pač- “sweep”: Mafa *pac-*.

LEC \*fa[č]- “scrape away”: Som *faḏ-*.

HEC \*fič- “comb” (v.): Kab *fiččo*.

Omot \*pič- “scrub”: Mch *pičča*.

Secondary emphatic *p̣-* in Mch.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

## 1918 \*paĉ- “card, comb” (v.)

Sem \*nVpuš- “separate wool with fingers, card”: Arab *nfš* [-u-].

Secondary \*u. Prefix \*nV-

Berb \*fVs- “separate, card”: Kby *əfsi*.

WCh \*paĉ- “comb hair”: Mpn *paas*.

Related to \*pVĉ- “distribute, divide”?

## 1919 \*paĉ- “straddle, spread”

Eg *pšš* “straddle, spread” (*pyr*).

ECh \*paĉ- “bifurcate” (v.): Bid *paáčo*.

**1920 \*pag-** “split, chop”

Sem \**pag-* “strike”<sup>1</sup>, “split, furrow”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *pg*<sup>c</sup> 1, Arab *fḡg* [-a]<sup>2</sup>.

-c- in Hbr seems to be an extension of a biconsonantal stem.

Eg *pgʒ* “kill (enemies)” (XVIII).

ECh \**pag-* “chop”: Tum *pog*.

**1921 \*pag-** “open”

Sem \**pVg-* “open”: Arab *fgw* [-u-].

Cf. Hss *feggēt* “broad spacing of the teeth”.

Eg *pgʒ* “open” (MK).

Vocalic -ʒ.

**1922 \*pagal-** “vessel”

Sem \**pagal-* “vessel (for libations)”: Akk *pagalu*.

Eg *pgʒ* “bowl” (MK).

-ʒ < HS \*-l-.

**1923 \*pa<sup>c</sup>ur-** “dove”

Eg *p<sup>c</sup>r.t* “dove” (NK).

WCh \**par-* < \**paHVr-* “quail”: Hs *ḡarwā*.

\*p̄- < \*p- in contact with a laryngeal.

CCh \**puruw-* < \**paruw-* “turtle dove”: Mwl *puruwo*, Nza *puruwe*.

**1924 \*paḡar-** “dig”

Sem \**pVḡVr-* “dig (earth)”: Arab *fḡr*, Gz *fḡr*, Amh *farä*.

WCh \**paHar-* “making holes for seeds”: Ngz *paaru*.

Cf. SA \**fara<sup>c</sup>-* “dig” (Saho *fara<sup>c</sup>*) with a different laryngeal.

**1925 \*paḡoç-** “scrape, cut”

Sem \**pVḡaṣ-* “scratch earth, dig””: Arab *fḡṣ* [-a-].

WCh \**pVwaç-* < \**paHwaç-* “scrape, rub”: Ang *pos*, Mpn *pwās*,  
*pwēs*.

## 1926 \*paḥ- “close, lock”

Sem \*pVḥV<sup>2</sup>- “close, lock”: Akk *peḥû*.

Based on \*pVḥ-.

WCh \*paH- “close”: Sura *pā*, Ang *pō*, Bol *fa*, Krk *f-*, Fyer *pa*, Bks *vo*, Sha *vu*, Klr *fu*, DB *voh*.

## 1927 \*paḥ- “field”

Eg *ph̄.ṯ* “field” (n).

Vocalic -ṯ.

WCh \*paḥ- “cleared open space, farm”: Hs *fagē*.

## 1928 \*paḥal- “leg, thigh”

Sem \*paḥal- “thigh”: Akk *paḥallu*.

WCh \*pyal- < \*paHal- “thigh”: Ang *pyāl*.

CCh \*paḥVI- “leg, thigh”: Daba *poḥol*, Tera *boli*, Mus *bul*.

Related to \*paḥud- “leg, thigh”.

## 1929 \*paḥal- “break through, split”

Sem \*pVlah- “split”: Hbr *plḥ*, Arab *flḥ* [-a-].

Metathesis.

Eg *ph̄.ṯ* “split, break through” (MK).

-ṯ < HS \*-l-.

WCh \*paHal- “break through”<sup>1</sup>, “strike”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *ḥalle*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *pāle*<sup>2</sup>, Pero *pāl*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*pal- “break”: Mafa *pal-*.

ECh \*palVw- “break”: Kera *palwe*.

From \*palVH-, metathesis from \*paHVI-.

## 1930 \*paḥid- “fall, throw”

Eg *ph̄d* “throw down” (NK).

WCh \*paHid- “fall”: Hs *fādi*, Chip *pit-*, Ank *petta*.

## 1931 \*paḥud- “leg, thigh”

Sem \*paḥud- “thigh”: Hbr *paḥ<sup>a</sup>dayim* (dual.), Aram (Syr) *pūhd-*, Mhr *faḥed*, Shh *fuḥud*.

Cf. Arab *fahd*- id., Hss *efhād* id.

Eg *hpd* “thigh” (pyr).

Metathesis.

CCh *\*fVHud*- “thigh”: Gaa *fud-ata*, Gbn *fəḍ-ətə*, Boka *fud-ətə*.

Irregular *\*f*- instead of *\*p*-.

ECh *\*paHud*- “hip, thigh”: Jegu *paado*, Mubi *fūdi*, Brg *faadi*.

LEC *\*baʷud*- “hip”: Som *baʷudo*.

Note initial voiced *\*b*-.

Omot *\*paHad-al*- “inside of the thigh”: Ome *paadaallaa*.

Assimilation of vowels. Suffix *\*-al*-.

Any connection with WCh *\*pund*- “thigh” (Bol *pundo*, Krk *fəntau*, Dera *pundo*, Ngm *hundo*, Krf *fonḍo*, Gera *pindi*, Glm *pənda*)?

### 1932 *\*pak*- “jaw, cheek”

Sem *\*pakk*- “jaw”: Arab *fakk*-.

WCh *\*ka-pak*- “cheek”: DB *ka-pak*.

Prefix *\*ka*-.

CCh *\*pVk*- “cheek”: HB *pəku*, HNk *pəki*.

### 1933 *\*pakuḥ*- “hand, arm”

Sem *\*pakh*- “palm”: Arab *fakh-at*-.

WCh *\*paku*- “wing, arm”: Tng *paka*, Wrj *pak-ai*, Kry *pak*, Miya *pak*, Paa *puka*.

Cf. partial reduplication in Hs *fuffuke*, *fiffike* “wing”.

### 1934 *\*paḵ*- “go (out)”

Sem *\*pūk*- “let out”: Hbr *pwq*.

Based on the earlier *\*pVḵ*-. Cf. *\*nVpVḵ*- “go out”: Ug *ḥfq*,

Aram *ḥpq*, Arab *ḥfq* [-a-, -u-]

WCh *\*pak*- “follow”: Sha *pak*.

CCh *\*pVḵ*- “walk”: Mofu *pəḵ*-.

### 1935 *\*paḵV<sup>2</sup>*- “bark, skin”

Sem *\*paḵ<sup>2</sup>*- “placenta”: Arab *faq<sup>2</sup>*-.

CCh *\*paku*- “husk”: Mofa *to-pokw*.

Dhl *paḳ'o* "tree bark, half beehive".

Cf. Kwz *pa<sup>2</sup>uko* "bark" with *-k-* < \**-k-*?

### 1936 \*pal- "fall"

Sem \**nVpVl-* "fall": Akk *napālu*, Ug *npl*, Hbr *npl*, Aram (Syr) *nfl*.

Prefix \**nV-*.

WCh \**pal-* "fall": Sura *pal*, Chip *pal*, Dera *yupele*.

Prefix \**yu-* in Dera.

### 1937 \*pal- "break"

Sem \**pVl-* "break, crush": Aram (Syr) *pll*.

CCh \**pal-* "break (stone)": Mafa *pal*.

Connected with \**pal-* "cut, divide"?

### 1938 \*pal- "cut, divide"

Sem \**pVl-* "strike with a sword, behead, wean"<sup>1</sup>, "divide, separate"<sup>2</sup>, "cut, split"<sup>3</sup>: Arab *fly*, *flw*<sup>1</sup>, Gz *fly*<sup>2</sup>, Amh *fälläl*<sup>3</sup>.

WCh \**pal-* "cut off": Hs *falle*.

CCh \**pal-* "cut": Zime *fal*.

ECh \**pal-* "carve, cut, peel": Tum *pāl*, Sok *fal*.

SA \**fVl-* "separate": Saho *-ifli-*.

LEC \**fil-* "separate, comb": Arb *fil-*.

Vocalism is not clear.

Agaw \**fal-* "divide": Bil *fäl-*, Kwr *fäl-*, Dmb *fäl-*.

### 1939 \*palah- "earth, land"

CCh \**palah-* "plain": Mofu *palah*, Gis *pala*.

Dhl *paλλa<sup>2</sup>-amo* "glade"

Cf. Sem \**palah-* "land" (Arab *falaḥ-at-*) if the latter is not derived from Arab *flḥ* "till" [-a-].

### 1940 \*palay- "cloth"

Eg *pꜣy* "cloth" (BD).

WCh \**pāl-* < \**payal-* "cloth": Wrj *pāla*.

Metathesis.

May be connected with a verb registered in Rift *\*pal-* ‘‘twist fibers into cord’’: Kwz *pal-*.

**1941 \*pan-** ‘‘drive away’’

Sem *\*pun-* ‘‘drive (camels)’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘let go’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *fnn* [-u-]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *fnw*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary *\*-u-*.

WCh *\*pan-* ‘‘drive away’’: Ang *pan*.

**1942 \*pan-** ‘‘side, distance’’

Sem *\*pVnV<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘side, direction’’: Aram (Jud) *pānī-t-*.

Berb *\*fVn-* ‘‘opposite side’’: Sml *a-fna*.

SA *\*fan-* ‘‘interval’’: Saho *faan*, Afar *faan*.

Related to *\*pon-/ \*ponV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘turn, return’’.

**1943 \*pan-/\*pin-** ‘‘face’’

Sem *\*pan-* ‘‘face’’: Akk *pānu* (pl.), Ug *pn*, Phn *pn*, Hbr *pānīm* (pl.).

ECh *\*pVn-* ‘‘temple’’: Kera *pən-ay*.

Suffix *-ay* in Kera.

Agaw *\*fin-* ‘‘forehead, face’’: Aun *fen*, *feni*.

Rift *\*pand-* ‘‘lump on the head’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘forehead, brow’’<sup>2</sup> (Irq *panda*<sup>1</sup>, Alg *paanda*<sup>2</sup>, Bur *paanda*<sup>2</sup>) may be also connected with this root if *\*-d-* is treated as a suffix. Note alternation *\*a ~ \*i*.

**1944 \*paHand-** ‘‘bow’’

WCh *\*pand-* < *\*paHand-* ‘‘bow’’: Krk *panda*, Krf *fanda*, Glm *panda*.

Wrz *\*paHant-* ‘‘bow’’: Dul *pahante*.

**1945 \*panek-** ‘‘container’’

Sem *\*panīk-* ‘‘big sack’’ (for earth)’’: Arab *faniq-at-*.

Eg *pnk* ‘‘bucket’’ (OK).

WCh *\*pakyen-* ‘‘pot’’: Klr *fakyen*.

Metathesis. Klr *f-* < \**p-* is not regular.

Any connection with WCh \**pan-* “preserve, keep” (Ang *pan*)?

#### 1946 \**paq-* “tear”

CCh \**pVqya-* “tear”: HNk *pkya-χumte*, HF *pxya-χuntu*.

Agaw \**paχ-* “tear, split”: Aun *paγ-s-*, Dmt *paγ-s-*.

#### 1947 \**paq-* “assemble, gather”

Berb \**fVḵ-* “pick together, assemble”: Ahg *nə-fəḵki*.

WCh \**paq-* “put one thing on the top of another”: Ang *pak*.

#### 1948 \**par-* “fetters”

Berb \**far-* “fetters”: Ahg *te-ffar-t*, Twl *te-ffār-t*.

Eg *prw.t* “fetters” (pyr).

Suffix *-w*.

#### 1949 \**par-* “house, enclosure”

Berb \**far(ɾ)-* “enclosure”: Ahg *a-farra*, Twl *a-farra*.

Eg *pr* “house” (OK).

ECh \**par-* “hangar”: Mig *para*.

#### 1950 \**par-* “cattle”

Sem \**parr-* “(young) bull”: Ug *pr-m*, Hbr *par*, Arab *farr-*.

Eg *pry* “bull-fight” (MK).

CCh \**par-* “cattle”: Mba *far-ay*.

Suffix *-ay* in Mba.

#### 1951 \**par-* “break, thresh”

Sem \**pVɾ-* “break”: Akk *parāru*, Hbr *prɾ*, *pwr*, Aram (Jud) *prɾ*, Arab *frɾ* [-i].

Reduplication in Amh *fārāfārä*, Hrr *firāfāra* “crumble”.

Berb \**fVɾ-* “thresh, be threshed”: Snus *frurī*, Sml *fruri*.

WCh \**par-* “smash”<sup>1</sup>, “break into pieces”<sup>2</sup>: Ang *par-p*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *puure*<sup>2</sup>.

## 1952 \*par- “jump”

CCh \**par(ya)*- “jump”: Bud *fer*, Msg *pər*, *bara*.

Bed *far* “jump”.

Agaw \**pVr*- “jump”: Aun *pərr-ij*.

SA \**pVr*- “jump”: Saho *pərr*, Afar *pərr*.

## 1953 \*par- “finger”

WCh \**par*- “finger, nail”: Hs *far-čə*, Gwn *apir-āči*.

ECh \**pyar*- < \**pari*- “finger”: Dng *pəer-me*, Mubi *fēri*.

SA \**fer*- “finger”: Saho *fera*, Afar *fera*, *feera*.

Secondary vocalism?

LEC \**par*-/\**per*- “finger”: Som *far*, Rnd *farro*, Bay *pər*, Arb *farro* (pl.).

HEC \**far*- “finger”: Kmb *far*.

Omot \**par*- “finger”: Ome *par-taa*, *har-čaa*.

## 1954 \*par- “look, seek”

WCh \**par*- “look for, find”: Bol *par*-, Tng *pari*.

CCh \**pVr*- “look, watch”: Gis *pīr*, *pūr*, *pīr*.

Agaw \**par*- “be open (of eyes)”: Aun *parr*-.

Cf. Sem \**pVHVr*- “seek” (Akk *pāru*) and Berb \**fVrVy*- “feel”: Ahg *a-fri*?

## 1955 \*par-/ \*pir- “go out”

Eg *pry* “go out” (MK).

Infinitive in *-y*.

Bed *fira* “go out”.

SA \**far*- “go out”: Saho *far*.

HEC \**fir*- “go out”: Had *fir*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

1956 \*para<sup>c</sup>- “knife, axe”

Sem \**parā<sup>c</sup>*- “axe”: Arab *farrā<sup>c</sup>-at*-.

Secondary formation.

Berb \**fVr*- ‘‘dagger, sharp tool, sword’’: Zng *te-feri*, Fgg *ta-fəru-t*,  
Izy *ta-flu-t*.

ECh \**paHar*- ‘‘knife’’: Mig *pēru*.  
Metathesis.

An alternative reconstruction is \**pa<sup>c</sup>ar*-.

### 1957 \**parVm*- ‘‘cut, split’’

Sem \**pVrim*- ‘‘cut’’: Arab *frm* [-i-].

ECh \**param*- ‘‘sickle’’: Kera *pāram*.  
Deverbative noun.

Rift \**param*- ‘‘split (wood)’’: Asa *param-es*-.

### 1958 \**paroḵ*- ‘‘tear, rip’’

Sem \**pVrVḵ*- ‘‘tear off’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘divide’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *prq*<sup>1</sup>, Mhr *ferōq*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**park*- < \**parVḵ*- ‘‘rip and remove’’: Hs *farkā*.

ECh \**parwak*- ‘‘tear, pluck feathers’’: Kera *parge*, Bid *porok*.

Cf. Dhl *poroh*- ‘‘pull apart’’.

### 1959 \**paruḥ*- ‘‘cut, break through’’

Sem \**pVruḥ*- ‘‘make a hole’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘break through (a wall)’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘cut, pierce’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *parāḥu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *prḥ*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Jud) *prḥ*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *frḥ* [-u-]<sup>3</sup>.

CCh \**pVrVḥ*- ‘‘cut’’: Mofu *pərḥ*-.

### 1960 \**parūḥ*- ‘‘tear’’

CCh \**purḥ*- < \**parūḥ*- ‘‘tear off’’: Mafa *purḥ*-.

Omot \**pariḥ*- ‘‘be torn out’’: Mch *pariḥa*.

Mch *p*- < \**p*- under the influence of the following emphatic.

### 1961 \**parVd*- ‘‘equid’’

Sem \**pVrd*- ‘‘donkey’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘mule’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *perdu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *pered*<sup>2</sup>.

Agaw \**par(V)d*- ‘‘horse’’: Bil *farda*.

LEC \**par(V)d*- ‘‘horse’’: Or *farda*.

LEC loanword in Agaw or Agaw loanword in LEC?

## 1962 \*pasuq- “arrow”

Sem \*pašh- “spear”: Akk pašhu.

WCh \*pasuq- “arrow”: Kr fasku, Pero pužuk, Dera pek.

## 1963 \*pasVk- “piece of wood”

Sem \*pašk- “log, splinter”: Akk pašku.

Berb \*fVsVk- “stick (in bull’s nostrils)”<sup>1</sup>, “furniture”<sup>2</sup>: Twl i-fəšk-ən<sup>1</sup>, Sml i-fəšk-ən<sup>2</sup>.

## 1964 \*pat- “skin”

WCh \*pat- “skin”: Hs fatā, Gwn patā, Wrj patai.

CCh \*pVt- “skin”: HF pta, HGh pta, wpta.

Omot \*fat- “skin”<sup>1</sup>, “snake skin”<sup>2</sup>: Ome faata<sup>1</sup>, Nao fatu<sup>1</sup>, Gll footi<sup>2</sup>.

## 1965 \*pay- “go”

Eg py “go” (pyr).

Prefix \*<sup>c</sup>V-.

WCh \*pay-/\*piy- “return”<sup>1</sup>, “go”<sup>2</sup>: Wrj pəyi<sup>1</sup>, Kry piy<sup>1</sup>, Diri piy<sup>1</sup>, Sha fay<sup>2</sup>, Klr pa<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*p[aly]- “cross”<sup>1</sup>, “go out”<sup>2</sup>: Log piya<sup>1</sup>, Lame -pa-<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*paHaw- “outrun”: Tum paaaw.

Agaw \*fVy- “go away, go out”: Kwr fee-, Dmb fee-, fii-, Kem fee-, Aun fi-.

## 1966 \*pay- “flea”

Eg py “flea” (med).

ECh \*pay- “flying termite”: Mkk peyyo.

Cf. reduplication in WCh \*pi-pi- “flea”: Pero pībi.

## 1967 \*pa3- “metal”

Sem \*paz- “pure gold”: Hbr paz.

ECh \*pa3- “iron”: Tum paaž.

One more example of semantic syncretism in the early vocabulary of metallurgy.

## 1968 \*pec- ‘‘mosquito’’

ECh \**pyas-* ‘‘mosquito’’: Mkk *presso*.

But cf. other ECh forms reflecting \**bis-*: Jegu *bīso*, Mig *bīse*.

LEC \**pac-* ‘‘mosquito’’: Or *faaca*.

Assimilation of vowels in LEC.

Cf. also reduplicated Sem \**pas-pas-* ‘‘bug’’ (Arab *fas-fas-*).

## 1969 \*ped- ‘‘call’’

Sem \**pid-* ‘‘shout, call’’: Arab *fdd* [-*i*].

WCh \**pyad-* ‘‘call, speak’’: Hs *faḏā*, Sura *pet*, *pit*, Mpn *pet*, Ang *pit*.

Cf. Dhl *puḏ-uḏ-* ‘‘tell’’?

## 1970 \*peḥas- ‘‘wet, sprinkle’’

Sem \**pVḥas-* ‘‘wet, moisten’’: Arab *fḥs* [-*a*].

WCh \**pyaHV-* ‘‘spurt water from one’s mouth’’: Hs *fēsa*.

ECh \**pyas-* ‘‘(be) wet’’: Sok *peso*.

## 1971 \*per- ‘‘bird’’

Sem \**pirr-* ‘‘quail’’: Arab *firr-at-*.

Reduplication in Gz *fərfər-t* id.

WCh \**pyar-* ‘‘small bird’’: Hs *fērū*.

## 1972 \*per- ‘‘refuse’’

Sem \**pVr-* ‘‘forbid, refuse’’: Hbr *prr*.

CCh \**pyar-* ‘‘refuse’’: Hil *pyeri*.

1973 \*pi<sup>ʔ</sup>a<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘rain’’

Eg *p<sup>ʔ</sup>.t* ‘‘sky waters’’ (pyr).

CCh \**pi<sup>ʔ</sup>a<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘rainy season’’: Msg *pīa<sup>c</sup>*, Mofu *piya*, Mba *piya*.

## 1974 \*pic- ‘‘hand’’

Sem \**pas-/pis-* ‘‘palm’’: Aram (Bibl) *pas-*, (Jud) *pis-t-*.

Berb *\*fus-* ‘‘hand’’: Ahg *a-fus*, Ghat *a-fus*, Ghd *u-fəs*, Siwa *fuus*, Sml *a-fus*, Rif *a-fus*, Kby *a-fus*.

Irregular *\*s* < HS *\*c*. Secondary *\*-u-* < *\*-i-* after a labial.

ECh *\*pis-* ‘‘hand, arm’’: Dng *piše*, Mig *peše*, Bid *peše*, Mubi *foso*.

### 1975 *\*pič-* ‘‘cloth’’

Sem *\*pVt-* ‘‘cloth’’: Hbr *pešet*.

Eg *psš.t* ‘‘mat’’ (MK).

-šš is an orthographic representation of *\*-č-*.

WCh *\*pič-* ‘‘shroud’’: DB *pis*.

ECh *\*pVč-* ‘‘apron’’: Kera *pəsi*.

### 1976 *\*pič-* ‘‘spit’’

Sem *\*nVpit-* ‘‘spit’’: Ug *nft*, Arab *nft* [-i-, -u-].

Prefix *\*nV-*.

Berb *\*fVs-* ‘‘spit’’: Ntf *s-ufs*, Izy *fs*, Snus *s-ufəs*.

WCh *\*pič/s-* ‘‘spit’’: Krf *fiš-*, Gera *fisii-*, Glm *pəs*, Kry *pəcə*, Diri *pəža*, Paa *pəsu*, Cagu *pəč*, Jmb *fəs*.

CCh *\*pič-* ‘‘spew’’: Tera *pəšə*, Bch *fīsə*.

ECh *\*pič-* ‘‘spit’’: Mig *pisaw*.

### 1977 *\*pig-* ‘‘stretch’’

Sem *\*pVg-* ‘‘draw (the bow)’’: Arab *fgg*.

Eg *pđ* ‘‘draw (the string)’’.

Progressive palatalization of *\*-g-*.

WCh *\*pig-* ‘‘pluck out, draw out (sword)’’: Hs *figā*.

### 1978 *\*pil-* ‘‘insect’’

CCh *\*pilu-* ‘‘mosquito’’: Mba *fulay*, Mus *afili*.

Agaw *\*pil-* ‘‘flea’’: Kwr *peliya*, Kem *fäle*.

Omot *\*pil-* ‘‘flea’’: Kaf *pillo*.

Cf. Rift *\*paʔal-* ‘‘flying termite’’: Kwz *paʔal-iko*.

### 1979 *\*pilaḲ-* ‘‘knife’’

Sem *\*pilaḲ-* ‘‘dagger’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘axe, hoe’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *pilaqqu*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) *pelq-*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb \**bVlVḱ-* “blade”: Ahg *ta-bləq*.

Irregular \**b-* < HS \**p-*.

### 1980 \**piliç-* “divide”

Sem \**pVlVṣ-* “divide, split”: Gz *flṣ*, Tgr *flṣ*, Tgy *flṣ*, Amh *flṣ*.

Agaw \**filiç-* “divide”: Aun *felec-*.

### 1981 \**pir-* “fly, soar”

Sem \**pVr-* “fly”<sup>1</sup>, “flee”<sup>2</sup>: Ug *pr*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *pr*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *frr*<sup>2</sup>, Hss *fer*<sup>1</sup>, Mhr *farr*<sup>1</sup>, Soq *fer*<sup>1</sup>, Tgy *frr*<sup>1</sup>.

Berb \**fVr-* “fly”: Ahg *fəṛə-t*, Sml *firri*.

Eg *pry* “soar, rise” (*pyr*).

Related to *pry* “go out”.

WCh \**pir-* “soar”<sup>1</sup>, “stretch the wings”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *fīra*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *pīr*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**pVr-* “bird’s flight”: Mafa *parr*, *perr*.

Bed *fir* “fly”.

Agaw \**fir-* “fly”: Bil *fir y-*.

### 1982 \**pir-* “lock” (n.)

Berb \**fir-* “lock”<sup>1</sup>, “iron horse-lock”<sup>2</sup>: Zng *ti-fer-an*<sup>1</sup>, Izy *tay-ffər-t*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *pʔy* “part of the doorlock”.

-ʔ- < HS \*-r-.

### 1983 \**pir-* “fruit, corn”

Sem \**pir-* “fruit”: Phn *pr*, Ug *pr*, Hbr *pʔ rī*, Aram (Syr) *pērā*, Gz *fəre*.

Cf. Hss *ferrāt* “unripe fruit”, Mhr *ferrāt* id., Shh *ferrot* id.

Berb \**far-* “corn”: Gua *a-faro*.

The vocalism may reflect a different alternation grade.

Eg *pr.t* “fruit, crop, seed” (OK).

Agaw \**fir-* “fruit”<sup>1</sup>, “corn”<sup>2</sup>: Bil *fīr*<sup>1</sup>, Xmr *fīra*<sup>1</sup>, Kwr *fīra*<sup>1</sup>,

Dmb *fīra*<sup>1</sup>, Kem *fīr*<sup>2</sup>.

SA \**fir-* “flowers, fruit”: Saho *fire*.

LEC \**fīr-* “fruit”: Or *firi*.

1984 \**piraḥ-* “sprout, flower”

Sem \**piraḥ-* “sprout”<sup>1</sup>, “flower”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *perʿu*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *prḥ*, Hbr *perah*, Aram (Syr) *parḥō*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *farḥ-*<sup>1</sup>, Gz *farḥa*<sup>1</sup>.  
Eg *prḥ* “flower” (n).

Derived from \**pir-* “fruit, corn”.

1985 \**pirat-* “break, split”

Sem \**pVrVt-* “break”: Amh *färrätä*  
WCh \**pirVt-* “split (firewood)”: Hs *fırde*.  
Cf. irregular *-rḏ-* < \**-rt-*. Cf. also Hs *fardā*, *fardo*, *furḏa* “crack (nuts)”.  
ECh \**pyarVt-* < \**pirat-* “break, crack”: Kera *perte*.  
HEC \**fır(V)t-* “cut, prune”: Bmb *firt-*.

1986 \**piric-* “break, grind”

Sem \**pVris-* “break”<sup>1</sup>, “tear”<sup>2</sup>: Aram (Syr) *ḫrs*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *frs* [-i-]<sup>1 2</sup>.  
CCh \**pVrVc-* “grind”: Mofu *ḫirs-*.  
ECh \**pirVs-* “crush (grain)”: Mkk *ḫirza*.  
Agaw \**firis-* “be destroyed”: Aun *feres-əḡ*.

1987 \**pirig-* “separate”

Sem \**pVrig-* “open, enlarge, separate”: Arab *frg* [-i-].  
ECh \**pirVg-* “separate”: Bid *pirgay*.

1988 \**pirVq-* “scratch”

Eg *pʾḥ* “scratch (eyes)”.  
-ʾ- < HS \**-r-*.  
ECh \**pirVk-* “scratch”: Kera *ḫirki*.

1989 \**pitaḥ-* “open”

Sem \**pVtaḥ-* “open”: Akk *petú*, Ug *pth*, Hbr *pth*, Aram (Syr) *pth*, Arab *fth* [-a-], Gz *fth*, Hss *fetōh*, Mhr *fōteh*, Shh *fetaḥ*.  
CCh \**pViVH-* “open (of eyes or anus)”: Mofu *ḫəth-*.

ECh \**pit*- ‘‘open’’: Bid *pit*, Sok *fitifiti*.  
Reduplication in Sok.

### 1990 \**piṭ*- ‘‘bark’’ (n.)

CCh \**piṭ*- ‘‘bark’’: Mofu *papət*, Mafa *pit*-.  
Partial reduplication in Mofu.

ECh \**pyat*- ‘‘bark’’: Kera *pete*.

Wrz \**feṭ*- ‘‘bark’’: Hrs *feṭe*.

### 1991 \**poʼad*- ‘‘close, cover’’

Sem \**pVʼVd*- ‘‘close’’: Akk *pādu*.

CCh \**pwaʼad*- ‘‘wrap up’’: Mofu *paḏ*-, Nza *padi*, Gis *foḏ*.

ECh \**pwad*- ‘‘cover’’: Mobu *podde*.

### 1992 \**poĉ*- ‘‘smear, scatter’’

Sem \**pVš*- ‘‘spread’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘smear’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘scatter’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *pašāšu*<sup>1 2</sup>,  
Hbr *psy*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Jud) *psy*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *fšw* [-u-]<sup>1 3</sup>, Soq *piši*<sup>1</sup>, Tgy  
*fss*<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *fss*<sup>1</sup>, Amh *fss*<sup>1</sup>.

WCh \**pwaĉi*- ‘‘anoint’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘scatter’’<sup>2</sup>: Ang *pwis*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *peḏa*<sup>2</sup>.

Etymologically identical with \**pVĉ*- ‘‘distribute, divide’’?

### 1993 \**poċ*- ‘‘give birth’’

Eg *pċpċ* ‘‘give birth’’ (gr).

Reduplication.

CCh \**pway*-/\**pwaH*- ‘‘give birth’’: Gude *pwey-ik*, FM *poyi*, FB *pwe*.

### 1994 \**poḥaĉ*- ‘‘separate, split’’

Sem \**pVḥaṣ*- ‘‘separate, split’’: Arab *fhḏ* [-a-].

Eg *pḥḏ* ‘‘separate, split open’’.

LEC \**foHoĉ*- ‘‘separate’’: Arb *foḏ*-.

Assimilation of vowels.

HEC \**faʼaĉ*- ‘‘cut maize’’: Kmb *faaĉ*-.

Assimilation of vowels.

**1995 \*pok-** “mug, bowl”

Sem \**pak-* “bottle, mug”: Hbr *pak*.

\**u* > \**a* after a labial.

CCh \**pwak-* “water pot”: Gaa *pokə-ta*, Gbn *pokə-tə*.

ECh \**pV<sub>k</sub>-* “bowl”: Kera *pəka*.

**1996 \*poḵ-** “peel, skin” (v.)

Sem \**pV<sub>k</sub>V<sup>2</sup>-* “peel, shell” (v.): Aram (Syr) *pq<sup>2</sup>*.

WCh \**pwak-* “skin, peel”: Ang *pok*.

ECh \**pwag-/pwak-* “skin” (v.)<sup>1</sup>, “shell, pluck feathers”<sup>2</sup>: Tum *pəg*<sup>1</sup>, Ndam *pə:gə*<sup>1</sup>, Kera *poke*<sup>2</sup>.

Connected with \**paḵV<sup>2</sup>-* “bark, skin”.

**1997 \*poḵa<sup>c</sup>-** “beer, sauce”

Sem \**puḵā<sup>c</sup>-* “beer, juice”: Arab *fuqqā<sup>c</sup>-*.

WCh \**pwak-* “sauce”: Sura *pok*, Ang *pwuk*, Mpn *puk*.

**1998 \*poḵV<sup>c</sup>-** “cut, split”:

Sem \**pV<sub>k</sub>V<sup>c</sup>-* “split, break, wound”: Gz *fq<sup>c</sup>*.

CCh \**pok-* “chop”: Msm *pok*.

**1999 \*poliḵ-** “split”

Sem \**pV<sub>liḵ-</sub>* “kill, slaughter”<sup>1</sup>, “cut”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *palāqu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *flq* [-i-]<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \**folV<sub>k</sub>-* “break off”: Or *folloqa*.

Derived from \**pal-* “cut, divide”.

**2000 \*pon-/ponV<sup>c</sup>-** “turn, return”

Sem \**pV<sub>n</sub>-* “turn”: Ug *pnn*, Hbr *pny*, Aram (Syr) *pn<sup>2</sup>*, *pny*.

Eg *pn<sup>c</sup>* “turn” (pyr).

CCh \**fwan-H-* “return”: Lame *fəŋ*, LPe *faŋ*.

## 2001 \*puc- ‘‘burn’’

Eg *wps* ‘‘burn’’ (NK).

*w-* stands for a rounded root vowel.

CCh \**pVc-* ‘‘roast’’: FK*i wča*, HK *psa-*, HB *pceyo*, HGh *wsaže*, Mnd *pšapša*.

Reduplication in Mnd.

## 2002 \*puc- ‘‘tear into pieces’’

Sem \**pVsa<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘tear into pieces’’: Arab *fs<sup>3</sup> [-a-]*.

Based on \**pVs-*.

CCh \**puc-* ‘‘tear into pieces, pluck’’: Mafa *puc-*.

## 2003 \*puč- ‘‘urine’’

Sem \**pačč-* ‘‘horse urine’’: Arab *fazz-*.

Berb \**fVč-* ‘‘urine’’: Ahg *ta-fəzz-a*.

Borrowed from Arab?

WCh \**puči-ar-* ‘‘urine’’: Hs *fičārī*, Wrj *cəpr-ai*, Kry *cipir*, Diri *axəbəla*, Miya *cəpur*, Paa *cipura*, Siri *čipəri*, Pol *bəs*, Geji *hasi*, Brm *has*, Say *hes*, Dwot *huzari*, Buli *həs*.

ECh \**puči-* ‘‘urine’’: Tum *bə:zər*, Ndam *buž*, Dng *pidye*, Mig *piži*, Brg *pidye*.

## 2004 \*puč- ‘‘break, crush’’

Sem \**puš-* ‘‘break, crush’’: Hbr *pšpš*, Arab *fdđ [-u-]*.

Reduplication in Hbr.

CCh \**puš-* ‘‘break’’: Kap *puše*, HNk *pše*, HF *pšo*.

## 2005 \*pudağ-/ \*pudig- ‘‘break, split’’

Sem \**pVdağ-* ‘‘break’’: Arab *fdğ [-a-]*.

CCh \**pudik-* ‘‘split’’: Mofu *pədk-*, Gis *pudik*.

From \**pudik-* < \**pudig-*.

## 2006 \*puḥ- ‘‘strike’’

Sem \**nVpaḥ-* ‘‘strike with a sabre’’: Arab *nfh [-a-]*

Prefix \**nV-*.

Dhl *puh*-“hit, strike (with sharp instrument)”.

Cf. also *pah*-“hit, shoot”.

Rift *\*puh*-“hit”: Kwz *puḫ-umis*.

### 2007 \*puḥar- “jump”

Eg *phrr* “run” (pyr).

Note double *-rr*.

WCh *\*pura* < *\*puHar*- “jump”: Hs *ḫurā*, Ang *pyar*, Ank *pār*, Mpn *paar*.

Emphatization of *\*p-*.

ECh *\*paHar*- “jump”: Smr *pār*.

### 2008 \*puk- “winnow”

Berb *\*fVk*- “winnow, peel (corn)”: Ahg *fukk-ət*.

WCh *\*puk*- “winnow”: Tng *puk*.

### 2009 \*pur- “cut”

Sem *\*pVrVy*- “cut”: Akk *parû*, Arab *fry* [-i-].

Reduplication in Arab *fifr* “cut, split”.

Berb *\*fVr*- “shave, cut hair”: Ahg *əfr-ən*.

WCh *\*pur*- “prepare field by cutting trees”: Tng *pure*.

### 2010 \*pur- “container”

Sem *\*parr*- “kind of vessel”<sup>1</sup>, “pot”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *parūtu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *pārur*<sup>2</sup>.

Derivatives of *\*parr*- in Akk and Hbr.

Eg *pr* “box” (MK).

WCh *\*pur*- “large beer-pot”: Tng *puuri*.

### 2011 \*pur- “tear”

Berb *\*fVrVy*- “tear”: Kby *fri*.

Based on *\*fVr*-.

CCh *\*pur*- “tear”: Daba *pur*.

Rift *\*puru*<sup>c</sup>- “strip off”: Irq *puru*<sup>c</sup>-*us*-, Alg *puru*<sup>c</sup>-.

Secondary laryngeal.

## 2012 \*pur- “flower, grass”

Berb \*fVr- “kind of grass”: Sml *a-fər*, Rif *friw*.

WCh \*pur- “tobacco flower”<sup>1</sup>, “flower”<sup>2</sup>, “grass”<sup>3</sup>: Hs *furē*<sup>1</sup>,

Paa *pure*<sup>2</sup>, Cagu *pəre*<sup>2</sup>, Pero *pure*<sup>3</sup>.

CCh \*fwar- “flower”: Dgh *fəra*, Bud *phōrio*.

Bed *far* “flower” (pl.)

Note the modified vocalism of pl.

LEC \*fur- “kind of grass”: Or *fura*.

Omot \*pur- “flower”: Yam *furaa*.

Connected with \*pīr- “fruit, corn”.

## 2013 \*pur- “untie”

Berb \*fVr- “untie”: Kby *ə-fru*.

CCh \*pīr-/\*pur- “untie”: Tera *pəra*, Wmd *pīri*, Mtk *pər*, FBw *pīr*,

Bch *para*, Mwu *upuran*, Gude *pur-gič*.

ECh \*puwir- < \*puʔir- “untie”: Smr <sup>ɔ</sup>*awər*, Nch *pure*, Lele *poor*, Kbl

*puwər*, Kera *fere*, Kwan *apre*, Dng *i-pire*, Mig <sup>ɔ</sup>*i-piro*, Mkk <sup>ɔ</sup>*eppire*.

Secondary laryngeal in the inlaut.

LEC \*pur- “untie, disengage”: Som *furayya*, Or *furra*.

\*u may reflect a different alternation grade.

## 2014 \*purVs- “cut, separate”

Sem \*pVrVš- “separate”: Aram (Syr) *přš*.

Berb \*fVrVs- “separate”<sup>1</sup>, “cut”<sup>2</sup>: Sml *fərs*<sup>1 2</sup>, Twl *əfrəs*<sup>2</sup>, Ahg *əfrəs*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*purVs- “split”: Sok *purse*.

## 2015 \*putir- “mat”

Sem \*putr- “mat”: Arab *futr-*.

Secondary \*u?

WCh \*ka-pVtir- “mat”: Wnd *kaptir*, Dwot *kaptur*.

Prefix \*ka-

## 2016 \*puwad- “heart”

Sem \*pawād-/\*puʔād- “heart”: Arab *fawād-*, *fuʔād-* .

WCh \**pūd-* “heart”: Sura *puut*, Ang *put*.

Contraction from \**puwad-*.

ECh \**puwad-pwad-* “lungs”: Smr *pədəpədə*, Tum *podpod*, Ndam *pət-pət*.

Reduplication.

### 2017 \**pVʷin-* “break, grind”

Sem \**pVʷVn-* “grind”: Akk *pēnu*.

WCh \**pVHin-* “break”: Ang *pīn*, Mpn *pīn*.

### 2018 \**pVʷud-* “knee”

Berb \**fud-* “knee”: Nfs *u-fed*, Siwa *fūd*, Ghat *a-fud*, Ahg *a-fud*, Zng *o-ffud*, Sml *a-fūd*, Ntf *a-fud*, Izy *a-fuδ*, Rif *fud*, Mzb *fud*.

Eg *pʷd*, *pʷd* “knee” (med), *pd* (XVIII).

The ancient form of Eg seems to be preserved as *pʷd*. If so, the unusual correspondence Eg *d* ~ Berb \**d* needs further analysis.

### 2019 \**pVĉ-* “distribute, divide”

Sem \**pVš-* “distribute”: Aram (Syr) *pss*, Arab *fšš*.

Eg *pšš*, *pšs*, *pš* “divide” (MK).

Note *šš* and *šs* as graphic representations of a lateral.

### 2020 \**pVd-* “move”

Sem \**pid-* “march, go (of cattle)”: Arab *fdd* [-i-].

ECh \**pad-/pud-* “pass by”: Tum *pəd*, Ndm *pada*, Lele *pudu*.

The root vocalism of Sem and ECh is contradictory. Cf. also Berb \**fVd-* “let in” (Sha *s-ifəd*) and Eg *ʷpd* “run, hurry” (XVIII).

### 2021 \**pVg-* “take”

Sem \**pūg-* “take away”: Akk *puāgu*.

Based on biconsonantal \**pVg-*.

ECh \**pVg-* “take”: Tum *pəg*.

**2022 \*pV<sup>c</sup>al- “work, make”**

Sem \*pV<sup>c</sup>al- “work, do, make”: Phn p<sup>c</sup>l, Hbr p<sup>c</sup>l, Aram (Syr) p<sup>c</sup>l,  
Arab f<sup>c</sup>l [-a-], SAR p<sup>c</sup>l.

LEC \*pal- “make”: Som fal-, Boni fal-.

Ome \*pal- “create, make”: Kaf hal, Mch p<sup>c</sup>alli.

Dhl fal- “do”.

Contraction in all Cush forms.

**2023 \*pVh- “exchange, sell”**

Sem \*pVh- “exchange”: Akk puh<sup>h</sup>u.

CCh \*pVχwa- “sell”: HNK pəχwi, Kap pəχwi.

WCh \*pay- < \*paH(i)- “commerce”: Tng paya.

Deverbative with modified vocalism.

**2024 \*pVhVr- “gather”**

Sem \*pVhVr- “assemble”: Akk pahāru.

Cf. a nominal derivative \*puh(V)r- “assembly, gathering”:

Akk puh<sup>h</sup>ru, Ug ph<sup>h</sup>r.

ECh \*pVr- “gather”: Kbl pərrə.

**2025 \*pVlah- “split, cut”**

Sem \*pVlah- “split”<sup>1</sup>, “till, cultivate”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr pl<sup>h</sup><sup>1</sup>, Aram pl<sup>h</sup><sup>2</sup>,  
Arab fl<sup>h</sup> [-a-]<sup>1 2</sup>.

Berb \*fVlVh- “cut, split”: Ahg ə-fləh.

Irregular laryngeal.

Derived from \*pal- “cut”.

**2026 \*pVIVs- “split, pierce”**

Sem \*pVIVs̄- “pierce”: Akk palāšu.

Eg pns “cut” (pyr).

-n- < HS \*-l-.

The alternative reconstruction is \*pVsVl-.

## 2027 \*pVri3- “cut, separate”

Sem \*pVriz- “separate”: Arab *frz* [-i-], Mhr *ferōz*.

Berb \*fVrV3- “cut”: Snus *əfrəz*.

## 2028 \*pVt- “scorpion”

Eg *ptt* “scorpion” (l).

Partial reduplication.

CCh \*pVt- “scorpion”: HF *ptu*, HB *wto*, FK*i ti*.

## 2029 \*pVt̥tis- “flatten”

Sem \*pVt̥iš- “flatten, forge”: Arab *fīs* [-i-].

Cf. \*pat̥iš- “hammer”: Hbr *paṭṭiš*, Aram (Jud) *paṭṭiš*-.

Eg *pds* “make flat, trample down”.

Regular -d- < \*-t̥-.

## 2030 \*pVtok- “split, cut”

Sem \*pVtuk- “break, split, separate”: Arab *fīq* [-u-].

Berb \*fViVk- “open”<sup>1</sup>, “cut”<sup>2</sup>: Siwa *əftək*<sup>1</sup>, Ahg *əftək*<sup>1 2</sup>, Izy *ftek*<sup>2</sup>, Izy *ftek*<sup>1</sup>, Kby *eftek*<sup>1</sup>.

Unexpected \*k < HS \*k̥.

CCh \*pViwak- “split”: Mofu *pətkw*-.

-kw < \*-k̥- under the influence of \*-wa-.

LEC \*fotok- “chip” (v.): Or *fottoqa*.

Assimilation of vowels.

## \*q

## 2031 \*qab- “kill”

Eg *hb* “kill” (gr).

WCh \*qab- “kill”: Tng *kabi*.

2032 \*qafV<sup>c</sup>- “hold”

Sem \*hVp- “pack”: Akk *hapû*.

Eg *ħf<sup>c</sup>* ‘‘catch, grasp, pack’’ (pyr).

Cf. also *ħf<sup>c</sup>* ‘‘fist’’ (pyr).

WCh \**qaf-* ‘‘security of hold’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘grasp, seize’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *kaf*<sup>1</sup>, Say *ngəp*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *gafau*<sup>2</sup>, Bade *gaf*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Dhl *ħap-* ‘‘snatch quickly’’.

### 2033 \**qam-* ‘‘possess’’

Eg *ħʔm* ‘‘possess, hold’’ (MK).

Vocalic -ʔ-.

WCh \**qam-* ‘‘grasp’’: Hs *kāma*.

Dhl *kam-* ‘‘hold’’.

Rift \**kom-* ‘‘hold, have’’: Irq *kom-*, Bur *kom-*, Asa *kom-*, Kwz *komos-*.  
Secondary \**-o-* before a labial.

### 2034 \**qapuĉ-* ‘‘arm, shoulder’’

Eg *ħpš* ‘‘arm’’ (MK).

WCh \**qapuĉ-* ‘‘shoulder’’: Bul *gapuša*.

### 2035 \**qatam-* ‘‘ring, seal’’

Sem \**ħatm-* ‘‘ring’’<sup>1</sup>, seal (on a ring)’’<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *ħotēm*<sup>1 2</sup>, Arab *ħatm-*<sup>1 2</sup>, Jib *ħotem*<sup>1</sup>, Hss *ħōtem*<sup>1</sup>, Shh *ħotem*<sup>1</sup>.

Eg *ħtm* ‘‘stamp, seal’’ (OK).

WCh \**qatam-* ‘‘ring’’: Miya *katam*.

### 2036 \**qaway-* ‘‘be empty’’

Sem \**ħūy-* ‘‘be empty’’: Arab *ħwy* [-i-].

WCh \**qāy-* < \**qaway-* ‘‘empty’’: Tng *kaayi*, *gaye*.

### 2037 \**qet-* ‘‘tear’’

Eg *ħtt* ‘‘tear off’’ (MK).

WCh \**qyat-* ‘‘tear, rend’’: Hs *kēta*.

### 2038 \**qi<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘plaiting’’

Sem \**ħi<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘kind of clothes’’: Akk *ħi<sup>2</sup>u*.

Eg *ħʕ.t* ‘‘kind of plaiting’’ (NK).

**2039 \*qirim-** ‘‘separate, divide’’

Sem \**ħVrim-* ‘‘separate, isolate’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pierce’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *ħarāmu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ħrm* [-i-]<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**qirVm-* ‘‘stub with a knife, cut or bite head off’’: Hs *kirma*, *kirme*.

**2040 \*qiš-** ‘‘grind, rub’’

WCh \**qiš-* ‘‘thrash’’: Hs *kilā*.

CCh \**qiž-* ‘‘thrash, beat’’: Mafa *kəž-*.

Rift \**ħiš-* ‘‘rub’’: Alg *ħiš-*.

**2041 \*qo<sup>2</sup>-** ‘‘mix’’

Eg *ħʕw* ‘‘mix’’ (med).

Vocalic -ʕ.

WCh \**qwa<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘mix’’: Fyer *goo*.

**2042 \*qoĉ-** ‘‘pierce’’

Sem \**ħūs-* ‘‘pierce’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘penetrate, pierce camel’s nose with a stick’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *ħwš* [-u-]<sup>1</sup>, Jib *ħešš*<sup>2</sup>.

Inlaut \*-w- reflects the original structure with \*-o-.

Omot \**koĉ-* ‘‘pierce’’: Kaf *koĉĉ-*.

Irregular \*-ĉ-.

**2043 \*qom-** ‘‘gather, join’’

Sem \**ħVm-* ‘‘gather’’: Akk *ħamāmu*.

WCh \**qwam-* ‘‘join’’: Grk *kwom*.

**2044 \*qor-** ‘‘shout, say’’

Sem \**ħūr-* ‘‘bellow’’: Arab *ħwr* [-u-].

Based ob biconsonantal \**ħVr-*.

Berb \**kur-* ‘‘call’’: Ahg *kur-ət*.

Eg *ħr* ‘‘say’’ (OK).

WCh *\*gwar-* “groan”<sup>1</sup>, “shout, cry, call”<sup>2</sup>: Ang *gwar*<sup>1</sup>, Kry *kwār*<sup>2</sup>, Miya *kwār*<sup>2</sup>, Jmb *gwar-al*<sup>2</sup>.

**2045 \*qot- “take (by force)”**

Sem *\*hVi-* “take somebody’s share”: Arab *hṭt*.

WCh *\*qwat-* “take thing by force”: Hs *kwātā*, *kwāḥe*.

**2046 \*qot- “elbow”**

Eg *ḥt* “elbow” (MK).

WCh *\*qu-qwat-* “elbow”: Sha *kukwat*.

Partial reduplication.

**2047 \*quʾab- “knife, sickle”**

Eg *ḥʾb* “chisel” (BD).

WCh *\*quʾab-* “sword, knife”: Hs *takōbī*, Sura *kəp*, Ang *kūp*.

Prefix *ta-* in Hs.

**2048 \*qudam- “pot”**

Sem *\*ḥadām-* “night pot”: Arab *ḥaddām-at-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

WCh *\*qudam-* “pot”: Bol *kudam*.

**2049 \*qul- “hoe” (n.)**

Eg *ḥnn* “hoe” (pyr).

Irregular laryngeal.

CCh *\*qul-* “hoe”: Wmd *kul*, Hld *kwulu*.

Cf. Rift *\*ḥwal-* “dig up, till”: Alg *ḥwal-*, Kwz *ḥoḥwal-*.

**2050 \*qur- “voice, noise”**

Eg *ḥrw* “voice, noise” (pyr).

Vocalic *-w*.

WCh *\*qur-* “scream, cry” (n.): Hs *kurūruwa*.

Rift *\*ḥur-* “rumble, roar”: Irq *ḥur-ay*.

Related to *\*qor-* “shout, say”.

## 2051 \*qurap- ‘beat’

Sem \**ḥVrVp-* ‘strike back’: Akk *ḥarāḫu*.

WCh \**qurVp-* ‘whipping’: Hs *kurfō*.

ECh \**karap-* ‘kick, trample’: Bid *ʾarap*, Dng *karpe*.

## 2052 \*qüz- ‘be angry’

Eg *ḥzy* ‘angry’ (MK).

-y stands for a front vowel.

WCh \**quz-* ‘be angry’: Tng *kuz-*.

## 2053 \*qVbV²- ‘break, destroy’

Eg *ḥbʾ* ‘destroy’ (pyr).

WCh \**qVHVb-* ‘break’: Tng *keeb*.

Metathesis.

Cf. \**qab-* ‘kill’.

## \*q̇

## 2054 \*q̇ac- ‘valley, river bed’

Berb \**γVz-* ‘river bed, wadi’: Ahg *ta-γəzz-it*.

Rift \**ḥas-* ‘valley or ravine without running water’: Irq *ḥasa*.

## 2055 \*q̇aç-/q̇VwVç- ‘sand’

Sem \**ḥūš-/ḥīš-* ‘sand, gravel’: Akk *ḥiṣṣu*, Gz *ḥoṣā*.

Secondary formation with inlaut \*-w-/\*-y-. Cf. Agaw.

WCh \**q̇as-* < \**q̇aç-* ‘earth, sand’: Hs *ḳasā*.

Agaw \**ḳūš-* < \**ḳVwVš-* ‘sand’: Bil *ḳūšā*.

Omot \**ḳaç-* ‘sand’: Kaf *ḳāčo*, Nao *ḳaša*, Gim *ḳačay, ḳač*.

Cf., with a different anlaut laryngeal: Rift \**haç-* ‘sand’ (Irq *has-aḳ*, Kwz *has-inko*, Asa *haj-at*).

## 2056 \*qâç- ‘‘be friable’’

Sem \*ḥVṣ- ‘‘be friable’’: Arab ḥḍw.

ECh \*kVṣ- ‘‘crumble’’: Bid kodyody.

Partial reduplication.

LEC \*kaç- ‘‘walk on grain and spoil it’’: Or qaça<sup>2</sup>a.

## 2057 \*qälüm- ‘‘boat’’

Sem \*ḥalim- ‘‘raft’’: Akk ḥallimu.

Eg ḥmn.ty ‘‘ship’’ (OK).

Metathesis.

CCh \*q̄walum- < \*q̄alum- ‘‘boat’’: Msg ḥolum, Log γ’oam.

Log γ’oam < \*γ’walam.

## 2058 \*q̄am-/\*q̄ayam- ‘‘tent, house’’

Sem \*ḥaym- ‘‘tent’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘hut, cabin’’<sup>2</sup>: Ug ḥm-t<sup>1</sup>, Arab ḥaym- at<sup>1 2</sup>,  
SAr ḥym<sup>2</sup>, Gz ḥaymat<sup>1</sup>, Tgr ḥaymät<sup>2</sup>, Amh haym- ät<sup>2</sup>, Jib ḥom  
(pl.)<sup>1</sup>, Hss ḥīm-ēt-<sup>1 2</sup>.

Berb \*γ(V)yam- ‘‘tent’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘village’’<sup>2</sup>: Ayr ta-γyam-t<sup>1</sup>, Ahg ta-ḥyam-  
t<sup>1</sup>, Twl ta-γyam-t<sup>1</sup>, Ntf ta-ḥyam-t<sup>2</sup>, Kby a-ḥḥam<sup>1</sup>.

Eg ḥm ‘‘temple’’ (pyr).

ECh \*kam-kam- ‘‘camp’’: Mig kankama, Bid kamkama.

Reduplication. Dissimilation of nasals in Mig.

## 2059 \*q̄an- ‘‘tent, house’’

Eg ḥn ‘‘tent’’ (pyr).

WCh \*q̄an- ‘‘hut’’: Wrj q̄an-na, Cagu q̄an, Jmb gan.

Cf. \*q̄am-/\*q̄ayam- id.

## 2060 \*q̄aniç-/\*q̄uniç- ‘‘leg’’

Sem \*ḥanṣ- ‘‘hip’’: Akk ḥanṣātu, Hbr ḥ<sup>a</sup>lāsāyim (dual.), Aram ḥar<sup>2</sup>  
šīm.

Irregular sonants.

Eg ḥnd ‘‘part of the leg’’ (pyr).

CCh \*q̄uniç- ‘‘hip, knee’’: Gis mit-kinža, Glv runža, Zgh gwuže,  
Gava gwīža.

Alternation \*a ~ \*u.

## 2061 \*qar- ‘fish’

Eg *ħʤ.t* ‘kind of fish’ (a).

-ʤ < HS \*-r-.

WCh \*qar- ‘fish with sharp fins’: Hs *karāyā*.

LEC \*kar- ‘fish’: Gel *kaara*.

Wrz \*χar- ‘fish’: Gaw *χaare*, Cam *ħaar-ite*, Hrs *haar-icce*, Dob *haar-icce*, Gll *haare*.

Ome \*kar- ‘fish’: Hmr *kara*, *kaara*.

## 2062 \*qar-/\*qawar- ‘burn’

Eg *ħr.t* ‘flame’ (reg).

Cf. also *ħʤ* ‘roast’ (n).

WCh \*qawVr- ‘roast (without oil)’: Hs *kaurarā*.

Secondary \*-w-?

Rift \*ħwar- ‘fry’<sup>1</sup>, ‘hot’<sup>2</sup>: Bur *χweraʿes*<sup>1</sup>, Alg *χweraʿes*<sup>1</sup>, Asa *hareta*<sup>2</sup>.

## 2063 \*qaraw- ‘war, fight’

Eg *ħrwyw* ‘war’.

Partial reduplication.

WCh \*qar/a/w- ‘fight’: Hs *kārō*.

ECh \*kVraw- ‘war’: Tum *kəraw*.

Cf. Kera *kuuri* ‘fight’ (v.).

## 2064 \*qayul- ‘equid’

Sem \*ħayl- ‘horse’<sup>1</sup>, ‘mare’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *ħayl-* (pl.)<sup>1</sup>, Soq *ħayl-*<sup>2</sup>, Hss *ħeyōl* (pl.)<sup>1</sup>.

Berb \*qayul- ‘horse’<sup>1</sup>, ‘mare’<sup>2</sup>, ‘donkey’<sup>3</sup>, ‘mule’<sup>4</sup>: Jrb *tə-yalli-τ*<sup>4</sup>, Nfs *tə-yəll-ət*<sup>2</sup>, Skn *t-yall-ən*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *a-yyul*<sup>3</sup>, Sgr *a-yyul*<sup>3</sup>, Mzab *t-yalli-t*<sup>1</sup>, Wrg *a-yyul*<sup>3</sup>, Snd *a-yyul*<sup>3</sup>.

LEC \*qay(V)l- ‘foal’: Som *qayl*.

## 2065 \*qen- ‘go, walk’

Eg *ħny* ‘walk’ (I).

WCh \*qyana- ‘enter, go’: Tng *kən*, Fyer *gan*.

ECh \*gin- ‘go out’: Sok *gine*.

## 2066 \*qof- ‘‘hoof’’

Sem \**hupp-* ‘‘hoof’’: Arab *huff-*, Hss *hef*, Mhr *hef*, Shh *haf*.

WCh \**qwaf-* ‘‘hoof’’: Hs *kwāfa*, Ang *kwēp*.

## 2067 \*qol- ‘‘testicles’’

WCh \**qwal-* ‘‘testicles’’: Hs *kwālātai*, Ang *gwal*.

CCh \**qwal-* ‘‘penis’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘testicles’’<sup>2</sup>: Bura *kwal*<sup>1</sup>, Klb *kwal*<sup>1</sup>, Mrg *kwal*<sup>1</sup>, FGH *kwəlaku*<sup>1</sup>, Bch *kwaley*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**kwal-* ‘‘testicles’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘penis’’<sup>2</sup>: Kera *kələŋ*<sup>1</sup>, Kwan *kalasa*<sup>1</sup>, Mkk *kole*<sup>2</sup>.

Agaw \**kwil-* ‘‘testicles’’: Bil *kwēlaa*.

Omot \**kull-* ‘‘testicles’’: Kaf *kwuroo*.

Cf. Dhl *k<sup>w</sup>all-iδ-* ‘‘have an erection’’.

## 2068 \*qon- ‘‘river’’

Eg *hnw* ‘‘rivulet’’ (XVIII).

Vocalic *-w*.

ECh \**kwan-* ‘‘river’’: Ndam *kwan*.

## 2069 \*qoq- ‘‘throat’’

Eg *hḥ* ‘‘throat’’ (MK).

WCh \**qwaq-* ‘‘throat’’: Hs *mākōko*, Grk *rya*, Bgh *gway*.

Prefix in Hs.

CCh \**q[w]ay-* ‘‘throat’’: Log *γ’ayī*, Bud *wui*, Gul *uē*, Kus *uā*.

Dhl *k’ok’o* ‘‘throat’’.

Reduplication?

## 2070 \*qor- ‘‘tooth’’

WCh \**ha-qwar-* ‘‘tooth’’: Hs *hakōrī*, Fyer *hagor*, Bks <sup>ʔ</sup>*agur*, Sha <sup>ʔ</sup>*agaḥa*, Klr <sup>ʔ</sup>*agwer*, DB *gur*.

Prefix \**ha-*.

Bed *kwir* ‘‘tooth’’.

**2071 \*qor- ‘‘shell’’**

WCh \*qwar- ‘‘shell of tortoise’’: Hs *kwarya*.

Rift \*horor- ‘‘cowry shell’’: Irq *xoror-ami*.

Partial reduplication.

**2072 \*qor- ‘‘bird’’**

Eg *hʒr* ‘‘goose’’ (BD).

-ʒ- stand for a vowel.

HEC \*kur- ‘‘crow’’: Ala *qura*, Tmb *qura*.

Descriptive root.

**2073 \*qul- ‘‘vessel’’**

Berb \*γVlal- ‘‘wooden vase’’: Ghd *a-γlal*.

Partial reduplication.

Eg *hʒw* ‘‘vessel’’ (pyr).

-w stand for HS \*u in the root.

WCh \*kulul- ‘‘big pot’’: Hs *kūlulu*.

Assimilation of vowels. Partial reduplication.

Partial reduplication in Berb and WCh.

**2074 \*qVyVb- ‘‘deceive’’**

Sem \*hīb- ‘‘deceive’’; Arab *hyb*.

CCh \*qVyVb- ‘‘deceive’’: Daba *kīb*.

Contraction. Emphatization is caused by \*q.

**\*r**

**2075 \*ra<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘sing’’**

ECh \*ra<sup>2</sup>-aw-/\*ra<sup>2</sup>-ay- ‘‘sing’’: Mubi *rewa*, Brg *raaya*, Bid *raa*-.

Rift \*ra<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘sing’’: Irq *da<sup>2</sup>-*, Alg *ra<sup>2</sup>-*, Bur *ra<sup>2</sup>-am-*, Asa *ra<sup>2</sup>-at-*.

Cf. a reduplication in WCh: Hs *raira* ‘‘sing’’, *rēra* id.

2076 \*ra<sup>2</sup>- “water level”

Berb \**Ha-ray-* “water level (in a vessel)”: Ahg *t-āray-* *t*.

Prefix \**Ha-*.

Eg *rʕ* “water-line” (MK).

2077 \*ra<sup>2</sup>-/\*raw-/\*ray- “be, become, make”

Eg *iry* “be, do, make” (OK), Copt \**iri*: Fym *ili*, Akh *eire*, Boh-*iri*, Shd *eire*.

WCh \**ra<sup>2</sup>-/\*raw-* “become”<sup>1</sup>, “work”<sup>2</sup>: Gwn *ra*<sup>1</sup>, Bks *ro*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**ray-* “become, build”: Lame *re*, *rey*.

ECh \**riy-* “become”<sup>1</sup>, “work, make”<sup>2</sup>: Dng *orriye*<sup>1</sup>, *riyo*<sup>2</sup>, Bid *riy*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary \**i* before \**y*.

Rift \**ra<sup>2</sup>-* “stay, remain”: Asa *ra<sup>2</sup>-*.

Dhl *raw-* “stay, remain”.

Consonantal alternation \**-*<sup>2</sup>*-* ~ \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

2078 \*ra<sup>2</sup>ib- “dirt”

Sem \**rā<sup>2</sup>ib-* “dirty”: Arab *rā<sup>2</sup>ib-*.

WCh \**rāḥ-* < \**ra<sup>2</sup>ib-* “diarrhoetic excrement”: Hs *rāḥo*.

Contraction.

2079 \*ra<sup>2</sup>ob- “rain”

WCh \**ra<sup>2</sup>Vb-* “dew”: Hs *rāḥā*.

SA \**rVHob-* “rain”: Saho *rob*, Afar *roob*.

LEC \**rVHob-* “rain”: Som *roob*, Or *rooba*, Boni *roob*, Kon *roopa*, Gid *roop*.

Cf. Sem \**rVbīb-* “rain” (pl.): Hbr *rēbībīm*.

2080 \*ra<sup>2</sup>up- “finish” (v.)

CCh \**ruf-* < \**rafu-* “finish, end”: Mafa *ruf-*.

Irregular \**f*.

HEC \**raḥ-* < \**ra<sup>2</sup>Vp-* “be finished”: Sid *raaḥ-*.

Emphatic *-ḥ-* in contact with a laryngeal.

**2081 \*raç- ‘go, run’**

Sem \**rVwVš-* ‘run’: Akk *rāšu*, Hbr *rwš*, Aram *rhš*, Gz *rwš*.

Secondary formation in \*-*w-*.

WCh \**raç-/riç-* ‘go’: Hs *rāce*, Dwot *ris*.

ECh \**a-ras-* ‘walk in large steps’: Bid *aras*.

Prefix \**a-*.

Dhl *rat-* ‘go, walk’.

**2082 \*raçaḥ- ‘pour, soak’**

Sem \**rVšah-* ‘leak’: Arab *ršḥ* [-*a-*].

WCh \**rVč-* ‘moisten’: Ngz *rəžu*.

ECh \**rač-* ‘wet, soak’: Mobu *rase*, Ngm *rasī*.

Cf. \**rič-* ‘sprinkle’.

**2083 \*rad- ‘foot, trace’**

Eg *rd* ‘foot’ (pyr), Copt \**rat* ‘foot, trace’: Akh *ret*, *reet*, Boh *rat-*, Shd *rat-*.

LEC \**rad-* ‘footprint’: Som *raad*.

Cf. also SA \**radd-* ‘descendant’ (Afar *raddi*) and, probably, Omot \**rot-* ‘foot’ (Hmr *roti*, *rroti*).

**2084 \*rad-/\*rid- ‘go, run’**

Sem \**rVdVw-/rVdVy-* ‘go’<sup>1</sup>, ‘walk, tread’<sup>2</sup>, ‘beat the ground in running’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *redû*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *rdy*, *rdw*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *rdy*, *rdw*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *rdy*<sup>3</sup>.

Cf. Arab *rawd* ‘run to and fro’.

SA \**rad-* ‘run’: Afar *rad-*, *-erd-*.

LEC \**rid-* ‘run’: Som *ord-*, Boni *-irid-*, Rnd *-irid-*.

Connected with \**rad-* ‘foot’. Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

**2085 \*rado<sup>2</sup>- ‘be bad, be rotten’**

Sem \**rVdu<sup>2</sup>-* ‘be spoiled, be bad’: Arab *raḍ*, *rdw* [-*u-*].

WCh \**raḍ-* < \**radVH-* ‘rot’: Wrj *raḍə*, Kry *raḍ-*, Siri *raḍa*, Mbu *raḍ-*.

CCh \**rwad-* < \**radwa(H)-* ‘bad’: Nak *rwad*.

## 2086 \*raf- “dwelling”

Berb \*rVf- “kind of room”: Ghd ə-rref.

CCh \*raf- “hut”: Tera rafa.

## 2087 \*rag-/\*rug- “tremble”

Sem \*rug- “tremble”: Arab rgg [-u-].

ECh \*rag- “tremble”: Kwan rake, Mobu lage.

Irregular Kwan -k- < \*-g-.

Alternation \*a ~ \*u.

2088 \*ra<sup>c</sup>- “sun, god”

Eg r<sup>c</sup> “sun, Sun-god” (pyr), Copt \*rē: Akh ri, Boh rē, Shd rē.

WCh \*rayi- < \*raHi- “sun”: Geji ri, Sha are.

ECh \*raH- “sun, god”: Mkk ra, Bid rāya.

Any relation to Sem \*ray<sup>c</sup>- “daylight” (Arab ray<sup>c</sup>-) and Eg ʿry “sky” (gr)?

2089 \*ra<sup>c</sup>ad- “thunder”

Sem \*ra<sup>c</sup>d- “storm, thunder”: Akk rādu, Arab ra<sup>c</sup>d- , Gz ra<sup>c</sup>ād.

Cf. also Hbr r<sup>c</sup>d “tremble”, Arab r<sup>c</sup>d [-a-, -u-] “thunder” (v.).

WCh \*arad- “thunder”: Pol haradu, Miya araduwa.

Metathesis.

CCh \*raHad- “thunder”: Mnd řade, Log rāde.

## 2090 \*rahaw-/\*rahay- “bird”

Sem \*rahw- “crane”: Arab rahw-.

WCh \*raHaw-/\*raHay- “bird”: Bol rayo, Krk rāyi, Ngm rāyi, Bele raawi.

ECh \*rāy- < \*raHay- “vulture”: Mig rāya.

LEC \*raHaw- “large bird”: Arb raaw.

## 2091 \*raḥ- “hand, arm”

Sem \*rāḥ-/\*rīḥ- “hand, palm”: Akk rittu, Ug rḥt, Aram (Syr) laḥ<sup>o</sup> tō, Arab rāḥ-at-, Tgr rāḥat.

WCh *\*raH-/\*riH-* “arm”: Klr *riyaw*, Sha *riyaw*, Bks *ra*, DB *ra*.

CCh *\*raH-* “arm”: Mtk *řay*.

### 2092 *\*raḥ-/\*riḥ-* “mix”

Sem *\*riḥ-* “mix”: Akk *raḥāḥu*, Arab *riḥ* [-i-].

WCh *\*rVy-* < *\*raHi-* “mix up”: Bks *royi*.

ECh *\*raHwa-* “mix”: Mig *rawwo*.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*i*.

### 2093 *\*raḥil-* “sheep”

Sem *\*raḥil-* “sheep”<sup>1</sup>, “lamb”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *lahru*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *rāḥēl*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Jud) *raḥl-*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *riḥl-*, *raḥil-*<sup>1</sup>, Soq *reḥl-oh*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis of liquids in Akk. In Hbr the word is attested as a proper name. Arab *-i-* may be a result of the assimilation of vowels.

Eg *rhny* “Amon’s lamb” (NK).

Secondary *h* < *\*ḥ* in Late Eg. Vocalic *-y*.

Probably, connected with SA *\*reH-* “she-goat” (Afar *ree-ta*) and LEC *\*reH-* id. (Som *rih*, Or *ree*, Rnd *riyyo*).

### 2094 *\*rak-/\*rik-* “be thin”

Sem *\*rik-* “be thin, be weak”: Hbr *rak*, Arab *rkk* [-i-].

WCh *\*rak-* “be thin”: Hs *rāke*, Dera *rago*.

ECh *\*rVk-* “become meager”: Mkk *ʾerk-iyō*.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*i*.

### 2095 *\*raḳ-* “bank, coast”

Sem *\*raḳḳ-* “bank, coast”: Akk *raqqatu*.

Eg *rwḏ* “bank, coast” (n).

Palatalization and inlaut *-w-* reflect a secondary formation *\*rVwVḳ-*.

### 2096 *\*ram-* “land, field”

Eg *rmrm.t* “kind of field” (pyr).

## Reduplication.

WCh *\*ram-* ‘land, place’: DB *ram*.

**2097 \*ram- ‘throw’**

Sem *\*rVmVy-* ‘throw, shoot’: Akk *ramû*, Hbr *rmy*, Arab *rmy* [-i-].

Based on *\*rVm-*.

ECh *\*ram-* ‘throw’<sup>1</sup>, ‘shoot’<sup>2</sup>: Ngam *ram*<sup>1</sup>, Mobu *rame*<sup>1</sup>, Smr *ram*<sup>2</sup>.

**2098 \*ram- ‘roar, speak’**

Sem *\*rVm-* ‘roar’: Akk *ramāmu*, Arab *rmm* [-u-].

WCh *\*ram-* ‘tell’: Ngz *ramu*.

**2099 \*ramVk- ‘(free) man’**

Sem *\*ramk-* ‘priest’: Akk *ramku*.

Eg *rm̄* ‘man’ (pyr).

Progressive palatalization of *\*k*.

**2100 \*rasVw- ‘death, sleep’**

Eg *rsw.t* ‘dream, sleep’ (n.) (MK).

WCh *\*ras-* ‘death’: Hs *rasūwa*.

**2101 \*raw- ‘sky’**

Eg *rw* ‘sky’ (pyr).

WCh *\*rVw-* ‘sky’: Krk *rəwi*, Fyer *ruruwe*.

Partial reduplication in Fyer. Cf. *\*ri<sup>2</sup>-* ‘cloud’: Bks *ri<sup>2</sup>*, DB *ri<sup>2</sup>*.

Rift *\*raw-* ‘sky’: Bur *raw*.

**2102 \*rawad- ‘descend’**

Sem *\*wVrVd-* ‘descend’<sup>1</sup>, ‘come’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *warādu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *yrd*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *wrd*<sup>2</sup>, Gz *wrd*<sup>1</sup>.

Metathesis.

SA *\*ra[w]ad-* ‘descend’: Saho *raad-*, Afar *raad-*.

**2103 \*rawaḥ-** “move, walk”

Sem \*rūḥ- “go away”: Arab *rwh* [-u-].

Berb \*rVwVH- “come”: Izy *tuḷud*.

WCh \*raw-/\*ray- “enter”<sup>1</sup>, “run”<sup>2</sup>: Ank *ru*<sup>1</sup>, Grk *ru*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *rii*-<sup>1</sup>,  
 Krk *raa*<sup>1</sup>, Bele *rii*-<sup>1</sup>, Krf *rii*-<sup>1</sup>, Gera *rii*-<sup>1</sup>, Glm *ry*-<sup>1</sup>, Grm *rii*-<sup>1</sup>,  
 Dira *riya*<sup>2</sup>, Cagu *rey*<sup>2</sup>, Ngz *rəwə*<sup>2</sup>.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

LEC \*ra[w]aḥ- “follow”: Rnd *raaḥ*-.

**2104 \*reʾ-** “see”

Sem \*rVʾVy- “see”: Hbr *rʾy*, Arab *rʾy*, SAr *rʾy*, Gz *rʾy*.

Bed *reh*-, *erh*- “see”.

**2105 \*reb-** “all”

Eg *nb* “all, every” (pyr), Copt \**nib*: Fym *nibi*, Boh *nib*-, Shd *nim*.

Irregular *n*- < \**r*-. Assimilation of consonants in Shd.

WCh \*ryab- “all”: Sha *ryaḫ*.

**2106 \*reḥ-** “man”

Eg *rhy.t* “men” (pyr).

Vocalic -y.

WCh \*ryaH- “male” (adj.): Bks *re*.

Cf. CCh \*raH- “man”: LPe *raʾ* (in a phrase *sum raʾ* “person”  
 — \* “man’s name”)

**2107 \*reḵ-** “pour, soak”

Sem \*rVḵ- “pour out”<sup>1</sup>, “sprinkle”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *rwq*, *ryq*<sup>1</sup>, Gz *ryq*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*ryaḵ- “moisten”: Dera *reke*.

**2108 \*reḶ-/reḶay-** “climb”

Sem \*rVḶay- “climb, rise”: Arab *ryy* [-a-].

WCh \*ryaḶVy- “rise”: Klr *regy*-.

LEC \*riḶ- “climb”: Or *riqa*.

**2109 \*reḳid- ‘‘jump’’**

Sem \**rVḳVd-* ‘‘jump’’: Akk *raqādu*, Hbr *rqd*, Aram (Jud) *rqd*.

Cf. also Arab *raqad-ān-* ‘‘jump, leap’’.

ECh \**ryadik-* < \**ryadiḳ-* ‘‘jump’’: Dng *redike*.

Metathesis.

Derived from \**reḳ-*/\**reḳay-* ‘‘climb’’?

**2110 \*rib- ‘‘vessel’’**

Sem \**rīb-* ‘‘vessel’’: Akk *rību*.

Eg *rb.t* ‘‘copper pot’’.

CCh \**rVb-* ‘‘pot’’: Mrg *řba*.

**2111 \*riĉ- ‘‘sprinkle’’**

Sem \**rVš-* ‘‘sprinkle’’: Arab *ršš*, Hss *reš*.

Agaw \**ᶶa-riĉ-* ‘‘sprinkle’’: Aun *areĉ-əḡ*.

Prefix \**ᶶa-*.

**2112 \*ridaḡ- ‘‘dirt’’**

Sem \**radag-* ‘‘dirt’’: Arab *radag-at-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

CCh \**ridaH-* ‘‘dirt’’: FG *řda*, Kap *rrda*, HF *ᶶurda*, Gudu *ridē*.

Gudu reflects \**riday-* < \**ridaH-*.

**2113 \*rigad- ‘‘foot, leg’’**

WCh \**gVrVd-* ‘‘leg’’: Wrj *gərdai*, Cagu *gərde*.

Metathesis.

Bed *ragad* ‘‘foot, leg’’.

Assimilation of vowels.

SA \**rigid-* ‘‘foot, leg’’: Saho *rigid*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Rift \**digir-* ‘‘foot trace’’: Irq *digir*.

Metathesis.

**2114 \*ri<sup>c</sup>- “break”**

Sem \*rV<sup>c</sup>- “break”: Hbr r<sup>c</sup>.

CCh \*riy- < \*riH- “destroy”: Gis *riye*.

**2115 \*ri<sup>c</sup>- “drive, chase”**

Sem \*rV<sup>c</sup>ay- “graze”<sup>1</sup>, “herd” (v.)<sup>2</sup>: Akk *re<sup>2</sup>ū<sup>2</sup>*, Ug *r<sup>c</sup>y<sup>2</sup>*, Hbr *r<sup>c</sup>y<sup>1</sup>*, Arab *r<sup>c</sup>y* [-a-]<sup>2</sup>, SAr *r<sup>c</sup>y<sup>1</sup>*, Gz *r<sup>c</sup>y<sup>2</sup>*, Hss *rō<sup>2</sup>*, Mhr *rō<sup>2</sup>*, Soq *re<sup>c</sup>e<sup>2</sup>*.

Based on \*rV<sup>c</sup>-.

LEC \*<sup>2</sup>a-ri<sup>2</sup>- “chase”: Or *ari<sup>2</sup>a*.

**2116 \*ri<sup>c</sup>- “friend”**

Sem \*ri<sup>c</sup>- “friend”: Akk *rū<sup>2</sup>u*, Hbr *rē<sup>a</sup>c*.

ECh \*rVHi- “friend”<sup>1</sup>, “husband”<sup>2</sup>: Dng *roya*, Mubi *ro*.

Secondary vocalism?

**2117 \*rih- “evening”**

Eg *rwh* “evening” (n).

Reflects \*riwah- based on \*rih-.

CCh \*riH- “evening”: Lame *riya*, Zime *ria*.

Lame -y- < \*-H-.

**2118 \*riḥim- “uterus, pregnancy”**

Sem \*raḥm-/\*riḥm- “uterus”: Akk *rēmu*, Hbr *reḥem*, Aram (Jud) *raḥam-*, Arab *riḥm-*, *raḥim-*.

LEC \*riHim- “pregnant”: Or *riimaa*.

**2119 \*rim- “insect”**

Sem \*rimm- “ant, larva”: Akk *rimmatu*, Arab *rimm-at-*.

ECh \*<sup>2</sup>i-ri-rim- “insect”: Bid *ṛiṛimo*.

Partial reduplication.

SA \*rimm- “worm”: Saho *rimme*.

LEC \*rimm- “ant, termite”: Or *rimma*.

Cf. also Or *raammoo* “worm, parasite”.

Cf. WCh \*ma-ryam- “scorpion” (Hs *maryamu*)?

**2120 \*rim-** “rise”

Sem \*rūm- “be high”: Hbr *rw̄m*.

Based on \*rVm-.

WCh \*rim- “stand (on hind legs)”: Hs *rīmī*.

**2121 \*rim-** “earth, clay”

Sem \*rimm- “wet earth”: Arab *rimm-*.

Eg *im* “clay” (MK).

Note *i-* < \**r-*, cf. \*rūwun- “wind”.

**2122 \*riman-** “fruit”

Sem \*rimān- “granate”: Akk *lurmu*, Hbr *rimmōn*, Arab *rummān-*.

Assimilation of sonants and metathesis in Akk.

Eg *rrm.t* “fruit” (NK).

Assimilation of *liquida* and metathesis.

**2123 \*ripan-** “hair”

Eg *nʔp* “hairlock” (pyr).

Metathesis \**nirap-* from \**ripan-*?

LEC \**rifan-* “hair”: Or *rifen-sa*, Arb *riyfan*, Gdl *riyfan-ta*, Arb *ruufan*.

Wrz \**rifan-* “hair”: War *rrifo-ko*, Hrs *rifan-ko*, Dob *rifak-ko*.

**2124 \*riw-/\*riy-** “play”

Eg *rwyt* “kind of game” (MK).

WCh \**ri-riy-* “children’s game”: Hs *rīriya*.

Partial reduplication.

CCh \**riw-* “play”: Zime *riu*.

Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

**2125 \*riw-/\*riy-** “fire; burn”

Eg *rwyt* “flame” (n).

Vocalic *-y*.

CCh \**ray-/\*riy-* “burn”: Daba *ri*, Masa *raia-*.

Consonantal alternation \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

**2126 \*riyV<sup>c</sup>- “grow”**

Sem \*rī<sup>c</sup>- “grow”: Arab rī<sup>c</sup> [-i-].

WCh \*riy- “multiply”: Tng *riy*.

**2127 \*ro<sup>ʔ</sup>- “snake”**

Eg r<sup>ʔ</sup> “snake” (NK).

WCh \*rwa<sup>ʔ</sup>- “cobra”: DB *rwa*.

**2128 \*rob- “rhinoceros, hyppopotamus”**

Eg *trb<sup>ʔ</sup>* “kind of animal, rhinoceros (?)” (OK).

Prefix *i-*.

LEC \*rob- “hyppopotamus”: Or *roobi*.

HEC \*rob- “hyppopotamus”: Sid *robee*, Had *lobe*.

Irregular *l-* in Had.

**2129 \*rog- “cereal”**

Eg *rḏrd* “cereals” (gr).

Reduplication. Progressive palatalization of \*g.

WCh \*rwag- “cassawa”: Hs *rōgo*.

**2130 \*roq- “bird”**

Sem \*ruḥḥ- “fabulous bird”: Arab *ruḥḥ*-.

Eg *rhy.t* “kind of bird” (OK).

Suffix *-y*.

CCh \*ruq- “ostrich”: Lame *ruko*.

ECh \*rwak- “heron”: Mkk *rooke*.

**2131 \*rubud- “ashes”**

Sem \*rubd- “colour of ash, ashen”: Arab *rubd-at*-.

WCh \*rubuḏ- “hot fine ash”: Hs *rubuḏī*.

Secondary emphatic. Another variant is Hs *ribiḏī*.

**2132 \*ruḥ- “breath, soul”**

Sem \*rūḥ- “blow, breath”<sup>1</sup>, “spirit”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *rūḥ*<sup>1</sup>, Aram (Syr) *rūḥ*-<sup>2</sup>, Arab *rūḥ*-<sup>2</sup>.

SA \**roh-* ‘‘breath, soul’’: Saho *rohe*.

LEC \**ruh-* ‘‘breath, soul’’: Som *ruuh*.

**2133 \*rukub-** ‘‘knee, thigh’’

Sem \**rukb-* ‘‘knee’’: Arab *rukb-at-*.

Cf. also Aram *ʾarkūbā* id.

CCh \**rukub-* ‘‘thigh’’: Zgh *rukufe*.

Zgh *-f-* < \**-b-*?

**2134 \*rum-** ‘‘lion’’

Eg *ʾm* ‘‘lion’’ (gr).

WCh \**ʾirum-* ‘‘leopard’’: Diri *ʾirum*, Pol *yərum*.

CCh \**lum-* < \**HV-rum-* ‘‘lion’’: Lame *lumu*, LPe *lumu*.

**2135 \*rusup-** ‘‘ash’’

Sem \**rVšp-* ‘‘ashes, flame’’: Hbr *rešep*.

WCh \**rušus-* ‘‘hot ashes’’: Hs *rušusī*.

Metathesis. Note emphatic \**š*.

**2136 \*ruy-** ‘‘tree’’

Eg *wry.t* ‘‘trees’’ (XXII).

Vocalic *w-*.

WCh \**ruy-* ‘‘tree, forest’’: Krk *riya*, Ngm *royi*, Tng *riya*, Bele *ru*, Krf *ru*, Gera *ry*.

**2137 \*rū<sup>3</sup>-** ‘‘intestine’’

Sem \**ri<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘lungs’’: Hbr *reʾā*, Arab *ri<sup>2</sup>-at-*, *riyy-at-*, Hss *reyī*, Mhr *he-ryī*, Shh *rōt*.

Berb \**rV-* ‘‘lung(s)’’: Izy *tuḷin* (pl.), Kby *turət*.

WCh \**ruy-* < \**ruH-* ‘‘intestine’’: Siri *ruya*.

Cf. \**raw-* id.: Jmb *rawi*, Mbu *rawwi*, Cagu *roh-on*.

**2138 \*rūk-** ‘‘be thin’’

Sem \**rik-* ‘‘be thin’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘be shallow’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *raqāqu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *raqq*

[-i-] <sup>1</sup>, Gz *rqq* <sup>1</sup>, Jib *rek̄k̄* <sup>2</sup>, Hss *req* <sup>2</sup>, Mhr *req* <sup>2</sup>, Shh *req* <sup>2</sup>.  
 WCh *\*ruk̄-* ‘become meager’: Bol *rukk-*.

### 2139 *\*rüm-* ‘be bad, be rotten’

Sem *\*rim-* ‘be rotten (of bones)’ <sup>1</sup>, ‘be worn, be frayed’ <sup>2</sup>: Hbr *rmm* <sup>1</sup>, Arab *rmm* [-i-] <sup>1</sup>, Hss *rem* <sup>2</sup>, Mhr *rem* <sup>2</sup>, Shh *rim* <sup>2</sup>.

WCh *\*rVm-* ‘bad’: Bol *romo*.

ECh *\*rum-* ‘rot’: Mkk *ruume*.

### 2140 *\*rūw-* ‘water’

Sem *\*riw-/\*riy-* ‘moistening’ <sup>1</sup>, ‘abundant water’ <sup>2</sup>: Hbr *rī* <sup>1</sup>, Arab *riway-* <sup>2</sup>.

Eg *wrw* ‘pond’ (pyr).

Orthographic representation of *\*rVw-*.

WCh *\*ruw-* ‘water, rain’: Hs *ruwā*.

Cf. Rift *\*ra<sup>2</sup>-* ‘dew’: Alg *ra<sup>2</sup>u*, Bur *ra<sup>2</sup>u*. Eg *wrrw* ‘pit filled with water, basin’ (MK) may be a derivative.

### 2141 *\*rūwun-* ‘wind’

Eg *lwn* ‘wind’ (pyr).

Note *l-* < *\*r-*.

WCh *\*ruwun-* ‘wind’: Kry *ruwun*, Miya *ruwun*, Mbu *ruwən*.

### 2142 *\*rV<sup>2</sup>-/\*rVw-* ‘speak’

Sem *\*rūy-* ‘render other person’s words’: Arab *ruy* [-i-].

Eg *r<sup>2</sup>* ‘sentence, speech, language’ (pyr).

Consonantal alternation *\*-<sup>2</sup>-* ~ *\*-w-*.

### 2143 *\*rVhob-* ‘be hot’

Eg *rhb* ‘hot ashes’ (BD), Copt *\*<sup>2</sup>elhōb*: Akh *lhōb*, Boh *elhōb*, Shd *elhōb*.

ECh *\*rVHwab-* ‘hot ashes’: Bid *roob*.

## 2144 \*rVhVn- “leave”

Eg *rhn* “leave, lean” (MK).

CCh \*lVn- < \*rVHVn- “leave”: Gid *lən*.

2145 \*rVsV<sup>c</sup>- “evil; be evil”

Sem \*rVšV<sup>c</sup>- “treat severely”<sup>1</sup>, “be evil, behave badly”<sup>2</sup>, “be slack”<sup>3</sup>, “forget, neglect”<sup>4</sup>: Akk *ruššū*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *rš<sup>c</sup>*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *rš<sup>c</sup>*<sup>3</sup>, Gz *rš<sup>c</sup>*<sup>4</sup>.

Eg *ʕš* “evil” (XVIII).

Metathesis. Irregular -š < \*-s-.

An alternative reconstruction is \*<sup>c</sup>VrVs-.

## \*S

## 2146 \*sa- “house”

Eg *s.t* “dwelling, place” (pyr), Copt \**se* “house”: Boh *se-*, Shd *se-*.

WCh \**sV-saw-* “hut”: Ngz *səsau*.

Reduplication.

2147 \*sa<sup>2</sup>- “climb, stand up”

Sem \*šV<sup>2</sup>Vw- “climb”: Arab *s<sup>2</sup>w* [-u-].

Based on \*šV<sup>2</sup>-.

CCh \**sa<sup>2</sup>-* “stand up”: Log *sa*.

ECh \**saw-/say-* “stand up”: Smr *so*, Sbn *swā*, Tob *say*.

From \**sa<sup>2</sup>-*.

Dhl *saa-d-* “stand”.

2148 \*sa<sup>2</sup>-/\*saw- “tree”

Sem \*šā<sup>2</sup>- “tree”: Akk *šā<sup>2</sup>u*.

WCh \**saw-/say-* “tree with thorns”: Tng *saawe*, *saaye*.

CCh \**syā<sup>2</sup>-* < \**say-* “wood”: Gaa *šē<sup>2</sup>a*.

ECh \**sVw-* < \**sV<sup>2</sup>-* “tree”: Sok *səwi*.

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w-.

**2149 \*sa<sup>2</sup>af- ‘snare’**

Berb \**saf-* ‘snare’: Shn *a-saf*.

Contraction.

WCh \**sa<sup>2</sup>af-* ‘snare’: Hs *safū, sahū*.

**2150 \*sa<sup>2</sup>ap- ‘hair’**

Sem \**ša<sup>2</sup>ap-* ‘horse mane’: Arab *sa<sup>2</sup>af-*.

LEC \**sap-* ‘pubic hair’: Or *safii*.

Or *-p-* reflects the influence of a lost inlaut laryngeal.

**2151 \*sab- ‘bird’**

Sem \**šab-šab-* ‘small bird’: Tgr *sābsab*.

Reduplication.

Berb \**sVbib-* ‘small bird’: Ahg *šəbibi*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh \**syab-* < \**sabi-* ‘dove’: Kbl *te-seba*.

Prefix *te-* in Kbl.

**2152 \*sab- ‘be hot, burn’**

Eg *ʒsb* ‘burn’ (BD).

Initial *ʒ-* may reflect a prefix or indicate the root vowel \**a*.

ECh \**sab-* ‘burn’: Tum *hab*.

**2153 \*sab- ‘go, walk’**

Sem \**šVb-* ‘walk slowly’<sup>1</sup>, ‘come’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *sbsb*<sup>1</sup>, Tgr *šbb*<sup>2</sup>.

Reduplication in Arab.

WCh \**sabVH-* ‘return’<sup>1</sup>, ‘go out’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *sabō*<sup>1</sup>, Diri *səbo*<sup>2</sup>.

Suffix \**-VH-*.

CCh \**sVb-* ‘go out’<sup>1</sup>, ‘drive’<sup>2</sup>: Daba *subu*<sup>1</sup>, FBw *səbi*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**sab-* ‘walk’ (n.): Sbn *saba*.

**2154 \*sab- ‘wall’**

Eg *sb.t.y* ‘wall’ (XVIII).

SA \**sab-sab-* ‘wall’: Afar *sabsab*.

Reduplication.

2155 \*sabV<sup>2</sup>-/\*sabVy- “sin, lie”

Eg *sby* “rebellion” (MK).

WCh \**sab-* < \**sabV<sup>2</sup>-* “sin”<sup>1</sup>, “evil”<sup>2</sup>, “lie”<sup>3</sup>: Hs *sābō*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *sabyo*<sup>2</sup>, Pero *čaba*<sup>3</sup>.

Suffix \*-VH-?

LEC \**sob-* “lie” (v.): Or *soba*.

Secondary \*-o- before a labial.

Consonantal alternation \*-<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-y-.

## 2156 \*sab-sib- “hairlock”

Sem \**šab-šib-* “dishevelled hair”: Arab (dial.) *sabāsib-* (pl.).

Berb \**sVb-sub-* “hairlock”: Kby *a-šəbšub*.

Secondary \*u?

Reduplication of the original \**sab-* “hair”, cf. \**sabib-* id.

## 2157 \*sabaḥ- “bird”

Eg *sḥ* “kind of bird” (OK).

WCh \**saHab-* “guinea fowl”: Cagu *sāḥ-un*.

Metathesis.

## 2158 \*sabib- “hair”

Sem \**šabīb-* “mane, hair of the tail”: Arab *sabīb-*.

Berb \**sVbVb-* “eyebrow”<sup>1</sup>, “hair”<sup>2</sup>: Izd *a-šβaβ*<sup>1</sup>, Kby *a-səbbub*<sup>2</sup>.

Partial reduplication. Related to \**sab-sib-* “hairlock”.

## 2159 \*sabil-/\*sabul- “iron, weapon”

Sem \**šabal-* “bunch of spears”: Arab *sabal-*.

Berb \**sVbul-* “long knife, dagger”<sup>1</sup>, “long needle”<sup>2</sup>: Ghd *a-ssəbul-ət*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *a-sbūl*<sup>2</sup>, Ahg *tə-subl-a*<sup>2</sup>, Snus *ti-ssubl-a*<sup>2</sup>, Nfs *tə-subl-a*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \**sibil-* “iron”: Or *sibillaa*.

Assimilation of vowels from \**sabil-*.

HEC \**sibil-* “iron”: Sid *sibillaa*.

Assimilation of vowels, cf. LEC. A LEC loanword?

**2160 \*sad-** “rope”

Sem \**ma-šad-* “bast rope”: Arab *masad-*.

Prefix \**ma-*. Cf. denominative Arab *msd* [-*u-*] “plait”.

ECh \**sad-* “rope”: Smr *sādi*.

**2161 \*saduf-/\*siduf-** “container”

Sem \**šadup-* “box for tablets”: Akk *šaduppu*.

Eg *sdf* “measure (for figs)” (n).

CCh \**sidVf-* “pot”: Mtk *šidef*.

Secondary vowel of the second syllable.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*.

**2162 \*saf-** “bird”

Sem \**sVpV<sup>c</sup>-* “falcon”: Arab *ʾasfa<sup>c</sup>-*.

Derivative in \**ʾa-*.

Berb \**saf-* “kind of bird”: Ayr *t-əssaf*.

Eg *sf.t* “kind of bird” (gr).

WCh \**saHaf-* “falcon, hawk”: Hs *šāfo*, *šāho*.

Metathesis.

Any relation to HS \**saf-/\*suf-* “soar, jump”? Note that Sem and WCh reflect a derivative: \**safa<sup>c</sup>-* “bird”.

**2163 \*saf-** “morning”

WCh \**saf-* “early morning”: Hs *sāfē*.

LEC \**saf-* “mid-morning”: Or *saafaa*.

**2164 \*saf-/\*suf-** “soar, jump”

Sem \**šup-* “soar”: Arab *šff* [-*u-*].

CCh \**saf-* “jump”: Mofu *safə*, Log *safə*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

**2165 \*safih-** “fool”

Sem \**šafih-* “fool”: Arab *safih-*.

WCh \**saf-* ‘‘fool’’: Hs *sāfā*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

### 2166 \**sag-* ‘‘bring’’

Eg *sḏ* ‘‘bring’’ (pyr).

Progressive palatalization of \**g*.

ECh \**sag-* ‘‘bring’’: Smr *sagə*, Mubi *sagu*.

### 2167 \**sa<sup>ʕ</sup>-* ‘‘do, make’’

Sem \**šV<sup>ʕ</sup>ay-* ‘‘do, act’’: Arab *s<sup>ʕ</sup>y* [-*a*].

Based on an earlier \**šV<sup>ʕ</sup>-*.

CCh \**saH-* ‘‘do, make’’: Msg *sa*.

### 2168 \**sa<sup>ʕ</sup>ab-* ‘‘cut’’

Eg *s<sup>ʕ</sup>b* ‘‘cut, castrate’’ (MK).

WCh \**saHVb-* ‘‘cut (hair)’’: Hs *saḃe*.

ECh \**saHab-* ‘‘carve’’: Kwn *sābe*.

Cf. ECh \**samb-* ‘‘cut’’: Mobu *sāambe*, Ngm *sambe*. Derived from \**sib-* ‘‘cut’’.

### 2169 \**saḥ-* ‘‘wind’’

Sem \**šahāḥ-* ‘‘wind’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘air, atmosphere’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *šēḥu*, Arab *saḥāḥ-*.

Partial reduplication.

Eg *swḥ* ‘‘wind’’ (XXII).

Secondary formation with  $C^2 = -w-$  based on \**šVḥ-*.

### 2170 \**saḥan-* ‘‘break, cut’’

Sem \**šVḥan-* ‘‘break’’: Arab *šḥn* [-*a*].

WCh \**saHan-* ‘‘grind’’: DB *šon*.

CCh \**san-H-* ‘‘cut’’: Msg *saḥ*.

Metathesis.

## 2171 \*saḥ- “bile, urine”

Eg *šḥ* “bile” (med).

Rift \**saḥ*- “gall bladder”<sup>1</sup>, “urine”<sup>2</sup>: Irq *saḥi*<sup>1</sup>, Kwz *saha*<sup>2</sup>.

Dhl *saḥaw*- “urinate”.

Verbal derivative.

## 2172 \*saḥan- “burn, be warm”

Sem \**šVḥan*- “be warm, be hot”<sup>1</sup>, “be inflamed”<sup>2</sup>, “warm” (v.)<sup>3</sup>: Akk *šaḥānu*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *šḥn*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *shn* [-a-, -u-]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *shn*<sup>1</sup>, Tgy *sāhanā*<sup>1</sup>, Jib *šḥan*<sup>3</sup>.

WCh \**saHan*- “warm (v.); be hot”: Bks *san*, DB *san*, Peo *čeno*.

## 2173 \*saḥim- “bat”

Eg *sḥm.w* “bat” (MK).

-ḥ- may reflect \*a.

CCh \**sim*- “bat”: Msg *šimašim-et*.

Reduplication in Msg. \**sim*- may reflect an earlier \**sVHim*- .

## 2174 \*sak- “row”

Sem \**šakk*- “row”: Arab *sakk*-.

WCh \**sak*- “row”: Sura *saak*.

If not borrowed from Arab.

## 2175 \*sak- “ass”

Eg *sk* “young of an ass” (n), Copt \**sēh* id.: Boh *sēh*, Shd *sēh*.

WCh \**sak*- “ass”: Pol *šaki*.

## 2176 \*sak- “pour, flow”

Eg *stj* “flow” (XVIII).

Palatalization of \*k.

WCh \**sak*- “filter” (v.)<sup>1</sup>, “pour”<sup>2</sup>: Ang *šak*<sup>1</sup>, Diri *səka*<sup>2</sup>, Miya *səka*<sup>2</sup>, Jmb *səka*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**sVk*- “pour”: HNk *ška-la*, FG *ška-mti*.

## 2177 \*sak-/\*suk- ‘‘hoe’’ (v.)

Sem \*šuk- ‘‘harrow’’ (v.): Akk *šakāku* [-u-].

Berb \*sVk- ‘‘plough, till’’: Mzab *skka*.

Eg *skʔ* ‘‘hoe’’ (v.) (pyr), Copt \*skʔay: Boh *skʔai*, Shd *skai*.

Vocalic -ʔ.

WCh \*sak-/\*suk- ‘‘plough’’ (v.): Sura *sak*, Tng *suk*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*u.

## 2178 \*saḵ- ‘‘weave, plait’’

WCh \*saḵ- ‘‘plait’’: Hs *sāka*, Gwn *saka*, *šaka*, Ang *sak*, Brm *sake*.

CCh \*sa-sak- ‘‘weave’’: Msg *sasaka*.

Partial reduplication.

Agaw \*saḵ- ‘‘plait, sew’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘weave’’<sup>2</sup>: Bil *saḵw*-<sup>1</sup>, Xmr *saḵ*-<sup>1</sup>,

Kwr *say*-<sup>1</sup>, Dmb *šay*-<sup>1</sup>, Kem *saax*-<sup>2</sup>, Aun *sax*-, *say*-<sup>1</sup>.

Dhl *sook*- ‘‘twist’’.

Cf. also *saka*?- ‘‘plait, twist’’.

## 2179 \*saḵ- ‘‘leg’’

Sem \*šāḵ- ‘‘leg’’: Akk *sāqu*, Hbr *šōq*, Aram (Syr) *šōqō*, Arab *sāq*-.

WCh \*saḵu- ‘‘leg’’: Bks *saku-r*, Sha *səka*<sup>2</sup>u, Bol *šeke*, Ngm *seke*.

CCh \*sak- ‘‘leg’’: Mtk *sak*, Gude *səke*, Kus *msake*, Sok *saka-dum*.

## 2180 \*saḵ- ‘‘cut’’

Eg *skk* ‘‘cut’’ (NK).

WCh \*saḵ- ‘‘cut (down)’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘carpenter’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *sassaḵā*<sup>2</sup>, Gwn *šəšeke*<sup>1 2</sup>, Ang *sak*<sup>1</sup>, Sha *šak*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *sasku*<sup>1 2</sup>.

2181 \*sala<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘tear, break’’

Sem \*šVla<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘pierce, split’’: Arab *sl<sup>c</sup>* [-a-].

Together with Hbr *sl<sup>c</sup>* may go back to \*sVla<sup>c</sup>-.

WCh \*sal- ‘‘cut’’: Gera *šallə*-.

## 2182 \*salam- ‘‘tree’’

Sem \*šalām- ‘‘kind of tree’’: Arab *salām*-.

ECh \*sVlVm- ‘‘kind of tree’’: Mig *solmo*.

**2183 \*salap- “plant”**

Sem \*šalap- “marsh plant”: Akk šalapānu.

Derivative in -ān-.

Eg *srp.t* “plant” (gr).

**2184 \*salaq- “skin” (v.)**

Sem \*šVlah-/ \*šVluḥ- “tear out”<sup>1</sup>, “skin” (v.)<sup>2</sup>, “change skin (of serpents)”<sup>3</sup>: Akk šalāḥu<sup>1</sup>, Hbr šlh<sup>2</sup>, Arab slḥ [-a-, -u-]<sup>3</sup>.

ECh \*salak- “skin” (v.): Mubi *sallaka*.

**2185 \*sam- “poison”**

Sem \*šamm- “poison”: Akk šammu, Arab *samm-*, *simm-*, *summ-*, Tgy *sami*, Har *summi*, Soq *sam*, Hss *sem*, Mhr *sem*, Shh *sem*.

CCh \*sam- “poison”: Mba *sam*.

**2186 \*sam- “be high”**

Sem \*šVmVw- “be high, rise”: Arab *smw* [-u-].

Based on biconsonantal \*šVm-.

WCh \*sam- “lift (with both hands)”: Tng *sami*.

**2187 \*sam-sam- “insect”**

Sem \*šum-šum- “red ant”: Arab *sumsum-*.

Secondary vocalism.

ECh \*sam-sam- “flea”: Lele *samasama*.

Reduplication. Cf. a non-reduplicated form attested in Hs *šam* “kind of insect”.

**2188 \*sama<sup>2</sup>- “sky”**

Sem \*šamā<sup>2</sup>-/ \*šamāy- “sky”: Akk šamú, Ug šmm, Hbr šamayim,

Aram (Syr) šemayyō, Arab samā<sup>2</sup>-, Gz samāy, Hss semē, Mhr semē<sup>c</sup>.

WCh \*sam- “sky”: Hs *sama*.

From Arab?

**2189 \*saman- ‘be still, sit’**

Eg *smn* ‘remain still’ (XVIII).

CCh \**saman-* ‘sit’: Msg *samana*.

**2190 \*sa(m)bir- ‘bird’**

Berb \**sVbibir-* ‘butterfly; small bird’: Kby *i-mə-šbibir*.

Reduplication.

WCh \**sabir-* ‘kind of bird’: Hs *šābiri*.

Note the loss of the nasal element in the WCh reflex of \**-mb-*.

ECh \**sabir-* ‘guinea fowl’: Smr *sibir*, Sok *sōir*.

Bed *šambar* ‘pelican’.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC \**šimbir-* ‘kind of bird’: Som *šimbir*, Or *šimbira*, *simbira*.

Assimilation of vowels.

**2191 \*samf- ‘basket’**

WCh \**samf-* ‘basket made of grass’: Hs *samfo*.

LEC \**sumf-* ‘basket’: Or *suumfa*.

Secondary \**u* before a labial.

HEC \**samf-* ‘basket made of grass’: Had *samfo*.

Cf. also CCh ‘basket’ \**ʒamf-* (Masa *zamfa*) with an unexpected \**ʒ-*.

**2192 \*san- ‘year’**

Sem \**šan-* ‘year’: Akk *šattu*, Ug *šnt*, Hbr *šānā*, Aram (Syr) *šattō*,

Arab *san-at-*, Hss *senet*, Mhr *senēt*, Soq *sanah*.

WCh \**sVn-* ‘rainy season’: Tng *sene*.

Cf. also a derivative \**wa-sVn-* ‘year, rainy season’ (Wrj *wasən-na*, Kry *wasən*, Diri *ašen*, Miya *wasəsen*, Siri *wasənuwa*, Mbu *wasən*, Jmb *wasun*, Pol *wašin*, Geji *wašin*, Say *wašun*). Bol *soni* ‘year’, Ngm *sani* id. may be Arab loanwords.

**2193 \*san-/\*sin- ‘brother’**

Eg *sn* ‘brother’ (pyr), Copt \**son*: Fym *san*, Akh *san*, Boh *son*, Shd *son*.

WCh \**sVn*- ‘‘brother’’: Cagu *šən*.

Cf. Mpn *son* ‘‘relatives, clan’’.

ECh \**sin*- ‘‘(elder) brother’’: Tum *həna*, Kwan *sēni*, Bid *sin-te*, Sbn *syana*, Kera *seenə*, Dng *sin*, Jegu *šin*, Mubi *sin*, Sok *šin-tu*.

Bed *saan* ‘‘brother’’.

Agaw \**šan*- ‘‘brothers’’ (pl.): Bil *šan*-, Kem *šan*.

Wrz \**a-šin*- ‘‘nephew’’: Gaw *ašin-ko*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i* in which \**a* seems to be connected with pl., as in Agaw.

### 2194 \**san*-/\**sin*- ‘‘nose’’

Agaw \**a-san*-/\**a-sin*- ‘‘nose’’: Xmr *esiŋ*, Xmt *asən*, Kem *əssan*.

SA \**san*- ‘‘nose’’: Saho *san*, Afar *san*.

LEC \**san*-/\**sin*- ‘‘nose’’: Som *san*, Boni *saŋa*, Rnd *sän*, Gel *səwə*, Kon *soona*, Bus *sino*, Gdl *sina*, Arb *soono*.

HEC \**san*- ‘‘nose’’: Sid *sano*, Dar *sano*, Had *sane*, Ala *sano*, Bmb *sanna*, Kmb *sane*, Tmb *sana*.

Dhl *sina* ‘‘nose’’.

Omot \**sin*- ‘‘nose’’: Ome *siŋan*, Gim *sən*, Nao *sin-us*, Maji *sinu*.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*. Some forms reflect a laryngeal in the auslaut (HS \**san-H*-/\**sin-H*-). The stem is present only in Cush but its derivatives in other families prove its HS status. Cf. also Wrz \**sind*- id. (War *sindi*-, Gaw *sinde*, Gob *sənde*, Cam *sindi*-) and Omot \**sint*-/\**sind*- id. (Ome *sindaa*, Mch *šiiŋo*, Anf *šinto*, Bwo *šinŋa*). Related to HS \**sin*- ‘‘smell’’ (v.).

### 2195 \**san*-/\**sun*- ‘‘be satisfied’’

Sem \**šVnVy*- ‘‘be satisfied’’: Arab *sny*.

WCh \**san-H*- ‘‘be glad’’: Sura *šag*.

CCh \**sVn*- ‘‘wish’’: Lame *səna*.

Omot \**šun*- ‘‘love’’: Yam *šun*-, Kaf *šun*-, Anf *šun*-, Bwo *šun*-, Mch *šunn*-, Gim *šun*-.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**u*.

### 2196 \**sanb*- ‘‘lungs, breath’’

Eg *snb* ‘‘breath’’ (gr).

Bed *samb-ut* ‘lungs’.

Agaw \**sanb-* ‘lungs’: Bil *sānbii*, Xmr *sebbaa*, Kwr *sambaa*, Kem *sambii*, Aun *saambii*.

LEC \**samb-* ‘lungs’: Som *sambab*, Or *somba*, Arb *soñbot*.

HEC \**šamb-* ‘lungs’: Sid *šambo*, Dar *šoombu*, Kab *šombo*.

Omot \**šomb-* ‘lungs’: Kaf *šombo*, Mch *šombo*.

Assimilation \**nb-* > \**mb-* in most Cush languages.

### 2197 \**sani*<sup>2</sup>- ‘go, run’

Sem \**šVnV*<sup>2</sup>- ‘trot’ (v.): Akk *šanú*.

WCh \**san-H-* ‘go out’: Fyer *saŋ*.

LEC \**seHen-* < \**saHin-* ‘enter’: Or *seena*.

Metathesis and contraction.

### 2198 \**saniH-/siniH-* ‘know, remember’

Berb \**sin-* ‘know’: Izy *isin*.

WCh \**saniH-/siniH-* ‘know’: Hs *sani*, *šina*, Wrj *sən*, Kry *sən*, Diri *čən*, Miya *sən*, Paa *sinə*, Cagu *sən*, Siri *səniwi*, Mbu *sin*, Jmb *sən*, Say *yisəŋ*, Fyer *šaŋ*, Bks *šaŋi*, Sha *syen*, Klr *syen*.

CCh \**san-H-/sin-H-* ‘know’<sup>1</sup>, ‘remember’<sup>2</sup>: Hwn *sən*<sup>1</sup>, Mrg *sini*<sup>2</sup>, Hil *sini*<sup>1</sup>, Gis *san*, *sin*<sup>1</sup>, Bld *šij*<sup>1</sup>, Log *sən*<sup>1</sup>, Bud *hin*<sup>1</sup>.

ECh \**sin-* ‘know’: Ndam *asine*, Mobu *asəne*.

LEC \**seHen-* ‘memory’: Or *seena*.

Metathesis. LEC goes back to \**saHin-* with assimilation of vowels.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*. Related to \**sun-* ‘know’.

### 2199 \**san-sun-* ‘smell’ (v.)

Eg *snsn* ‘breathe, smell’ (MK).

WCh \**san-sun-* ‘smell’: Hs *sunsunā*, *sansanā*, Paa *sasun*.

Reduplication of \**sin-* ‘smell’.

### 2200 \**saq-* ‘house’

Sem \**ʔašəḥ-* ‘barn’: Akk *ašəḥḥu*.

Prefix \**ʔa-*.

WCh \**sVq-* ‘‘house’’: Krf *šoko*.

Cf. Berb \**sVk-* ‘‘build’’: Ghd *u-sək*.

### 2201 \**saqam-* ‘‘knife’’

Eg *šm* ‘‘sword’’ (gr).

WCh \**saqam-* ‘‘knife’’: Tng *sakam*.

### 2202 \**sar-* ‘‘wind’’

Sem \**šār-* ‘‘wind’’: Akk *šāru*.

WCh \**sarar-* ‘‘cold wind’’: Hs *sarāra*.

Partial reduplication.

### 2203 \**sar-/sayar-* ‘‘go’’

Sem \**šīr-* ‘‘go’’: Arab *syr* [-i-], Hss *seyōr*, Mhr *seyōr*.

Based on the original \**šVr-*. Cf. Arab *sry* ‘‘travel at night’’ [-i-].

WCh \**sayar-* ‘‘go’’: Sura *sor*.

CCh \**sar-* ‘‘return’’: Hil *šāř*.

ECh \**sar-* ‘‘arrive’’: Mig *saraw*.

### 2204 \**sasog-* ‘‘tree’’

Sem \**šāšūg-* ‘‘fruit tree’’: Akk *šāššūgu*, *šāššūqu*.

Eg *šd* ‘‘wood’’ (pyr).

Progressive assimilation of \*-g-.

Partial reduplication of \**sog-* ‘‘tree, wood’’.

### 2205 \**sataw-/satay-* ‘‘drink’’

Sem \**šViVy-* ‘‘drink’’: Akk *šatū*, Ug *šty*, Hbr *šty*, Aram *šty*, Gz *satya*,

Tgr *sātāyā*, Har *sāče*.

CCh \**sawat-* ‘‘be thirsty’’: Mafa *sawat-*.

Metathesis.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

2206 \*saṭü<sup>c</sup>- “morning”

Sem \*šaṭi<sup>c</sup>- “dawn”: Arab *saṭi<sup>c</sup>*-.

WCh \*saHuṭ- “morning”: Bol *sato*, Buli *swidi*, Say *suta*, Dwot *soḍo*.  
Metathesis.

2207 \*saw-/\*su<sup>2</sup>- “go, run”

Sem \*šV<sup>2</sup>Vw- “run”: Akk *ša<sup>2</sup>u*.

Based on \*šVw-?

Berb \*sV- “come”: Kby *as*.

WCh \*su<sup>2</sup>- “run”<sup>1</sup>, “enter”<sup>2</sup>, “go out”<sup>3</sup>: Sura *su*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *su*<sup>1</sup>,  
Ank *su*<sup>1</sup>, Grk *tu*<sup>1</sup>, Pero *čü*<sup>1</sup>, Pol *sā*<sup>2</sup>, Fyer *sa*<sup>3</sup>.

CCh \*saw-/\*su<sup>2</sup>- “come”<sup>1</sup>, “return”<sup>2</sup>, “enter, go out”<sup>3</sup>: HF  
*šo*<sup>2</sup>, Dgh *sawa*<sup>1</sup>, Zgh *sawa*<sup>1</sup>, Mofu *sawa*<sup>2</sup>, Gis *sawa*<sup>1</sup>, Bld  
*sawa*<sup>1</sup>, Log *sa-*, *so-*<sup>3</sup>.

SA \*saH- “enter”: Saho *sau*, Afar *sau*.

LEC \*se<sup>2</sup>- “go”: Arb *se<sup>2</sup>-ad-*.

Secondary \*e.

## 2208 \*sawaḥ- “bowl, basin”

Sem \*šāḥ- < \*ša[w]aḥ- “washing basin”: Akk *šāḥu*.

Eg *swḥ.t* “bowl” (MK).

## 2209 \*sawis- “snake, worm”

Sem \*šūš- < \*šVwVš- “worm”: Arab *sūs-*.

Contraction.

LEC \*šawis- “snake”: Or *šaawwisa*.

Cf. CCh \*sis- “snake”: HNk *šiši*, FKl *šiši*, FG *šiši*, Kap *šiši*,  
Zgh *šiši*.

## 2210 \*sawVḥ- “egg”

Eg *swḥ.t* “egg” (pyr).

WCh \*saHVw- “egg”: Wrj *cu-na*, Kry *šū*, Paa *asi*, Cagu *sohoyi*, Siri  
*šaw*, Mbu *čū*, Jmb *ašū*.

Metathesis.

Etymologically connected with \*sawaḥ- “bowl, basin”, cf. Skt  
*kośa-* “container, cup” → “egg”.

**2211 \*sayab- ‘hair’**

Sem \*šayb- ‘horse hair’: Arab *sayb-*.

Berb \*sVbV[y]- ‘tail’: Ayr *ta-sba-t*.

Metathesis.

ECh \*syab- < \*sVyab- ‘hair’: Kbl *ke-sebo*.

Prefix *ke-* in Kbl.

Cf. \*sabib- ‘hair’.

**2212 \*sayaf- ‘knife, axe’**

Sem \*šayp- ‘sword’: Arab *sayf-*, Hss *sēf*.

WCh \*sayaf- ‘axe’: Sura *sep*, Ang *sap*, *sep*, Mpn *səhəp*, Ank *s’ap*,

Chip *sep*, Mnt *sep*, Ank *sap*.

Omot \*šVyVf- ‘sword’: Kaf *seefoo*.

Arab loanword?

Cf. Eg *zʃ* ‘knife’ (MK) with unexpected *z-*.

**2213 \*sayal- ‘water flow’**

Sem \*šayl- ‘current’: Arab *sayl-*.

Cf. also Arab *syl* ‘flow’ [-i-].

ECh \*sēl- < \*sayal- ‘basin’: Mkk *seelo*.

**2214 \*seb- ‘flow, pour’**

Sem \*šVb- ‘flow’<sup>1</sup>, ‘draw (water)’<sup>2</sup>, ‘be poured’<sup>3</sup>: Hbr šḇ<sup>2</sup>,

Aram šḇ<sup>2</sup>, Arab *syb* [-i-]<sup>1</sup>, Gz *sbb*<sup>2</sup>.

Various formations based on \*šVb-.

ECh \*sVb- ‘pour’: Mok *zibbe*.

**2215 \*sebit- ‘cut’**

Sem \*šVbit-/\*šVbut- ‘cut, shave’: Arab *sbt* [-i-, -u-].

Secondary variant with \*-u- after a labial.

WCh \*syabVt- ‘strike with a knife’: Hs *šabta*.

Note Hs *ša-* < \*sya-.

Derived from \*sib- ‘cut, strike’.

## 2216 \*sef- “snake”

Sem \*šipp- “winged snake”<sup>1</sup>, “centipede”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *siff-*, *suff-*<sup>1</sup>,  
Tgr *səf*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *sfy* “snake” (reg).

Vocalic -y.

ECh \*syap- “snake”: Kwan *sēpi*.

Omot \*šef- “snake, lizard”: Kaf *šef-ittoo*.

## 2217 \*seḥ-/ \*seḥeḥ- “insect”

Eg *shyh.t* “kind of insect” (med).

Partial reduplication?

Bed *see*, *sʿee* “louse”.

Cf. ECh \*swaw- (< \*swaH- ?) “termite”: Mkk *soowo*.

## 2218 \*sek- “pull”

Eg *stʿ* “pull” (pyr).

Progressive reduplication of \*-k-.

Bed *seku*, *soku* “pull”.

Assimilation of vowels in *soku* < *seku*.

## 2219 \*seḵ- “walk, run”

WCh \*syak- “run away”: Hs *šeka*.

CCh \*suk- “come”: HF *sko*, HNk *skəy*, HGh *sugəy*, FKl *sku*, FG  
*suki*, Zgh *suyaya*.

From \*syaku-?

HEC \*šik- “approach”: Sid *šikki i-*, Had *šiika*<sup>2</sup>-.

Related to \*saḵ- “leg”.

## 2220 \*seḵ- “drink, give a drink”

Sem \*šVḵ- “drink”<sup>1</sup>, “give a drink”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *šaqū*<sup>2</sup>, Ug *šqy*<sup>1</sup>, Jib  
*šeqe*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*syaku- “pour into vessel”<sup>1</sup>, “give water (to a baby)”<sup>2</sup>: Hs  
*šeka*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *soke*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*syaxwa- “drink”: HNk *sexwi*, FG *segwi*, Kap *sexwu*.

Irregular \*-χ-.

**2221 \*sen- ‘‘mug, pot’’**

Eg *sn.w* ‘‘mug’’ (MK).  
 CCh *\*syan-* ‘‘pot’’: Gul *seni*.

**2222 \*ser- ‘‘grind’’**

Eg *sʒy* ‘‘grind’’.  
 -ʒ- < HS *\*-r-*.  
 CCh *\*syar-* ‘‘grind’’: Mba *ser*, Msg *səɾə*.

**2223 \*ser- ‘‘cough’’ (n.)**

Eg *sry.t* ‘‘cough’’ (med).  
 -y stand for a front vowel.  
 CCh *\*syar-* ‘‘cough’’: Daba *šěři*.  
 Cf. Arab *saʕr-* id.

**2224 \*sew-/\*šew- ‘‘be dry’’**

Eg *šw* ‘‘dry’’ (med), *ššwy* ‘‘dry up’’ (pyr).  
 š- reflects an anlaut lateral.  
 WCh *\*syaH(a)-* ‘‘become dry’’: Bol *saa*, Krk *saa*, Dera *sēe*, Ngm *sa*.  
 CCh *\*sway-* ‘‘become dry’’: ZBt *soia*.  
 ECh *\*sVw-* ‘‘dry up’’: Mobu *səwe*.

Irregular correspondence of sibilants. WCh and CCh display considerable morphonological changes of the original stem:  
 WCh *\*syaH-* < *\*syaw-* and CCh *\*sway-* < *\*swaʔi-*.

**2225 \*si- ‘‘go, come’’**

Eg *syy* ‘‘hurry, hasten’’ (sarc).  
 No traces of the laryngeal. Reduplication.  
 WCh *\*siy-* ‘‘return’’: Tng *siy*.  
 CCh *\*si-* ‘‘come’’: Chb *si*, Bura *si*, Klb *ši-*, Wmd *ša*, Gude *ši*, Nza *ši*, FJ *si*, FMch *ši*, Bch *ši*, Bata *si*, *sa*.

Cf. Sem *\*šVʕay-* ‘‘go’’ (Arab *sʕy* [-a-], Soq *šəʕe*, Jib *šaʕe*) that may be a derivation based on *\*šVy-*.

2226 \*si<sup>2</sup>on-/\*siwan- “sleep”

Sem \*wVšVn- “sleep”: Hbr *yšn*, Arab *wsn*.

Metathesis. Cf. also \*šin- “sleep” (n.): Akk *šittu*, Ug *šnt*, Hbr *šēnā*, Aram (Syr) *šen<sup>o</sup>tō*, Arab *sin-at-*.

WCh \*sVn- “sleep”: Bol *sunu*, Tng *sine*, Ngm *sun*, Krf *šan-*, Gera *sin*, Glm *san*, Wrj *sən*, Kry *sənasan*, Miya *sən*, Paa *asin*, Siri *sun-suni*, Mbu *sən*, Bks *sun-at*, DB *sunan*.

CCh \*si<sup>2</sup>wan- “dream”: Gbn *səna<sup>2</sup>-ata*, Boka *sin-ata*, Bura *suni*, Chb *sini*, Klb *šə<sup>2</sup>ūnyi*, Mba *saḡ*, Mnd *šine*, Zgh *suwana*, Gvo *suwana*, Daba *šini*, Gude *sənin*, Gudu *syon-cii*, Nza *so<sup>2</sup>oni*, Log *san*, Lame *syene*, Bnn *siyena*.

ECh \*suwan- “sleep, dream”: Lele *sōn*, Kera *soone*, Kwan *suwən*, Mig *suniyi*, Jegu *suun-*, Mubi *suno*, Brg *soona*, Mkk *suun-*, Sok *sonisoni*.

SA \*son- “sleep” (n.): Saho *sonoo*, Afar *sonoo*.

Contraction.

2227 \*si<sup>2</sup>ub- “worm”

Eg *sḅ.t* “motley snake” (pyr).

ECh \*sub- < \*sVHub- “worm”: Lele *subo*.

LEC \*siHib- “worm”: Or *siiba*.

Assimilation of vowels.

There exists a possibility of comparing the above forms with Sem \*tu<sup>c</sup>b- “big snake” (Arab *tu<sup>c</sup>b-ān-* (note, however, an irregular \*-<sup>c</sup>-). If this comparison is valid, one should reconstruct HS \*č- in the anlaut.

## 2228 \*sib- “rope”

Sem \*šibb- “belt”<sup>1</sup>, “rope, thin cloth”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *šibbu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *sibb-*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*sib- “string, rope”: Mkk *sibe*.

LEC \*seb- “belt, leather strap”: Som *seeb*, Gel *seeb*.

HEC \*sib- “string, rope”: Sid *sibo*.

Cf. Cush words for “sandal”: Bed *šib*, Rift \*<sup>2</sup>išib- (Asa *išiba*)?

## 2229 \*sib- “tree”

WCh \*sib- “tree”: Chip *šip*, Mnt *šip*.

ECh \**sub-* < \**sibu-* ‘‘tamarind’’: Sbn *subu*.

LEC \**sib(b)-* ‘‘kind of tree’’: Or *sibbee*.

HEC \**sib(b)-* ‘‘kind of tree’’: Kmb *sibbe-ta*.

### 2230 \**sib-* ‘‘cut’’

Sem \**šVb-* ‘‘cut’’: Hbr *šbb*, Arab *sbb*.

Eg *sby* ‘‘cut, castrate’’ (OK).

Infinitive in *-y*.

Agaw \**sab-/sib-* ‘‘pierce, stab’’: Bil *sab*, Xmr *sib*, Dmt *siäb*, Kwr *sab*, Dmb *sab*, Kem *säb*.

### 2231 \**sib-* ‘‘be angry’’

Sem \**šub-* ‘‘insult’’ (v.): Arab *sbb* [-*u-*], Mhr *seb*, Jib *sebb*.

Secondary labialized vowel.

WCh \**sib-* ‘‘be angry’’: Wrj *šib-*, Diri *šubu*.

Assimilation in Diri.

Bed *sebib* ‘‘punish, reprimand’’.

Partial reduplication.

### 2232 \**sibin-* ‘‘oil, butter’’

WCh \**sibVn-* ‘‘oil’’: Wrj *šivəna*.

LEC \**sibin-* ‘‘butter’’: Arb *siibin*.

Derived from a root preserved in WCh \**sib-* ‘‘oil’’: Kry *šiv*, Miya *šu*, Diri *subu*. Cf. \**siman-* ‘‘oil, fat’’.

### 2233 \**sigac-* ‘‘speak, moan’’

Sem \**šVga<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘moan’’ (v.): Arab *sg<sup>c</sup>* [-*a-*].

WCh \**siHVg-* ‘‘talk’’: Ang *šeuk*.

Metathesis.

### 2234 \**sigul-* ‘‘stamp, seal’’

Sem \**šigil-* ‘‘roll, scroll, register’’: Arab *sigill-*.

If not from Lat *sigillum*.

Eg *sdʔw.t* ‘‘stamp, seal’’ (OK).

Palatalization of \*-g-.

A cultural term, probably, a Sem loanword in Eg.

**2235 \*si'üm-** “cereal”

Eg *šm'y* “barley” (OK).

Metathesis. Vocalic -y.

CCh \**siHum-* “seed”<sup>1</sup>, “millet”<sup>2</sup>, “corn”<sup>3</sup>; Mba *siyom*<sup>1</sup>, Bata *sūme*<sup>2</sup>, Bud *šimo*<sup>3</sup>.

Mba -y- < \*-H-.

ECh \**siHVm-* “sorghum”: Bid *sīma*.

Contraction.

**2236 \*siḥaf-** “shave”

Sem \**šVḥaf-* “shave (head)”: Arab *shf* [-a-].

WCh \**syaf-* < \**siHaf-* “take off a thin shaving”: Hs *šefe*.

Contraction.

**2237 \*siḥaṭ-** “cut, slaughter”

Sem \**šVḥaṭ-* “slaughter”: Hbr *šḥt*, Aram *šḥt*, Arab *shṭ* [-a-], Soq *shṭ*,

Hss *sehāt*, Mhr *sehāt*.

CCh \**syat-* < \**siHat-* “cut”: Mafa *šet*.

ECh \**sēt-* < \**siHat-* “cut”: Bid *seet*.

Cf. WCh \**siṭaṭ-* “cut, sharpen”: Hs *šittā*, Bol *sott*, Ngz *sətu*.

**2238 \*siḥ-** “milk”

Eg *sh.w* “milk” (gr).

ECh \**siH-* “milk”: Dor *sī*.

**2239 \*sik-** “boat, ship”

Eg *sk.ty* “kind of ship” (n).

WCh \**sik-* “boat”: Ank *šik*.

**2240 \*sikun- ‘‘dwell, sit’’**

Sem \*šVkun- ‘‘place, impose’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘stay, dwell’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk šakā-nu<sup>1</sup>,  
Hbr škn<sup>2</sup>, Arab skn [-u-]<sup>2</sup>, Jib skun<sup>1</sup>, Hss sekōn<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*sikun- ‘‘sit’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘rest’’<sup>2</sup>: Jmb šinkə<sup>1</sup>, Pol šəyən<sup>1</sup>, Bgh  
səgəne<sup>2</sup>.

Rift \*sukunun- ‘‘squat’’: Irq sukununu-<sup>3</sup>at-.

Partial reduplication and assimilation of vowels.

Cf. Dhl sukk-eem- ‘‘remain still’’.

**2241 \*silah- ‘‘sharp weapon’’**

Sem \*šilāh- ‘‘weapon’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘javelin’’<sup>2</sup>: Ug šlh<sup>2</sup>, Hbr šelah<sup>2</sup>, Aram  
šilhā<sup>1</sup>, Arab silāh-<sup>1</sup>.

Eg sʕh.t ‘‘knife’’ (gr).

Irregular laryngeal in a late Eg form.

WCh \*sil- ‘‘axe’’: Paa šila.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

CCh \*sil- < \*siHVL- ‘‘arrow’’: Gul sīl.

Agaw \*sil- ‘‘knife’’: Xmr sil.

**2242 \*sim- ‘‘meet’’**

WCh \*sim- ‘‘meet’’: Tng sim-, simb-.

Secondary -mb-.

LEC \*sim- ‘‘meet’’: Or sima.

**2243 \*sim- ‘‘suck’’**

Berb \*sVm- ‘‘suck’’: Kby summ.

ECh \*sim- ‘‘suck’’: Smr šišom, Sbn sisəm, Sok ʔəsime.

Rift \*seʔem- ‘‘suck in air’’: Kwz seʔem-.

Based on \*sem-.

**2244 \*sim- ‘‘call, speak’’**

Sem \*šVmVw-/\*šVmVy- ‘‘call, give name’’: Arab smw, smy [-u-], Hss  
hēm, Mhr hmō, Shh šmi.

Based on \*šVm-.

Berb \*sVm- ‘‘call, name’’ (v.): Kby səmmi.

Eg *smy* ‘‘tell’’ (n).

Infinitive in *-y*.

CCh *\*syam-sim-* ‘‘whisper’’: Bid *sēsem*, Mig *semsimo*.

An onomatopoeia?

LEC *\*sim-* ‘‘welcome’’ (v.): Or *sima*.

### 2245 *\*sim-/sima<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘hear; ear’’

Sem *\*šVma<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘hear’’: Akk *šemû*, Ug *šm<sup>c</sup>*, Hbr *šm<sup>c</sup>*, Aram (Syr) *šm<sup>c</sup>*, Arab *sm<sup>c</sup>* [-a-], SAR *šm<sup>c</sup>*, Mand *šma*, Gz *sm<sup>c</sup>*, Tgr *sām<sup>c</sup>a*, Tgy *sām<sup>c</sup>e*, Har *sāma<sup>a</sup>a*, Amh *sām<sup>a</sup>ma*, Arg *sām<sup>a</sup>ma*, Gaf *sämmä*, Gur *sāma*, Hss *hōma*, Mhr *hēma*, Shh *šī<sup>c</sup>*, Soq *hyema<sup>c</sup>*.

Eg *sm.t* ‘‘ears’’ (n).

CCh *\*šim-* ‘‘ear’’: Tera *žim*, Bura *šim*, Chb *šōma*, Klb *himi*, Hil *χimi*, Mba *šumo*, HB *šōmā*, Hwn *šōmē*, FKl *šimu*, FG *šimwu*, Kap *šiməy*, Mnd *χima*, Zgh *šime*, Glv *χimiye*, Gdf *χima*, Nak *šimiya*, Mofu *šumay*, Bld *šōmay*, Muk *šum*, Mnj *šimay*, Daba *žimi*, Gudu *šim*, Log *šim*, Kus *šmē*, Msg *χimē*.

Irregular *\*š-*, hypothetically, continuing *\*H-s-*. Several forms may reflect *\*šimay-* < *\*šimaH-*.

ECh *\*sim-/sum-* ‘‘ear’’: Smr *sumi*, Tum *hīm*, Ndam *ham*, Nch *semang*, Lele *suma*, Gbr *suma-in*, Kbl *sami*, Dor *sumami*, Mubi *somāmu*.

Partial reduplication in Dor and Mubi. Forms with *-u-* are secondary. The ECh word is contaminated with *\*šVm-* ‘‘name’’ < HS *\*šüm-*, cf. full neutralization of these meanings in Ndam *ham* ‘‘name, ear’’ and the like.

### 2246 *\*simāḥ-* ‘‘tree, bush’’

Sem *\*šimāḥ-* ‘‘thorny bush’’: Akk *šimāḥu*, *šemāḥu*.

HEC *\*sim-* ‘‘young ensete tree’’: Sid *sima*, Gel *sima*, Kab *sima*.

Loss of the auslaut laryngeal.

### 2247 *\*siman-* ‘‘oil, fat’’

Sem *\*šamn-* ‘‘oil’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘fat, grease’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘fatness’’<sup>3</sup>, ‘‘melting butter’’<sup>4</sup>: Akk *šamanu*, *šamnu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *šemen*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *šumnō*<sup>3</sup>, Arab *samn-*<sup>4</sup>, Jib *šəmnun*<sup>2</sup>.

Assimilation of vowels.

WCh *\*sinam-* ‘‘oil’’: Diri *sinama*.

## Metathesis.

CCh *\*sVmVn-* ‘‘thick, fat’’: Log *s’əmən*.

ECh *\*siwan-* ‘‘oil’’: Smr *swānē*, Ndam *swān*, Kwan *suwāne*, Bid *seweŋ*, Mig *sewen*, Brg *sewen*, Sok *sunnē*.

Note transformation of intervocalic *\*-m-* > *\*-w-*.

Presumably, derived from *\*sim-* id. preserved in Berb *\*sVm-* ‘‘fat’’ (Kby *tassəmt*).

2248 *\*sin-* ‘‘tongue’’

Eg *sn.w* ‘‘tongue’’ (gr).

WCh *\*sin-* ‘‘tongue’’: Diri *šin-du*.

CCh *\*sin-* ‘‘tongue’’: Hwn *šene-wura*, Masa *sinano*, Bnn *sin-da*.

Partial reduplication in Masa.

2249 *\*sin-* ‘‘earth, clay’’

Eg *syn* ‘‘clay’’ (OK).

Vocalic *-y*.

WCh *\*sin-* ‘‘field’’: Wrj *sənan*, Kry *sin*, Diri *səna*, Siri *sinawi*, Paa *sina*, Cagu *sinan*.

CCh *\*sin-* ‘‘field’’: Lame *šini*, LPe *šine*, Masa *senena*.

ECh *\*sinya-* ‘‘earth’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sand’’<sup>2</sup>: Smr *sinya*<sup>1</sup>, Ndam *həny*<sup>1</sup>, Tum *həŋ*<sup>1</sup>, Jegu *šeny-*<sup>2</sup>, Mubi *sin-ok*<sup>2</sup>, Brg *sanyo*<sup>2</sup>, Sok *sinē*<sup>2</sup>.

2250 *\*sin-* ‘‘tooth’’

Sem *\*šinn-* ‘‘tooth’’: Akk *šinnu*, Ug *šn*, Hbr *šēn*, Aram (Syr) *šennō*, Arab *sinn-*, Gz *sənn*, Tgy *sənni*, Arg *sən*, Har *sən*, Gur *sən*, Gaf *sənā*.

Berb *\*sin-* ‘‘tooth’’: Ahg *esin*.

WCh *\*sin-* ‘‘tooth’’: Pol *šin*, Geji *šiq*, Zem *šan*, *šin*, Brw *šen*, Say *šin*, Dwot *šin*, Bol *šin*.

CCh *\*šin-* < *\*ha-sin-* ‘‘tooth’’: Gaa *šena*, Gbn *šene*, Hwn *šana*, Mba *šeq*, HNk *šine*, FG *šəni*, Kap *šəne*, Gis *šeq*, Bld *slig*, Mtk *šenne*, Bnn *sina*.

Note the secondary lateralization of *\*-s-* preceded by a laryngeal.

ECh *\*siHan-* < *\*Ha-sin-* ‘‘tooth’’: Smr *san-dē*, Tum *hiin*, Ndam *han*,

Gbr *k-song*, Dor *ga-sena*, Dng *saŋo*, Mig *sa:nu*, Jegu *saŋo*, Bid *seenō*, Mubi *siŋaŋu*, Brg *saŋo*, Sok *sən*.  
 Rift *\*sihin-* ‘tooth’: Irq *sihino*, Alg *sihino*, Bur *sihino*.  
 Metathesis from *\*hV-sin-*.

### 2251 *\*sin-* ‘smell’ (v.)

Eg *sn* ‘smell’ (pyr).  
 ECh *\*sunVn-* ‘smell’: Tum *hunən*.  
 Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.  
 SA *\*sin-* ‘smell’: Saho *siin-*.  
 Related to *\*san-/sin-* ‘nose’.

### 2252 *\*sinak-/\*sinak-* ‘tongue’

Eg *snk* ‘tongue’ (XVIII).  
 WCh *\*sinak-* ‘tongue’: Wrj *šinkə-*, Kry *sinakə*, Miya *šinaki*, Paa *šinki*, Cagu *šink-an*, Siri *šanaki*, Mbu *šinako*, Jmb *sənəkə-lan*.  
 Irregular correspondence Eg *k* ~ WCh *\*k*. Derived from *\*sin-* ‘tongue’.

### 2253 *\*sip-* ‘river, river-bed’

Sem *\*šip-* ‘bank, coast’: Arab *sīf-*, Jib *sif-t*.  
 Berb *\*sif-/\*suf-* ‘valley’<sup>1</sup>, ‘river, rivulet’<sup>2</sup>: Ahg *a-suf*<sup>1</sup>, Sml *a-sif*<sup>2</sup>, Mzab *suf*<sup>2</sup>, Snd *suf*<sup>2</sup>, Shau *suf*<sup>2</sup>, Kby *ta-sif-t*, *a-sif*<sup>2</sup>.  
 -u- < \*-i- before a labial.  
 WCh *\*sip-* ‘river’: Ank *šip*.

### 2254 *\*sip-* ‘blow’

Sem *\*šVpVy-* ‘raise dust (of the wind)’: Arab *sfy* [-i-].  
 Based on *\*šVp-*.  
 CCh *\*sip-* ‘blow’: Gaa *šipəñci*, Gbn *sipenči*, Boka *šipa-da*.  
 Cf. Dgh *safa* ‘breathe’, Mafa *saf-* id.?  
 Any connection with Sem *\*nVšVp-* ‘blow’ (Akk *našāpu*, Hbr *nšp*, Aram *nšp*) and Eg *nšp* ‘breathe’ (gr)?

**2255 \*sip- “rope”**

Eg *sp* “ropes for ship building” (OK).

ECh *\*sip-* “string, rope”: Mig *sippu*, Sok *sipo*, *šifi*.

LEC *\*šep-* “leather strap”: Som *šep-ako*, Or *šep-ani*.

**2256 \*siq- “knife”**

Sem *\*ših-* “big knife”: Arab *ših-*.

WCh *\*siq-* “knife”: Mnt *šik*, Ank *šik*.

**2257 \*sir- “kite”**

Eg *syj.w* “kite” (gr).

-y- stands for a front vowel.

WCh *\*sirwa-* “kite”: Hs *širwā*.

**has \*sir-/\*sur- “sing”**

Sem *\*šir-* “sing”: Ug *šyr*, Hbr *šyr*, Aram *šyr*.

Based on biconsonantal *\*šVr-* < *\*sir-*.

ECh *\*sir-* “sing”: Kwan *sire*.

Omot *\*sur-* “sing”: Yam *sur*.

Alternation *\*i* ~ *\*u*.

**2259 \*sirVf- “warm”**

Eg *srf* “warm” (pyr).

CCh *\*sirVf-* “covered with sweat”: Mafa *širf-eʿe*.

For the semantic development, cf. HS *\*daf-* “heat, sweat”.

**2260 \*sireh- “river”**

Eg *šrh* “rivulet” (gr).

WCh *\*sirya-* “river, spring”: Siri *sərə-ngi*, Jmb *sirya*.

**2261 \*sisa<sup>2</sup>- “night, darkness”**

Eg *šsʒ.t* “night” (pyr).

š- < *\*s-* before a front vowel.

WCh \**sis*- “shadow”: Zaar *šis*.

CCh \**sis*<sup>2</sup>- “evening”<sup>1</sup>, “shadow”<sup>2</sup>: Gul *saassa*<sup>1</sup>, Msg *šěšě*<sup>2</sup>,  
Nza *furi-šiši*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis and assimilation of vowels in Gul.

### 2262 \**sisim*- “cloth”

Eg *ssmy* “cloth” (gr).

Vocalic -y.

CCh \**sisVm*- “woman’s bodycloth”: Hwn *šisəm-ař*.

### 2263 \**sitay*- “vessel”

Eg *styy* “bottle” (n).

ECh \*<sup>2</sup>*a-sVtay*- “pot”: Kwan *aste*.

### 2264 \**siṭ*- “go, come”

Sem \**šVṭVw*- “make large steps”: Arab *šṭw* [-u-].

Based on biconsonantal \**šVṭ*-.

WCh \**siṭ*- “enter”: Ang *sīt*.

CCh \**sVt*- “pass by”: Log *sto*.

### 2265 \**so*<sup>2</sup>- “back”

Eg *sʃ* “back” (pyr).

CCh \**swa*<sup>2</sup>- “back”: Gdf *so*.

Cf. also \**suxwa*- id. (Glv *suxa*, Nak *suxwa*).

### 2266 \**so*<sup>2</sup>- “barn”

Eg *sʃ* “barn” (gr).

WCh \**sway*- < \**swaH*- “house, barn”: DB *swey*, Glm *soo*, Grm *soo*.

CCh \**sya*<sup>2</sup>-/\**swa*<sup>2</sup>- “compound”<sup>1</sup>, “house”<sup>2</sup>: FMb *se*<sup>2</sup>*i*<sup>1</sup>, Lame  
*syo*<sup>2</sup>, LPe *syo*, *so*<sup>2</sup>, Zime *sō*, *uso*<sup>2</sup>.

### 2267 \**so*<sup>2</sup>it- “dirt, be dirty”

Eg *sʃt* “dirt” (NK).

CCh \**swat*- “dirt”: Bnn *sətə*, BM *sotiya*.

Metathesis.

ECh \**sit*- ‘‘be dirty’’: Sok *šita*.

Contraction.

### 2268 \**sof*- ‘‘cut wood’’

Eg *sfsf* ‘‘cut with a knife’’ (XVIII).

Reduplication.

LEC \**sof*- ‘‘plane wood’’: Or *sof*-.

HEC \**sof*- ‘‘plane wood’’: Sid *sof*-.

### 2269 \**sog*- ‘‘tree, wood’’

CCh \**swag*- ‘‘firewood’’: Mafa *soegwe*.

LEC \**sog-sog*- ‘‘kind of acacia’’: Som *sogsog*.

Reduplication.

### 2270 \**so*<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘cereal’’

Sem \**šu*<sup>cc</sup>- ‘‘cereal’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘corn’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘wild wheat’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *šu*<sup>u</sup><sup>1</sup>, Ug *s*<sup>c</sup>-*t*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *su*<sup>cc</sup>-<sup>3</sup>.

HEC \**so*<sup>o</sup>- ‘‘barley’’: Had *so*<sup>o</sup>, Gel *so*<sup>a</sup>, Kab *so*<sup>a</sup>.

Note HS \**so*<sup>c</sup>- > HEC \**so*<sup>o</sup>- in the intervocalic position.

### 2271 \**so*<sup>ar</sup>- ‘‘set fire, burn’’

Sem \**šV*<sup>ar</sup>- ‘‘set fire’’: Arab *s*<sup>cr</sup> [-*a*].

WCh \**sawar*- < \**swaHar*- ‘‘roast’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘burn’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *sōya*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *sūr*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *surru*<sup>1</sup>, Krk *surū*<sup>1</sup>, Ngm *sur*<sup>1</sup>, Krf *šuru*<sup>1</sup>, Pero *čuro*<sup>1</sup>, Dera *wuri*<sup>1</sup>, Gera *sur*<sup>-1</sup>, Glm *sər*<sup>-1</sup>, Brm *sure*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**sawar*- < \**swaHar*- ‘‘roast’’: Tera *zurr*, Hwn *sər-aŋ*, Boka *sura-da*, Kap *suř-ke*, Mafa *sawar*, Gudu *sərā*, FMb *šir*, Bch *sərā*.

Unexpected *-i* in FMb. Note voiced anlaut in Tera.

ECh \**sur*- ‘‘roast’’: Mkk *zuriye*.

Cf. Eg *wsr* ‘‘fire’’ going back to \**sor*-.

### 2272 \**soḥ*- ‘‘pit, hole’’

Sem \**šūḥ*- ‘‘pit, hole’’: Ug *šḥ*, Hbr *šūḥā*.

WCh \**sway*- < \**swaH*- ‘‘hole, spring’’: Bks *swey*, DB *swey*.

**2273 \*sol- “be quiet”**

Sem \*šVl- “be quiet”<sup>1</sup>, “be careless”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr šly<sup>1</sup>, Aram šlh<sup>2</sup>.  
 ECh \*swal- “keep silence”: Sok sōlē.

**2274 \*sol- “pull”**

Sem \*šul- “pull, draw”<sup>1</sup>, “drag away”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr šly<sup>1</sup>, Arab sll  
 [-u-]<sup>1</sup>, Jib sell<sup>2</sup>.  
 WCh \*sol- “pull”: Ang šwal, Tng sol, Krf šollu.  
 CCh \*sVl- “pull”: Mofu səl-.  
 Partial reduplication in Mba sisal id.

**2275 \*so(m)b- “pubic hair”**

Sem \*ʔiśb- “pubic hair”: Arab ʔisb-.  
 Derived from \*šVb-.  
 HEC \*šomb- “pubic hair”: Sid šoobba, Had šoomba, Kab šābbā, Kmb  
 šobba-ta.

One of the cases in which prenasalized clusters appear as voiced stops in Sem.

**2276 \*son- “river”**

Eg swn.w “waters” (BD).  
 Vocalic -w-.  
 Dhl sooni “river”.  
 Rift \*soʔon- “river”: Asa soʔon-k.  
 Secondary inlaut -ʔ-.  
 Cf. CCh \*sin- “river”: Mrg sina.

**2277 \*sop- “speak, ask”**

Sem \*šVpVH- “ask”: Akk šepû.  
 Based on \*šVp-.  
 WCh \*swap- “speak”: Tng sɔp.

**2278 \*soq- “pull”**

Sem \*šVḡVw- “pull”: Jib šxe.  
 Derived from biconsonantal \*šVḡ-.

CCh \**sVq-* ‘pull’: HNk *askəy*, Kap *nsχu-mte*, HF *sχu-nto*.

ECh \**swag-* ‘pull’: Tob *soge*.

Note \*-g- < \*-q-.

### 2279 \**soyam-* ‘grass’

ECh \**swawam-* < \**swayam-* ‘grass’: Bid *sooma*.

LEC \**soyam-* ‘kind of plant’: Or *sooyama*.

### 2280 \**su'im-* ‘hair’

Eg *smʃ* ‘hair’ (pyr), Copt \**smaw* ‘temple’: OCopt *smau*, Boh *smau*, Shd *smau*, *smaau*.

Metathesis.

WCh \**suHim-* ‘growth of hair’<sup>1</sup>, ‘hair’<sup>2</sup>, ‘pubic hair’<sup>3</sup>: Hs *sūmā*<sup>1</sup>, Ngm *som*<sup>2</sup>, Tng *simī-ne*<sup>3</sup>.

Omot \**som(m)-* ‘hair’: Yam *somme*.

Contraction.

Rift \**sVʷVm-* ‘hair’<sup>1</sup>, ‘hairdress’<sup>2</sup>: Irq *seʷemi*<sup>1</sup>, Asa *sem-ug*<sup>2</sup>.

### 2281 \**suʷum-* ‘sell, buy’

Sem \**šVʷVm-* ‘buy’<sup>1</sup>, ‘sell’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *šāmu*<sup>1</sup>, Jib *še:m*<sup>2</sup>, Soq *sʷm*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**sum-* ‘buy’: Mafa *sum*.

Contraction.

ECh \**suʷum-* ‘sell’: Dng *suumiye*, Brg *suumi*.

### 2282 \**suf-* ‘smell’ (v.)

Sem \**šūp-* ‘smell, sniff (around)’ (v.): Arab *suf* [-u].

Based on \**šūp-*.

LEC \**suf-* ‘smell’ (v.): Or *suf-*.

### 2283 \**su<sup>C</sup>Vr-* ‘tree, forest’

Eg *s<sup>C</sup>r* ‘forest’ (n).

WCh \**sur-* ‘kind of tree’: Ang *sur*, Mpn *sur*.

**2284 \*suh-/\*suhay- ‘shout’**

Eg *swhy* ‘shout’ (XVIII).

CCh \**suw-* < \**suH-* ‘shout, cry’<sup>1</sup>, ‘answer’<sup>2</sup>: Log *suwe*<sup>1</sup>, Hld *šwa*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**sway-* < \**suHay-* ‘shout’: Smr *swōy*, Jegu *soy*.

**2285 \*suh- ‘flow’**

Sem \**šuh-* ‘flow, pour’: Arab *shḥ* [-u-].

Cf. *syh* [-i-] ‘flow, spread upon the surface’.

WCh \**suHi-* ‘pour’: Bks *šu*, DB *šun*, Fyer *ši*.

ECh \**saHay-* ‘wet’: Kera *saaye*.

**2286 \*suk- ‘spear’**

Eg *sk* ‘spear’ (MK).

CCh \**suk-* ‘spear’: Gaa *šuk-ta*, Gbn *suk-te*.

Connected with \**suk-* ‘slaughter’?

**2287 \*suk- ‘slaughter’**

Sem \**šuk-* ‘cut (ears)’: Arab *skk* [-u-].

WCh \**suk-* ‘slaughtering (a camel)’: Hs *suka*.

Agaw \**suk-* ‘slaughter cattle (after funeral)’: Bil *suk-*.

**2288 \*suk- ‘push, pull’**

Sem \**šūk-* ‘push’: Arab *swq* [-u-].

Based on \**šVḳ-*.

WCh \**sa-suk-* ‘drive away’: Hs *sāsuka*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh \**swak-* ‘push’: Kera *soke*.

Dhl *šuuk’-* ‘pull, draw’.

**2289 \*suka<sup>c</sup>- ‘beat’**

Sem \**šVka<sup>c</sup>-* ‘knock’: Arab *sq<sup>c</sup>* [-a-].

HEC \**suk(k)-* ‘beat, hit’: Had *sukḳ-*.

Wrz \*šok- ‘hit’: Gaw šoq.

Related to \*suk- ‘push, pull’? The auslaut laryngeal is lost in Cush.

**2290 \*sukul- ‘foot, leg’**

ECh \*sugul- ‘thigh’: Sok sugul.

Omot \*sukul- ‘foot’: Ome sukule.

Assimilation of vowels. No traces of the emphatic.

Derived from \*saḵ- ‘leg’.

**2291 \*sulak- ‘bird’**

Sem \*šulak- ‘chicken (of a partridge)’: Arab sulak-.

ECh \*sulVk- ‘guinea fowl’: Kera sulku, Kwan sulkō.

**2292 \*sulVh- ‘wall’**

Sem \*šalh-/\*šulh- ‘wall’: Akk šalḥu, šulḥu.

Eg swḏḥ.t ‘fortified site’ (MK).

-w- stands for a rounded vowels.

**2293 \*su(m)bVl- ‘band, plait’**

Sem \*šubl- ‘hem’: Hbr šōbel.

Eg sbn ‘band, bandage’ (I).

ECh \*sVmbVl- ‘plait’: Mobu sēmbəle.

HS cluster \*-mb-?

**2294 \*sun- ‘know’**

Eg swn ‘know’ (I), Copt \*sow(u)n: Boh sōoun, Shd sooun.

Berb \*sVn- ‘know’: Tua essen, Sgh -ssən, Kby issin.

CCh \*sun- ‘know’: Daba sun-.

**2295 \*sunah- ‘know, imagine’**

Sem \*šVnah- ‘appear in somebody’s mind’: Arab snḥ [-a-].

ECh \*suHan- ‘know’: Tum han, Mkk suun-.

Metathesis.

Derived from \**sun-* “know”.

**2296 \*sunb-** “cloud, sky”

Eg *sbn.t* “sky” (gr).

Metathesis.

CCh \**χα-semb-* “cloud”: Gbn *χusamba*, Hwn *hašumbē*.

Prefix \**χα-*.

**2297 \*supay-** “spear”

Sem \**šVpāy-* “sharp driving stick”: Aram (Syr) *šəpāi-*.

WCh \**suyap-* “spear”: Mnt *šuyep*.

Metathesis.

Cf. CCh \**sap-* “spear”: Bnn *sappa*.

**2298 \*sur-** “rope”

Sem \**šurr-* “umbilical cord”: Hbr *šor*, Arab *surr-*.

Eg *wsr.t* “rope” (XX).

Vocalic *w-*.

Wrz \**sur-* “rope”: Gaw *surre*.

An alternative parallel for Eg *wsr.t* is Sem \**watal-* id. (Arab *watal-*) from \**wāčal-*.

**2299 \*surV<sup>2</sup>-** “eye”

Sem \**šur<sup>2</sup>-* “eyelid”: Akk *šur<sup>2</sup>u*.

Eg *wsr.t* “eye” (gr).

Vocalic *w-*. Loss of the laryngeal in late Eg.

**2300 \*susan-** “grass, lotus”

Sem \**šūsān-* “grass” <sup>1</sup>, “lotus, lily” <sup>2</sup>: Akk *šišnu* <sup>1</sup>, Hbr *šōšān* <sup>2</sup>, Arab *sūsān-* <sup>2</sup>.

Borrowed from Eg?

Eg *sšn* “lotus” (pyr), *sšn* id. (MK).

Dissimilation.

2301 \**suwak-* ‘‘go, come’’

Sem \**šūk-* ‘‘march and stumble’’: Arab *swk* [-*u-*].

WCh \**suk-* ‘‘galloping’’: Hs *suka*.

Contraction.

ECh \**suk-* ‘‘come’’: Mubi *suk*.

LEC \**sok(k)-* ‘‘go away’’: Or *sokka*.

Cf. also reduplication in Or *suksuka* ‘‘run, trot’’.

Cf. \**sek-* ‘‘walk, run’’. Cf. also Bed *sak-* ‘‘go’’; Agaw \**sVk-* ‘‘approach’’ (Bil *sək<sup>w</sup>-r-*), LEC \**sok(k)-* ‘‘leave’’ (Or *sokka*), Omot \**šak-/šik-* ‘‘approach, come’’ (Ome *šik-*, Kaf *šakk-*).

2302 \**süf-* ‘‘wool, cotton’’

Sem \**šip-* ‘‘wool’’: Akk *šipātu*.

WCh \**suf-* ‘‘wool cloth’’: Hs *sūfī*.

Bed *suf* ‘‘cotton’’.

2303 \**sük-* ‘‘sow’’

Eg *stȳ* ‘‘sow’’ (pyr).

From \**sik-*, with palatalization of \**-k-*.

WCh \**suk-* ‘‘sow’’: Hs *šūka*.

Omot \**šok-* ‘‘sow’’: Kaf *šök*, Bwo *šok*.

2304 \**süm-* ‘‘name’’

Sem \**šim-* ‘‘name’’: Akk *šumu*, Ug *šm*, Hbr *šem*, Aram (Syr) *šmō*, Arab (dial.) *sim-*, SAr *s<sup>1</sup>m*, Shr *šum*, Gz *səm*, Tgr *səm*, Tgy *səm*, Amh *səm*, Arg *səm*, Gur *səm*, Gaf *səm<sup>w</sup>ä*.

WCh \**sumi-* ‘‘name’’: Hs *sünā*, Sura *sum*, Ang *süm*, Mnt *sum*, Ank *sum*, Grk *təm*, Bol *sun*, Krk *səm*, Tng *sumə*, Ngm *sun*, Maha *sum*, Bele *hin-ti*, Krf *šimi*, Gera *səma*, Glm *šim*, Grm *šimi*, Diri *šin*, Paa *sim*, *sun*, Cagu *siman*, Mbu *šin*, Pol *sum*, *səm*, Geji *šin*, Brw *šim*, *šin*, Bgh *isum*, Kir *wusum*, *wusəm*, Tala *sum*, *səm*, Klr *sim*, DB *sum*.

CCh \**šim(ya)-* ‘‘name’’: Tera *lim*, Gaa *šima*, Gbn *šima*, Hwn *šimə*, Chb *šima*, Mig *šim*, Mba *šim*, FKl *šəm*, Daba *žimi*, Gude *ləma*, Gudu *lim*, FJ *žimu*, Log *šemi*, Bud *həmi*, LPe *šem-de*, Masa *šema*, Msm *sem*.

Irregular lateral resulting from the contamination with the word for ‘‘ear’’.

ECh \**sVm*- “name”: Smr *sumi*, Tum *hīm*, Ndam *ham*, Mig *seme*, Mubi *same*, Mkk *suma*.

Connected with \**sim*- “call, speak”.

### 2305 \**süp*- “pole, beam”

Sem \**šip*- “beam”: Akk *šipu*.

WCh \**sup*- “pole, support”: Mpn *sup*, Tng *suup*.

### 2306 \**süt*- “woman”

Sem \**sitt*- “lady”: Ug *št*, Arab *sitt*.

Berb \**sut*- “women”: Kby *sut*.

WCh \**sut*- “sister”: Tng *sut*.

CCh \**sut*- “girl”: Mwu *suti*.

### 2307 \**sVf*- “break”

Sem \**šūp*- “grind”: Hbr *šuf*, Aram *šuf*.

Based on \**šp*-.

Ef *šfšf* “break” (XVIII).

Reduplication.

### 2308 \**sVfif*- “snake”

Sem \**šVpīp*- “kind of snake”: Hbr *šē pīp-ōn*.

Berb \**sVfuf*- “snake”: Zng *te-sfuf-əh*.

\*-*u*- < \*-*i*- between labials.

Partial reduplication of \**sef*- “snake”.

### 2309 \**sVhal*- “weave”

Sem \**šVhal*- “make a cloth (of separate threads)”: Arab *šhl* [-*a*-].

WCh \**sVHVl*- “mat”: Ang *sō:l*.

### 2310 \**sVk*- “smell” (v.)

Sem \**šVhVk*- “blow”: Arab *shk* [-*a*-].

Based on \**šVk*-.

Eg *šty* ‘‘smell’’ (n.) (pyr).

Suffix *-y*.

CCh \**sV<sub>k</sub>*- ‘‘smell’’: Gbn *sək-tə*.

### 2311 \*sV<sub>k</sub>V<sub>r</sub>- ‘‘strike, pierce’’

Sem \**šV<sub>k</sub>V<sub>r</sub>*- ‘‘pierce’’: Akk *šaqāru*, Gz *sq<sup>w</sup>r*, Tgy *säq<sup>w</sup>ärä*.

Eg *s<sub>k</sub>r* ‘‘strike’’ (pyr).

### 2312 \*sV<sub>p</sub>- ‘‘plait, sew’’

Sem \**šup*- ‘‘tie’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘plait’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘sew’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *sepū*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *sff* [-*u*-]<sup>2</sup>,  
Gz *sfy*<sup>2</sup>, Hrr *sāfa*<sup>3</sup>, Gur *sefā*<sup>3</sup>.

Eg *s<sub>p</sub>y* ‘‘bind up (a ship)’’ (pyr).

Suffix *-y*.

ECh \**sV<sub>p</sub>*- ‘‘spin, twist’’: Mig *sipiyo*.

LEC \**sup(p)*- ‘‘darn’’: Or *sup<sub>p</sub>a*.

Wrz \**šap*- ‘‘tie, sew’’: Gaw *šap-*, *šapp-*.

Omot \**šip(p)*- ‘‘plait, sew’’: Kaf *šipp-*, Mch *šippi-*, Gim *sif-*.

Chaotic correspondences of vowels. Derived from \**sip*- ‘‘rope’’.

### 2313 \*sV<sub>t</sub>V<sub>p</sub>- ‘‘cut, slaughter’’

Sem \**šV<sub>t</sub>V<sub>p</sub>*- ‘‘cut out’’: Akk *šatāpu*.

Eg *s<sub>t</sub>p* ‘‘slaughter’’ (pyr).

## \* Š

### 2314 \*šA<sup>2</sup>-/\*šAW- ‘‘wish, like’’

Sem \**š<sup>2</sup>*- ‘‘wish’’: Arab *šy<sup>2</sup>* [-*a*-].

Based on \**šV<sup>2</sup>*-.

Dhl *hlaw*- ‘‘love, like’’.

Rift \**šA<sup>2</sup>*- ‘‘like’’: Irq *šaa<sup>2</sup>*-, Alg *šaa<sup>2</sup>*-, Bur *šA<sup>2</sup>*-.

For the semantic development, cf. Sp *querer* ‘‘wish’’ → ‘‘love’’.

Note a consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-*w*-.

**2315 \*ŝab- “mix, knead”**

Sem \*ŝūb- “mix”: Arab *šwb* [-u-].

Based on \*ŝVb-.

Eg *šbb* “mix, knead” (OK).

Partial reduplication.

WCh \*ŝab-/ \*ŝamb- “mix, knead”: Bol *lomb-*, Tng *lamb-*, Wrj *laḃə*,  
Kry *laḃə*, Miya *laḃ*, Paa *ḃaḃu*, Siri *šaḃa*.

Secondary emphatization. Note a nasal infix in Bol and Tng.

Bed *šaawi* “mix, collect”.

-w- < \*-b- in the intervocalic position.

**2316 \*ŝab- “rib”**

ECh \*ŝVb- “rib”: Kbl *ka-səba*.

Prefix \*ka-.

Rift \*ŝab- “diaphragm”<sup>1</sup>, “rib”<sup>2</sup>: Irq *šawi*<sup>1</sup>, Bur *šabi*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Som *laab* id. with *l-* as a reflex of the lateral?

**2317 \*ŝab- “axe, sword”**

Sem \*ŝabaw- “blade (of a sword)”: Arab *šabā-t-*.

Derived from \*ŝab-.

WCh \*ŝab- “sword”<sup>1</sup>, “axe”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *zābō*<sup>1</sup>, *zābi*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. CCh \*ŝamb-/ \*ŝimb- “axe”: HNk *ŝimbwe*, Mofu *ŝamba*, Gis *ŝimbe*.

**2318 \*ŝab- “plant”**

Eg *šḃ* “kind of plant” (pyr).

Vocalic -ḃ-.

WCh \*ŝab- “grass”: Tng *laba*.

Dhl *hlaaḃ-une* “leaf”.

Irq \*ŝab- “bush”: Ala *šaba*.

**2319 \*ŝabab- “reed flute”**

Sem \*ŝabab- “reed flute”: Arab *šabbab-at-*.

Cf. Akk *šabī-t-* “musical instrument”.

Berb \*ŝab(V)b- “flute”: Mns *ta-sabbuḏ*.

Eg *šbb* ‘reed, reed tube’ (med).

Partial reduplication of \*šab- ‘plant’?

**2320 \*šabaḥ-** ‘cut’

Sem \*šVbaḥ- ‘split’: Arab *šbh* [-a-].

WCh \*šabVḥ- ‘wound, stab (with a knife)’: Hs *zabga*.

Connected with \*šab- ‘axe, sword’.

**2321 \*šabVb-** ‘tie, weave’

Sem \*šVbVb- ‘bind, tie’: Arab *šbb*.

WCh \*šabVb- ‘weave’: Bol *lobḥ*-.

Secondary emphatization.

Partial reduplication of unattested \*šab-.

**2322 \*šado<sup>ɔ</sup>-/\*šadoy-** ‘pull out’

Eg *šdy* ‘pull out’ (med).

WCh \*ša-šadwa<sup>ɔ</sup>- ‘draw out’: Hs *zazzadō*.

Partial reduplication.

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>ɔ</sup>- ~ \*-y-.

**2323 \*ša<sup>c</sup>-** ‘cow, bull’

WCh \*šaH- ‘bull’<sup>1</sup>, ‘cow’<sup>2</sup>: Dera *la*<sup>2</sup>, Pol *ša*<sup>1 2</sup>, Geji *ša*<sup>2</sup>,  
Dwot *ša*<sup>2</sup>, Ngz *ša*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*ža- ‘cow, bull, cattle’: Tera *ža*, HG *ša*, Glv *ša*, Gis *ša*, Msg  
*ḫe*, Gul *ḫa*, FJ *ža-ŋ*, Mtk *že*, Mrg *ša*, Gbn *ša-ta*, Boka *lə-tə*, Ksr *sā*,  
Bud *hā*.

Bed *ša<sup>ɔ</sup>* ‘cow’.

SA \*sa<sup>c</sup>- ‘cattle’: Saho *sa<sup>c</sup>a*, Afar *saa<sup>c</sup>*.

LEC \*sa<sup>c</sup>- ‘cow’: Som *sa<sup>c</sup>*, Or *saa<sup>ɔ</sup>aa*, Arb *se<sup>ɔ</sup>*.

HEC \*sa<sup>ɔ</sup>- ‘cow’: Sid *sa<sup>ɔ</sup>aa*, Had *saayya*, Kmb *sayaa*.

Rift \*šeH-/\*šaHe- ‘cow’: Irq *še*, Alg *še*, Bur *še*, Asa *še-ok*, Kwz  
*šae-ko*.

Cf. an isolated form in Berb: Kby *tišran* ‘kine’.

**2324 \*šak- ‘feather, wing’**

Sem \*šūk- ‘become fully fledged’: Arab šwk.

Derived from a noun. Secondary inlaut \*-w-.

CCh \*žakwa- ‘feather’: Glv žākwa, Gdf žakwa.

**2325 \*šam- ‘plant, flower’**

Sem \*šamm- ‘plant’: Akk šammu.

Eg šmʾw ‘flower’ (med).

Vocalic -ʾ- and suffix -w.

**2326 \*šam- ‘bird’**

Eg šm ‘kind of bird’ (XXII).

CCh \*ʾa-žam- ‘falcon’: Gis ʾažam.

Prefix \*ʾa-.

**2327 \*šam- ‘be possible, be able’**

WCh \*šam- ‘do, make, be possible’: Ngz žamu.

CCh \*žam- ‘can’: Log žəm.

Rift \*šam- ‘allow’: Asa šam-.

Semantically, ‘allow’ ← ‘make possible’.

**2328 \*šam- ‘burn; lightning’**

Eg šm, šmm ‘be hot, be burning’ (OK).

Verb \*šam- ‘lightning’: Ahg e-ssam, Ndir i-ssim, Fgg u-səm.

Secondary -i- in Ndir.

**2329 \*šam- ‘sun’**

Sem \*šams- ‘sun’<sup>1</sup>, ‘sun-heat’<sup>2</sup>: Akk šamšu<sup>1</sup>, Hbr šemes<sup>1</sup>,  
Aram (Syr) šemš-<sup>1</sup>, Arab šams-<sup>1</sup>, SAr šmš<sup>1</sup>, Tgr šämš<sup>1</sup>, Soq  
šam<sup>1</sup>, Jib šum<sup>2</sup>.

Partial reduplication and dissimilation from \*šams-.

Eg šm.t ‘moon-disc’ (gr).

sš- reflects \*š-.

WCh \*šam- ‘sun’: Ang lem.

Related to \*šam- ‘burn; lightning’.

**2330 \*šap- “receive”**

Eg *šzþ* “receive” (pyr).

*šz-* may reflect a lateral.

WCh \*šap- “receive”: Sura *lap*, Ank *lāþ*, Grk *lāþ*, Mpn *lap*.

Cf. Rift \*ša[þ]- “get”: Irq *šaw-*, Bur *šaw-*?

**2331 \*šar- “clothes”**

Eg *šr.t* “clothes” (gr).

WCh \*šarar- “rags”: Hs *zarāra*.

Partial reduplication.

SA \*sar- “clothes”: Saho *sara*, Afar *sara*.

**2332 \*šat- “tie, weave”**

Sem \*šVt- “tie, weave”: Akk *šatú*, Jib *sett*.

WCh \*šat- “spin”: Bks *lat*.

**2333 \*šeb- “wind”**

Sem \*šib- “wind”: Akk *šub-tu*, Soq *šiboh*.

CCh \*šVb- “storm”: FK*i* *žəva*.

ECh \*šyab- “wind”: Kera *ke-seba*.

Prefix \*kya-.

**2334 \*šihar- “open”**

Sem \*šVhar- “be open, open (mouth)”: Arab *šħr* [-a-].

Cf. Arab *šħ* “open”, *šħ* id.

WCh \*š*i*Har- “open”: Cagu *žar*, Mbu *žir*.

**2335 \*šimar- “green plant”**

Sem \*šimār- “dill”: Akk *šimru*, Arab *šamār-*.

Assimilation in Arab.

HEC \*šimar- “cabbage”: Had *šimmaro*<sup>o</sup>, Kab *šimmarā*.

## 2336 \*šip- ‘‘light, day’’

Eg *sšp* ‘‘light’’ (MK).

Note *sš-* < \*š-.

Berb \*šVf- ‘‘day’’: Ghd *a-sef*, Ahg *essef*.

WCh \*šip- ‘‘light’’: Ang *mege-ləp*, Pero *lip*.

Related to \*šVp- ‘‘shine, be light’’.

## 2337 \*šob- ‘‘set fire’’

Sem \*šub- ‘‘burn, be hot’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘set fire’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘warm’’ (v.)<sup>3</sup>: Akk *šabābu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *šbb* [-u-]<sup>2</sup>, Soq *šbb*<sup>3</sup>.

WCh \*ša(m)b- ‘‘take fire’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘set fire’’<sup>2</sup>: Ang *lap lap*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *lamb*-<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary \*-a- < \*-wa-.

ECh \*šwab- ‘‘flame’’ (v.): Bid *ʔolob*.

## 2338 \*šuf- ‘‘heat, boil’’

WCh \*šafaf- ‘‘heat up, make hot’’: Hs *zāfafā*.

Partial reduplication with modified vocalism.

Rift \*šuf- ‘‘boil’’: Asa *šuf*-.

## 2339 \*šur- ‘‘pour’’

Sem \*šur- ‘‘pour’’: Arab *šrr* [-u-].

WCh \*šur- ‘‘pour’’: Paa *žur*.

CCh \*žVr- ‘‘pour out’’: Mofu *žər*.

## 2340 \*šVp- ‘‘shine, be light’’

Eg *sšp* ‘‘be light’’ (pyr).

*sš-* reflects \*š-.

WCh \*šVp- ‘‘shine’’: Sura *ləp*.

## 2341 \*šVw- ‘‘light, lightning’’

Eg *šw* ‘‘light, sun’’ (NK).

CCh \*ʔa-žVw- ‘‘lightning’’: Daba *ažəw*.

Prefix \*ʔa-.

## \*t

2342 \*ta<sup>2</sup>- “gate, house”

Eg *tʔ* “gate” (XIX).

CCh \*<sup>2</sup>i-ta<sup>2</sup>- “hut”: Daba *ita*.

Prefix \*<sup>2</sup>i-.

ECh \*<sup>2</sup>a-ta<sup>2</sup>-ay- “kitchen”: Kera *ataaya*.

Prefix \*<sup>2</sup>a- < \*<sup>2</sup>i-, cf. CCh.

2343 \*ta<sup>2</sup>- “eat”

Sem \**tV<sup>2</sup>-/\*iVw-* “eat”: Akk *ta<sup>2</sup>u*, Jib *te*, Sok *te<sup>2</sup>* (imp.), Hss *tewō*, Mhr *tewō*, Shh *te<sup>2</sup>*.

WCh \**ta<sup>2</sup>-/\*ti<sup>2</sup>-* “eat”: Hs *čī*, Gera *tii*, Bol *tii-*, Maha *tī*, Krf *tii-*, Glm *č-*, Dera *twi*, Krk *tu*, Ngm *ta*, Wrj *ta, tau*, Diri *ču*, Mbu *tī*, Jim *tī, tā*, Siri *tū*, Cagu *čū*, DB *čuh*, Sha *ci*, Klr *ci*, Ngz *ta*.

CCh \**ti-* < \**ta<sup>2</sup>i-* “eat”: Lame *ti*, LPe *ti*, Msm *ti*.

ECh \**ta(y)-/\*ti(y)-* “eat”: Jegu *t-*, Mig *tiyaw*, Bid *taa*, Mubi *tuwa, tiya*, Dng *tē*, Brg *taya*.

2344 \*ta<sup>2</sup>-/\*taw- “ash”

Eg *tʔ.w* “ash” (med).

Cf. *tʔ* “be hot” (OK).

WCh \**taw-taw-* “ash”: Klr *atoto*.

Reduplication.

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*<sup>2</sup>-w-.

2345 \*ta<sup>2</sup>-/\*taw-/\*tay- “go, run”

Sem \**ViVw-/\*ViVy-* “arrive, come”<sup>1</sup>, “return”<sup>2</sup>: Ug <sup>2</sup>*tw*<sup>1</sup>, Aram <sup>2</sup>*ty*<sup>1</sup>, Arab <sup>2</sup>*ty* [-i]<sup>1</sup>, SAR <sup>2</sup>*tw*<sup>1</sup>, Gz <sup>2</sup>*tw*<sup>2</sup>.

Prefix \*<sup>2</sup>V-.

WCh \**ta-/\*taw-* “enter”<sup>1</sup>, “go”<sup>2</sup>: Ang *te*<sup>1</sup>, Geji *tewi*<sup>1</sup>, Dwot *təχ*<sup>1</sup>, Dera *tawi*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \**ta<sup>2</sup>-/\*tay-* “follow”<sup>1</sup>, “go”<sup>2</sup>: Bud *tea*<sup>1</sup>, Zime *ta*<sup>2</sup>, Msm *ta*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**ia<sup>2</sup>-/\*tay-* “drive”<sup>1</sup>, “go”<sup>2</sup>: Lele *tee*<sup>1</sup>, Kbl *tayi*<sup>1</sup>, Mkk *taa<sup>2</sup>e*<sup>2</sup>.

Agaw \*tu<sup>2</sup>- ‘enter’: Aun *tu-ŋ*.

LEC \*ti<sup>2</sup>- ‘run’: Bay *ti-*.

A different alternation grade or a case of phonetic development from \*tVy-.

Consonantal alternation \*-<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

### 2346 \*ta<sup>2</sup>ay-/\*taway- ‘cloth’

Eg *tjy.t.t* ‘cloth’ (pyr).

ECh \*taway- ‘kerchief’: Jegu *tawaaye*.

Consonantal alternation \*-<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w-.

### 2347 \*tab-/\*tib- ‘foot, heel’

WCh \*tab- ‘palm or sole’: Bks *taba*.

ECh \*tab- ‘foot’: Kbl *taba*, Mobu *taba*.

SA \*tibi<sup>c</sup>- ‘foot, heel’: Afar *tibi<sup>c</sup>*.

Unexpected \*-<sup>c</sup>-.

LEC \*teb- ‘foot’: Arb *teb*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

### 2348 \*taba<sup>c</sup>- ‘follow’

Sem \*tVba<sup>c</sup>- ‘follow’: Hbr *tb<sup>c</sup>*, Arab *tb<sup>c</sup>* [-a-], Jib *te<sup>c</sup>*, Hss *tōba*, Mhr *tōba*, Shh *tē<sup>c</sup>*.

ECh \*taHab- ‘follow’: Lele *tāb*, Kbl *ta:bi ka:si*.

Metathesis.

### 2349 \*taf- ‘hand’

WCh \*taf- ‘hand, palm’: Hs *tāfi*, Bol *tafi*, DB *taf*.

CCh \*tu<sup>f</sup>i- ‘hand’: Nza *tivi*, Bch *tufa*, *tufey*.

Contamination with \*tu<sup>f</sup>- ‘five’.

ECh \*taf- ‘hand’: Sok *tafa*.

Agaw \*taf- ‘hand’: Aun *taf-*.

### 2350 \*taf- ‘clap’

WCh \*taf- ‘clap (the hands)’<sup>1</sup>, ‘take a handful’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *tāfa*<sup>1</sup>, *tafē*<sup>2</sup>.

Omot \**taf*- ‘‘clap’’: Kaf *taḫ*.

Derived from \**taf*- ‘‘hand, arm’’.

### 2351 \**taf*- ‘‘go’’

Eg *tʃy* ‘‘move away’’ (n).

Suffix -*y*.

WCh \**taf*- ‘‘go, go out’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘follow’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *tafi*<sup>1</sup>, Gwn *tafi*<sup>1</sup>, Bol *taf*-<sup>1</sup>, Krk *taf*-<sup>1</sup>, Dera *tai*<sup>1</sup>, Wrj *taw*-<sup>2</sup>, Paa *taf*-<sup>2</sup>, Siri *taf*-<sup>2</sup>, Ngz *tafu*<sup>1</sup>.

Alternation \**a* ~ \**i*. Cf. Dhl *tipp-eem*- ‘‘come from’’?

### 2352 \**taf-taf*- ‘‘henna’’

Eg *tʃf* ‘‘henna’’.

WCh \**taf-taf*- ‘‘henna’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘Cochlospermum tinctorium’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *taftaf*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *taftaf*<sup>2</sup>.

Reduplication.

### 2353 \**tag*- ‘‘go, run’’

WCh \**tag*- ‘‘run away’’: Glm *tāg*-.

LEC \**tag*- ‘‘go’’: Som *tag*.

Omot \**teg*- ‘‘go’’: Nao *tæg*, Shk *tæg*.

Secondary \*-*e*-?

### 2354 \**ta*<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘flow’’

Sem \**tā*<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘flow’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pour (of rain)’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *ty*<sup>c</sup> [-*i*-]<sup>1</sup>, Tgr <sup>ʔ</sup>*ä-twa*<sup>2</sup>.

Based on \**ta*<sup>c</sup>-.

WCh \**ta*-/\**ti*- ‘‘ooze’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘rain’’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>: Ang *ta*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *ti*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \**to*<sup>ʔ</sup>- ‘‘draw water’’: Or *to*<sup>ʔ</sup>*a*.

The source of \**o* is not clear.

Dhl *t'a-δ*- ‘‘wet’’ (v.).

Is *t'*- a regular reflex of \**t*-?

2355 \*ta<sup>6</sup>ab- ‘be tired, be ill’

Sem \*tV<sup>6</sup>ab- ‘be tired’: Arab t<sup>6</sup>b [-a-].

WCh \*taHab- ‘be ill’: Hs ta<sup>6</sup>hu.

ECh \*ta<sup>6</sup>ab- ‘become tired’: Mubi ta<sup>6</sup>aba.

Cf. SA \*tib- ‘be still’: Saho tib, Afar tib?

## 2356 \*taḥ-/\*tuḥ- ‘belly’

Sem \*tāḥ- ‘inside, intestines’: Akk tāḥu.

WCh \*tuH-/\*tuH-ki- ‘belly, inside’<sup>1</sup>, ‘body’<sup>2</sup>: Hs čiki<sup>1</sup>, Cagu cuke<sup>2</sup>, Kir tuwok<sup>1</sup>, Geji tuki<sup>1</sup>, Pol tu<sup>1</sup>, Zem tuko<sup>1</sup>, Brw tu<sup>1</sup>, Say tu<sup>1</sup>, Brm tuk<sup>1</sup>, Dwot tu<sup>1</sup>, Ngz tōka<sup>2</sup>.

\*-ki is a morpheme of parts of the body.

Alternation \*a ~ \*u.

## 2357 \*tak- ‘fly, moth’

Sem \*takk- ‘moth’: Aram (Jud) takk-.

Eg tkk.t ‘ichneumon fly’.

Dhl takkwa<sup>6</sup>e ‘dung beetle’.

## 2358 \*takoc- ‘trample, pound’

Sem \*tVkVs- ‘trample’: Aram (Jud) tks.

WCh \*takwac- ‘pound’: Ngz takwsu.

Derived from \*tuk- ‘beat, press’.

## 2359 \*takon- ‘suck blood’

WCh \*takwan- ‘bleed (smb.)’: Mbu takwana, Diri takwan, Miya takwam, Siri takwana.

Agaw \*tVkwān- ‘bugs’: Bil təχ<sup>w</sup>an, Xmr təχ<sup>w</sup>an, Kwr tuukaan, Kem tuḡaanaa.

SA \*tVkwān- ‘bugs’: Saho tək<sup>w</sup>an, Afar tək<sup>w</sup>an.

LEC \*tukan- ‘bug’: Or tukana.

Metathesis of vowels. An Agaw loanword?

Note nominal forms in Cush. Derived from \*tak- ‘fly, moth’?

**2360 \*taḳ-** ‘‘lizard, chameleon’’

Berb *\*tVḳ-tVḳ-* ‘‘lizard’’: Ahg *e-ma-təytəy*.

Reduplication.

WCh *\*taḳ-* ‘‘chameleon’’: Siri *tāḳi*, Jmb *ataya*.

Prefix *a-* in Jmb.

**2361 \*taḳar-** ‘‘stick, pole’’

Sem *\*taḳr-* ‘‘stick, sceptre’’: Aram (Syr) *taqr-*.

WCh *\*taḳar-* ‘‘long bamboo pole’’: Ngz *takarwa*.

**2362 \*tal-/\*tul-** ‘‘speak’’

Sem *\*tul-* ‘‘pronounce distinctly’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘recite’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *tēlu*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *tlw* [-*u-*]<sup>2</sup>.

WCh *\*tal-* ‘‘ask’’: Sura *tal*, Ank *tal-*.

Alternation *\*a* ~ *\*u*. Cf. also ECh *\*tulul-* ‘‘cry’’ (n.): Kera *tulul*.

**2363 \*talim-** ‘‘brother’’

Sem *\*talīm-* ‘‘privileged brother’’: Akk *talīmu*.

CCh *\*twalim-* < *\*talim-* ‘‘brother’’: Msg *tollimma*.

**2364 \*tam-tam-** ‘‘strike, press’’

Sem *\*tVm-tVm-* ‘‘strike, knock’’: Tgy *tāmtāma*.

Eg *tmtm* ‘‘press, grind’’.

CCh *\*tam-tam-* ‘‘slap’’: Mafa *tamtam*.

Reduplication of *\*tum-* ‘‘break, beat’’.

**2365 \*tamu<sup>2</sup>-** ‘‘speak, shout’’

Sem *\*tVmV<sup>2</sup>-* ‘‘swear’’: Akk *tamû*.

WCh *\*tamu(H)-* ‘‘tell’’: Ank *tum*, Krk *tam*.

Rift *\*ta<sup>2</sup>am-* ‘‘shout’’: Kwz *ta<sup>2</sup>am-*.

Metathesis and assimilation of *\*tamu<sup>2</sup>-* or secondary development of *\*tam-*.

**2366 \*tamVs- “pound, squeeze”**

Sem \**tVmV̄s-* “squeeze”: Tgr *tāmsā*.

WCh \**tamVs-* “pound”: Hs *tamsa*.

LEC \**tamVs-* “spread out, scatter”: Or *tamsa-ʔa*.

Derived from \**tum-*.

**2367 \*tan- “snake, worm”**

Sem \**tann̄n-* “big serpent, crocodile”: Hbr *tann̄n*, Arab *tinn̄n-*.

Partial reduplication.

WCh \**tan-* “earth worm”: Hs *tānā*.

**2368 \*tan- “container”**

Sem \**tann-* “wooden bowl”: Akk *tannu*.

Eg *tn.w* “basket” (gr).

**2369 \*tanhal-/\*tanhil- “container”**

Eg *tnhr* “box” (sarc).

Note *-r* < \**-l-*.

WCh \**tanHal-* “pot”: Bgh *taḡal*.

CCh \**tinHil-* < \**tanHil-* “pot”: Gis *tiḡile*.

Assimilation of vowels.

An old compound? Cf. a similar morphonological structure in \**dawḡal-* “vessel” and \**tuḡal-* “container”.

**2370 \*taq-/\*tiq- “strike”**

Sem \**tīḡ-* “strike (with a stick)”: Arab *tyḡ* [-i-].

Based on \**tVḡ-*.

WCh \**taq-/\*tiq-* “strike, kick”: Hs *tīḡa*, Ngz *təku*.

**2371 \*tar- “collect, mix”**

WCh \**tar-* “collect”: Hs *tāra*, Krk *taru*, Say *tarə*.

Dhl *tar-* “mix”.

**2372 \*tar-** “tear, cut”

Sem *\*mVtur-* “cut”: Arab *mtr* [-*u-*].

Prefix *\*mV-*. Modified vocalism.

WCh *\*tar-/tūr-* “tear”<sup>1</sup>, “break”<sup>2</sup>: Glm *tar*<sup>1</sup>, Klr *tur*<sup>2</sup>, DB *tar*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC *\*tarar-* “cut, scratch”: Or *tarara*.

Partial reduplication.

**2373 \*tar-** “pull, draw”

Sem *\*mVtur-* “pull”: Arab *mtr* [-*u-*].

Prefix *\*mV-* in Arab. Modified vocalism. Cf. Jib *terr* “drag, lead away”.

CCh *\*tyar-* < *\*tari-* “draw”: Bud *teri*.

ECh *\*tar-* “be stretched”: Tob *tārē*.

**2374 \*tarah-** “hole, pit”

Sem *\*tarah-* “slope of a mine”: Akk *tarahhu*.

CCh *\*taray-* “hole”: Bud *taragā*.

**2375 \*taruw-** “kind of tree”

Berb *\*tVrVw-* “kind of pole”: Aks *a-tru*.

WCh *\*taru-* “kind of tree”: Hs *taruwā*.

**2376 \*tarVc-** “break, tear”

Sem *\*tVrVs-* “break”: Gz *tārāsā*, Gur *tārrāsā*.

WCh *\*tarVc-* “break into pieces”: Hs *tarçe*.

LEC *\*tarVs-* “be torn”: Or *tarsaʿa*.

Derived from *\*tar-* “tear, cut”.

**2377 \*tat-** “sow, plant”

CCh *\*tVi-* “sow”: Tera *təta*.

Rift *\*tat-* “plant” (v.): Kwz *tat-*.

Reduplication.

**2378 \*taw- ‘hip, thigh’**

Eg *twʔ.t* ‘hip, thigh’ (gr).

Vocalic -ʔ.

ECh \**taw-* ‘hip, thigh’: Kera *tawa*.

**2379 \*taw- ‘forget’**

Berb \**tVw-* ‘forget’: Izy *ettu, əttu*.

WCh \**taw-* ‘forget’: Wrj *taw*, Diri *tawa*, Ngz *tuwaye*.

Cf. Eg *thy* ‘be forgetful (of heart)’ (MK).

**2380 \*taw-/\*tay- ‘hoe’**

Berb \**taw-* ‘spade, hoe’: Ghat *ta-taw-t*, Ahg *tattawt*.

WCh \**tVy-* ‘hoe’: Miya *tiyi*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**2381 \*taw-/\*tay- ‘hunger’**

Sem \**tawan-* ‘hunger’: Arab *tawan-*.

Derivative in -an-?

ECh \**tay-* ‘hunger’: Kera *tay*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**2382 \*taw-/\*tay- ‘speak, shout, call’**

Eg *tyʔ* ‘shout (of pain)’ (med).

Vocalic -ʔ.

WCh \**tay-* ‘greet’: Tng *tay*.

CCh \**taʔ-/\*taw-* ‘speak’<sup>1</sup>, ‘shout’<sup>2</sup>: Heba *atau*<sup>1</sup>, Glv *ta-*<sup>1</sup>, Kus *to*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \**tay-* ‘call’: Lele *tey*, Tob *te*.

Omot \**taw-* ‘tell, speak’: Kaf *taw-*, Bwo *tau* (imper.).

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**2383 \*tawar-/\*tayar- ‘pole, stick’**

Sem \**tVwVr-* ‘crossbeam’: Tgr *tor*.

Eg *twr* “reed” (med).

WCh *\*tayar-* “stick”: Gera *teera*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-w-* ~ *\*-y-*.

### 2384 *\*taya3-* “pierce, break”

Sem *\*tīz-* “pierce and tremble (of arrow)”: Arab *tyz* [-i-].

Berb *\*tVyV3-* “notch”: Izd *tizi*.

WCh *\*ta3-* “split”: Hs *tazge*.

Suffix *-ge?*

ECh *\*ta[y]a3-* “break”: Tum *tāž*.

Agaw *\*tayVz-* “strike, hit”: Xmr *tays-*, Xmt *taz*, Aun *tas-*, Dmt *taš-*.

### 2385 *\*tayVs-* “goat”

Sem *\*tayaš-* “goat”: Hbr *tayiš*, Aram (Syr) *tayšā*, Arab *tays-*, Soq *teš*, Jib *tuš*, *teš*, Hss *tāyeh*, Mhr *tāyeh*, Shh *tuš*.

Cf. Akk *dašsu* id.

ECh *\*tVyVs-* “goat”: Mubi *tēs*.

If not an Arab loanword.

### 2386 *\*teʔ-* “earth”

Eg *tʃ* “earth” (pyr), Copt *\*to*: Boh *t'o*, Shd *to*.

CCh *\*tyaʔ-/\*tyay-* “sand”: Mwu *teo*, Bch *tiyey*.

ECh *\*tyaw-/\*tyay-* “earth”<sup>1</sup>, “clay”<sup>2</sup>: Lele *tēy*<sup>1</sup>, Kera *tiiwə*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC *\*taʔ-* “fertile soil”: Or *taaʔoo*.

From *\*teʔ-?*

### 2387 *\*teḥal-* “spleen, liver”

Sem *\*tiḥāl-* “spleen”: Hbr *ṯḥōl*, Arab *ṯiḥāl-*.

Emphatization of HS *\*t-* or an old emphatic.

ECh *\*tyaHal-* “liver”: Tum *telu*, Ndam *ta:lū*.

### 2388 *\*tek-* “take”

Eg *ikk* “grasp, seize” (MK).

Partial reduplication.

WCh *\*tyak-* “take”: Sha *tək*, DB *tyek*.

CCh *\*tyak-* “take”: Msg *taka*, *tega*.

**2389 \*ter- “weapon”**

Sem \*tir- “stick with a hook”: Tgr *tir*.

Eg *tuʔ* “kind of weapon” (NK).

Graphic representation of \*tir-.

ECh \*tVr- “knife”: Kera *tər-tə*.

LEC \*ter- “spear”: Som *teeri*.

Cf. a corresponding verb in Dhl *taar-* “pierce”.

**2390 \*ti-/ \*tiw- “bread, flour”**

Eg *t* “bread” (pyr).

WCh \*tuw- < \*tiw- “food made of flour, tuwo”: Hs *tuwō*.

ECh \*ti- “flour”: Tob *ti*.

**2391 \*tiʔ-/ \*tVy- “dominate”**

Berb \*tVy- “excel”: Sml *āti*.

WCh \*tiʔ- “dominate, possess”: Tng *ti*.

Rift \*tiʔ- “be prominent, emerge”: Ir *tiʔ-it-*, Alg *tiʔ-itis-*.

Connected with \*tVy- “father, chief”? Note the consonantal alternation \*-ʔ- ~ \*-y-.

**2392 \*tiʔin- “tree”**

Sem \*tiʔn- “fig tree”: Akk *tittu*, Hbr *tʔēnā*, Aram (Syr) *tētā*.

CCh \*tiʔin- < \*tiʔin- “mahogany”: Hwn *tinə*, Gaa *tin-da*, Gbr *tiʔin-da*.

**2393 \*tibin- “brain, marrow”**

Eg *tbn* “marrow” (med).

CCh \*tiḫin- “brain”: Gbn *tiḫin-de*.

Secondary emphatic.

**2394 \*tič- “break”**

Eg *tyšš* “grind” (OK).

Note -šš < \*-č-.

WCh \*tič- “thresh”<sup>1</sup>, “squeeze”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *tisa*<sup>1</sup>, Bks *tis*<sup>2</sup>.

Omot \*tič- ‘break’: Kaf tičč-, tiš-, Mch tiččii, Bwo tic.

**2395 \*tihim- ‘strike’**

Sem \*hVtim- ‘strike’: Arab htm [-i-].

Metathesis.

Eg thm ‘push, pierce’ (med).

WCh \*tiHim- ‘strike’: Hs tīmā.

**2396 \*tahir- ‘warrior, courtier’**

Sem \*ti/hjir- ‘courtier’: Akk tīru.

Eg thr ‘Asiatic warrior’ (XVIII).

A cultural loanword?

**2397 \*tihur- ‘tear’**

Sem \*hVtur- ‘tear, rip’: Arab htr [-u-].

Metathesis.

WCh \*tiHur- ‘tear, pluck’: Ang tīr, Gera tūr.

**2398 \*tik-/ \*tiyak- ‘neck, occiput’**

Sem \*tik- ‘neck, occiput’: Akk tikku, tīku.

WCh \*tiyak- ‘occiput’<sup>1</sup>, ‘neck’<sup>2</sup>: Sura tək<sup>1</sup>, Ang tok<sup>2</sup>, Chip tək<sup>2</sup>, Mnt tok<sup>2</sup>, Ank tiyək<sup>2</sup>.

**2399 \*tuḵ- ‘strike, break’**

Berb \*iVḵ-tVḵ- ‘break, be broken’: Ahg təytəy.

Reduplication.

LEC \*tuḵ- ‘strike’: Or tuḵ-.

**2400 \*ti(m)b- ‘navel’**

WCh \*timb- ‘navel’: Bol tumb-, Krk timbi, Ngm timbo.

Agaw \*i-tib- ‘navel’: Bil itibaa.

Cf. Bed teefa ‘navel’ and ECh \*dif- (Sok diff-in)?

## 2401 \*tin- ‘tendon, muscle’

Sem \**watīn-* ‘aorta’: Arab *watīn-*.

Prefix \**wa-*.

Agaw \**tin-* ‘kind of muscle’: Kem *tinaa*.

## 2402 \*tinuq- ‘stay, dwell’

Sem \**tVnuḥ-* ‘stay, dwell’: Arab *tnḥ* [-*u-*].

WCh \**tinuq-* ‘stay, dwell’<sup>1</sup>, ‘sit’<sup>2</sup>: Sura *tn*<sup>1</sup>, Ang *tong*<sup>1 2</sup>, Ank *tong*<sup>2</sup>, Grk *tung*<sup>2</sup>, Krk *tigg-*<sup>2</sup>, Krf *tingu*<sup>2</sup>, Glm *tungw-*<sup>2</sup>.

Agaw \**tinu[χ]-* ‘dwell’: Kwr *tānkw*, Dmb *tenku*, Kem *tānkə*.

## 2403 \*tir- ‘liver, vein’

WCh \**tir-* ‘liver’<sup>1</sup>, ‘kidney’<sup>2</sup>, ‘vein’<sup>3</sup>: Pol *wa-tera*<sup>2e</sup><sup>1</sup>, Paa *tir-ḱwasa*<sup>2</sup>, Miya *tir*<sup>3</sup>.

SA \**tiraw-* ‘liver’: Saho *tiraw*, Afar *tiroo*.

Suffix \**-aw-*.

LEC \**tir(aw)-* ‘liver’: Som *tiro*, *traw*, Or *tiruu*, Gel *čira*, Kon *tira*, Gat *tira*, Gdl *šira*, Arb *tira*.

Suffix \**-aw-*.

Wrz \**tir-* ‘liver’: War *čira*, *čire*, Gaw *tire*, *cire*, Gob *čir-*, Hrs *ciire*, Dob *ciire*.

Omot \**tir-/\*tur-* ‘liver’: Ome *tire*, Gll *tu’ri*, Ari *twri*.

Cf. a derivative in \**tiro[w]-* ‘liver’: Hmr *tiirooboo*.

## 2404 \*tir- ‘building’

Sem \**tīr-* ‘part of the building’<sup>1</sup>, ‘wall, fence’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *tēru*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *tīrā*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *itr.t* ‘temple’ (OK).

*l-* is a prefix or a sign for a root vowel.

ECh \**tir-* ‘house’: Smr *čire*, Kwn *tər*.

## 2405 \*tir- ‘run’

Sem \**tir-/\*tur-* ‘run fast’<sup>1</sup>, ‘hurry, hasten’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *trr* [-*i-*, -*u-*]<sup>1</sup>, Tgy *trr*<sup>2</sup>.

Secondary \**-u-*.

Berb \**tVr-tVr-* ‘drive, make run’: Ahg *tərtər*.

Reduplication.

ECh *\*tVr-* ‘run’: Kera *təra*, Kwan *tara*.

**2406 \*tir- ‘sew, plait’**

WCh *\*tir-* ‘sew’: Kry *tər*, Miya *tir*, Fyer *tōr*.

Fyer may go back to *\*taru-* or *\*tiwar-*.

CCh *\*tir-* ‘plait’: Daba *tir*, Mofu *tər-d-*.

SA *\*tar-tar-* ‘sew’: Saho *tartar-*, Afar *tartar-*.

Reduplication with modified vocalism.

**2407 \*tis- ‘sit’**

Eg *tys* ‘sit’ (l).

Vocalic *-y-*.

WCh *\*tVs-* ‘sit’: Tala *təsu*.

Cf. Sha *təs* ‘put down’.

**2408 \*tiya<sup>2</sup>-/\*tiyaw- ‘be true, be right’**

Eg *tyw* ‘true’ (MK).

WCh *\*tVyV<sup>2</sup>-* ‘right’ (adj.): Kry *atey*, Miya *tə<sup>2</sup>e*, Mbu *tehu*.

ECh *\*tiyaw-* ‘right’ (adj.): Mig *tiyawa*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-<sup>2</sup>-* ~ *\*-w-*.

**2409 \*tof- ‘tie’**

Eg *ntf* ‘untie’ (n).

Prefix *\*nV-*.

WCh *\*twaf-* ‘tie up’: Sha *tof*, Klr *tof*.

Cf. Sura *te:p* ‘plait’, Chip *təp-ka* id.

CCh *\*twaf-* ‘sew’<sup>1</sup>, ‘tie’<sup>2</sup>: Gis *tof*<sup>1</sup>, Mofu *təf*<sup>1 2</sup>.

**2410 \*tok- ‘speak, ask’**

Berb *\*tVk-* ‘inquire’: Ayr *sə-təkk-ət*, Twl *sə-təkk-ət*.

WCh *\*twak-* ‘talk’<sup>1</sup>, ‘ask’<sup>2</sup>: Ang *tok*<sup>1</sup>, Paa *taku*<sup>2</sup>.

## 2411 \*tor- “clean (v.)

Eg *twr* “clean” (MK).

Vocalic *-w-*.

CCh \**twar-* “sweep”: Masa *twr-amo*, Msm *tor*.

## 2412 \*tuĉ- “spit”

Berb \**tuc-* “cough”: Sml *ttusu*.

Eg *ntš* “sprinkle” (med).

Prefix \**nV-*.

WCh \**tuĉi-* “spit”: Sura *tus*, Ang *tis*.

## 2413 \*tuf- “spit”

Sem \**tup-* “spit”<sup>1</sup>, “spit blood”<sup>2</sup>: Aram (Jud) *tpp*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *tff* [-*u-*]<sup>2</sup>, Gz *tʔ*<sup>1</sup>, Tgy *tʔ*<sup>1</sup>, Amh *tff*<sup>1</sup>, Gaf *tff*<sup>1</sup>, Hrr *tʔ*<sup>1</sup>, Gur *tʔ*<sup>1</sup>.  
Eg *tʃ* “spit” (pyr).

WCh \**tuf-* “spit”: Hs *tōfā*, Bol *tuf*, Dera *tuwi*, Ngm *tup*, Fyer *tuf*, Sha *tuf*, DB *tuf*, Ngz *təpku*.

CCh \**tuf-* “spit”: Mba *tuf*, Zgh *tfa*, Glv *taf-*, Mofu *-taf-*, Daba *tif*, Bch *tufə*, Log *tufi*, Zime *tufo*, Masa *tuf- nā*.

ECh \**tuf-* “spit”: Kera *tufi*, Kwan *atəpē*, Mubi *tuffa*, Brg *čifi*.  
Brg *čifi* < \**tufi-*.

Agaw \**tif-* “spit”: Bil *tif*, Xmr *tif y-*, Kem *təff y-*.

Secondary *-i-*? Unexpected *t-* in Bil.

Bed *tuf* “spit”.

LEC \**tuf-* “spit”: Som *tuf*, Or *tufe*, Arb *tuf-*.

HEC \**tuf-* “spit”: Sid *tufi*.

## 2414 \*tug- “strike”

WCh \**tug-* “pound, thresh”: Tng *tuge*.

CCh \**twagVy-* “strike”: BM *togiya*, Masa *toia*.

ECh \**twaga-* “strike”: Nch *tagi*, Gbr *togoi*.

Omot \**tug-* “strike”: Kaf *tuug*, *tuuge*.

## 2415 \*tuḥal- “container”

Sem \**tuḥal-* “basket”: Akk *tuḥallu*.

WCh *\*tuHal-* ‘‘pot’’: Sura *tugul*, Ang *tūl*, Mpn *tūl*, Kry *n-dul*, Miya *duwal*, Siri *n-duli*.

ECh *\*tVHVl-* ‘‘pot’’: Mkk *toolo*.

Agaw *\*tul-* ‘‘kind of earthenware’’: Kem *tolaa*.

#### 2416 *\*tuk-* ‘‘beat, press’’

Sem *\*tuk-* ‘‘press’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘destroy, cut’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *takāku*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *tkk* [-*u-*]<sup>2</sup>.

Berb *\*tVḵ-* ‘‘knock’’: Ahg *tək-ət*.

WCh *\*tak-/tḵ-* ‘‘trample, step on’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘beat’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘push’’<sup>3</sup>: Hs *tāka*<sup>1</sup>, Ngm *tako*<sup>2</sup>, Bks *tuk*<sup>3</sup>, DB *tuk*<sup>3</sup>, Ngz *tak-du*<sup>1</sup>.

CCh *\*tukwa-* ‘‘clap’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘strike’’<sup>2</sup>: Gis *tukwa-*<sup>1</sup>, Log *tku*<sup>2</sup>.

SA *\*tak-/tḵ-* ‘‘strike’’: Afar *tak-*, *-ootok-*.

Omot *\*tuk-* ‘‘hit, strike’’: Kaf *tuk-*.

#### 2417 *\*tukaʾ-* ‘‘burn; ash’’

Eg *tkʾ* ‘‘burn’’ (reg), Copt *\*tōk*: Boh *t’ōk*, Shd *tōk*.

WCh *\*tuʾak-* ‘‘ash’’: Hs *tōkā*.

Metathesis.

#### 2418 *\*tuḵ-* ‘‘go, run’’

Sem *\*tVḵ-tVḵ-* ‘‘advance quickly’’: Arab *tqtq*.

Reduplication.

Berb *\*tVḵVy-* ‘‘mend one’s pace’’: Ahg *təyiy-ət*.

WCh *\*tuḵwa-* ‘‘go away’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘run’’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *tūḵa*<sup>1</sup>, Dera *tako*<sup>1</sup>, DB *tok*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh *\*tVḵwa-* ‘‘follow’’: Hwn *təkwa*.

HEC *\*tḵ-* ‘‘run away’’: Sid *tḵ-*.

Initial *\*t-* < *\*t-* under the influence of *\*-ḵ-*.

#### 2419 *\*tul-* ‘‘pierce’’

Eg *wtn* ‘‘pierce’’ (n).

Vocalic *w-*.

CCh *\*tul-* ‘‘pierce’’: Chb *ntəli*, Nza *təl-*, FJ *tula-*, Mwu *utulo*.

Rift *\*tul-* ‘‘split into two’’: Kwz *tul-as-*.

**2420 \*tul-** “hang”

Sem *\*tVVy-* “hang”: Akk *tullû*, Hbr *tly*.

Based on *\*tVl-*.

ECh *\*tul-* “hang”: Ndam *tula*, Lele *tuul*.

**2421 \*tum-** “break, beat”

WCh *\*tumi-* “destroy”<sup>1</sup>, “break”<sup>2</sup>: Mnt *tam*, *tum*<sup>1</sup>, Wrj *təm*<sup>2</sup>,  
Kry *tum*<sup>2</sup>, Cagu *tam*<sup>2</sup>, Mbu *tim*<sup>2</sup>, Jmb *tuma*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh *\*tum-* “hit”: Msm *tum*, Mafa *tum*.

LEC *\*tum-* “beat, pound”: Som *tum-*, Or *tuma*, Rnd *tum*, Arb *tum-*.

**2422 \*tupaḥ-** “apple”

Sem *\*tupāḥ-* “apple”: Hbr *tappū<sup>a</sup>ḥ*, Arab *tuffāḥ-*.

Berb *\*tVfaḥ-* “apples”: Izy *etteffaḥ*.

From Arab?

**2423 \*tuq-** “pour”

Sem *\*tuḥ-* “pour, pour too much”: Akk *taḥāḥu* [-u-].

WCh *\*taq-* < *\*tuqa-* “pour”: Sura *tak*.

CCh *\*tuqa-* “pour out”: Bud *tuka-*.

**2424 \*tur-** “push”

Sem *\*tVr-* “push gently”: Soq *ter*.

Cf. *\*tar-* “blow” (n.): Arab *tār-*.

WCh *\*turi-* “push”: Hs *tūra*, Gwn *tūraa*, Grk *tir*, Krf *tuuru-*, Gera *tuurə-*, Say *turi*.

ECh *\*tur-* “push”: Dng *ture*.

**2425 \*tur-** “lift”

Sem *\*tVrV<sup>2</sup>-* “lift”: Akk *tarû*.

Based on biliteral *\*tVr-*.

Eg *tw<sup>2</sup>* “lift” (pyr).

Vocalic -w-.

CCh *\*turi-* “lift”: Gaa *itiri*, Gab *tiri*, Boka *tiri*, Hwo *turaḡ*.

Cf. also Tera dial. *dīra* id.

**2426 \*turVb- ‘‘earth, sand’’**

Sem \**turb-* ‘‘earth, dust’’: Akk *tarbu<sup>2</sup>tu*, Arab *turb-*, *turb-at-*, *turāb-*.

Cf. Hss *terōb* ‘‘do the ritual ablutions with sand’’.

WCh \**turVb-* ‘‘sandy soil’’: Hs *turḫāyā*.

Secondary emphatic.

**2427 \*tuwur- ‘‘turn’’**

Sem \**tūr-* ‘‘turn’’: Akk *tāru*, Arab *twr* [-*u-*].

CCh \**tuwur-* ‘‘turn’’: Daba *tuwur*.

**2428 \*tü<sup>2</sup>al- ‘‘tree, bush’’**

Sem \**tī<sup>2</sup>al-* ‘‘white cedar’’: Akk *tī<sup>2</sup>alu*.

CCh \**tuwal-* < \**tu<sup>2</sup>al-* ‘‘sheanut tree’’: Hwn *tūwala*.

ECh \**twal-* < \**tu<sup>2</sup>al-* ‘‘bush’’: Kwan *tolā*.

**2429 \*tül- ‘‘hill’’**

Sem \**tall-/till-* ‘‘hill’’: Akk *tīlu*, Ug *tl*, Hbr *tēl*, Aram (Syr) *tellō*, Arab *tall-*.

WCh \**tul-* ‘‘hill-top’’: Hs *tull-uwā*.

LEC \**tul-* ‘‘hill’’: Or *tuluu*.

HEC \**tul-* ‘‘hill’’: Sid *tullo*.

**2430 \*t[ü]m- ‘‘fish’’**

Eg *tm.t* ‘‘kind of fish’’ (med).

CCh \**tum-* ‘‘fish’’: Msg *tum*.

\**ü* is reconstructed on the basis of forms appearing in HS compound \**tüm-meĥas-*. This root serves as a second component of a Cush composite for ‘‘fish’’: LEC \**ḳur-tum-* (Or *qurtummi*, Gdl *kurtum-et*) and HEC \**ḳir-tum-/ḳur-tum-* (Sid *ḳilti<sup>2</sup>mi*, Dar *ḳultu<sup>2</sup>me*, Had *ḳurṭume*, Ala *ḳurṭum-et*, Bmb *ḳur-ṭume*, Kmb *ḳurtum*).

**2431 \*tüm-meĥas- ‘‘crocodile, snake’’**

Sem \**timsāḥ-* ‘‘crocodile’’: Arab *timsāḥ-*.

Haplology and metathesis.

Eg *tšmm* ‘‘crocodile’’ (gr).

Metathesis and loss of the laryngeal in Late Eg. Note irregular  
-š- < \*-s-.

CCh *\*timyas-* < *\*tumyaHas-* ‘‘horned viper’’: Mofu *timeš*.

ECh *\*tumVs-* ‘‘crocodile’’: Mubi *tumsa*, Mkk *tumsa*.

Borrowed from Arab?

Compound with the original meaning ‘‘snake-fish’’ of *\*i[ü]m-*  
‘‘fish’’ and *\*meḥas-* ‘‘big snake, crocodile’’.

### 2432 \*tVb- ‘‘move upwards’’

Sem *\*tVb-* ‘‘rise’’: Akk *tebû*.

Berb *\*tVb-* ‘‘lay off, raise’’: Ahg *a-təb*.

Eg *tbtb* ‘‘pull up, raise’’.

Reduplication.

Cf. *\*tab(b)-* ‘‘uphill, slope’’: Or *tabba*.

### 2433 \*tVfal-/\*tVfil- ‘‘spit’’

Sem *\*tVpil-/tVpul-* ‘‘spit’’: Arab *tfl* [-i-, -u-], Jib *tfol*, Hss *tefōl*, Mhr  
*tefōl*, Shh *tfol*.

CCh *\*tVfal-* ‘‘spit’’: Muk *tfala*.

Derived from *\*tuf-* ‘‘spit’’.

### 2434 \*tVk-tVk- ‘‘trample, knock’’

Sem *\*tVk-tVk-* ‘‘trample’’: Arab *tktk*.

Berb *\*tVk-tVk-* ‘‘knock slightly’’: Ahg *təktək*.

Eg *tktk* ‘‘trample (enemies)’’.

Reduplication of *\*tuk-* ‘‘beat, press’’.

### 2435 \*tVm-tVm- ‘‘speak indistinctly’’

Sem *\*tVm-tVm-* ‘‘stammer’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘grumble’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *tmtm*<sup>1</sup>, Jib  
*ettəmtim*<sup>2</sup>.

Berb *\*tVm-tVm-* ‘‘whisper’’ (n.): Izd *a-təmtəm*.

Reduplication.

## 2436 \*tVrVk- ‘‘beat, strike’’

Sem \*tVrVk- ‘‘beat’’: Akk *tarāku*.Berb \*tVrVk- ‘‘strike’’: Ahg *ə-trək*.

## 2437 \*tVwVr- ‘‘flow’’

Sem \*tūr- ‘‘flow’’: Arab *twr* [-u-].Berb \*tVwVr- ‘‘be full (of liquid)’’: Ahg *ə-twər*.Eg *twr* ‘‘waters’’ (BD).

Deverbative?

## 2438 \*tVy- ‘‘father, chief’’

Berb \*tVy- ‘‘stepfather’’: Ahg *tey*.Eg *ity* ‘‘father, monarch, prince’’ (OK).

## \*t̥

2439 \*ta<sup>2</sup>-/\*ṭaw- ‘‘fold, spin’’Sem \*t̥y- ‘‘spin’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘fold, wrap’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘turn’’<sup>3</sup>, ‘‘plait, twist’’<sup>4</sup>:Akk *ṭawū*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *ṭwy*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *ṭwy*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ṭwy* [-i-]<sup>2</sup>, Gz *ṭwy*<sup>3</sup>,Tgr *ṭāwa*<sup>3 4</sup>, Hrr *ṭewō*<sup>2</sup>, Gur *aṭwayyā*<sup>4</sup>.

Based on biconsonantal \*t̥Vw-.

WCh \*ṭat- ‘‘spin’’: Ang *tat*.

Reduplication.

Berb \*t̥Vw-/\*t̥Vy- ‘‘be folded’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘fold, bend’’<sup>2</sup>: Ahg *a-də*<sup>1</sup>, Twl*a-du*<sup>2</sup>, Sgr *a-ḍi*<sup>2</sup>.Bed *ḍa*<sup>2</sup> ‘‘plait, weave’’.LEC \*ḍaw- ‘‘spin’’: Or *ḍaw-*.Consonantal alternation \*-<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-w-.2440 \*ta<sup>2</sup>-/\*ṭaw- ‘‘go, come’’Sem \*t̥u<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘go and come’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘come’’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *ṭw*<sup>2</sup> [-u-]<sup>1</sup>, Hss *ṭewō*<sup>2</sup>.

Based on \*t̥Vw-.

WCh \*ta<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘go’’: Wrj *ṭa-n*, Siri *ṭa*, Jmb *da*.

CCh \**tuw*- < \**ṭVw*- ‘go’: Bnn *tuwwa*.

ECh \**tawi*- ‘go, walk’: Tum *tiw*, Sok *teui*.

Agaw \**ṭaw*- ‘enter’: Bil *tuw*, Xmt *ṭaw*, Kwr *tuw*, Dmb *tuw*, Kem *tuw*, Aun *ṭuu*, Dmt *ṭow*.

Consonantal alternation \**-ṭ-* ~ \**-w-*.

#### 2441 \*ṭa<sup>2</sup>-/\*ṭaw-/\*ṭay- ‘cloth’

WCh \**ṭay*- ‘mat’: Hs *taitai*, *taitayī*.

Reduplication.

Bed *ḏa<sup>2</sup>* ‘cloth’.

LEC \**ḏaw*- ‘cloth’: Or *ḏaw-*.

Omot \**[t]aH-* ‘clothes’: Anf *ta-ho*.

Consonantal alternation \**-ṭ-* ~ \**-w-* ~ \**-y-*.

#### 2442 \*ṭa<sup>2</sup>um- ‘speak’

WCh \**ṭa<sup>2</sup>um-* ‘sing’: Mnt *tam*, Wrj *ṭəm*, Mbu *ṭəm*, Kry *tuma*, Paa *təma*, Miya *ṭām*, Jim *duma*.

HEC \**ṭa<sup>2</sup>Vm-* ‘ask’: Sid *ṭa<sup>2</sup>m-*, Kab *ṭa<sup>2</sup>m-*, Had *ṭam-*.

#### 2443 \*ṭa<sup>2</sup>ür- ‘bird’

Sem \**ṭa<sup>2</sup>ir-* ‘bird, fly’: Arab *ṭa<sup>2</sup>ir-*.

CCh \**ṭūr-* < \**ṭV<sup>2</sup>ur-* ‘partridge’: Gis *tūro*.

ECh \**tur-* ‘hen’: Nch *turo-ba*, Kbl *turo*.

Contraction.

Bed *an-ḏiro* ‘hen’.

Prefix *an-*.

Cf. Berb \**ṭir-* ‘falcon’: Izy *eṭṭil*, Izd *ə-ṭtir*.

#### 2444 \*ṭab- ‘tribe’

Sem \**ṭVb-* ‘tribe’: Gur *ṭəb*.

Berb \**ṭab-* ‘crowd, meeting’: Ahg *ə-ṭṭabu*.

#### 2445 \*ṭab- ‘plug, bolt’

Sem \**ṭabb-* ‘plug’: Arab *ṭabb-at-*.

Berb \**tab-* ‘lock, bolt’: Siwa ə-*t̪āb-ət*.

Cf. WCh \**tVb-* < \**tVb-* ‘close, cover’: Kry *təḅə*, Jmb *dəḅa*.

#### 2446 \**tab-* ‘cut, tear’

Sem \**tVb-* ‘skin’ (v.): Gog *tābba*<sup>2</sup>, Gur *tābba*<sup>2</sup>, Slt *tābā*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *dbdb* ‘pierce, tear’ (l).

Reduplication.

WCh \**taḅ-* < \**tab-* ‘rip (garment)’: Hs *tāḅe*.

Shift of emphatization.

#### 2447 \**tab-* ‘catch, seize’

Eg *dbdb* ‘catch, seize’.

Reduplication.

WCh \**taḅ-* < \**tab-* ‘catch, seize’: Hs *taḅē*, Glm *tab*, Gera *taw*, Geji *doḅi*.

CCh \**tVb-* < \**tVb-* ‘take’: Mofu *təḅ-*.

ECh \**tib-* < \**tib-* ‘plunder’: Mkk *tiḅa*.

#### 2448 \**tab-* ‘container’

Eg *tb.t* ‘box’ (gr).

WCh \**taḅ* < \**tab-* ‘sack, bag, quiver’: Bol *taba*, Ngz *taḅa*.

Cf. Ang *tip* ‘sack’.

CCh \**tib-* < \**tib-* ‘calabash’: Gaa *tiḅa*, Gbn *tiḅe*.

Cf. also \**timb-* id.: Lame *tēmbi*, LPe *timbi*, ZBt *timbī*. Secondary \*-i-?

HEC \**tab-* ‘clay plate’: Had *taaba*<sup>2</sup>*u*, Kmb *taba-ta*.

#### 2449 \**tabaḳ-* ‘container’

Sem \**tabaḳ-* ‘tray, pan’: Aram *tabāḳ-*, Arab *tabaḳ-*.

CCh \**taḅaḳ-* < \**tabaḳ-* ‘bag’: Gis *taḅaḳ-*.

If not an Arab loanword.

Derived from \**tab-* ‘container’.

## 2450 \*ṭabVI- “drum”

Sem \*ṭabl- “drum”: Akk *ṭabalu*, Aram (Syr) *ṭabl-*, Arab *ṭabl-*, Gur *ṭabl-*, Hss *ṭabl*, Mhr *ṭābel*, Shh *ṭəl*.

Berb \*ṭVbVI- “drum”: Ahg *e-ṭṭebel*, Twl *e-ṭṭebel*, Kby *ə-ṭṭbol*.

Sem loanword?

Eg *tbn* “drum” (gr).

Derived from \*ṭab- “container”.

## 2451 \*ṭaĉ- “fly” (v.)

Sem \*ṭūš- “fly”<sup>1</sup>, “jump up”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *ṭwš*<sup>1</sup>, Jib *ṭešš*<sup>2</sup>.

Based on \*ṭVš-.

WCh \*ṭaĉ- “fly”: Hs *tāši*.

## 2452 \*ṭag-/\*ṭug- “ear”

ECh \*ṭug- “ear”: Kwan *tuga*.

SA \*ḍag- “eardrum”: Afar *ḍaaga*.

LEC \*ḍeg-/\*ḍog- “ear”: Som *ḍeg*, Rnd *dogo*.

Vocalism is not clear.

HEC \*ṭag- “ear”: Bmb *ḍaga*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*u.

2453 \*ṭa<sup>ᶜ</sup>-ṭa<sup>ᶜ</sup>- “trample”

Sem \*ṭV<sup>ᶜ</sup>-ṭV<sup>ᶜ</sup>- “trample”: Arab *ṭṭ<sup>ᶜ</sup>*.

WCh \*ṭaṭ- “kick”: Ang *tat*.

LEC \*ḍa<sup>ᶜ</sup>-ḍa<sup>ᶜ</sup>- march, trample”: Som *ḍa<sup>ᶜ</sup>ḍa<sup>ᶜ</sup>*.

Reduplication.

2454 \*ṭa<sup>ᶜ</sup>am- “taste, eat”

Sem \*ṭV<sup>ᶜ</sup>am- “taste, eat”: Hbr *ṭ<sup>ᶜ</sup>m*, Aram *ṭ<sup>ᶜ</sup>m*, Arab *ṭ<sup>ᶜ</sup>m* [-a-], Gz *ṭ<sup>ᶜ</sup>m*, Jib *ṭa<sup>ᶜ</sup>am*, Soq *ṭa<sup>ᶜ</sup>am*, Hss *ṭām*, Mhr *ṭām*, Shh *ṭ<sup>ᶜ</sup>am*.

SA \*ḍa<sup>ᶜ</sup>am- “taste” (v.): Saho *ḍa<sup>ᶜ</sup>am-*.

Assimilation of vowels.

LEC \*ḍa<sup>ᶜ</sup>am- “taste” (n.): Som *ḍa<sup>ᶜ</sup>an*.

Assimilation of vowels.

Dhl *tem-* “try, look at”.

-*e-* results from a contraction.

**2455 \*ṭahan- “grind, forge”**

Sem \*ṭVhan- “grind corn, pound”: Hbr ṭhn, Arab ṭhn [-a-], Jib ṭahan, Soq ṭahan, Hss ṭehān, Mhr ṭehān, Shh ṭhān.

WCh \*ṭaHan- “press down”<sup>1</sup>, “forge”<sup>2</sup>: Ang *ten*<sup>1</sup>, Tng *toni*<sup>2</sup>.  
Contraction.

**2456 \*ṭahin- “tooth”**

Sem \*ṭāhin- “molar”: Arab ṭāhin-at-.

WCh \*ṭVhin- “tooth”: Wrj *təyn-*, Kry *tin*, Miya *tiyim*, Paa *udini*,  
Cagu *dīne*, Mbu *ṭino*, Jmb *dīna*.

Connected with \*ṭahan- “grind, forge” (cf. a similar motivation of IE \*g’ombhos “tooth” ← \*g’em- “grind”).

**2457 \*ṭal- “give birth”**

SA \*ḍal- “give birth”: Saho *ḍal*, Afar *ḍal*.

LEC \*ḍal- “give birth”: Som *ḍal*, Or *ḍal*.

Isolated verbal stem on which more widespread derivatives are based, cf. \*ṭal- “young animal”.

**2458 \*ṭal- “young animal”**

Berb \*ṭVl- “calf”: Twl *ā-dēl*.

WCh \*ṭal- “young animal following its mother”: Hs *tāl-iyō*.

Derived from \*ṭal- “give birth”. Cf. Sem \*ṭalay- “boy” (Aram *ṭalay-*), “she-goat” (Gz *ṭāli*).

**2459 \*ṭal- “dew, drop”**

Sem \*ṭall- “dew, drizzle”: Hbr ṭal, Aram (Syr) ṭall-, Arab ṭall-, Gz ṭal, Hss ṭel, Mhr ṭel, Shh ṭehl.

CCh \*ṭVl- “drop” (n.): Bud *tolo*.

Cf. a derivative in LEC \*ḍol- “big white cloud”: Som *ḍol*?

**2460 \*ṭal-/\*ṭul- “flow, pour”**

Sem \*ṭul- “sprinkle”<sup>1</sup>, “moisten”<sup>2</sup>: Hbr ṭp<sup>1</sup>, Arab ṭll [-u-]<sup>2</sup>, Gz ṭll<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*ṭal- “flow”: Bks *tal*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*u.

**2461 \*ṭana<sup>2</sup>- “weave, sew”**

Sem \*ṭVnV<sup>2</sup>- “weave”<sup>1</sup>, “tie, plait”<sup>2</sup>: Akk *ṭenu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr ṭn<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*ṭa<sup>2</sup>an- “sew”: Sura *taan*, Mpn *taan*, Ang *ten*, Mnt *tan*, Ank *tan*.

Metathesis. Cf .WCh \*ṭyan-H- “rope”: Sura *teṅ*, Ang *tang*, Mnt *teng*, Ank *tieng*, Mpn *teṅ*.

**2462 \*ṭaraḵ- “snare”**

Sem \*ṭarḵ- “trap, net”: Arab *ṭaraq-*, *ṭarq-*.

WCh \*ṭarVḵ- “snare, trap”: Hs *tarko*.

A Sem loanword?

**2463 \*ṭarer- “drip”**

Berb \*ṭVrVr- “sprinkle”: Ahg *e-drer*.

ECh \*ṭarVr- “water flow”: Mig *tarro*.

LEC \*ḍarer- “dripping”: Som *ḍarer*.

**2464 \*ṭarip- “tree”**

Sem \*ṭarpa<sup>2</sup>- “tamarind”: Akk *ṭarpa<sup>2</sup>u*.

ECh \*ṭirip- “kind of tree”: Bid *tirip*.

Assimilation of vowels.

**2465 \*ṭas- “dish”**

Sem \*ṭass- “dish”: Arab *ṭass-*, *ṭās-*.

Berb \*ṭas- “dish”: Izd *a-ṭṭas*, Kby *a-ṭṭas*.

WCh \*ṭas- “dish”: Hs *tāsā*.

Berb and WCh forms may be Arab loanwords.

**2466 \*taw-** “roof”

Eg *twɔ.t* “temple roof” (gr).

Vocalic -ɔ.

WCh \*taw- “roof”: Fyer *taw*, Wrj *tuwai*.

**2467 \*tem-** “hide, close”

Sem \*tVm- “close (ears)”: Akk *tummumu*.

D stirpes.

Eg *tmm* “close” (pyr).

CCh \*tyam- “hide”: Bud *tema-hi*.

**2468 \*tiʷh-/\*tiwuh-** “kill, destroy”

Sem \*tūh- “perish”: Arab *tuḥ*.

Eg *tɔh* “kill” (gr).

WCh \*tiʷh- “kill”: Sura *tu*, Ang *tu*, Chip *to*, Wrj *təy*, Kry *tə:γ-*,  
Diri *tu*, Miya *təy*, Cagu *tiyu*, Siri *təy*, Mbu *təy*, Jmb *tiy-*, Brm *tuge*.

Consonantal alternation \*ʷ- ~ \*-w-.

**2469 \*tiba<sup>c</sup>-** “push”

Sem \*tVba<sup>c</sup>- “put a seal”: Arab *tb<sup>c</sup>* [-a-].

LEC \*dīb- < \*diHab- “push”: Or *diiba*.

Metathesis.

**2470 \*tif-** “drop, rain”

Sem \*tipp- “drop”: Hbr *tippā*, Aram (Bibl) *tipp-*.

WCh \*taf- < \*tifa- “rainy season”: Bks *tafu*.

CCh \*ta-tVf- “drizzle”: Mofu *tataf*.

Partial reduplication.

**2471 \*tif-tif-** “drizzle, drops”

Sem \*tip-tip- “drizzle” (n.): Tgr *tiftif*, Tgy *tiftif*.

Eg *dfdf.t* “drops” (XX).

Reduplication of \*tif- “drop, rain”.

## 2472 \*ṭin- “earth, dirt”

Sem \*ṭin- “clay, earth, dirt”: Aram (Syr) ṭinō, Arab ṭin-, Jib ṭun, Hss ṭayn, Mhr ṭayn, Shh ṭin.

Eg *itn*, *iwtn* “earth” (a).

CCh \*ṭVn- “earth”: Log *tən*.

## 2473 \*ṭir- “mug, pot”

WCh \*ṭyarVr- “small basket”: Hs *tērērē*.

Partial reduplication.

ECh \*ṭir- “mug”: Kera *tirə*.

LEC \*ṭer- “pot”: Som *ṭeri*.

## 2474 \*ṭob- “leather strap”

WCh \*ṭwab- “loin cloth”: Hs *tōbī*.

CCh \*ṭVḫ- < \*ṭVb- “rope”: Mafa *təḫa*.

Shift of emphatization.

Omot \*ṭub- “hide used as a shroud”: Kaf *ṭubboo*.

## 2475 \*ṭub- “young person”

CCh \*ṭub- “younger sibling”: Gis *tuba*.

LEC \*ṭob- “young person”: Or *ṭobbee*.

Note Or *t-*.

## 2476 \*ṭub- “drip, be wet”

Sem \*ṭVb- “drip”: Tgr *ṭab bāla*, Gur *ṭab balä*.

Cf. also Gz *nṭb* id.

Berb \*ṭVb- “drip”: Ahg *əṭṭəb*.

ECh \*ṭubi- “humid”: Smr *tuba*, Nch *tibi*.

LEC \*ṭub- “soak”: Or *ṭuuba*.

## 2477 \*ṭub- “cover”

Berb \*ṭVb- “cover”: Ayr *ə-ṭəb*, Twl *ə-ṭəb*.

WCh \*ṭuḫ- < \*ṭub- “cover”: Kry *təḫə*, Jmb *duḫa*.

**2478 \*ṭuč-** “cacare, pedere”

Sem \*ṭV<sub>l</sub>V<sup>2</sup>- “cacare”: Arab *tʔ*.

From biconsonantal \*ṭV<sub>l</sub>-.

WCh \*ṭučī- “pedere”<sup>1</sup>, “cacare”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *tūsa*<sup>1</sup>, Bgh *tī:s*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC \*ḍuš- “pedere”: Som *ḍus*, Or *ḍuufa*.

**2479 \*ṭučar-** “container”

Sem \*ṭušar- “bag”: Akk *tušaru*.

Eg *dšr.t* “vessel” (pyr).

**2480 \*ṭu<sup>c</sup>an-/\*ṭu<sup>c</sup>un-** “pierce, pinch”

Sem \*ṭV<sup>c</sup>an- “pierce with a spear”<sup>1</sup>, “thrust at”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *tʕn* [-a-]<sup>1</sup>,

Hss *tōn*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *tān*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *tʕan*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \*ṭuHun- “pinch”: Mpn *tuun*.

**2481 \*ṭu(m)f-** “fill, be full”

Sem \*ṭVp- “be full”: Akk *ṭapāpu*.

WCh \*ṭumf- “fill up”: Hs *tumfaye*.

Secondary nasal infix?

**2482 \*ṭup-** “jump”

Sem \*ṭVp- “jump”: Hbr *ṭpp*.

HEC \*ṭop(p)- “jump”: Had *ṭopp-*.

Omot \*ṭup(p)- “run away”<sup>1</sup>, “jump”<sup>2</sup>: Kaf *ṭup-*<sup>1</sup>, Mch *ṭuppi-*<sup>2</sup>.

**2483 \*ṭup-** “clap, grasp, take”

Sem \*ṭVp- “take, grasp”<sup>1</sup>, “clap”<sup>2</sup>, “give”<sup>3</sup>, “stretch hand”<sup>4</sup>:

Arab *tff* [-u-]<sup>1</sup>, Gur *tʃ*, *tʃʃ*<sup>2</sup>, Soq *təf*<sup>3</sup>, *tayif*<sup>4</sup>.

Berb \*ṭVf- “grasp, seize”: Nfs *əttəf*, Siwa *əttəf*, Ghat *əttəf*, Ahg *əttəf*,

Zng *yo-dof*, Rif *əttəf*, Kby *əttəf*.

HEC \*ṭəp- “stretch hand”: Sid *təep*.

Secondary \*-e-?

**2484 \*turaḥ-** “throw, fall”

Sem \**tVraḥ-* “throw”: Arab *ṭrḥ* [-a-].

CCh \**turVH-* “fall”: Ngw *tiri*, HF *turi*, HNk *təře*, HGh *təre*, FKl *təřu*<sup>2</sup>, FG *təřəpə*.

**2485 \*tVn-** “call, speak”

Sem \**tin-* “buzz, tinkle”<sup>1</sup>, “call”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *ṭnn* [-i-]<sup>1</sup>, Gur *ṭāna*, *ṭānna*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**twan-* “speak”: Grk *ke-ton*, Sha *ton*.

Irregular correspondence of vowels.

**2486 \*tVr-** “take away”

Sem \**VtVr-* “take away”: Akk *eṭēru*.

Other laryngeals may be postulated in the anlaut.

The initial \**HV-* appears to be a prefix.

Eg *dr* “take away” (pyr).

Eg *d* < HS \**t* is regular.

**\*W****2487 \*wa-** “burn, roast”

CCh \**wa-* “roast”: Mwu *u-wo*.

Cf. reduplicated \**wa-wa-* “fire, heat; burn” (Mofu *waw*, *awaw*, Mnd *wawa*).

ECh \**wa-* “roast”<sup>1</sup>, “be hot”<sup>2</sup>: Smr *wa*<sup>1</sup>, Tum *woi*<sup>2</sup>.

Agaw \**wa-* “burn, be hot”: Kwr *waa*.

**2488 \*wa<sup>2</sup>-/\*way-** “be glad”

Eg *iwə* “be glad, rejoice” (n).

Prefix *l-*. The meaning is not quite definite.

WCh \**way-* “be glad”: Tng *way*.

Consonantal alternation \**-ʔ-* ~ \**-y-*.

**2489 \*wa<sup>2</sup>-/\*way-** “go, come”

Eg *wɔy* “come” (MK).

Vocalic -ɔ-.

WCh \*wa<sup>2</sup>- “return”<sup>1</sup>, “go (away)”<sup>2</sup>, “come”<sup>3</sup>: Ang *wē*<sup>1</sup>, Mnt  
*wa*<sup>2</sup>, Dera *wa*-<sup>3</sup>, Tng *wa*-<sup>3</sup>, Fyer *wu*<sup>2</sup>, Bks *wa*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*wa<sup>2</sup>i- “go”<sup>1</sup>, “come”<sup>2</sup>: Hwn *wi*, Mba *wo*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*wa<sup>2</sup>- “run”: Smr *wa*, Sbn *wa*.

Omot \*waH- “come”: Kaf *waa*, Anf *waa*, Bwo *waa*, Gim *wo*.

Consonantal alternation \*<sup>2</sup>- ~ \*-y-.

**2490 \*wa<sup>2</sup>ar-** “dance” (v.)

Eg *wɔr* “dance” (v.) (gr).

The meaning is not quite definite.

ECh \*waHar- “dance” (v.): Bid *waar*, Mig *waaro*.

**2491 \*wa<sup>2</sup>aš-** “be happy”

Eg *wɔš* “be happy” (a).

ECh \*waHaš- “be happy”: Kera *waale*.

**2492 \*waçV<sup>c</sup>-** “bird”

Sem \*waç<sup>c</sup>- “little bird”: Arab *waç<sup>c</sup>*.

Eg *wɔç<sup>c</sup>* “grey crane” (OK).

**2493 \*waĉ-** “man”

Eg *wɔš.t* “description of men” (pyr).

Vocalic -ɔ-.

WCh \*waĉ- “father-in-law”: Bks *was*, DB *waš*.

**2494 \*waĉ-/<sup>2</sup>oĉ-** “hen”

Eg *wɔš.t* “poultry” (MK).

Vocalic -ɔ-.

ECh <sup>2</sup>*was*- “hen”: Mkk <sup>2</sup>*osso*.

Consonantal alternation in the anlaut.

**2495 \*waĉa<sup>Ĉ</sup>- ‘‘stand up’’**

Sem \**wVšV<sup>Ĉ</sup>*- ‘‘climb, mount’’: Arab *wš<sup>Ĉ</sup>*.

ECh \**waĉ<sup>Ĉ</sup>*- ‘‘stand up’’: Mig *waĉaw*, Sok *wəsə*.

**2496 \*wad- ‘‘love, want’’**

Sem \**wad*- ‘‘love, want’’: Ug *ydd*, Hbr *ydd*, Arab *wdd* [-*a*-], Gz *wdd*.

CCh \**wad*- ‘‘want’’: Mofu *-wuḍ-*, Gis *waḍ*, *wuḍ*.

Secondary emphatic.

**2497 \*wad- ‘‘cook, roast’’**

Eg *wdd* ‘‘be cooked’’ (med).

Partial reduplication.

WCh \**wad*- ‘‘cook’’: Grk *uat*, Krk *waḍu*, Dera *wuri*, Ngm *woḍ-*,  
Gera *waḍ-*, Glm *wary-*.

Secondary emphatic.

LEC \**wad*- ‘‘roast’’: Or *waada*, Kon *waat-*, Arb *wad-*, *waad-*.

Wrz \**wat*- ‘‘roast’’: Gaw *waat-*.

**2498 \*wadak- ‘‘fat, grease’’**

Sem \**wadak*- ‘‘fat, grease’’: Arab *wadak-*.

WCh \**duk*- ‘‘fat, grease’’: Pol *duku*.

From \**dVwVk-*.

CCh \**dwak*- < \**dVwak*- ‘‘fatness’’: Gbn *ndoku-ri*, Hwo *ndəw-rara*,  
Glv *ndəyu-ga*, Zgh *ndəya*, Gava *ndəya*, Gaa *daku-raba*.

Metathesis in WCh and CCh.

**2499 \*wagal- ‘‘fright, fear’’**

Sem \**wGal*- ‘‘be frightened’’: Arab *wgl* [-*a*-].

ECh \**walVg*- ‘‘fright, fear’’: Kera *walga*.

Metathesis.

Cf. \**wagar*- ‘‘be afraid’’ and \**wahal*- ‘‘be afraid’’.

**2500 \*wagar- ‘‘be afraid’’**

Sem \**wGar*- ‘‘be afraid’’: Hbr *ygr*, Arab *wgr* [-*a*-].

ECh \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*urVg-* ‘fear’: Mkk <sup>ʔ</sup>*urg-*.  
Metathesis.

### 2501 \*wa<sup>ʕ</sup>- ‘beast of prey’

Sem \**wa<sup>ʕ</sup>-wa<sup>ʕ</sup>-* ‘jackal, fox’: Arab *wa<sup>ʕ</sup>wa<sup>ʕ</sup>-*.  
Reduplication.  
Eg *w<sup>ʕ</sup>.ty* ‘lion’ (gr).

### 2502 \*wa<sup>ʕ</sup>ab-/ \*ya<sup>ʕ</sup>ab- ‘wash’

Eg *w<sup>ʕ</sup>b* ‘wash’ (pyr), Copt \**wop* id.: Shd *ouop*.  
CCh \**yaHab-* ‘wash’: Kus *ubau*, HNk *yəḫu-*, Kap *yaḫu-*, FGl *ʔyeḫa-*,  
HGh *yaḫa-*, Bch *yəḫwə*.

Consonantal alternation \**w-* ~ \**y-* in the anlaut.

### 2503 \*wa<sup>ʕ</sup>an- ‘conifer’

Eg *w<sup>ʕ</sup>n* ‘conifer’ (XVIII).  
CCh \**waHan-* ‘wood, firewood’: Log *wahan*, Gul *wān*.

### 2504 \*wa<sup>ʕ</sup>ar- ‘go, run’

Sem \**w<sup>ʕ</sup>Vr-* ‘walk, go’: Akk *āru*, *wāru*.  
Eg *w<sup>ʕ</sup>r* ‘run away’ (MK).  
CCh \**wVraw-* < \**wVraH-* ‘return’: Zgh *wrawa*.  
Metathesis.  
HEC \**waHar-* ‘come’: Had *waar-*.

Etymologically connected with \**wa<sup>ʕ</sup>Vr-* ‘leg’.

### 2505 \*wa<sup>ʕ</sup>ül- ‘antelope’

Sem \**wa<sup>ʕ</sup>il-* ‘antelope’<sup>1</sup>, ‘ibex’<sup>2</sup>: Ug *y<sup>ʕ</sup>l*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *yā<sup>ʕ</sup>zēl*<sup>1</sup>, Aram  
*ya<sup>ʕ</sup>lā*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *wa<sup>ʕ</sup>il-*, *wa<sup>ʕ</sup>ul-*<sup>2</sup>, SAR *w<sup>ʕ</sup>l*<sup>1</sup>, Gz *wə<sup>ʕ</sup>la*<sup>1</sup>, Mhr *wēl*<sup>1</sup>,  
Hss *wāl*<sup>1</sup>.  
WCh \**wul-* < \**wVul-* ‘antelope’: Geji *wulli*, *ulli*.  
ECh \**wayil-* < \**wa<sup>ʔ</sup>il-* ‘antelope’: Lele *ol*, Kbl *yilə*.  
LEC \*<sup>ʔ</sup>*aw(V)l-* ‘gazelle’: Som <sup>ʔ</sup>*awl-kii*.  
Metathesis.

**2506 \*wa<sup>C</sup>VR- ‘leg’**

Eg *w<sup>C</sup>r.t* ‘leg’ (MK).

WCh \**war-* < \**waHVr-* ‘leg’: Ank *warr*.

CCh \**wVr-* ‘leg’: Msg *werē*.

Cf. Sem \**warr-* ‘hip-bone’ (Arab *warr-*)?

**2507 \*wahig-/ \*yahig- ‘burn’**

Sem \**wVhig-/ \*yVhig-* ‘burn and shine (of fire)’: Arab *whg, yhg* [-i-].

ECh \**Hig-* < \**wVHig-* ‘burn’: Mig *ḡiggo*, Bid *ḡegey*.

Rift \**yog-* ‘fire’: Asa *yogo*.

Note initial \**y-*.

Consonantal alternation \**w-* ~ \**y-*.

**2508 \*wahal- ‘be afraid’**

Sem \**wVhal-* ‘be afraid’: Arab *whl* [-a-].

WCh \**wawal-* < \**waHal-* ‘be afraid’: Paa *wowal*.

ECh \**yal-* ‘be afraid’: Sok *yele*.

**2509 \*wah- ‘break’**

Eg *wḥḥ* ‘break stones’ (OK).

Vocalic -ḥ.

CCh \**wa[χ]-* ‘break’: Gis *wah*.

Cf. Mofu -*uh-* id.

**2510 \*wah- ‘die; death’**

Eg *wḥḥ* ‘deadly illness’ (med).

Deverbative. -ḥ stand for the root vowel \**a*.

WCh \**wah-* ‘perish’: DB *wah*.

CCh \**waH-/ \*way-* ‘death’: Gude *wa*, Nza *wo*, Bch *wey*.

**2511 \*wah- ‘put’**

Eg *wḥḥ* ‘put’ (pyr), Copt \**wōh*: Fym *ouōh*, Akh *ouōh*, Boh *ouoh*, Shd *ouōh*.

WCh \**wuH-* ‘put’: Dera *wui*.

Secondary \**u*.

ECh \**waH-* ‘lay down’: Jegu ʔoo.

**2512 \**waḥi*<sup>c</sup>- ‘fish, catch’**

Eg *wḥ<sup>c</sup>* ‘fish’ (v.) (n).

WCh \**waHi-* ‘fish, catch’ (v.): Tng *oi*.

**2513 \**waḥV*<sup>c</sup>- ‘loosen, uncover’**

Eg *wḥ<sup>c</sup>* ‘loosen’ (pyr).

WCh \**waH-* ‘loosen, uncover, open’: Sura *wɔɔ*, Ank *wau*.

**2514 \**waḥ-* ‘want’**

Sem \**wVḥVy-* ‘tend, plan, suggest’: Arab *wḥy* [-i-].

Eg *wḥʔ* ‘want, look for’ (MK), Copt \**wōḥe*: Fym *ouōš*, Akh *ouōḥe*,

Boh *ouōš*, Shd *ouōš*.

CCh \**way-* < \**waH-* ‘want, look for’: Mnd *waya*, Zime *wa*.

ECh \**wVH-* ‘look for’: Mkk *wiʔe*.

**2515 \**waḥ-* ‘be dark, be black’**

Eg *wḥ*, *wḥʔ* ‘dark’ (MK).

Vocalic -ʔ.

WCh \**wuH-* < \**waHu-* ‘black’: Grk *wuu*.

**2516 \**wakib-* ‘go’**

Sem \**wVkVb-* ‘go slowly’<sup>1</sup>, ‘enter’<sup>2</sup>: Arab *wkb* [-i-], Hss *wekōb*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *wekōb*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *ekob*<sup>2</sup>.

WCh \**kwab-* < \**kawVb-* ‘come, pass by’: Mnt *kop*, Bol *kob-*, Tng *koobe*.

Metathesis. Secondary emphatic in Bol.

Derived from \**kab-* ‘go, follow’.

**2517 \**wak-* ‘be afraid’**

Sem \**wVḷVy-* ‘be afraid’: Ug *wqy*, Arab (VIII) *wqy*.

Based on \*wVḱ-.

WCh \*waḱ- ‘frighten’: Sura *wuk*, Ang *wok*.

### 2518 \*waka<sup>c</sup>- ‘fall’

Sem \*wVka<sup>c</sup>- ‘fall’: Arab *wq<sup>c</sup>* [-a-].

WCh \*wuḱ- ‘fall’: Dera *wukot*, Tng *wuge*, *uk*.

Secondary \*-u-?

CCh \*wak- ‘fall’: Mofu *wak*.

Cf. Kus *akai* id. < \*wakaH-?

### 2519 \*wal- ‘lamentation; weep’

Sem \*wal-wāl- ‘lamentations’: Arab *walwāl-at-*.

Reduplication.

WCh \*wal-/\*wil- ‘cry, sob’: Ang *wāl*, Chip *wil*.

ECh \*wal- ‘funeral song’: Sok *olu*.

### 2520 \*walad- ‘boy, child’

Sem \*walad- ‘boy, child’: Akk *ildu*, Ug *yld*, Hbr *yeled*, Arab *walad-*, Gz *wald*.

Cf. Akk *īdu* id.

LEC \*wadal- ‘brother’<sup>1</sup>, ‘young man’<sup>2</sup>: Rnd *walal*<sup>1</sup>, Bay *wadala*<sup>2</sup>.

Metathesis. Assimilation of consonants in Rnd.

Derived from \*wiled- ‘give birth’.

### 2521 \*wala<sup>c</sup>- ‘love’ (v.)

Sem \*wVla<sup>c</sup>- ‘be infatuated’: Arab *wl<sup>c</sup>* [-a-].

WCh \*waHal- ‘love’: Sura *wal*, Mpn *wāl*.

Metathesis.

### 2522 \*walem- ‘right (side)’

Eg *wnmy* ‘to the right’ (pyr), Copt \*winam: Fym *iōnam*, Boh *ouinam*, Shd *ounam*.

Vocalic -y.

ECh *\*walyam-* ‘‘right’’ (adj.): Kbl *uolema*.  
Cf. Smr *oama* id. < *\*olama?*

### 2523 *\*wama*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘swear, call’’

Sem *\*wVma*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘swear, make a sign’’: Akk *wamā<sup>2</sup>u*, Aram *ʔimō*, Arab *wm<sup>2</sup>* [-a-].

LEC *\*waHam-* ‘‘call, invite’’: Or *waama*.  
Metathesis.

### 2524 *\*wan-* ‘‘open’’

Eg *wn* ‘‘open’’ (pyr).

WCh *\*wan-H-* ‘‘open’’: Sura *waŋ*, Mpn *waŋ*, Fyer *waŋ*.

Note a laryngeal suffix.

ECh *\*wVn-* ‘‘open’’: Mubi *wen*.

### 2525 *\*wan-* ‘‘light’’ (n.)

Eg *wny* ‘‘light’’ (gr), Copt *\*wōyini*: Boh *ouōini*, Shd *ouoein*.  
Suffix -y.

WCh *\*wun-* ‘‘day’’: Hs *wuni*, Ngz *wəni*.  
Secondary *\*-u-?*

CCh *\*wan-* ‘‘day’’: Daba *wan*, Mus *waŋ*.  
Secondary laryngeal in Mus.

### 2526 *\*war-* ‘‘throw’’

Sem *\*wur-* ‘‘throw’’: Ug *yry*, Hbr *yry*, Arab *wrr* [-u-], Gz *wrw*.  
Secondary vocalism after a labial.

ECh *\*war-* ‘‘throw, cast’’: Kbl *wəri*, *wəri*, Dng *ore*.

Agaw *\*wa-wVr-* ‘‘throw’’: Aun *wowər-əŋ*.  
Partial reduplication.

### 2527 *\*war-* ‘‘bull, cow’’

Eg *wr-* ‘‘kind of cattle’’ (OK), *wr.t* ‘‘sacred cow’’ (MK).

WCh *\*warar-* ‘‘vicious bull’’: Hs *wārārī*.  
Partial reduplication.

**2528 \*war- ‘burn; flame’**

Sem \*wVrVy- ‘be lit up (of fire)’: Arab *wry*.

Based on \*wVr-.

Eg *wr.t* ‘definition of the flame’ (gr).

Cf. Eg *wʔwʔ.t* ‘fire’ (XVIII).

CCh \*war- ‘roast’: Zime *wor*.

**2529 \*war-/\*ʔur- ‘be big, be strong’**

Sem \*wVrVy- ‘be fat’: Arab *wry*.

Based on biconsonantal \*wVr-.

Eg *wr* ‘big; strength’ (pyr).

WCh \*war- ‘strength’<sup>1</sup>, ‘surpass’<sup>2</sup>: Ank *warr*<sup>1</sup>, Glm *war*-<sup>2</sup>,

Gera *wur*-<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. Ang *war-ŋ* ‘big’.

Rift \*ʔur- ‘big, large’: Irq *ur*.

Consonantal alternation \*ʔ- ~ \*w-.

**2530 \*was- ‘cut’**

Eg *wy* ‘saw (wood)’ (OK).

Suffix -y.

WCh \*was- ‘cut’: Bol *wasš*-.

**2531 \*wasa<sup>c</sup>- ‘be big’**

Sem \*wVsa<sup>c</sup>- ‘be spacious, big’: Arab *ws<sup>c</sup>, ys<sup>c</sup> [-a]*.

WCh \*was- ‘swell’: Paa *wasu*.

ECh \*waHas- ‘swell, become bigger’: Mig *waase*, Bid *waas*.

Metathesis.

**2532 \*wat- ‘roll up’**

Eg *wt, wyt* ‘roll up’ (pyr).

WCh \*wat- ‘unfold’: Sura *wat*.

**2533 \*wat- ‘walk’**

Eg *swtw* ‘walk’ (XVIII).

Reduplication with causative *s-*.

WCh *\*wat-* ‘‘come’’: Pero *wat*, Tng *wato*, Say *wət*.

**2534 \*wat- ‘‘call, speak’’**

WCh *\*wat-* ‘‘call’’: Pero *wat*.

CCh *\*wat-* ‘‘call’’: Tera *wat*.

Omot *\*wat-/\*yat-* ‘‘say, speak’’: Ome *ot*, *yot*, *iwet-*, Yam *it-*, Gim *ayt-*.

**2535 \*way- ‘‘say’’**

CCh *\*way-* ‘‘answer’’: HF *wε*, Kap *wεy*, FJ *wəy*.

ECh *\*way-* ‘‘say’’: Smr *way-*.

Omot *\*way-* ‘‘say’’: Sezo *wε*.

**2536 \*way- ‘‘be far’’**

Eg *wɔy* ‘‘be far away’’ (pyr), Copt *\*wey*: Fym *ouēi*, Akh *oue*, Boh *ouei*.

WCh *\*yi-way-* ‘‘far’’: Wrj *yiwei*.

Prefix *\*yi-*.

**2537 \*wayal- ‘‘decline, forget’’**

Eg *wyn* ‘‘decline’’ (MK), *wyɔ* (NK).

Note *\*-l-* > *-n* and, later, *-ɔ*.

ECh *\*wayal-* ‘‘forget’’: Mubi *wayal*, *wayil*.

LEC *\*walal-* ‘‘not know’’: Or *waPaala*.

Assimilated from *\*wayal-*?

**2538 \*wažam- ‘‘intestines’’**

Sem *\*waḏam-* ‘‘belly with intestines’’: Arab *waḏam-at-*.

Eg *wzmw* ‘‘unidentified body-part’’ (pyr).

Anomalous *z* < *\*ž*.

Related or identical to *\*wažan-/\*wažin-* ‘‘heart, intestines’’.

## 2539 \*wažan-/\*wažin- “heart, intestines”

Berb \*wazan- “intestines”: Sus *wadan*.

CCh \*wyanži- < \*wažin- “intestines”: Daba *wenži*.

Metathesis.

Agaw \*wazan- “belly, heart”: Bil *wodän*.

SA \*wazan- “belly”: Saho *wazano*, *wadano*, Afar *wadanaa*.

LEC \*wažin- “heart”: Som *wadna*, Gel *wodimi*.

HEC \*wazan- “heart”: Sid *wadana*, *wodana*, Had *wodano*, Ala *wozana*, Bmb *wodena*, Kmb *wožana*, Tmb *wazano*.

Omot \*wazen- “heart”: Ome *wazena*.

Cf. WCh \*hažin- < \*ha-[wa]žin- “intestines” (Hs *hanži*, Krk *azi*, Bol *azin*, Ngm *hazî*, Krf *ažžo*, Glm *aši*, Gera *haza*, Sha <sup>ʔ</sup>*ažži*) and Dhl <sup>n</sup>*dzone* “spleen”, the latter, probably, reflecting a metathesis of \*wažan- > \*žawan-.

## 2540 \*wiled- “give birth”

Sem \*wVIVd- “give birth”: Akk *walādu*, *alādu*, Ug *yld*, Hbr *yld*, Aram (Syr) <sup>ʔ</sup>*iled*, Arab *wld* [-i-], Gz *wld*.

ECh \*yidyal- < \*widyal- “give birth”: Smr *yidele*.

Metathesis.

## 2541 \*wisan- “sleep”

Sem \*wVšan- “sleep”: Hbr *yšn*, Arab *wsn* [-a-].

CCh \*wisan-H- “sleep”: Log *wisan*, Msg *huissej*.

Suffix \*-H-. Log may be an Arab loanword.

## 2542 \*wiy- “tree”

Eg *twy* “kind of tree” (gr).

CCh \*wiy- “bush”: Nza *wiye*.

ECh \*wuy- < \*wiy- “acacia”: Sok *wui*.

## 2543 \*wuĀ- “urine”

Eg *wš.t*, *wšš.t* “urine” (pyr).

-š and -šš are graphic symbols for the Eg reflex of \*-ĭ-.

ECh \*wuĀ- “urine”: Smr <sup>ʔ</sup>*užo*, Ngam *wūžo*, Tum *wuž*, Mobu *uže*, Ndam *wužo*.

**2544 \*wug- “move quickly”**

Sem \**wug-* “be fast, be quick”: Arab *wgg* [-*u-*].

ECh \**wug-* “run”: Ndam *wuga*.

**2545 \*wul- “rope”**

Eg *wn.t* “rope” (pyr).

WCh \**wul-* “rope”: Glm *wula*, Gera *wula*.

**2546 \*wuleh- “be green”**

Eg *wɔhy* “be green” (pyr).

WCh \**wɔl-* “green”: Dera *wəli-wəli*.

Reduplication.

CCh \**wulyaH-* “green”: Boka *wexa*, Hwo *wuley-ən*.

Contraction in Boka.

**2547 \*wulig- “enter, pass”**

Sem \**wɔlig-* “enter”: Arab *wlg* [-*i-*].

WCh \**wulVg-* “pass by”: Hs *wulga*.

**2548 \*wur- “pit, hole”**

Sem \**warr-* “pit”: Arab *warr-at-*.

\**u* > *a* after a labial.

WCh \**wur-* “pit, furrow”: Ngz *wuriya*.

Cf. Tng *wure* “dig (a hole)”.

CCh \**wur-* “hole”: HNk *wure*.

**2549 \*wur- “water”**

Eg *wrw* “pond” (pyr).

WCh \**wur-* “stream”<sup>1</sup>, “lake”<sup>2</sup>: Hs *wuriya*<sup>1</sup>, Miya *wər*<sup>2</sup>.

Contraction.

**2550 \*wurVm- “roof”**

Eg *wrm* “pavilion” (pyr), “roof” (n).

WCh \**wurVm-* “cover, thatch”: Tng *wurme*.

Denominative verb?

**2551 \*wül-** “vessel”

Eg *wnw* “beer-mug” (gr).

CCh *\*wul-* “bowl, calabash”: Msg *ulai*, Mnj *wula*.

LEC *\*wil-* “gourd”: Or *willee*.

**2552 \*wüç-** “send, order”

Sem *\*wVçVç-* “order” (v.): Arab *wşy*.

Based on *\*wVç-*.

Eg *wdy* “send” (XVIII), *wđ* “order” (BD).

WCh *\*wuç-* “send”: Tng *wude*.

**2553 \*wüp-** “open”

Eg *wpy* “open” (pyr).

Vocalic *-y*. Cf. *wp* “door” (OK).

WCh *\*wup-* “open”: Dwot *wup*.

**2554 \*wVçar-** “be hostile”

Sem *\*şūr-* “be hostile, persecute”: Hbr *şwr*.

Metathesis.

Berb *\*wVçar-* “torture” (v.): Ayr *uçar*, Twl *uçar*.

Derived from *\*çir-* id.

**2555 \*wVgab-** “cut, pierce”

Sem *\*güb-* “cut, pierce”: Arab *gwb* [-u-].

Metathesis.

WCh *\*[w]Vgab-* “cut”: Ang *gap*, Chip *gəp*, Mnt *gap*, Ank *guḅ*, Bol *guw*, Tng *kab-*.

**2556 \*wVgVm-** “strike, grind”

Sem *\*wVgVm-* “strike (with fist)”: Arab *wgm*.

Eg *wgm* “grind” (OK).

**2557 \*wVgVr- “dig; cavern”**

Sem \**wagr-* “cavern, hole”: Arab *wagr-*.

Apparently, a deverbative. Cf. *wigār-* id.

WCh \**wugVr-* “hollow out, groove”: Tng *wugre*.

**2558 \*wVhup- “grass, flower”**

Sem \**whip-* “be covered with leaves”: Arab *whf* [-i-].

Derived from a nominal stem.

WCh \**wVp-* “grass”: Wnd *wəp*.

ECh \**hVwuf-* “flower”: Kera *huufi*.

Metathesis.

**2559 \*wVIVm- “eat; food”**

Sem \**wVIVm-* “give a meal, feed”<sup>1</sup>, “prepare a meal”<sup>2</sup>: Arab *ulm*<sup>1</sup>, Hss *awlōm*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *awōlem*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *ulm*<sup>2</sup>.

Eg *wnm* “eat” (pyr).

ECh \**wVIVm-* “food”: Kbl *wəlmə*.

Derived from \**lam-/lum-* “eat”.

**2560 \*wVriḳ- “be green”**

Sem \**wVriḳ-* “be greenish”: Akk *warāqu*, *arāqu*, Hbr *yrq*, Arab *wrq* [-i-].

Eg *wṣḏ* “green color” (BD).

Palatalization of \**ḳ* > *ḏ*.

**2561 \*wVšVm- “slaughter” (v.)**

Sem \**wVšVm-/yVšVm-* “tattoo” (v.): Arab *wšm*, *yšm*.

Eg *wšm* “slaughter” (v.) (gr).

**2562 \*wVṭen- “dwell, stay”**

Sem \**wVṭin-* “dwell, stay”: Arab *wṭn* [-i-].

WCh \**ṭyan-* “sit”: Tala *ten*.

Loss of initial \**wV-*.

\**wV-* may be a prefix.

## 2563 \*wVṭVf- “rain, pour”

Sem \*wVṭVp- “rain” (v.): Arab *wṭf*.

Berb \*wVṭVf- “ritual ablution”: Ahg *ūdūf*.

Derived from \*ṭif- “drop, rain”.

## \*y

## 2564 \*ya- “call, speak”

Eg *iy* “saying” (BD).

WCh \*ya- “call”: Pero *yo*.

CCh \*ya- “call”: Gudu *ʔya*, Bnn *ya-mu*.

Cf. \*yiw- “ask” (FKi *yīwa-*, HNK *yuwe*, Chb *yuwe*).

ECh \*ya(y)- “call”: Gbr *ye*.

Agaw \*yV- “say”: Xmr *yi-*, *y-*, Xmt *y-*, Kwr *y-*, Dmb *y-*, Kem *y-*.

SA \*ya-/\*yi- “say”: Saho *ya-*, *ii-*, Afar *ii-*, *iiy-*.

LEC \*ya- “say”<sup>1</sup>, “shout”<sup>2</sup>: Som *ii-*<sup>1</sup>, Or *iyya*<sup>2</sup>, Gel *y-*<sup>1</sup>.

HEC \*yV- “say”: Sid *i-*, *y-*, Had *yi-*, *y-*, Ala *i-*, *yii-*, Bmb *i-*, *y-*, Kmb *yi-*, *y-*.

Omot \*yV- “say”: Ome *y-*, Kaf *y-*.

2565 \*ya<sup>2</sup>- “place, house”

Eg *iḥ.t* “place” (pyr).

CCh \*yay- < \*yaH- “building”: Muk *yay*.

Cf. Gude *ya* “door”.

ECh \*ya<sup>2</sup>- “house”: Gbr *iā*, Kbl *ya*.

2566 \*ya<sup>2</sup>- “go, come, run”

Berb \*yaH- “come”: Izy *iya*, Kby *əyya* (imper.).

WCh \*ya<sup>2</sup>-/\*yaw- “go”<sup>1</sup>, “run”<sup>2</sup>, “come”<sup>3</sup>: Grk *ya*<sup>1</sup>, Dera *ya*<sup>1</sup>,

Krf *yow-*<sup>1</sup>, Bgh *yūway*<sup>2</sup>, DB *yo*<sup>1</sup>, Ngz *ya*<sup>3</sup>.

CCh \*ya<sup>2</sup>- “come”: Daba *ya*.

ECh \*ya<sup>2</sup>- “go”: Tum *ye*, Gbr *yə*, Tob *yə*.

LEC \*ya<sup>2</sup>- “run away”: Som *yaa<sup>2</sup>-*.

Cf. Or *yaa<sup>2</sup>a* “flow”.

Omot \**ya*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘come’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘run away’’<sup>2</sup>: Ome *ya*-<sup>1</sup>, Hozo *yei*<sup>2</sup>, Sezo *ye*<sup>2</sup>.

**2567 \**ya*<sup>2</sup>-/\**yaw*- ‘‘water, river’’**

CCh \**yawi*- ‘‘water’’: Mnd *yewe*, Zgh *yiwe*, Glv *iywa*.

\*-*i*- is secondary. Cf. also a partial reduplication in Mafa *yayaw*- ‘‘water used for diluting beer’’.

Rift \**ya*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘river’’ (Irq *ya*<sup>2</sup>*e*).

Connected with \**yaw*- ‘‘pour, flow’’. Consonantal alternation \**-j*- ~ \**-w*-.

**2568 \**ya*<sup>2</sup>-/\**yaw*- ‘‘foot, leg’’**

WCh \**yaw*- ‘‘foot’’: Dera *yo*, Tng *yo*.

Rift \**ya*<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘foot, leg’’: Irq *ya*<sup>2</sup>*e*, Alg *ya*<sup>2</sup>*e*, Bur *ya*<sup>2</sup>*e*, Kwz *ya*<sup>2</sup>*o*.

Connected with \**ya*<sup>2</sup>-/\**yaw*- ‘‘go, come, run’’. Consonantal alternation \**-j*- ~ \**-w*-.

**2569 \**yab*-/\**yib*- ‘‘thirst’’**

WCh \**yab*-/\**yib*- ‘‘thirst’’: Bgh *yip*, Kir *yap*.

ECh \**yib-in*- ‘‘thirst’’: Jegu *yibin*-.

Derivative in \**-in*-.

Bed *yawa* ‘‘thirst’’, *yiwai* ‘‘thirst’’.

Intervocalic \**-b*- > *-w*-.

Consonantal alternation \**-j*- ~ \**-y*- in the anlaut.

**2570 \**yabil*- ‘‘bull, ram’’**

Sem \**yabil*- ‘‘ram’’: Hbr *yōbēl*.

Eg *ibj.w* ‘‘ovis tragelaphus’’ (OK).

-*j* < HS \**-l*-.

CCh \**bVl*- ‘‘kind of ram’’: Mafa *bəlaw*.

ECh \**bilVy*- ‘‘buffalo’’: Mkk *bilyo*.

Metathesis.

## 2571 \*yaĉ-/ \*wa-yaĉ- ‘‘dog’’

Eg *iš* pl. ‘‘dogs pulling the ship of the Sun-god’’ (n).

Bed *yaas* ‘‘dog’’.

HEC \**wis-* ‘‘dog’’: Had *wiša*.

Contraction from \**wVyVs-*.

Omot \**wayVs-* ‘‘dogs’’: Ome *waysē*.

A derivative from this root is found in Berb \**wVs/i/n* ‘‘jackal’’: Ghd *wēššīn*, Sml *uššēn*, Nfs *uššēn*, Qbl *uššēn*. Note prefix \**wa-* in HEC and Omot.

## 2572 \*yad- ‘‘bird’’

Eg *idw* ‘‘kind of bird’’ (med).

Suffix *-w*.

WCh \**yadi-* ‘‘bird’’: Grk *yad*, Dera *yidəyo*, Tng *ʔidi*, Maha *widi*, Fyer *yadu*, Klr *yidi*.

2573 \*yada<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘know, think’’

Sem \**wVdV<sup>c</sup>-* ‘‘know’’: Akk *edû*, Ug *ya<sup>c</sup>*, Hbr *ya<sup>c</sup>*, Aram *ya<sup>c</sup>*, Hss *yōda*, Mhr *wēda*, Shh *eda<sup>c</sup>*, Soq *eda<sup>c</sup>*.

Eg *id<sup>c</sup>* ‘‘clever’’ (n).

Borrowed from Sem?

LEC \**yaHad-* ‘‘think’’: Or *yaada*.

## 2574 \*yal- ‘‘stick, branch’’

Eg *iʔʔ.t* ‘‘branch, scepter’’ (MK).

WCh \**yal-* ‘‘stick’’: Tng *ala*, Bks *yal*.

## 2575 \*yam- ‘‘water, sea’’

Sem \**yamm-* ‘‘sea’’: Hbr *yām*, Ug *ym*, Arab *yamm-*.

CCh \**yami-* ‘‘water’’: Gbn *yeme*, Chb *yimi*, Hnk *yēmi*, FKi *yamu*,

FG *yimu*, Gis *ʔiyam*, Daba *yim*, Msg *yem*, Bld *yam*, Mofu *yam*.

Eg *ym* ‘‘sea’’ (XVIII) is a Sem loanword.

**2576 \*yam- “day”**

Sem \**yawm-* “day”: Akk *ūmu*, Ug *ym*, Hbr *yōm*, Aram (Syr) *yawmō*, Arab *yawm-*, Soq *yom*.

Cf. Jib *yum* “sun, light”, Gz *yom* “today”. Based on biconsonantal \**yam-*?

ECh \**yam-* “day”: Jegu *yom*.

Note LEC \**yawan-* “(this) time” (Or *yoowana*)?

**2577 \*yama<sup>2</sup>- “wood, tree”**

Eg *imʾ* “fruit-tree; wood” (pyr).

WCh \**yaHam-* “wood, firewood”: Ang *yōm*, Sura *yoyom*.

**2578 \*yamin- “right (side)”**

Sem \**yamīn-* “right (hand)”: Akk *imnu*, Ug *ymn*, Hbr *yāmīn*, Aram (Syr) *yāmināy*, Arab *yamīn-*, Gz *yammān*.

Berb \*(*yV*)*mVn-* “direct”: Izy *mni*, *imna*.

Eg *imn* “right (side)” (pyr).

**2579 \*yar- “fire; burn”**

Eg *ir.t* “flame” (gr).

The meaning is not quite definite.

WCh \**yar-* “burn”: Bgh *yar*.

CCh \**yVr-* “heat”: Bud *yir-ow*.

ECh \**yar-* “burn”: Dng *yere*.

**2580 \*yar-/\*yaraḥ- “cereal”**

Sem \**yaraḥ-* “kind of barley”: Akk *yaraḥḥu*.

Eg *iry.t* “corn (as donation)” (XVIII).

ECh \**yar-* “corn”: Sok *yere*.

**2581 \*yara<sup>2</sup>-/\*yaraw- “reed”**

Sem \**yara<sup>2</sup>-* “reed not used for writing”: Arab *yara<sup>2</sup>-*.

Eg *iṛrw* “reed, rush” (pyr), *iṛr* “kind of plant” (med).

WCh \**yVraw-* “reed”: Tng *yiro*.

Consonantal alternation \*-ʔ- ~ \*-w-.

**2582 \*yasar- “straight”**

Sem \**yāšar-* “straight”: Akk *išaru*, Hbr *yāšār*, Aram *yāšrā*.

Cf. also Arab *yasar-* “easy, tractable”.

LEC \**sir-* < \**sVyVr-* “straight”: Or *sirri*.

Metathesis.

HEC \**sayar-* “straight”: Sid *sēra*.

**2583 \*yatin- “day, sun”**

Eg *itn* “sun” (MK).

ECh \**yatin-H-* “day”: Jegu *yetiḡ*, <sup>2</sup>*etiḡ*.

**2584 \*yaw- “pour, flow”**

Eg *itwy* “pour out” (MK).

WCh \**yaw-* “leak, drip”: Ngz *yau*.

**2585 \*yawan-/\*yawin- “silt, clay”**

Sem \**yawīn-* “silt, dirt”: Hbr *yāwēn*.

WCh \**wan-* < \**yawan-* “clay”: Ang *uan*, *wan*, Ank *uan*, Sura *wan*.

**2586 \*yawin- “water”**

Eg *itwḡy* “waters” (gr).

Vocalic -y.

CCh \**yawin-* “water”: Bnn *yowino*.

Derived from \**ya<sup>2</sup>-*/\**yaw-* “water, river”.

**2587 \*yawir- “neck, throat”**

Eg *itwḡy.t* “throat” (gr).

WCh \**ḥa-yawir-* “neck, throat”: Grk *arreu*, Dera *wura*, Wrj *yyir-na*,

Kry *ḡwir*, *wir*, Mbu *ḡwiro*, *wiro*, Miya *wir*, Cagu *wire*, Siri *yiri*,

Brm *wiyer*, Dwot <sup>2</sup>*yar*, Say *yər*, Pol *yuar*, Klr *wir*.

Prefix \**ḥa-*.

CCh *\*wur-* “neck”: FG *wuri*, FMch *wura*, FBw *uura*, Gude *wuro*, FK *wura*.

Secondary *\*-u-*.

ECh *\*wVr-* “neck”: Jegu *were*.

### 2588 *\*yayVh-* “grass, plant”

Eg *lyh* “water plant” (XVIII).

WCh *\*yay-* < *\*yayVH-* “grass”: Hs *yāyē*.

### 2589 *\*yi²-* “back”

Eg *ly.t* “back” (OK).

CCh *\*ya²-/ \*yi²-* “back”: Mrg *yi*, Log *ya-hə*, Mnd *yi-ga*.

Agaw *\*yiw-* “small of the back, waist”: Kwr *yewi*.

### 2590 *\*yi²-/ \*yiw-* “house”

Eg *lwy.t* “house, town block” (MK).

WCh *\*yi²-* “place”: Kry *iyu*, Cagu *yī*, Mbu *yī*.

Consonantal alternation *\*-²-* ~ *\*-w-*.

### 2591 *\*yil-* “earth, field”

Eg *lyr* “field” (l).

WCh *\*yila-* “earth”: Sura *yil*, Ang *yil*, Mnt *ka-iil*, Ank *yil*, Grk *ril*,  
 Krk *yali*, Tng *yelli*, Pero *illiy*, Ngm *²eli*, Glm *yil*, Grn *yil*.

### 2592 *\*yipaᶜ-* “shine”

Sem *\*yVpVᶜ-* “shine”: Hbr *yᶑᶜ*.

CCh *\*ᶑay-* < *\*ᶑaH-* “dawn”<sup>1</sup>, “sun”<sup>2</sup>: Daba *ᶑay*<sup>1</sup>, Gid *ᶑāya*<sup>2</sup>.

LEC *\*[y]if-* “shine”: Or *ifa*.

### 2593 *\*yubil-* “flow”

Sem *\*wVbil-* “rain abundantly (of the sky)”: Arab *wbl* [- *i-*].

WCh *\*yubVl-* “dip, dive”: Yng *yuble*.

Related to *\*bol-* “flow, be wet”.

## 2594 \*yubVs- ‘‘be dry’’

Sem \*yVbVš- ‘‘be dry’’: Hbr *ybs̄*, Arab *ybs*, SAr *ybs*, Gz *ybs*.

WCh \*bu[y]Vs- ‘‘dry up’’: Hs *būšē*.

Metathesis.

## 2595 \*yuw- ‘‘cow, bull’’

Eg *iw̄* ‘‘bull’’ (pyr).

Bed *yuwe* ‘‘cow’’.

## \*3

## 2596 \*3a- ‘‘man’’

Eg *z* ‘‘man’’ (OK).

WCh \*3a-f/\*3i-f ‘‘man’’: Cagu *zafu*, žufu, Wrj *žifa*.

Suffix -f. Other forms have an additional prefix: Diri *nžəvu*, Paa *nžuu*.

CCh \*3a/\*3u- ‘‘man’’: Kap *za*, HNk *za*, HF *zu*, HBt *zu*.

ECh \*nV-ža(w)- < \*nV-3a(w) ‘‘man’’: Jegu *ža*, Mubi *nžō*, Brg *ža*.

\*-ž- < \*-3- in contact with the prefix. In Jegu and Brg the initial sonant is lost.

Some of the forms are contaminated with \*3a/\*3i- ‘‘body, meat’’.

## 2597 \*3a-/\*3i- ‘‘body, meat’’

Eg *d̄.t* ‘‘body’’ (pyr).

*d̄-* < \*3- before a front vowel?

WCh \*3i/\*3u- ‘‘body’’: Bol *zuwo*, Krk *zu*, Krf *ži*, Gera *zuwi*, Glm *ži*, Grm *žii*.

CCh \*3a- ‘‘body’’: Bura *3a*, Chb *3a*, Ngw *3a*, Klb *3a*, Hld *3aw*, Wmd *ižəw*, Mrg *u3u*, Mrg *wu3u*.

ECh \*3i- ‘‘body’’: Dng *zi-r*, Mig *zi*, Jegu *zii-to*, Mubi *jo-c*, Bid *zii-te*, Brg *zi*.

Agaw \*3iy- ‘‘body, meat’’: Xmr *ziyaa*, Xmt *siya*, Kwr *zeyaa*, Dmb *zeyaa*, Kem *siyaa*.

Contaminated with \*3a- ‘man’. Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

**2598 \*3a<sup>2</sup>-/\*3aw-** ‘go, come’

Eg *zɔw* ‘go slowly, crawl’ (OK).

WCh \*3a<sup>2</sup>- ‘come’<sup>1</sup>, ‘enter’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *zō*<sup>1</sup>, Wrj *zau*<sup>2</sup>, Kry *zau*<sup>2</sup>,  
Paa *za*<sup>2</sup>, Mbu *za-*<sup>2</sup>, Jmb *za-*<sup>2</sup>.

CCh \*3aw-/\*3ay- ‘walk’<sup>1</sup>, ‘enter’<sup>2</sup>: Log *zuwa*<sup>1</sup>, LPe *ze*<sup>2</sup>.

ECh \*nV-3aw- < \*nV-3aw- ‘go’: Jegu *žawo*, Mubi *nžaa*, *nžau*.

\*-ž- < \*-3- in contact with the prefix.

Consonantal alternation \*-ɔ- ~ \*-w-.

**2599 \*3a<sup>2</sup>-** ‘son’

Eg *zɔ* ‘son’ (pyr).

CCh \*3a<sup>2</sup>-/\*3ay- ‘son’: FG *ža*, Gis *za*, Gude *nzu*, Gudu *nži*, Nza  
*nzəy*, Bch *nze*.

**2600 \*3a<sup>2</sup>ar-** ‘plant’

Eg *zɔr.t* ‘garden plant’ (sarc).

WCh \*mu-3aHar- ‘grass’: Bks *muzaar*.

Prefix \*mu-.

ECh \*a-3VHVr- ‘flower’: Bid *ɔzooro*.

Prefix \*a-.

**2601 \*3ab-** ‘insect’

Eg *zb.t* ‘kind of insect, parasite’ (MK).

Cf. *ddb.t* ‘scorpion’ (l).

CCh \*3ab- ‘termite’: Tera *zaḅa*.

Secondary emphatic.

**2602 \*3ab-** ‘hair, wool’

Sem \*zabab- ‘wool, down, thick hair’: Arab *zabab-*.

Partial reduplication.

Berb \*3Vb- ‘hair, wool’: Zng *a<sup>2</sup>-zbi*.

Eg *zb.t* ‘hairlock’ (RGr).

LEC \*3ab- ‘hair’: Or *daabee*, *debb-esa*.

## 2603 \*3agül- “monkey”

ECh \*3ugul- “monkey”: Brg *zuguli*.

Assimilation of vowels from \*3agul-.

Agaw \*3agill- “monkey”: Bil *žaggira*, Xmt *ziägeraa*, Kwr *žägiraa*,  
Kem *žegəraa*, Aun *zagree*, Dmt *zagree*.

2604 \*3a<sup>c</sup>ab-/\*3a<sup>c</sup>ib- “cut; axe”

Sem \*zV<sup>c</sup>ab- “cut, chop”: Arab *z<sup>c</sup>b* [-a-].

WCh \*3aHib- “axe”: Hs *zāḫī*, Pero *žibi*.

## 2605 \*3aḥaf- “drag oneself, crawl”

Sem \*zVḥVp- “drag oneself, creep, crawl”: Arab *zḥf*, Hss *zehāf*,  
Mhr *zehāf*, Shh *zḥaf*.

LEC \*3aHaf- “drag oneself, crawl”: Kon *taaf*-, Glb *zaaf*-.

## 2606 \*3ak-/\*3ik- “go, come”

Sem \*zik- “march (in small steps)”: Arab *zkk* [-i-].

WCh \*3Vk- “come”: Tum *žek*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

## 2607 \*3am- “think, remember”

Sem \*zVm- “think”: Hbr *zmm*.

WCh \*3um- < \*3amu- “remember”: Pol *zum*.

CCh \*3am- “think”: Glv *dzam*.

## 2608 \*3amVn- “dwell, stay”

Eg *zmn* “stay, dwell” (pyr).

WCh \*3amVn- “stay”: Hs *zamna*, *zauna*.

An original root may be represented in Dhl *jem*- “stay in a place”.

## 2609 \*3an- “pour, flow”

Sem \*zVn- “rain” (v.): Akk *zanānu*.

WCh \*3an- ‘‘pour out’’: Diri *zan*.

ECh \*3yan- ‘‘flow, ooze’’: Bid *zenyzeny*.

Reduplication.

**2610 \*3arik-/\*3aruk- ‘‘throw, push’’**

Sem \*zVrVḱ- ‘‘throw’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘dart’’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>: Hbr *zrq*<sup>1</sup>, Aram *zrq*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *zrq*<sup>1</sup>, Hss *zerōq*<sup>2</sup>, Mhr *zerōq*<sup>2</sup>, Shh *zoroq*<sup>2</sup>.

SA \*3Vrig- ‘‘stir’’: Saho -*izrig-*, -*idrig-*.

LEC \*3arug-/\*3aruk- ‘‘shift, push’’: Som *durk-*, *durug-*, Arb *zarug-*, Arb *zurg-*, *zurug-*.

\*-g-/\*-k- in SA and LEC seem to continue emphatic \*-ḱ- .

**2611 \*3aw- ‘‘stick’’**

Eg *zʷw* ‘‘twig’’ (BD).

WCh \*3aw- ‘‘stick’’: Ngz *zawa*.

CCh \*3aw- ‘‘stick’’: Log *zawa*.

Cf. Chb *zuwa*, Mrg *əzuwa* that may also go back to \*3uwal-.

**2612 \*3aw-/\*3ay- ‘‘rope’’**

Eg *lzy* ‘‘rope’’ (NK).

WCh \*3aw-/\*3ay- ‘‘rope’’: Miya *žowu*, Ngz *zayi*, Bade *zayi*.

CCh \*3aw-/\*3aʷu- ‘‘rope’’: Tera *zo*, HGh *zuwi*, HB *zuwo*, Kap *zuwε*, Mnd *zāwa*, Gude *zuʷwa*, Nza *zoʷo*, FMch *zuʷu*, Lame *zeo*, Mafa *zaya*.

ECh \*3a- ‘‘rope’’: Tum *hā*, Ndam *ha*.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**2613 \*3aw-/\*3ay- ‘‘fly’’ (v.)**

ECh \*3aw-/\*3ay- ‘‘fly’’ (v.): Kwn *sayi*, Tob *say*, Lele *se*, Bid *zew*, Mkk *zaawo*.

Rift \*3Vʷ- ‘‘fly, jump’’: Asa *jiʷ-it-*.

Cf. Alg *coʷ-ot-* id. Rift \*3- may be a regular reflex of HS \*3-.

Consonantal alternation \*-w- ~ \*-y-.

**2614 \*3aw-/\*3uw- ‘rain’**

Eg *zwzw* ‘kind of pool’ (pyr).

WCh \*3aw-/\*3a<sup>2</sup>- ‘water, rain’: Cagu *zāw*, Geji *ziye*, Say *ža*, Dwot *ža*.

Geji reflects \*3ay-/\*3iy-.

ECh \*3Vw- ‘rain’ (v.): Tum *həw*.

Agaw \*3uw- ‘rain’: Bil *zuwaa*, Xmr *zoowaa*, Xmt *suwaa*, Kwr *suwaa*, Dmb *suwaa*, Kem *suwaa*.

From \*3aw-.

**2615 \*3i<sup>2</sup>Vp- ‘cut’**

Sem \*zV<sup>2</sup>Vp- ‘be cut off’: Arab *z<sup>2</sup>f*.

Berb \*3Vf- ‘plane, shave’: Ayr *zaf-at*.

Eg *izp* ‘chop with axe’ (OK).

Metathesis. Initial *i-* continues \*<sup>2</sup>- before a HS front vowel.

**2616 \*3ib- ‘go, walk’**

Eg *zby* ‘walk, pass’ (pyr).

Infinitive in *-y*.

WCh \*3ib- ‘follow’: Diri *žibu*.

CCh \*3ib- ‘go out’<sup>1</sup>, ‘follow’<sup>2</sup>: WMrg *zuba*<sup>1</sup>, Mrg *ziḥu*<sup>2</sup>, Log *zbi*<sup>2</sup>.

Cf. ECh \*žwab- < \*žab- ‘follow’: Bid *žob*.

**2617 \*3ib- ‘plaiting’**

Berb \*3ib- ‘net (for hairdressing)’: Ghd *ta-zība*.

WCh \*3ib-/\*3ub- ‘basket’<sup>1</sup>, ‘mat’<sup>2</sup>: Hs *zūbā*<sup>1</sup>, Glm *žiba*<sup>2</sup>.

**2618 \*3iban- ‘plaiting’**

Sem \*zibn- ‘reed mat’: Akk *zibnu*.

Berb \*3Vban- ‘palm bast’: Ghd *a-zbān*.

Derived from \*3ib- id.

**2619 \*3id- “increase”**

Sem \**zayad-* “increase”: Arab *zyd* [-i-], Hss *zōd*, Mhr *zeyōd*, Shh *zed*,  
Soq *zed*.

Based on the original \**zid-*.

ECh \**3id-* “increase”: Kbl *židə*, Dng *ziddiye*, Mok *ziid-* (< Arab?).

**2620 \*3if- “goat, sheep”**

Sem \**zīp-* “sheep”: Akk *zīpu*.

CCh \**3if-/3uf-* “he-goat”: HF *žifa*, Kap *žufa*.

**2621 \*3ik- “shoulder”**

ECh \**3ik-* “arm, shoulder”: Ndam *žik-am*, Kwn *žigi-d*.

Agaw \**3ikk-* “shoulder”<sup>1</sup>, “back”<sup>2</sup>: Bil *zeeg*, *zäg*<sup>1</sup>, Xmr *ziig*<sup>1</sup>,  
Xmt *siig*<sup>2</sup>.

Omot \**zikk-* “back”: Ome *zikkoo*.

**2622 \*3ik- “body, meat”**

WCh \**3ik-* “body”: Hs *žiki*, Sura *šik*, Ang *šeuk*, Grk *tək*, Dera *yik*,  
Tng *ʔik*, Pero *šik*, Ngm *zugo*, Bele *hiko*, Bgh *šok*, Sha *šok*, Klr *zigy*.

ECh \**3i[k]-* “body”: Tum *hig*, Ndam *həg*<sup>2</sup>, Mubi *jič*.

Agaw \**žik-* “meat”: Bil *zegaa*, (pl.) *zik*.

Derived from \**3a-/3i-* id.

**2623 \*3il- “go, come”**

Sem \**zil-* “walk fast”: Arab *zll* [-i-].

Berb \**zVl-* “run”: Kby *azzəl*.

Eg *zny* “come” (MK).

CCh \**3ul-* “follow”: HNk *zulu*.

**2624 \*3imol- “darkness”**

Eg *zməw* “darkness” (XVIII).

ECh \**zimwal-* “darkness”: Mig *zimolo*.

**2625 \*3in- ‘hide, leather’**

WCh \*3in- ‘hide’: Bol *zino*.

Cf. Siri *zənu* ‘skin’ (v.).

Omot \*3en- ‘hide’: Gll *zeena*.

**2626 \*3in- ‘blood’**

Eg *znf* ‘blood’ (pyr).

Suffix *-f*?

WCh \*3in- ‘blood’: Hs *žinī*.

**2627 \*3ina<sup>2</sup>- ‘urine’**

Sem \*zVna<sup>2</sup>- ‘keep from urinating’: Arab *zn<sup>3</sup>* [-a-].

Denominative formation.

WCh \*kV-3in-H- ‘urine’: Sura *kə-3iŋ*, Ang *ngəzəŋ*, Chip *kəzəŋ*,  
Ank *kəsəŋ*.

Prefix \*kV-.

**2628 \*3inb- ‘gourd vessel’**

Eg *znb.t* ‘bottle’ (gr).

WCh \*3imb- ‘gourd’: Glm *žimbu*.

Assimilation \*-nb- > \*-mb-.

**2629 \*3ir- ‘vessel’**

Sem \*zīr- ‘big vessel’: Arab *zīr-*.

Eg *idr.t* ‘kind of vessel’ (n).

*d-* < \*3- before a front vowel?

CCh \*3ir- ‘pot’: Tera *žira*.

**2630 \*3or- ‘bird’**

Eg *zrw.t* ‘kind of bird’ (MK).

Suffix *-w*.

WCh \*3ar- ‘crow’: Kry *zarazar*.

Reduplication.

CCh \*3war- ‘vulture’: Gis *3oro3oro*.

Reduplication.

ECh \*3ar- ‘‘kind of bird’’: Bid *zarzari*.  
Reduplication.

Cf. Sem \*zur-zur-, \*zar-zir- ‘‘kind of bird’’ and HS \*3uray(V)k- ‘‘raven’’. Secondary \*-a- in WCh and ECh.

**2631 \*3ub- ‘‘pour’’**

Sem \*zub- ‘‘fill (wine skin)’’: Arab *zbb* [-u-].

Cf. Sem \*zūb- ‘‘flow’’: Akk *zābu*, Hbr *zwb*, Aram *zwb*, Arab *zwb*.

WCh \*3ub- ‘‘pour’’: Hs *zuba*.

**2632 \*3um- ‘‘rob’’**

Sem \*zVm- ‘‘be robbed’’: Akk *zummū*.

*D* stirpes in Akk.

CCh \*3um- ‘‘rob’’: Log *zum*.

**2633 \*3unah- ‘‘smell, stink’’**

Sem \*zVnah- ‘‘be rotten’’: Arab *znḥ* [-a-].

CCh \*3unaH- ‘‘smell’’ (n.)<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘smell’’ (v.)<sup>2</sup>: Kam *zuḡwi*<sup>1</sup>, FG *zunayi*<sup>1</sup>, Nza *zən*<sup>2</sup>, FM *zunu-ft*<sup>2</sup>.

**2634 \*3ur- ‘‘ram’’**

Eg *zr* ‘‘ram’’ (pyr).

CCh \*3ur- ‘‘ram’’: FK*i* *žūrā*.

**2635 \*3uray(V)k- ‘‘raven’’**

Sem \*zurayk- ‘‘raven’’: Arab *zurayq*-.

WCh \*nV-3arak- ‘‘raven’’: Krk *nzaraku*, Miya *žarakə*.  
Assimilation of vowels. Prefix *n*- in Krk.

Connected with \*3or- ‘‘bird’’?

**2636 \*3uwV<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘be afraid’’**

Sem \*zū<sup>c</sup>- ‘‘tremble of fear’’: Hbr *zw<sup>c</sup>*.

WCh \*ʒuw- ‘be afraid’: Bol *zuw*.

### 2637 \*ʒük- ‘dig’

Sem \*<sup>c</sup>Vzi<sub>k</sub>- ‘dig’: Hbr <sup>c</sup>z<sub>k</sub>, Arab <sup>c</sup>z<sub>k</sub> [-i-].

Prefix \*<sup>c</sup>V-. Irregular \*<sup>c</sup>-<sub>k</sub>-.

Eg *zk* ‘dig (a pond)’ (pyr).

WCh \*ʒuk- ‘dig, scratch’: Bol *zuk*-, Tng *suke*.

### 2638 \*ʒVb- ‘carry, bring’

Sem \*<sup>z</sup>VbVy- ‘carry (load)’: Arab *zby* [-i-].

Based on \*<sup>z</sup>Vb-.

Eg *zby* ‘bring’ (pyr).

CCh \*ʒVḅ- ‘take, lift’: Gis *zeḅ*, *zuḅ*, *zoḅ*.

Secondary emphatic.

### 2639 \*ʒVg- ‘marry, join’

Sem \*<sup>z</sup>ūg- ‘marry, join’: Hbr *zwg*, Arab *zwg*.

Generally believed to be a Gk loanword.

Berb \*ʒVg- ‘copulate’: Izy *zeg*.

### 2640 \*ʒVrab- ‘flow’

Sem \*<sup>z</sup>Vrab- ‘flow’: Arab *zrb* [-a-].

Eg *zrb* ‘flow’ (pyr).

## \*ʒ

### 2641 \*ʒa<sup>ʔ</sup>ar- ‘insect’

Eg *dʒr.t* ‘scorpion’ (OK).

WCh \*<sup>n</sup>V-ʒar- ‘termite’: Sura *nʒar*.

Prefix \*<sup>n</sup>V-.

CCh \*ʒaray-/ʒayar- < \*ʒaHar- ‘locust’: Gis *zaray*, Msm *dʒēr*.

ECh \*ʒaHar- ‘locust’: Bid *ʒaariyo*.

**2642 \*ǰa<sup>2</sup>ar- ‘‘cook, boil’’**

- Eg *d̄r* ‘‘cook’’ (gr).  
 CCh \*ǰar- ‘‘boil’’: Msm *ǰar*.  
 ECh \*<sup>2</sup>*aǰVr*- ‘‘boil’’: Tum <sup>2</sup>*aǰər*.  
 Metathesis.

**2643 \*ǰa<sup>2</sup>ir- ‘‘feline, viverra’’**

- WCh \*ǰar- ‘‘lion’’: Wrj *ǰara-waš*.  
 CCh \*ǰar- ‘‘lion’’: Bch *ǰara*.  
 LEC \*<sup>2</sup>*aǰur*- ‘‘viverra’’: Or *adurree*.  
 Metathesis.  
 Wrz \*<sup>2</sup>*atur*- ‘‘wild cat’’: Dob *aturre*, Gll *aturre*.  
 Metathesis.  
 Omot \*ǰa*Her*- ‘‘viverra’’: Kaf *yeeroo*, ǰäro.  
 Rift \*ǰe<sup>2</sup>*ir*- ‘‘viverra’’: Alg *ǰe<sup>2</sup>ira*, Bur *ǰi<sup>2</sup>erare*.

An alternative reconstruction is \*<sup>2</sup>*aǰir*-.

**2644 \*ǰab- ‘‘breast’’**

- WCh \*ǰab- ‘‘breast’’: Krk *ǰaba*.  
 Bed *daba*, *daaba* ‘‘forehead, breast’’.  
 Agaw \*ǰab- ‘‘front’’: Bil *ǰaab*, Kwr *ǰaab*, Dmb *ǰaab*, Kem *ǰaab*.  
 SA \*ǰab<sup>V</sup>- ‘‘armpit’’: Afar *dab<sup>c</sup>e*.  
 Secondary laryngeal.  
 Rift \**da<sup>2</sup>ab*- ‘‘breast’’: Irq *da<sup>2</sup>awe*, Alg *da<sup>2</sup>awi*, Bur *da<sup>2</sup>eo*.  
 Laryngeal infix.

**2645 \*ǰab- ‘‘gather’’**

- Eg *ddb* ‘‘gather’’ (MK).  
*dd-* stands for \*ǰ-.  
 CCh \**nV-ǰVb*- ‘‘gather, collect’’: Mofu *nǰəb*.  
 Prefix \**nV*-.  
 ECh \*ǰab- ‘‘gather’’: Tum *ǰaab*.

**2646 \*ǰabaḤ-/ǰibiḤ- ‘‘make sacrifice’’**

- Sem \**dVbVḥ*- ‘‘make sacrifice’’: Ug *dbḥ*, Phn *zbḥ*, Hbr *zbḥ*, Aram (Bibl) *dbḥ*, Arab *ḏbḥ*, Gz *zbḥ*.

ECh \*žiHib- ‘‘make sacrifice’’: Bid *ziib*.

Metathesis.

LEC \*žabaḥ- ‘‘slaughter’’: Som *dabaah-*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

### 2647 \*žabi- ‘‘clothes’’

Eg *ḏbʾ* ‘‘kind of clothes’’ (NK), *ḏbʾy* (sarc).

CCh \*žabiH- ‘‘loin-cloth’’: Bura *žabi*, Chb *zaḃi*, Mrg *žeḃi*.

### 2648 \*žafor-/\*žifor- ‘‘temple’’

Sem \*ḏipr- ‘‘temple’’: Arab *ḏifra(y)-*.

Derivative in -ay-.

LEC \*/ž/afor- ‘‘temple’’: Som *ḏafoor*, Or *ḏaffora*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

### 2649 \*žah- ‘‘back’’

Eg *ḏd* ‘‘backbone’’ (gr).

WCh \*žah- ‘‘lower back’’: Bks *žaha*.

CCh \*žax- ‘‘back’’: Suk *džax*.

Omot \*zaH- ‘‘back’’: Ome *zahi*.

### 2650 \*žakun-/\*žikun- ‘‘beard, chin’’

Sem \*ḏakn-/\*ḏikn- ‘‘beard’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘bearded chin’’<sup>2</sup>: Akk *ziqnu*<sup>1</sup>, Ug *dqn*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *zāqān*<sup>1,2</sup>, Aram *diqn-*<sup>1</sup>, Arab *ḏaq(a)n-*<sup>1</sup>, Soq *dīqehon*<sup>1</sup>.

WCh \*žakVn-/\*žikVn- ‘‘chin’’: Grm *žang-umu*, Ngz *žigəna*.

ECh \*žikum- ‘‘chin, jaw’’: Tum *žigəm*, Mkk *zukimo*, Mig *zukumo*, *sukumo*.

\*-m- < \*-n- after a velar?

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

### 2651 \*žam- ‘‘ask’’

Eg *šdm* ‘‘interrogate’’ (OK).

Causative in s-.

CCh \*žam- ‘‘ask’’: Log *zāma*, Tera *zəmi*.

2652 \*ǰa(m)b- ‘‘fly’’ (n.)

Sem \*ǰumb- ‘‘fly’’: Akk *zumbu*, Tgr *zəmbi*, Amh *zəmb*, Arg *zəmb*, Gaf *zəmbä*, Hrr *zəmbi*, Gur *zəmb*, Mhr *debb-et*, Hrs *debb-et*, Jib *dəbb-ət*.

Secondary \*-u- before a labial.

Berb \*ǰVb- ‘‘fly’’: Ghat *a-zəb*, Ayr *e-zəb*, Ahg *a-həb*, Twl *i-zəbb*, Tsl *i-zəbb*, Izy *i-zəβ*.

WCh \*ǰamb- ‘‘fly’’: Tng *šombo*.

CCh \*ǰabi<sup>2</sup>- ‘‘fly’’: FG *ǰibi*, FBw *ǰebi*.

Suffix \*-i<sup>2</sup>-.

2653 \*ǰa(m)bib- ‘‘fly’’ (n.)

Sem \*ǰVbVb- ‘‘fly’’: Hbr *zəbūb*, Aram *dəbbōb*, Arab *dubāb-*, *dibbāb-at-*, Soq *dbib-oh*.

Berb \*ǰVbib- ‘‘species of coleoptera’’: Ahg *a-zəbibibər*.

HEC \*ǰVmbib- ‘‘gnat, mosquito’’: Kmb *zəmbib-uite*.

Derived from \*ǰa(m)b- id.

2654 \*ǰan-/\*ǰin- ‘‘child’’

Eg *ǰən.w* ‘‘young people’’ (pyr).

Vocalic -ǰ-.

WCh \*ǰin- ‘‘son, child’’: Hs *ǰinǰinī*, Wrj *ǰina*, Kry *ǰin*, Mbu *ǰin*.

Hs reflects a reduplication with dissimilation of sonants.

Agaw \*ǰan-/\*ǰin- ‘‘brother’’: Bil *dan*, Xmr *zin*, Xmt *izzän*, Kwr *zän*,

Dmb *zän*, Kem *zän*.

Alternation \*a ~ \*i.

2655 \*ǰar-/\*ǰur- ‘‘throw’’

Sem \*ǰur- ‘‘scatter’’: Arab *ǰrr* [-u-].

ECh \*ǰar- ‘‘throw’’: Smr *ǰar*, Dng *zεεεε*.

Irregular correspondence of vowels.

2656 \*ǰe<sup>2</sup>-/\*ǰew- ‘‘shout, ask’’

Eg *ǰwy* ‘‘call’’ (pyr).

CCh \*ʒyaw- ‘ask’: Mrg ʒo, Wmd ʒewe.

Rift \*ʒe<sup>2</sup>- ‘shout, ask’: Irq tse<sup>2</sup>-, Asa je<sup>2</sup>-em-it, Kwz tsa<sup>2</sup>-am-.

Consonantal alternation \*-ʒ- ~ \*-w-.

### 2657 \*ʒef- ‘throw’

Sem \*ḥVdip- ‘throw’: Arab ḥdf [-i-].

Prefix \*ḥV-.

Eg dfy ‘sink’ (med).

Infinitive in -y.

WCh \*ʒyaf- ‘throw’: Hs ʒēfa.

### 2658 \*ʒeHun- ‘elephant’

WCh \*ʒun-H- ‘rhinoceros’: Paa ʒungwa, Diri ʒungwa, Siri ʒəŋwa.  
Metathesis.

CCh \*čuHwan- ‘elephant’: Tera ojuwan, Gbn čuwene, Hwn čūwāna,  
FJ ʒu<sup>2</sup>wuni, Gude čona, FK čuwuna.

Irregular \*č-.

ECh \*ʒun- ‘elephant’: Gbr ʒenu, Kbl ʒuno, Dor ʒunu, Ndam čun.  
Irregular anlaut in Ndam.

Agaw \*ʒiHun- ‘elephant’: Bil ʒaanaa, Xmr zehon, Kwr ʒaanaa,  
Dmb ʒaanaa, Aun ziḡoni.

Cf. WCh \*yaHun- ‘elephant’: Bol yauno, Krk uwan, Nga yawan, Krf yuuni, Glm yuwun, Gera üwuni, Mbu yawən, Miya yəwun, Siri yiwani, Jmb yawan. Maybe, \*yaHun- < \*ʒyaHun-. Apparently, this is a cultural word with a complicated history of borrowings from one group to another.

### 2659 \*ʒi<sup>2</sup>-/\*ʒuw- ‘insect’

Berb \*ʒVy- ‘fly’: Kby izi.

Eg dw.t ‘kind of insect’ (n).

CCh \*ʒi<sup>2</sup>-/\*ʒuw- ‘fly’: FK<sup>i</sup> ʒu, FJ wʒi<sup>2</sup>yu, Gude ʒi<sup>2</sup>-in, Log zū, HF ʒuwi, FMch jī<sup>2</sup>i, Nak juya, Mafa zuway, Gava njuwa, Glv njuya, Zgh nzuwe.

Rift \*ʒu<sup>2</sup>- ‘gnat’: Irq tsu<sup>2</sup>a.

Consonantal alternation \*-ʒ- ~ \*-w-. In WCh the root appears in a reduplicated form, cf. Kl<sup>r</sup> ʒajjuwaw ‘fly’.

**2660 \*žiʔib-** “beast of prey”

Sem \**dīʔb-* “jackal”<sup>1</sup>, “wolf”<sup>2</sup>, “hyaena”<sup>3</sup>: Akk *zību*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *zəʔēb*<sup>2</sup>, Aram (Syr) *dīʔb-*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *dīʔb-*<sup>2</sup>, Gz *zəʔb*<sup>3</sup>.

Berb \**dib-* “jackal”: Izy *βenδibbun*.

Initial \**d-* reflects a HS alternation of \**ž-* ~ \**d-*?

Eg *zʔb* “jackal” (pyr).

Irregular *z-*.

WCh \**žib-* “viverra”: Ngz *žib-da*.

ECh \**žabiy-* “hyaena”: Mig *žabiya*, Bid *žebey-gi*.

Bed *diib* “wolf”.

**2661 \*žiba<sup>c</sup>-** “bull”

Eg *ḏb<sup>c</sup>* “bull” (math).

CCh \**žibay-* < \**žibaH-* “cattle tax”: Log *žibaya*.

LEC \**žib-* “young bull”: Or *dib-icca*.

**2662 \*žibar-** “bee, fly”

Sem \**dVbār-* “bee”: Hbr *dʔbōrā*, Mhr *debēr*, Shh *edbōr*, Hss *debēr*, Soq *edbehir*.

Note irregular Hbr *d-*.

WCh \**ma-žibar-* “kind of fly”: Hs *māžihāri*.

Secondary emphatic. Prefix \**ma-*.

Derived from \**ža(m)b-* “fly”?

**2663 \*žigal-** “bird”

WCh \**žigal-* “griffon-vulture”: Hs *žigal*.

Agaw \**žigal-* “bird”: Bil *žagalaa*, Kwr *žäkel* (pl.), Dmb *žeelaa*, Kem *žeelaa*.

Assimilation of vowels in Bil.

**2664 \*žičan-** “old man”

Sem \**dīḳn-* “old man”: Arab *dīqn-*.

A different pattern in Hbr *zāqēn* id.

WCh \**ma-žičan-* “old”: Krk *mačigan*.

Prefix \**ma-*.

Agaw \**ʒVḷVn-* ‘‘old man’’: Bil *dəχna*.

Related to \**ʒaḵun-/ʒiḵun-* ‘‘beard, chin’’?

### 2665 \**ʒinab-* ‘‘tail’’

Sem \**danab-/ḍinab-* ‘‘tail’’: Akk *zibbatu*, Ug *dnbt*, Hbr *zānāb*, Aram (Syr) *dunbō*, Arab *danab-*, Gz *zanab*, Hss *denēb*, Mhr *denōb*, Shh *ḍunub*, Soq *denob*.

Omot \**ʒiban-/ʒuban-* ‘‘tail’’: Baa *doobanna*, Hmr *dubaana*, Kar *dibini*.

Metathesis.

### 2666 \**ʒo-* ‘‘penis’’

Eg *ḍ.t* ‘‘penis’’ (BD).

ECh \**ʒwa-* ‘‘penis’’: Ndam *ʒo*.

### 2667 \**ʒor-* ‘‘sand, dust’’

Sem \**ḍurw-* ‘‘dust’’: Arab *ḍurw-*.

Based on biconsonantal \**ḍur-*.

WCh \**ʒwar-* ‘‘sand’’: DB *ʒoor*.

### 2668 \**ʒu<sup>ɔ</sup>-* ‘‘go’’

Eg *wḍʔ* ‘‘go’’ (MK).

*w-* reflects a rounded root vowel. Cf. also causitive *sḍʔ* (pyr), *swḍʔ* (BD).

WCh \**ʒu<sup>ɔ</sup>-* ‘‘go’’: Ngz *ʒu*.

### 2669 \**ʒub-* ‘‘flow, pour’’

Sem \**ḍūb-* ‘‘flow’’<sup>1</sup>, ‘‘pour’’<sup>2</sup>, ‘‘melt’’<sup>3</sup>: Akk *zābu*<sup>1</sup>, Hbr *zwb*<sup>2</sup>, Aram *dwb*<sup>2</sup>, Arab *ḍwb* [-*u-*]<sup>3</sup>, Hss *deyōb*<sup>3</sup>, Mhr *deyōb*<sup>3</sup>, Shh *ḍeb*<sup>3</sup>.

Based on \**ḍVb-*. Cf. also Arab *ḍ<sup>ɛ</sup>b* id.

Eg *ḍbb* ‘‘waters’’ (n).

Partial reduplication.

WCh \**ʒub-* ‘‘pour’’: Bol *ʒubb-*.

CCh \**ʒub-* ‘‘be wet’’: Mofu *ʒəb*, Daba *ʒup*.

**2670 \*ǰug- ‘‘drink, swallow’’**

Sem \**dVʔag-* ‘‘drink’’: Arab *dʔg* [-a-].

Based on \**dug-*.

LEC \**ǰug-* ‘‘swallowing’’: Som *ǰug-*.

**2671 \*ǰVHVǰ- ‘‘divide’’**

Sem \**dVHVd-* ‘‘divide’’: Akk *zāzu*.

ECh \**ǰVǰ-* ‘‘divide’’: Tum *ǰəǰ*.

**2672 \*ǰVhab- ‘‘go, trot’’**

Sem \**dVhab-* ‘‘go away’’: Arab *dhb* [-a-].

WCh \**ǰVHVb-* ‘‘trot’’: Ang *ǰōp*.

Regular Ang unvoicing in the auslaut.



## INDEX OF MEANINGS

The present index includes English translations of Hamito-Semitic forms adduced in the Dictionary. Numbers refer to Hamito-Semitic reconstructions.

- able 184 530 622 2327  
absorb 558  
abundant 1028  
acacia 654 2269 2542  
accompany 157 239 1607 1782  
ache (v.) 1068 1109  
act 1097 2167  
add 1032  
adder 438  
adult 386  
advance 2418  
adze 541  
afraid 568 1288 2500 2508 2517 2636  
age 1033  
air 1448 2169  
all 2105  
allow 2327  
aloe 1270  
altar 1308  
analyze 1721  
ancestor 1065  
anger 270 283 835 897 1442 1481  
angry 92 121 175 263 270 283 576 835  
897 1223 1382 1442 1481 2052 2231  
animal 603 1122 1257  
announce 361 761  
annoyed 121  
anoint 1992  
answer 242 724 732 998 1307 1788 1854  
2535  
ant 708 939 941 1034 1457 1587 1609  
1679 1775 2119 2187  
antelope 217 742 898 903 1017 1765  
2505  
anus 1617  
aorta 2401  
appear 498 1069  
apple 2422  
approach 1396 2219  
apron 236 1975  
arch 873  
area 809 1214  
arid soil 779  
arm 33 211 859 916 954 1040 1238 1242  
1246 1622 1933 1974 2034 2091 2621  
armpit 167 2644  
army 577 1006  
arrive 59 597 910 1250 2203 2345  
arrow 228 259 475 665 788 855 1294  
1560 1768 1823 1962 2241  
ascarid 741  
ascend 1102  
ash 353 986 1797 2131 2135 2344 2417  
ask 417 427 461 494 1520 1590 1788  
1854 1893 2277 2362 2410 2442 2651  
2656  
ass 1480 2175  
assemble 1947 2024  
attach 422  
attached 1062  
attack 578 1024  
attire 21  
audacious 897  
aunt 20  
aversion 847  
axe 259 872 976 1290 1318 1503 1644  
1812 1915 1956 1979 2212 2241 2317  
2604  
baboon 335 945 1092  
baby 589 1764  
back (n.) 167 251 691 731 955 1036  
1159 1437 2265 2589 2621 2649  
back of a house 358 955  
backbone 2649  
bad 92 160 263 270 355 820 1013 1382  
1705 1848 2085 2139  
bag 623 1035 2448 2449 2479  
bake 1244  
baking form 404  
bald 198 950  
bald spot 198 950  
baldness 198 950  
balk 276  
ball 980 1481  
bamboo pole 2361  
band 193 249 2293  
bandage 2293

- bang 752  
 bank 855 862 1216 2095 2253  
 baobab 1750  
 bark 834 838 840 942 1576 1585 1603  
     1608 1935 1990  
 barley 344 544 1247 1272 1477 2235  
     2270 2580  
 barn 2200 2266  
 barque 1716  
 basin 2208 2213  
 basket 78 670 712 901 967 1360 1417  
     1454 1463 1475 1526 1579 1588 1713  
     2191 2368 2415 2473 2617  
 bast rope 2160  
 bat 2173  
 be 28 117 238 932 1069 1148 1795 2077  
 beach 855 871  
 beak 1340  
 beam 325 429 2305  
 bean 621 653 933 1043 1280 1514 1652  
     1724  
 bear 603  
 beard 251 863 866 990 1805 2650  
 beast 56 490  
 beast of prey 221 232 1258 1760 2501  
     2660  
 beat 194 605 633 635 642 674 719 725  
     733 753 804 940 1014 1051 1192 1204  
     1309 1516 1613 1682 1802 2040 2051  
     2289 2416 2416 2421 2436  
 beautiful 191 806  
 become 28 117 1148 2077  
 bee 609 693 1146 2662  
 bee larva 1616  
 beer 922 1317 1702 1849 1997  
 beer-gourd 140  
 beer-mug 2551  
 beer-pot 2010  
 beget 238  
 begin 172 526  
 behave badly 2145  
 behead 1938  
 believe 37  
 bellow 2044  
 belly 144 350 841 870 877 907 991 995  
     1251 1435 1577 1668 1708 2356 2538  
     2539  
 belt 193 1612 2228  
 bench 632  
 bend 893 938 994 1269 1379 1466 1658  
     1837 2439  
 bent 746 938 1908  
 benumbed 1324  
 best 806  
 bifurcate 1919  
 big 489 919 920 1025 1028 1410 1467  
     1692 1704 2529 2531  
 big animal 603  
 bile 2171  
 bind 12 286 586 1058 1132 1292 1518  
     1730 2312 2321  
 bird 10 289 293 301 330 356 374 397  
     410 432 443 465 500 512 683 687 702  
     714 735 736 748 965 1037 1053 1088  
     1095 1261 1283 1361 1505 1539 1593  
     1598 1680 1685 1793 1874 1971 2072  
     2090 2130 2151 2157 2162 2190 2291  
     2326 2443 2492 2572 2630 2663  
 bird of prey 500  
 birth 1168  
 bite 32 1039 1453 1611 1623 1687 2039  
 bitter 580 1050 1734  
 black 511 738 999 1232 1496 2515  
 blade 1979 2317  
 bleed 2357  
 blind 204  
 block 1589 2590  
 blood 258 639 2626  
 blow 135 789 797 813 814 821 1165  
     1610 2132 2254 2310  
 boar 495 1161 1374  
 boat 336 895 1501 1691 1716 2057 2239  
 body 8 128 517 907 909 1828 2356 2597  
     2622  
 boil 338 816 846 2338 2642  
 bolt 2445  
 bone 773 778 1036 1530 1557  
 bore 276 830  
 boredom 847  
 born 195 1168  
 borough 709  
 borrow 1183  
 bosom 360 1094 1815  
 bottle 203 349 1304 1475 1567 1579  
     1995 2263 2628  
 bottle-gourd 750  
 bottom (of a vessel) 351  
 bow 228 754 855 1560 1944  
 bow-string 754  
 bowl 94 712 887 979 1035 1313 1401  
     1423 1534 1922 1995 2208 2551  
 box 601 894 967 989 1463 1588 1713  
     2010 2161 2369 2448  
 boy 73 145 234 613 961 1218 1287 1740  
     1764 2520  
 bracelet 744 1416

- braid 579  
 brain 1583 1800 2393  
 branch 371 1807 2574  
 bread 224 265 271 559 1111 1364 1561  
   1642 2390  
 break 235 373 408 536 605 635 642 756  
   794 795 799 804 812 1186 1193 1282  
   1351 1386 1516 1565 1566 1592 1595  
   1610 1613 1866 1898 1899 1912 1916  
   1929 1937 1951 1959 1985 1986 1998  
   1999 2004 2005 2016 2030 2053 2114  
   2170 2181 2307 2372 2376 2384 2394  
   2399 2421 2509  
 break off 170 240 1351 1999  
 break through 830 1929  
 breast 144 251 360 462 826 1071 1072  
   1094 1251 1530 1577 2644  
 breath 151 1677 1828 1830 2132 2196  
 breathe 151 814 821 1853 1865 1882  
   2199  
 breech 332  
 breed 1254  
 bride 1419  
 bridegroom 659 1831  
 bright 231 515 1670  
 bring 99 157 937 2166 2638  
 broken 2399  
 bronze vessel 1754  
 brother 23 145 288 613 1182 1888 2193  
   2363 2520 2654  
 brother-in-law 437  
 brow 858  
 brown 307 686  
 bubble 449  
 bucket 668 1945  
 buffalo 883 905 1409 1479 2570  
 bug 88 197 2357  
 build 252 261 342 703 912 929 1137  
   building 264 359 1166 1430 1488  
   2404 2565  
 bulge 1123  
 bulky 1005  
 bull 67 183 227 310 477 896 905 1077  
   1399 1409 1432 1479 1508 1632 1635  
   1728 1832 1950 2323 2527 2570 2595  
   2661  
 bull-fight 1950  
 burn 62 72 129 137 189 282 353 459 818  
   819 931 971 1078 1118 1184 1404  
   1441 1553 1572 1584 1606 1670 2001  
   2062 2125 2152 2172 2271 2328 2337  
   2417 2487 2507 2528 2579  
 burning 2328  
 bury 159 365 739 875 1517 1781 1864  
   1910  
 bush 31 155 1052 1873 2246 2318 2428  
   2542  
 butcher (v.) 1248  
 butter 2232  
 butterfly 286 2190  
 buttock 636 691 731  
 buy 254 543 2281  
 buzz 745 2485  
 cabbage 395 722 2335  
 cabin 2058  
 cacare 2478  
 calabash 156 349 404 663 670 734 853  
   878 989 1121 1407 1417 1464 1473  
   1476 1579 1588 2448 2551  
 calf 57 173 227 340 896 1100 1728 2458  
 calf (anat.) 11 396 1390 1696  
 call 417 427 696 724 800 911 998 1107  
   1295 1400 1519 1541 1555 1788 1814  
   1822 1825 1893 1969 2044 2244 2382  
   2485 2523 2534 2564 2656  
 calm 1321  
 camel 90 183 310 1462 1678  
 camp 1214 2058  
 can 184 530 2327 cane 228  
 canopy 1308  
 capture 1147  
 card 1918  
 care 1120  
 carry 787 937 1153 2638  
 carpenter 2180  
 carve 799 981 1248 1556 1938 2168  
 cassava 2129  
 cast 1863 2526  
 castrate 2168 2230  
 cat 751 1171  
 catarrh 690  
 catch 35 96 181 463 473 496 957 1147  
   1744 2032 2447 2512  
 caterpillar 316 1771 1846  
 cattle 57 227 310 1098 1479 1632 1635  
   1647 1809 1832 1950 2323 2527  
 cattle-pen 973  
 cauldron 734  
 cave 1414  
 cavern 1414 2557  
 caviar 113  
 cavity 987 1239  
 cedar 1766 2428  
 centipede 2216  
 cereal 224 559 720 1167 1210 1247 1272

- 1364 1372 1443 1477 1499 1634 1706  
 1817 2129 2235 2270 2580  
 certain 37  
 chaff 840  
 chameleon 1274 2360  
 champ 32  
 channel 1774  
 charcoal 1311 1421  
 chase 426 2115  
 chat 242 483 1638 1825  
 cheek 866 914 1322 1932  
 cheetah 751  
 chest 127 1071 1072 1651 1668  
 chew 32 147 1063 1064 1157 1687 1790  
 chick 435  
 chicken 1088 1593 2291  
 chief 19 250 386 389 595 692 1253 1330  
 1791 1831 2438  
 child 73 97 145 166 213 589 1105 1180  
 1182 1195 1218 1287 1450 1764 1769  
 2520 2654  
 chin 863 866 914 990 1805 2650  
 chip 2030  
 chisel 2047  
 choose 187  
 chop 366 561 611 1920 1998 2604 2615  
 chop off 240  
 chopping tool 1318  
 circle 1416  
 circumcise 1531 1558  
 clan 131 647 906 1038 1256 1413  
 clap 2350 2416 2483  
 claw 972 1559 1667  
 clay 634 779 857 1054 1641 2121 2249  
 2386 2472 2585  
 clay plate 2448  
 clean 216 423 842 1016 1226 2411  
 clear 327 418  
 cleft 1083  
 clever 1134 1350 2573  
 climb 781 1060 1164 2108 2147 2495  
 cling 1011  
 clitoris 393  
 close (adj.) 1142 1759  
 close (v.) 407 493 1237 1387 1393 1402  
 1926 1991 2467  
 closeness 1142  
 cloth 453 823 839 1327 1684 1940 1975  
 2262 2346 2440  
 clothes 476 604 694 969 1023 1327 1489  
 2038 2331 2440 2647  
 cloud 206 314 645 678 711 737 925 947  
 1550 1578 1675 1690 2296  
 club 29  
 coagulate 640  
 coal 168 986 1797  
 coast 2095 2253  
 coat 21  
 cobra 2127  
 cockroach 197  
 cold (adj.) 1554  
 cold (n.) 509 690 1281 1299 1527 1554  
 1591  
 coldness 1299  
 coleoptera 2653  
 collar-bone 167  
 collect 5 146 215 380 446 471 1011 1486  
 2315 2371 2645  
 comb (v.) 585 1917 1918 1938  
 come 1 41 59 63 65 118 157 237 313 593  
 597 619 648 783 892 910 934 1189  
 1250 1431 1746 1752 1782 1826 1903  
 2102 2103 2153 2207 2219 2225 2264  
 2301 2345 2440 2489 2504 2516 2533  
 2566 2598 2606 2623  
 come back 63  
 come close 619  
 commerce 2023  
 compare 767  
 complain 1520  
 compound 5 480 1166 1188 1326 1455  
 1564 2266  
 conifer 2503  
 considerable 489 867  
 contain liquid 199  
 container 78 623 894 901 967 989 1035  
 1454 1463 1475 1588 1945 2161 2368  
 2369 2415 2448 2449  
 cook 816 818 1614 1670 2497 2642  
 cooked 2497  
 copper 55 290  
 copper pot 2110  
 copulate 2639  
 cord 106 1612  
 corn 269 344 620 720 727 933 1111 1167  
 1210 1634 1652 1706 1817 1983 2235  
 2270 2580  
 corpse 907  
 correct 1135  
 cost 402  
 cotton 2302  
 cough 1538 2223 2412  
 count 767 1119 1212 1301 1459 1721  
 1822  
 courtier 2396  
 cover (v.) 407 409 758 1019 1237 1402

- 1671 1991 2477 2550  
 covered with leaves 2558  
 cow 310 1100 1479 1632 1635 1728  
     1773 1832 2323 2527 2595  
 co-wife 1513 1700  
 crack 1899 1985  
 crane 1053 1505 2090  
 craw 333  
 crawl 2598 2605  
 cream 491  
 create 172 342 1328 2022  
 creep 2605  
 cresse 379  
 cricket 88  
 crockery 755  
 crocodile 1495 1757 2367 2431  
 crooked 1379  
 crop 1983  
 cross 1102 1143 1276 1965  
 cross over 1042 1127  
 crossbeam 2383  
 crossroad 1686  
 crotch 396  
 croupe 323  
 crow 1003 1015 1020 2072 2630  
 crowd 131 1066 2444  
 crumble 2056  
 crush 408 536 635 1339 1937 1986 2004  
 cry 368 392 483 800 1104 1492 1541  
     1555 1648 1834 1883 2044 2050 2284  
     2519  
 cub 917  
 cuckoo 1539  
 cultivate 188 2025  
 cup 94  
 cupola 1599  
 cure 357 1120  
 current 2213  
 curse 121 283 324 376  
 curved 994 1269  
 cut 143 171 188 235 240 241 266 366  
     373 408 414 478 525 538 541 561 569  
     611 677 698 792 795 799 868 872 900  
     940 981 1000 1106 1151 1155 1248  
     1305 1347 1352 1368 1391 1392 1411  
     1485 1531 1556 1558 1592 1600 1601  
     1611 1621 1703 1767 1896 1898 1925  
     1938 1957 1959 1985 1994 1998 1999  
     2009 2014 2025 2026 2027 2030 2039  
     2168 2170 2180 2181 2215 2230 2237  
     2268 2287 2313 2320 2372 2416 2446  
     2530 2555 2604 2615  
 cut down 266  
 cut into two 240  
 cut off 235 240 266 762 868 872 981  
     1392 2615  
 dagger 1956 1979 2159  
 dam 53  
 damage 804 940 1902  
 damp 1799  
 dance (n.) 1316  
 dance (v.) 391 1316 2490  
 dangerous animal 246  
 dark 511 738 1145 1320 1323 1509 2515  
 dark-colored 675  
 darkness 38 552 737 738 1008 1323  
     1445 1446 2261 2624  
 darn 2312  
 dart 665 2610  
 date 295  
 date palm 1079  
 daughter-in-law 20 1419  
 dawn 223 2206 2592  
 dawn (v.) 207  
 day 64 105 136 223 268 664 1128 1141  
     1173 1472 1660 2336 2525 2576 2583  
 day heat 1433  
 death 2100 2509  
 deceive 150 624 769 1009 2074  
 decide 782  
 decline 2537  
 deer 66 1017  
 defecate 1336  
 delivery 367  
 deny 1840  
 depart 230 908 1127  
 descend 4 1163 1215 2102  
 descendant 1413  
 desert 16 420 874 1358 1719  
 deserted 874  
 desire 782  
 despise 1223  
 destroy 194 635 740 795 812 1204 1657  
     1916 1986 2053 2114 2416 2421 2468  
 destroyed 740  
 dew 243 925 1699 1770 1877 2079 2459  
 diaphragm 2316  
 diarrhoea 2078  
 dictate 1825  
 die 1751 2509  
 dig 159 276 319 365 771 784 794 844  
     875 1022 1106 1201 1341 1365 1368  
     1375 1379 1517 1602 1739 1864 1910  
     1924 1925 2557 2637  
 dig out 365 1864

- dill 2335  
 dip 2593  
 dipper 299  
 direct 2578  
 direction 1942  
 dirt 179 486 1116 1630 2078 2112 2267  
     2472 2585  
 dirty 999 1630 2078 2267  
 disappear 87  
 disapprove 1840  
 discipline (v.) 1014  
 disease 899  
 disengage 1447 2013  
 disgust 1481  
 disgusted 1481  
 dish 2465  
 disk 1416  
 disperse 171  
 dissolve 1799  
 distance 1942  
 distribute 2019  
 ditch 218 1414  
 dive 2593  
 divide 241 274 717 791 794 845 977  
     1155 1392 1532 1558 1601 1938 1980  
     2019 2039 2671  
 divorce 626 1532  
 do 912 1097 1137 1140 1355 2022 2167  
     2327  
 dog 119 876 917 1425 1434 1498 1511  
     1521 2571  
 dominate 2391  
 donkey 90 667 1081 1480 1961 2064  
 door 287 358 1465 1723  
 doubt 1720  
 dove 330 683 1283 1505 1680 1793 1874  
     1923 2151  
 down (n.) 2602  
 drag 2274  
 drag oneself 2605  
 draw 1977 2274 2322 2354 2373  
 draw water 403 1312 2214  
 dream 2100 2226  
 dress (n.) 21 1684  
 dress (v.) 682 1661  
 drill 276  
 drink 303 403 413 1027 1063 1300 1790  
     2205 2220 2670  
 drip 449 450 454 747 766 2463 2476  
     2584  
 dripping 2463  
 drive 7 30 157 783 902 1207 1286 1359  
     1470 1941 2115 2153 2345 2405  
 drive away 626 660 1470 2288  
 drizzle 2459 2470  
 drop (n.) 248 450 1733 2459 2470  
 drop (v.) 1540  
 drum (n.) 710 1401 1813 2450  
 drum (v.) 1051  
 drunk 1702  
 dry (adj.) 451 564 1265 1356 1487 1626  
     2224 2594  
 dry (v.) 1265 1626 2224  
 dry up 451 1356 1487  
 duck 10 301 1593  
 dune 337  
 dung 1116  
 dung beetle 2357  
 dust 337 634 816 1002 1048 2426 2667  
 dwarf 715  
 dwell 153 643 681 2240 2402 2562 2608  
 dwelling 658 709 850 854 956 1166 1568  
     1695 2086 2146  
 eagle 52 1646  
 ear 126 2245 2452  
 eardrum 2452  
 earth 16 54 321 337 385 522 779 809 857  
     871 1048 1054 1222 1429 1452 1537  
     1735 1939 2055 2121 2249 2386 2426  
     2472 2591  
 earth worm 2367  
 earthenware 1582 1618 2415  
 Earth-god 70 857  
 earth-worm 609  
 eat 83 148 208 315 472 1039 1064 1157  
     1623 1673 1687 2343 2454 2559  
 eat greedily 1697  
 edge 996  
 eel 741  
 egg 354 881 1458 1471 1580 2210  
 ejaculate 591  
 elbow 33 954 2046  
 elder 386 692 867  
 elephant 232 650 652 1662 2658  
 elite 806  
 emerge 2391  
 emigrate 649  
 emmer 1499  
 empty 874 1517 2036  
 empty place 337  
 enclosure 244 608 662 854 984 1181  
     1188 1214 1564 1586 1949  
 end 1551 1562 1597 2080  
 enemy 583 1331  
 enlarge 1987

- enraged 897  
 ensete tree 2246  
 enter 41 65 157 237 550 669 676 697 700  
     701 707 879 910 1178 1189 1207 1228  
     1289 1359 1373 1418 1752 2065 2103  
     2197 2207 2264 2345 2440 2516 2547  
     2598  
 entrance 854  
 envelop 1292 1671  
 equid 641 667 780 1961 2064  
 erase 822  
 escape 230 619  
 estimate 767  
 evening 38 64 552 1008 1145 1320 1342  
     2117 2261  
 evident 498  
 evil 270 355 1848 1902 2145 2155  
 examine 201 1590  
 excel 2391  
 exchange 2023  
 excrement 1175 1334  
 exhausted 149 861 1683  
 exhaustion 149  
 exist 238 932 1069 1148  
 expectorate 169  
 explain 483  
 extinguish 87  
 extract oil 499  
 eye 93 110 112 204 851 1084 1101 2299  
 eyebrow 2158  
 eyelash 204  
 eyelid 204 2299
- face 817 851 863 914 1340 1943  
 faeces 390 486 546 1116 1175 1275 1630  
 falcon 356 2162 2326  
 fall 4 456 562 625 655 793 1152 1163  
     1436 1540 1930 1936 2484 2518  
 family 2 647 906 1038 1256 1801  
 family member 49 97  
 famine 885  
 fang 1235  
 far 2536  
 farm (n.) 5 1483 1735  
 farm (v.) 1739  
 farmer 70 860  
 fast 2544  
 fat (adj.) 1005 2529  
 fat (n.) 27 726 1099 1490 1784 1836  
     2247 2498  
 fat tail 27  
 fatigue 174  
 father 2 154 165 2438
- father-in-law 182 1330 2493  
 favorable 1394  
 fear 178 833 2499 2500  
 feather 205 2324  
 feed 472 565 1614 1804 2559  
 feline 751 1171 2643  
 female 141  
 female in-law 1419 1513  
 female relative 20  
 fence 22 100 608 671 852 1188 1214  
     1455 2404  
 ferocious animal 56  
 fertile land 48  
 fertile soil 871 975 2386  
 fertilize 871  
 fester 308  
 fetish 571  
 fetters 1948  
 fever 14  
 feverous 575  
 field 16 48 210 337 385 421 522 857 890  
     1054 1222 1348 1483 1633 1735 1741  
     1927 2096 2249 2591  
 fierce animal 186  
 fig tree 1126 2392  
 fight 578 753 1672 1802 2063  
 figure 863  
 fill 161 888 1263 1704 2481 2631  
 fill up 161  
 filter (v.) 2176  
 find 926 974 1259 1954  
 fine 704  
 finger 211 292 434 513 1861 1953  
 fingernail 292 513 972 1559 1667 1861  
 finish 1551 1562 1597 2080  
 finished 2080  
 fire 24 82 819 928 930 1055 1187 1310  
     1553 2125 2507 2579  
 firewood 1767 2269 2503  
 first-born 1831  
 fish 138 317 963 968 1044 1085 1117  
     1211 1494 1663 2061 2430  
 fish (v.) 463 473 2512  
 fish roe 113  
 fit 1815  
 flame 282 2125 2135 2337 2528 2579  
 flat 2029  
 flatten 2029  
 flea 345 1457 1587 1771 1966 1978 2187  
 flee 202 1981  
 flesh 13 128 825  
 flight 1981

- flint 428 514 610  
 flint knife 610  
 flock 448 1098  
 flog 1802  
 flour 224 271 344 607 1016 1545 2390  
 flow 107 199 256 260 312 331 334 431  
     588 614 747 766 798 934 1303 1863  
     1869 1909 2176 2214 2285 2354 2437  
     2460 2584 2593 2609 2640 2669  
 flow (n.) 614 1381  
 flow out 256  
 flower 43 436 1983 1984 2012 2325 2558  
     2600  
 flute 139 539 2319  
 fly (n.) 693 721 1325 1536 2357 2443  
     2652 2653 2659 2662  
 fly (v.) 130 219 291 296 685 781 787  
     1260 1523 1911 1981 2451 2613  
 flying ant 316  
 foal 1480 2064  
 fog 479 645 1690  
 fold 1658 2439  
 folded 2439  
 foliage 1049 1059  
 follow 157 313 593 596 600 648 697 777  
     879 910 1042 1206 1405 1439 1607  
     1934 2103 2345 2348 2351 2418 2616  
 food 148 951 1252 1424 1561 1804 2559  
 fool 2165  
 foot 11 519 773 2083 2113 2290 2347  
     2568  
 footprint 2083  
 foot trace 2113  
 forbid 1972  
 force out 719  
 foregod 1842  
 forehead 817 858 1943 2644  
 foreskin 1021 1461 1585  
 forest 2136 2283  
 foretell 769  
 forge 725 1610 1629 2029 2455  
 forget 617 811 1711 1720 2379 2537  
 forgetful 1711  
 fortified place 359  
 fortified site 1190 2292  
 fortress 359  
 fowl 289 1478  
 fox 464 490 2501  
 francolin 1505  
 free (v.) 827  
 free man 2099  
 freeze 1627  
 friable 2056  
 friend 182 584 906 959 1038 1065 2116  
 fright 178 1288 2499  
 frighten 2517  
 frightened 2499  
 frog 581 1574  
 front 858 2644  
 fruit 1983 2122  
 fruit tree 2204 2577  
 fry 1441 2062  
 full 888 1217 2437 2481  
 funeral song 2519  
 fur 838 1007  
 furrow 158 484 1920 2548  
 gall bladder 2171  
 gallop 65 130 656 2301  
 game 1398 2124  
 garden 890  
 graden plant 2600  
 garment 21  
 gate 287 1465 2342  
 gather 5 146 380 446 471 688 952 1011  
     1688 1947 2024 2043 2645  
 gaze 622  
 gazelle 66 217 381 742 1017 1203 1765  
     2505  
 generation 867  
 genitals 8 949 1021 1082 1461 1617  
 get 215 926 1497  
 get up 1543  
 girl 34 2306  
 give 233 882 1076 1129 1183 1798 2483  
 give back 688 1080  
 give birth 306 1168 1328 1786 1993  
     2457 2540  
 give name 2244  
 give water 2220  
 glad 2196 2488  
 glade 1939  
 glow 445 1670  
 glut 565  
 gnat 2653 2659  
 go 1 41 59 65 118 157 230 284 485 550  
     593 619 638 648 669 676 707 783 879  
     892 908 934 997 1042 1127 1143 1158  
     1178 1206 1207 1228 1240 1250 1276  
     1289 1362 1373 1396 1405 1418 1420  
     1431 1439 1746 1752 1782 1826 1843  
     1894 1934 1965 2020 2065 2081 2084  
     2103 2153 2197 2203 2207 2225 2264  
     2301 2345 2351 2353 2440 2489 2504  
     2516 2566 2598 2606 2623 2668 2672  
 go across 1843

- go and stay 65  
 go around 669 934 948 1474 1607 1731  
 1843  
 go away 157 237 239 648 783 908 1143  
 1206 1431 1607 1731 1826 2103 2418  
 2672  
 go fast 1819  
 go out 157 230 676 707 783 829 879 892  
 1042 1127 1158 1289 1359 1885 1955  
 1965 2065 2153 2197 2207 2351 2616  
 go slowly 619 2516  
 go up 787 829  
 goat 42 50 134 173 227 278 309 341 381  
 495 517 1070 1077 1112 1172 1643  
 1647 1729 2385 2620  
 goblet 1526 1875  
 god 326 1842 2088  
 goitre 333  
 gold 1440 1967  
 good 104 191 806 1394 1815  
 goose 2072  
 gossip (v.) 1884  
 gourd 177 203 299 349 695 710 1205  
 1313 1407 1473 1476 1534 2551 2628  
 gourd bottle 156 203 349 1205  
 gourd vessel 710 1407 2628  
 grain 224 344 727 1016 1111 1210 1272  
 1652 1706  
 granary 658  
 granate 2122  
 grandfather 165  
 grandmother 34  
 grandparent 692  
 granite 1758  
 grasp 58 96 215 688 1153 2032 2033  
 2388 2483  
 grass 109 297 322 347 379 383 395 405  
 488 722 749 958 1030 1046 1197 1236  
 1272 1337 1338 1767 1879 2012 2279  
 2300 2318 2558 2588 2600  
 grave 1371 1376  
 gravel 2055  
 graze graze  
 grease 726 1099 1490 1784 1836 2247  
 2498  
 green 1384 1385 2546 2560  
 green plant 2335  
 greenish 2560  
 greens 51  
 greet 2382  
 grey 307  
 grey crane 2492  
 griffon-vulture 2663  
 grill 358  
 grind 412 607 725 759 927 1186 1309  
 1610 1657 1871 1986 2017 2040 2170  
 2222 2307 2364 2394 2455 2556  
 groan 2044  
 groats 224 383  
 groove 2557  
 ground 385 857 975 1048 1452  
 group 1829  
 grow 516 532 555 1271 1889 2126  
 gruel 224  
 grumble 2435  
 guard 506  
 guest 584 1065  
 guinea corn 1477  
 guinea fowl 432 714 943 1478 2157 2190  
 2291  
 gullet 333  
 gulp 1027  
 gurgling 303  
 gut 127 1170 1243 1577 1845  
 hail 537  
 hair 415 452 528 529 2123 2150 2156  
 2158 2211 2280 2602  
 hairdo 579  
 hairdress 2280  
 hairlock 529 2123 2156 2602  
 hair disease 198  
 hand 33 859 916 1040 1242 1246 1428  
 1861 1933 1974 2091 2349  
 hang 1062 2420  
 hangar 1949  
 happy 2491  
 hard 1383  
 hardness 1383  
 hare 646  
 haricot 621 1280  
 harm (v.) 587 1902  
 harpune 1768  
 harrow 566 2177  
 hartebeest 66  
 harvest (v.) 146 1096 1267  
 hasten 202 1240 1439 2225 2405  
 hate (v.) 324  
 have 215 1497 2033  
 hawk 397 439 1598 2162  
 hay 395  
 head 251 1179 1208 1548 1583 1780  
 heal 357 1120  
 health 1047  
 healthy 1737  
 hear 1753 2245

- heart 127 909 1071 1170 1529 1651  
1668 1794 1862 2016 2539
- heat (n.) 62 282 615 1184 1285 1563  
2579
- heat (v.) 1670 2338
- heavy 455 729 1005
- heel 519 1696 2347
- heifer 1632
- height 992 1061
- hem 2293
- hen 301 356 683 748 943 965 988 1088  
1478 1539 1593 1598 1685 2352 2443  
2494
- herb 395
- herd 377 1098 1632
- herd (v.) graze
- heron 1053 2130
- hew 1898
- hide (n.) 15 17 101 604 699 831 1007  
1744 2474 2625
- hide (v.) 758 1402 2467
- hiding place 592
- high 294 532 555 849 1102 1467 1523  
1704 2120 2186
- highland 992
- hill 69 428 992 1057 1123 1504 1552  
2429
- hip 636 1224 1449 1696 1931 2060 2378
- hit 770 1610 2006 2289 2384 2416
- hobble 12
- hoe (n.) 514 872 976 1365 1738 1979  
2049
- hoe (v.) 26 159 1106 1365 1739 2177  
2380
- hold 96 215 1497 1725 2032 2033
- hole 158 164 185 287 332 803 830 836  
970 987 1083 1239 1363 1375 1376  
1414 1602 2272 2374 2548 2557
- hollow out 2557
- honey 36 693 1146
- hoof 2066
- hook 401 1738
- horn 192 730 1548
- horned viper 2431
- horror 178
- horse 229 641 667 780 1081 1678 1961  
2064
- horse hair 2211
- hostile 587 2554
- hot 72 137 189 270 616 931 1055 1285  
1441 1584 1606 2062 2143 2152 2172  
2328 2337 2487
- hot ash 424 986 2131 2135 2143
- hot wind 220
- hotness 1584
- house 5 53 244 253 264 480 592 658 956  
973 984 1012 1326 1415 1430 1488  
1564 1568 1586 1589 1599 1695 1723  
1732 1749 1949 2058 2059 2146 2200  
2266 2342 2404 2565 2590
- howl 752
- hull 1016
- humble 1321
- humid 2476
- hump 251 1437
- hunger 885 2381
- hunt 426 760 904
- hunting 760
- hurry 59 202 485 1240 1439 2225 2405
- hurt 666
- husband 49 182 1174 1253 1740 1888  
2116
- husk 792 831 838 1935
- hut 244 253 264 328 348 359 973 1415  
1430 1586 1589 1599 1695 2058 2059  
2086 2146 2342
- hyaena 56 221 246 751 1258 1636 1886  
2660
- hyppopotamus 603 2128
- ibex 66 2505
- ibis 374
- ichneumon fly 2357
- idea 466
- ignore 847 1840
- ill 575 666 1068 1109 1353 1736 1751  
2355
- illness 14 666 1353 2509
- ill-tempered 1442
- imagine 466 1350 2295
- imbue 431
- immigrant 1710
- imperfect 637
- implement 299
- incapable 149
- incline 1466
- increase 849 1271 1889 2619
- indicate 1814
- infant 166 1803
- infatuated 2521
- inferior 637
- inflamed 1285 2172
- inflated 1271
- inheritance 1413
- inform 1295
- inhale 1853 1892

- injure 940  
 in-law 108 437  
 inquire 2410  
 insatiable 1157  
 insect 88 197 316 345 606 609 679 708  
     776 807 978 1034 1124 1422 1457  
     1587 1609 1616 1679 1775 1978 2119  
     2187 2217 2601 2641 2659  
 insert 673  
 inside 2356  
 instruct 387  
 insufficient 1013  
 insult 121 2231  
 intention 466  
 interior 909  
 interrogate 2651  
 interval 1942  
 intestine 346 991 995 1170 1243 1251  
     1577 1845 2137 2356 2538 2539  
 invite 2523  
 iron 55 60 290 419 1412 1440 1785 1967  
     2159  
 iron weapon 1785  
 irrigation ditch 158  
 isolate 2039  
 ivory 1456
- jackal 119 464 1521 1891 2501 2660  
 jar 94 349 705 1582 1718  
 javeline 2241  
 jaw 866 990 1932 2650  
 jerboa 507  
 join 12 422 471 586 2043 2639  
 joint 859  
 jubba 969  
 jug 663 894 979 1313 1473 1582  
 juice 1997  
 jump 130 142 219 284 291 296 411 810  
     1060 1276 1279 1911 1952 2007 2109  
     2164 2451 2482 2613  
 jump at 411  
 juniper 654  
 just 1045
- keep 1011 1389  
 kerchief 1327 2346  
 kick 2051 2370 2453  
 kid 196  
 kidney 44 870 1493 2403  
 kill 194 1004 1024 1566 1672 1920 2031  
     2468  
 king 250 311 386 1791 1801  
 kinsfolk 1256
- kitchen 2342  
 kite 52 410 439 443 736 1108 1261 1593  
     1646 2257  
 knead 642 1676 2315  
 knee 396 828 962 983 993 1573 2018  
     2060 2133  
 knife 259 457 514 535 567 570 610 644  
     665 1041 1293 1503 1644 1785 1812  
     1867 1956 1979 2047 2159 2201 2212  
     2241 2256 2389  
 knock 1595 1868 2364 2434  
 knot 1058 1486  
 know 37 75 201 222 275 378 387 504  
     505 618 622 1056 1074 1089 1103  
     1444 1721 1753 2198 2294 2295 2573  
 knowledge 1444
- lacerate 786  
 lady 20 2306  
 lake 243 305 329 523 869 884 1335 1491  
     1502 2549  
 lamb 173 196 341 381 1432 1729 2093  
 lame 1125  
 lame person 1125  
 lamentation 2519  
 land 53 321 421 522 871 975 1633 1939  
     2096  
 language 79 2142  
 lap 396 1697  
 large 919 1811 2529  
 larva 2119  
 larva of mosquito 1679  
 larynx 1234  
 last 643  
 lawlessness 1314  
 lay 1369  
 lay down 2511  
 lay eggs 881 1458  
 lay off 929 2432  
 lazy 1664  
 lead 313 593  
 leaf 540 958 1030 1049 1059 1319 1337  
     2318  
 leak 2082 2584  
 learn 222 378 618 718 1056 1444 1820  
 leather 699 1327 2625  
 leather sack 71 249  
 leather shield 661  
 leather strap 2255 2474  
 leave 230 593  
 leech 1110  
 left 1821  
 leg 11 190 396 470 773 778 828 891 1031

- 1449 1557 1696 1928 1931 2060 2113  
 2179 2290 2506 2568  
 lend 1080 1183  
 lentil 1043 1724  
 leopard 56 232 372 751 1171 1886 2134  
 lepra 899  
 let out 1934  
 lettuce 358  
 lick 413 1640 1697 1872  
 lie (n.) 1009  
 lie (v.) 150 263 624 643 1649 1884 2155  
 lift 787 1164 1219 1512 1523 1543 1604  
 2186 2425  
 lifted 1164  
 light (adj.) 231 1345 1542 2340  
 light (n.) 364 481 1128 1264 1388 1472  
 1895 1906 2336 2341 2525  
 lightning 226 364 2341  
 like 530 1796 2314  
 lily 2300  
 limb 859  
 limestone 209  
 linger 153 1669  
 link (n.) 249  
 link up 471  
 lion 56 186 232 246 490 860 1636 1760  
 1810 2134 2501 2643  
 lip 572 1427  
 liquid (adj.) 334  
 liquid (n.) 1699 1881  
 lit up 2528  
 little 1198  
 live 238 643 932 1148  
 liver 44 775 1227 1651 1708 1794 1845  
 2387 2403  
 lizard 581 716 1268 1792 2216 2360  
 load (v.) 455  
 lock (n.) 1982 2445  
 lock (v.) 1387 1926  
 locust 88 502 606 708 1010 2641  
 locust-bean 1766  
 log 1963  
 loin 1224  
 loin-cloth 193 823 2474 2647  
 long 555 1467 1704  
 look 201 275 430 506 618 622 757 918  
 1089 1090 1522 1581 1761 1954 2454  
 look after 622  
 look for 201 362 777 1245 1954 2514  
 loosen 1284 2513  
 lord 19  
 lose 87 617  
 lost 87 617
- lotus 2300  
 louse 111 316 345 708 1034 1124 1422  
 1587 2217  
 love 1796 1835 2314 2496 2521  
 lung 775 826 841 909 1651 1668 2016  
 2137 2196  
 magic 571  
 magic word 774  
 mahogany 1052 1766 2392  
 maid 34 1131  
 maize 224 265 1477  
 majestic 19  
 make 912 1097 1140 1355 2022 2167  
 2327  
 make holes 1924 1959  
 male 860 1722 1888 2106  
 male relative 288 1330 1801  
 malicious 1382  
 man 108 145 182 214 288 595 613 659  
 860 906 1018 1105 1174 1195 1253  
 1450 1656 1722 1740 1787 1803 1805  
 1829 1831 1841 1878 1888 2099 2106  
 2493 2596  
 mane 2150 2158  
 manger 5 1749  
 many 919 1467 1692 1704 1811  
 mare 229 2064  
 marble 209  
 march 707 1362 1418 1746 2020 2301  
 2453 2606  
 mark (v.) 946  
 marrow 1800 2393  
 marry 582 2639  
 marsh 2183  
 martingale 1221  
 masculine 1740  
 massive 1467  
 master 19 154 165 182 659 1740  
 mat 1975 2015 2309 2440 2617  
 maternal aunt 20  
 mead 36  
 meadow 48 385 1348 1741  
 meager 637 1596 2094 2138  
 measure 2161  
 meat 13 128 133 517 603 825 1435 1479  
 1508 1642 2597 2622  
 medicinal herb 1338 1844  
 medicine 482 571 1277  
 meet 952 974 2242  
 meeting 2444  
 melt 2669  
 memory 2198

- metal 55 290 419 1412 1440 1967  
 midday 136  
 middle 127 304 909 1529  
 midget 197  
 migrate 593 1359  
 milk 1230 2238  
 milk (v.) 1709  
 milk skin 491  
 millet 224 271 559 621 727 933 1167  
     1247 1364 1652 1706 1724 1817 2235  
 millstone 9  
 mind 1721  
 mix 524 1113 1138 1329 1676 2041  
     2092 2315 2371  
 moan (n.) 706  
 moan (v.) 151 761 936 2233  
 moat 970  
 moisten 312 431 557 766 1851 1970  
     2082 2107 2140 2460  
 molar 1484 2456  
 moment 64 1665  
 monarch 2438  
 monkey 281 335 651 805 945 1092 1569  
     1570 2603  
 month 64  
 moon 531 1176 1571  
 moon-disc 2329  
 morning 136 223 664 2163 2206  
 mosquito 316 345 807 1775 1968 2653  
 moth 1034 2357  
 mother 34 612  
 mount 829 2495  
 mountain 3 69 935 992 1001 1061 1358  
     1504 1552  
 mouse 45 267 507 824 1291 1913  
 mouth 46 803 817 1427 1698 1701  
 move 239 485 593 597 707 783 902 910  
     997 1286 1359 1431 1439 1782 1826  
     1903 2065 2103 2351  
 move quickly 2544  
 move upwards 516 1219 1523 2432  
 mow 188 266 1896  
 much 919 1467 1704 1811  
 mud 179 321 1334  
 mud house 348  
 mug 399 574 1205 1526 1582 1850 1995  
     2221 2473  
 mule 641 1961 2064  
 multiply 1254 2126  
 murmur 745  
 muscle 924 2401  
 mush 1424  
 mutilate 940  
 muzzle 802 1427  
 nail 1953  
 name 1822 2304  
 name (v.) 1528  
 nape 468 982 1583  
 narrow 1914  
 navel 144 350 352 1071 2400  
 navigate 1756  
 near 1142 1759 1824  
 neck 363 508 924 960 982 1583 1639  
     2398 2587  
 neighborhood 1166  
 nephew 1878 2193  
 nerve 924  
 net 152 469 1694 2462  
 new 1306 1778  
 niche 632  
 night 38 737 1320 1323 1445 1446 2261  
 night bird 439 687  
 nipple 360 1071 1094  
 nobleman 1174 1805  
 noise 1343 2050  
 noon 1173  
 nose 46 441 802 832 1340 1839 2194  
 nostrils 158 802 1839  
 notch 2384  
 notice 201 275  
 number 1212  
 numerous 919 1704  
 nursing mother 612  
 oak 31  
 oath 98  
 observe 201 430 1397  
 obtain 1497  
 occiput 251 982 1208 1548 1583 2398  
 occupied 1137  
 ocean 723  
 odor 442  
 offal 913  
 offer 1798  
 official 386  
 oil 27 822 1784 1836 2232 2247  
 old 84 713 867  
 old man 867  
 old woman 966  
 omen 774  
 onager 780  
 one-eyed 204  
 onion 295 322  
 ooze 766 2354 2609  
 open 212 272 772 827 1921 1954 1987

- 1989 2030 2334 2513 2524 2553  
 open mouth 47 2334  
 open space 210 1927  
 opening 803  
 oppress 627  
 oppression 1314  
 order 2552  
 ore 290  
 oryx 183 898  
 ostracize 587  
 ostrich 1261 2130  
 overflow 334  
 overturn 880  
 owner 154 165  
 ox 183 1809
- pack 455 2032  
 pail 967  
 pain 62 1631  
 painful 62  
 paint 1385  
 palace 359 480 854  
 palate 1234  
 palm (anat.) 916 1933 1974 2091 2349  
 palm bast 2618  
 palm tree 560 1052 1079 1377 1750  
 pan 623 1813  
 pant 707  
 panther 221  
 parakeet 443  
 paralysed 1353  
 parasite 2601  
 pare 1917  
 parent 2  
 parrot 748  
 part (n.) 241 717 977  
 part (v.) 1532  
 particolored 343  
 partridge 2443  
 pass 63 783 908 934 2547 2616  
 pass by 1042 1731 1885 2020 2264 2516  
 pastry 344  
 pasture 1735  
 path 122 545  
 paunch 913  
 pavilion 2550  
 pay 402 1076 1080 1302  
 pay bridewealth 582  
 peace 1185  
 peanut 1477  
 peck 1595  
 pedere 2478  
 peel (n.) 838
- peel (v.) 698 792 801 1349 1468 1938  
 1996  
 peeled 257  
 peer 1761  
 pelican 2190  
 pen 671  
 penetrate 2042  
 penis 8 300 320 323 339 1262 1617 2067  
 2666  
 people 131 595 613 647 906 1066 1256  
 1656 1722 1740 1787 1878  
 pepper 269  
 perfidious 1902  
 perish 87 2468 2510  
 persecute 2554  
 person 214 288 863 1195 1656  
 perspiration 591  
 perspire 591 616  
 phoenix 330  
 pick together 1947  
 pierce 170 176 241 272 373 400 406 408  
 474 478 569 743 771 772 784 830 844  
 845 921 1199 1347 1352 1391 1485  
 1595 1600 1802 1838 1900 1912 2026  
 2039 2042 2181 2230 2311 2384 2395  
 2419 2446 2480 2555  
 pierced 812  
 pig 1374  
 pile of stones 428  
 pile up 446 1032  
 pinch 188 2480  
 pit 158 164 185 276 332 521 1239 1363  
 1376 2272 2374 2548  
 place (n.) 16 53 244 592 709 973 984  
 1166 1415 1589 1723 2096 2146 2565  
 2590  
 place (v.) 2240  
 placenta 1935  
 plain 210 992 1939  
 plait (n.) 452  
 plait (v.) 12 152 467 585 1058 1315 1546  
 2178 2293 2312 2406 2439 2461  
 plaiting 579 2038 2617 2618  
 plan 466 2514  
 plane 398 1531 2268 2615  
 plant 6 43 109 295 347 395 405 488 722  
 958 1046 1049 1067 1236 1270 1319  
 1844 1879 2183 2279 2318 2325 2581  
 2588 2600  
 plant (v.) 2377  
 plaster 796  
 plate 177 501 1091 1313  
 plateau 890

- play 2124  
 plot of land 421  
 plough 566 1106 2177  
 plougher 70  
 pluck 688 790 808 1601 1958 1977 2397  
 plug 2445  
 plunder 1024 2447  
 ply 902  
 podex 323  
 point (v.) 1556  
 pointed tool 457  
 poison 1277 2185  
 pole 325 371 2305 2375 2383  
 pole-cat 267  
 polish 843  
 polishing stone 1057  
 pond 260 305 1502 1774 2140 2549  
 pool 1774 2614  
 poor 160  
 porcupine 1374  
 possess 2033 2391  
 possible 2327  
 pot 18 124 156 162 177 318 349 399 404  
     501 527 563 663 668 670 695 705 712  
     734 755 878 887 894 967 1091 1121  
     1209 1304 1313 1333 1360 1423 1464  
     1473 1534 1567 1579 1618 1813 1850  
     1945 1995 2010 2048 2073 2110 2161  
     2221 2263 2368 2415 2473 2629  
 potency 339  
 poultry 953 988 2494  
 pound (v.) 194 412 607 633 635 674 733  
     759 927 1339 1507 1613 2358 2366  
     2414 2455  
 pour 180 199 256 303 331 454 594 747  
     1156 1659 1726 1882 1909 2082 2107  
     2176 2214 2220 2285 2339 2423 2460  
     2563 2584 2609 2631 2669  
 pour out 199 865 1881 2107 2423 2584  
     2609  
 powerful 19  
 prairie 385  
 pray 782 1788  
 precipice 185  
 predict 466  
 pregnancy 2118  
 pregnant 195 367 1200 2118  
 preserve 1389  
 press 30 455 499 554 627 631 642 719  
     756 1213 1703 1755 1789 2364 2416  
     2455  
 press together 455  
 priest 2099  
 prick 1838 1868  
 prince 389 2438  
 procure 882  
 produce 1140  
 prominent 2391  
 pronounce 761 2362  
 prune 1985  
 pubic hair 529 579 2150 2275 2280  
 pudenda 279 323 393  
 pull 116 848 985 1776 1890 1904 2218  
     2274 2278 2288 2322 2373  
 pull by 786  
 pull up 2432  
 pumpkin 1205  
 punch 478  
 punish 1014 1857 2231  
 puppy 917  
 purify 398  
 push 625 655 674 719 733 753 763 921  
     1144 1204 1470 2288 2395 2416 2424  
     2469 2610  
 put 673 912 1369 2511  
 put a seal 2469  
 put on 476 682 1451 1661  
 pyramid 1732  
 python 68 277 458 741 1757 1808 1870  
  
 quail 293 748 1923 1971  
 quartz 428  
 quiet 447 2273  
 quiver 1401 2448  
  
 raft 2057  
 rags 785 1327 2331  
 raid (n.) 1006  
 raid (v.) 1024  
 rain (n.) 285 312 314 326 479 518 678  
     711 723 1156 1733 1747 1973 2079  
     2140 2470 2614  
 rain (v.) 180 199 588 594 766 1303 1851  
     2354 2563 2593 2609  
 rain cloud 260  
 rainy season 518 678 1973 2470  
 raise 516 1219 1512 1523 1604  
 raise dust 2254  
 raise high 781  
 rake up 398  
 ram 50 67 173 183 227 883 1070 1172  
     1432 1643 1729 2570 2634  
 rat 45 267 507 558 824 1291 1913  
 raven 1003 1020 2635  
 ravine 185  
 razor 1785

- read 1822  
 reap 1267 1896  
 rebellion 1331 2155  
 receive 926 2330  
 receptacle 1360 1579  
 recite 2362  
 reconnoitre 596  
 recover 225 1737  
 red 307 382 686 1298 1717 1859  
 reed 43 139 1046 2319 2383 2581  
 reed flute 2319  
 reed mat 2618  
 refine 398  
 refuse 1840 1972  
 region 337 809  
 register (n.) 2234  
 register (v.) 767  
 rejoice 2488  
 relative 49 97 182 1065 1801 1878  
 remain 681 1628 1795  
 remain still 2189  
 remember 222 387 505 718 2198 2607  
 remind 387  
 rend 2037  
 reprimand 2231  
 request 1520  
 respectable 867  
 rest (n.) 1185  
 rest (v.) 153 797 814 1907 2240  
 retell 732  
 retire 1420  
 return 7 41 157 230 239 597 700 910 934  
     1080 1158 1163 1240 1250 1362 1420  
     1474 1752 1965 2000 2153 2203 2207  
     2225 2345 2489 2504  
 reverberation 752  
 rhinoceros 2128 2658  
 rib 2316  
 rice 492  
 rich 311  
 ride 63 910 1782  
 right 1135 1742 2408 2522 2578  
 right hand 2578  
 right side 2522 2578  
 ring 744 1416 2035  
 rinse out 1799  
 rip 785 1958 2397 2446  
 rise 294 516 849 1060 1102 1217 1512  
     1523 1543 1604 1981 2108 2120 2186  
 ritual ablution 2563  
 river 123 329 523 869 884 1087 1093  
     1160 1335 1381 1491 1502 1637 1674  
     1699 1770 1774 2054 2068 2253 2260  
     2276 2567  
 river-bank 869  
 river-bed 869 1381 2054 2253  
 rivulet 260 305 1087 1502 2068 2253  
     2260  
 road 53 122 545 657 662 1686  
 roar 2050 2098  
 roast 189 573 818 928 971 1078 1244  
     1297 1404 1441 1584 2001 2062 2271  
     2487 2497 2528  
 rob 1153 1744 2632  
 robbed 2632  
 rock 514 1001 1073 1358  
 roll (n.) 2234  
 roll (v.) 948  
 roll up 1730 2532  
 roof 852 873 1599 1749 2466 2550  
 room 658 850 1150 1695 1723 2086  
 rooster 683 702 953 988 1539 1593  
 root 551  
 rope 249 388 422 1221 1612 2228 2255  
     2298 2474 2545 2612  
 rot 308 1344 2085 2139  
 rotate 764  
 rotten 160 308 1344 2085 2139 2633  
 round 948 1481  
 round object 980  
 roundworm 741  
 row 2174  
 rub 801 1114 1249 1278 1339 1507 1925  
     2040  
 rule 184  
 ruler 1831  
 rumble 2050  
 run 1 7 65 130 202 230 284 313 550 593  
     656 707 783 879 934 997 1042 1127  
     1359 1418 1439 1474 1731 1782 1819  
     1885 2007 2081 2084 2103 2197 2207  
     2219 2345 2353 2405 2418 2489 2504  
     2544 2566 2623  
 run away 7 202 230 284 648 649 700 910  
     2219 2353 2418 2482 2504 2566  
 run back 7  
 run back and forth 1607  
 run quickly 646  
 rush (n.) 1046 2581  
 rush at 411  
  
 sabre 1041 1290  
 sack 901 1354 1454 1945 2448  
 sacrifice 2646

- sad 92  
 saliva 102 1856  
 salt 1050 1231  
 sand 321 337 385 420 547 634 816 1002  
     1048 1537 1858 2055 2249 2386 2426  
     2667  
 sandal 1406 1408  
 sandpiper 432  
 sardine 1085  
 satisfied 2195  
 sauce 951 1997  
 saw 541 2530  
 say 40 696 911 1169 1400 1528 1541  
     1547 1648 1814 1893 2044 2534 2564  
 scabies 899  
 scarabeus 776 978  
 scatter 1992 2366 2655  
 scent 802  
 scepter 2361 2574  
 scold 121  
 scoop 1312  
 scorn 355  
 scorpion 197 1609 2028 2641  
 scrape 843 1278 1349 1531 1917 1925  
 scratch 525 561 792 822 843 946 1022  
     1278 1379 1988 2372 2637  
 scream 2050  
 scroll 2234  
 scrub 843 1917  
 sea 305 329 884 1674 2575  
 seal 2035 2234  
 sea-eagle 52  
 search 1245  
 season 64 1841  
 see 37 75 201 222 506 618 622 757 1056  
     1074 1089 1103 1397 1444 1522 1581  
     1761 1820 2104  
 seed 269 492 1043 1364 1443 1652 1706  
     1983 2235  
 seek 777 782 923 974 1245 1259 1954  
 seize 35 58 96 215 496 957 1153 2032  
     2388 2447 2483  
 sell 254 543 2023 2281  
 send 61 626 1183 2552  
 separate 171 274 414 444 791 812 1918  
     1938 1987 1994 2014 2027 2030 2039  
 serf 1727  
 serpent 277 2367  
 serval 1760  
 servant 273 298 959 1515 1803 1888  
 sesame 395  
 set fire 137 424 1441 1572 2337  
 set up 929  
 sew 80 586 1136 1292 1395 2178 2312  
     2406 2409 2461  
 shade 503  
 shadow 38 503 552 1446 2261  
 shake 921  
 shallow 2138  
 shame 323  
 shameful object 323  
 sharp 535 1556 1824 1868  
 sharp instrument 457  
 sharp knife 535  
 sharp object 440 1305  
 sharp point 440 1824  
 sharp stick 2297  
 sharp tool 1956  
 sharp weapon 570 1041 2241  
 sharpen 400 743  
 shave 541 677 1155 2009 2215 2236  
     2615  
 sheanut tree 1500 2428  
 shed 852 956  
 shed tears 1177  
 sheep 42 50 67 134 167 173 278 341 517  
     1077 1172 1432 1643 1729 1832 2093  
     2620  
 shell 831 838 840 1996 2071  
 shelter 253  
 shield 661 1594  
 shift 2610  
 shimmer 418  
 shin-bone 1036  
 shine 207 231 327 364 481 515 1128  
     1388 1472 1660 1895 2340 2592  
 shining 418  
 ship 336 895 1691 1716 2057 2239  
 shirt 694  
 shoe 1406 1408  
 shoot (n.) 295  
 shoot (v.) 474 487 1294 2097  
 short 964 1506 1615  
 shoulder 468 954 1622 2034 2621  
 shout 392 417 425 427 433 461 483 494  
     800 1107 1169 1400 1492 1510 1528  
     1541 1547 1555 1648 1762 1814 1834  
     1854 1969 2044 2284 2365 2382 2656  
 show 498  
 shower 248 518  
 shroud 1975  
 shut 1019 1402  
 sick 684 1149 1353 1631  
 sickle 1867 1957 2047  
 sickness 174 684 1631  
 side 855 862 977 996 1577 1942

- sigh 151  
 silent 447 1321  
 silt 1630 2585  
 silver 290 1412  
 sin 2155  
 sing 417 745 936 2075 2258 2442  
 sink 2657  
 sip 1681 1790  
 sister 20 34 612 1513 1887 2306  
 sit 153 643 681 2189 2240 2402 2407  
     2562  
 skewer 569  
 skim (v.) 398  
 skin (n.) 15 17 101 604 628 699 834 838  
     942 1007 1533 1603 1608 1655 1744  
     1935 1964  
 skin bucket 1744  
 skin bucket 1473  
 skin disease 838  
 skin (v.) 255 698 801 946 1565 1996  
     2184 2446  
 skin bottle 71  
 skip along 1276  
 sky 206 314 326 925 1241 1578 1675  
     2101 2188 2296  
 sky waters 326 1973  
 slap 1192 2364  
 slaughter 235 366 538 569 795 1657  
     2237 2287 2313 2561 2646  
 slave 273 298 961 1018 1029 1515 1710  
     1727 1783  
 sleep 89 681 1191 1324 2100 2226 2541  
 sling 855  
 slope 2374  
 slow 619 1631  
 small 637 704 964 1198 1438 1506 1542  
     1596 1615  
 smash 770 1951  
 smear 1992  
 smell (v.) 442 549 802 813 1865 2199  
     2251 2282 2310 2633  
 smith 725  
 smoke (n.) 630 675  
 smoke (v.) 1118  
 smoked 675  
 smooth 1229  
 smoulder 1404  
 snack 1424  
 snake 68 95 277 438 458 497 590 741  
     765 1110 1202 1273 1620 1757 1808  
     1833 1846 1870 2127 2209 2216 2227  
     2308 2367 2431  
 snap 1411  
 snare 376 469 2149 2462  
 sneak 597  
 sneeze 690 1115 1853  
 sniff 797 2282  
 snuff 797  
 snore 534 1357 1901  
 soak 199 431 594 798 1196 1799 2082  
     2107 2476  
 soar 1981 2164  
 sob 2519  
 soft 1650 1664 1669  
 soften 861 1664  
 soil 321 421 975  
 soldier 577 1710  
 sole 2347  
 son 23 166 213 288 589 1218 1287 1740  
     1764 1769 1831 2599 2654  
 son-in-law 437  
 song 706  
 sorcerer 247 571  
 sorghum 224 727 1210 1499 2235  
 soul 151 1529 1677 1828 1830 2132  
 sound 752 1343 1370  
 soup 951  
 sour 1296 1734  
 source 329 1160  
 sow 269 1266 2303 2377  
 spade 1738 2380  
 sparkle 207  
 sparrow 432  
 spacious 2531  
 speak 40 242 392 425 433 461 483 556  
     696 724 732 800 911 1169 1307 1492  
     1528 1541 1590 1638 1648 1762 1788  
     1814 1822 1825 1893 1969 2098 2142  
     2233 2244 2277 2362 2365 2382 2410  
     2442 2485 2534 2564  
 speak indistinctly 2435  
 spear 475 599 864 1305 1644 1763 1768  
     1785 1823 1868 1962 2286 2297 2389  
 speech 79 392 1370 2142  
 sperm 1764  
 spew 1976  
 spice 36 383  
 spider 88 679 776  
 spin 467 1058 1624 2312 2332 2439  
 spine 1036  
 spirit 2132  
 spit 256 280 369 401 1524 1625 1855  
     1905 1976 2412 2413 2433  
 spit out 1905  
 spleen 1227 1651 2387  
 splinter 115 1963

- split 171 241 414 444 536 538 674 743  
     791 794 812 845 868 1151 1411 1565  
     1600 1657 1912 1920 1929 1946 1957  
     1980 1985 1994 1998 1999 2005 2014  
     2025 2026 2030 2181 2320 2384 2419  
 spoiled 160 820 2085  
 spread 1919 1992 2285 2366  
 spring (n.) 329 1160 1491 2260 2272  
 spring (v.) 810  
 sprinkle 256 450 798 1863 1905 1970  
     2107 2111 2412 2460 2463  
 sprout 295 1984  
 spy (v.) 596  
 squat 746  
 squeeze 194 375 499 548 554 627 631  
     756 763 1213 1703 1755 2366 2394  
 stab 2230 2320  
 stair 632 1743  
 staircase 632 1743  
 stake 114  
 stammer 2435  
 stamp 2035 2234  
 stand 2120  
 stand up 516 728 1102 1219 1543 2147  
     2495  
 star 531 1264  
 start 1903  
 stay 1148 2240 2402 2562 2608  
 steal 1378 1460 1744  
 stela 264  
 step on 2416  
 stepfather 2438  
 sternum 1530  
 stick 29 114 228 325 371 416 429 944  
     1544 1654 1715 1777 1807 1963 2361  
     2383 2389 2574 2611  
 still 1907  
 stink 160 813 2633  
 stir 2610  
 stomach 144 346 350 870 877 991 995  
     1251 1435 1529 1577 1668 1708  
 stone 3 9 209 428 629 680 935 1001 1073  
     1123 1220 1367 1758  
 stoop 938  
 stop up 407 1393  
 storage place 1389  
 store 1389  
 stork 714  
 storm 1714 2089 2333  
 straddle 1919  
 straight 2582  
 stranger 584 595 1791  
 straw 343 1197  
 straw bottle 979  
 straw hut 1488  
 stream 869 1312 1381  
 street 662 2549  
 strength 489 729 2529  
 stretch 1776 1977  
 stretch hand 2483  
 stretched 2373  
 strike 135 194 474 633 635 674 770 900  
     921 1051 1192 1282 1516 1535 1595  
     1610 1657 1682 1802 1899 1920 1938  
     2006 2051 2215 2311 2364 2370 2384  
     2395 2399 2414 2416 2436 2556  
 string 2228 2255  
 strip 2011  
 strong 163 489 729 920 1704 1737 2529  
 stub 2039  
 suck 403 413 1709 1790 1815 1872 2243  
 suck blood 2359  
 suet 1490  
 suffer 1736  
 suggest 2514  
 summer 1563  
 summit 992 1552  
 sun 105 268 302 664 1086 1128 1433  
     2088 2329 2583 2592  
 Sun-god 105 268 302 2088  
 sunlight 268  
 sunset 1008  
 sunshine 1141  
 support (n.) 2305  
 suppurate 308  
 surpass 2529  
 suspended 1060 1062  
 swallow (n.) 397  
 swallow (v.) 208 565 1027 1064 1673  
     1697 1827 2670  
 swallow mucus 1892  
 swamp bird 1874  
 swamp lynx 1258  
 sway 184  
 swear 98 761 1194 2365 2523  
 sweat 615 2259  
 sweep 398 566 796 842 1249 1605 1917  
     2411  
 sweet 1146 1225 1818  
 sweet potato 653  
 swell 2531  
 swim 1756 1852  
 sword 644 1867 1956 2047 2201 2212  
     2317  
 syphilis 899

- table-cloth 839  
 tail 394 510 731 2211 2665  
 take 25 96 181 215 688 848 1147 1153  
     1497 1725 1744 2021 2045 2388 2447  
     2483 2638  
 take away 58 171 2021 2486  
 take back 688  
 take off 682  
 take out 688 848  
 talk 2233 2410  
 tall 555  
 tamarind 1075 1766 2229 2464  
 tan 725  
 tap 756  
 tapeworm 438 1771  
 tarry 1669  
 taste 472 2454  
 tattoo 561 2561  
 teach 378 387 1103 1134  
 tear (n.) 1177  
 tear (v.) 188 194 772 785 786 790 808  
     1411 1468 1601 1779 1912 1946 1958  
     1986 2002 2011 2181 2372 2376 2397  
     2446  
 tear off 170 255 786 808 844 1779 1958  
     1960 2037  
 tear out 844 1890 2184  
 tell 40 9:1 1295 1400 2098 2244 2365  
     2382  
 temple 2058 2404  
 temple (anat.) 125 1943 2648  
 temple roof 2466  
 tempt 1009  
 tend 2514  
 tender 1650  
 tendon 388 924 2401  
 tent 264 328 1150 2058 2059  
 tenuous 704  
 termite 39 606 609 978 1616 1693 1966  
     2119 2601 2641  
 terrible 1848  
 test 472 1721  
 testicles 279 1021 1082 1262 1617 2067  
 thatch 1402  
 thatching grass 405 749  
 thick 1005 1025 1028 1410 2247  
 thickness 1410  
 thigh 190 470 520 828 1224 1449 1696  
     1928 1931 2133 2290 2378  
 thin 704 1013 1345 1542 1615 1914  
     2094 2138  
 think 504 505 618 1103 1301 1350 1541  
     1645 2573 2607  
 thirst 86 2569  
 thirsty 413 1681 2205  
 thorn 401 440 1154  
 thorny bush 2246  
 thorny plant 1270  
 thousand 1692  
 thread 152 193  
 threaten 576  
 thresh 607 631 1951 2040 2394 2414  
 throat 333 960 1234 1639 2069 2587  
 throne 1308  
 throw 456 474 753 880 1369 1897 1900  
     1930 2097 2484 2526 2610 2655 2657  
 throw down 562 1204 1930  
 throw into the mouth 47  
 thrush 736  
 thrust 2480  
 thunder (n.) 886 2089  
 thunder (v.) 417  
 thymian 1338  
 tick 1422  
 tide 123  
 tie 12 80 106 262 422 586 1062 1132  
     1315 1395 1447 1546 1712 1730 1880  
     2312 2321 2332 2409 2461  
 till (v.) 26 566 1266 1365 1368 2025  
     2177  
 timber 1332  
 time 64 85 1033 1665  
 tinkle 2485  
 tired 174 637 912 1068 1130 1469 1631  
     1664 1683 1847 1876 2355  
 tiredness 174 1683  
 tobacco flower 436 2012  
 today 132  
 tomb 1239 1371 1376 1781  
 tomorrow 38  
 tongue 74 81 1666 2248 2252  
 tooth 91 103 440 1235 1484 2070 2250  
     2456  
 top 1061  
 torn 257 1960 2376  
 torture 2554  
 tower 709  
 town 22 53 328 359 592 709 973 1012  
     1166 1568 1589 1695  
 trace 2083  
 trade 254  
 trample 237 598 602 633 674 697 719  
     756 2051 2358 2416 2434 2453  
 trap (n.) 608 1221 2462  
 trap (v.) 463  
 travel 879 1420

- tray 2449  
 tread 63 697 1042 2084  
 treat badly 355  
 tree 31 155 370 542 560 654 672 1026  
     1052 1075 1126 1332 1500 1750 1766  
     1873 2136 2148 2182 2204 2229 2246  
     2269 2283 2375 2392 2428 2464 2542  
     2577  
 tremble 77 2087 2636  
 tribe 906 2444  
 trot 2197 2672  
 true 1045 1135 1403 1742 2408  
 trunk 652  
 truth 1045 1403  
 try 1721 2454  
 tsetse 606  
 tumor 913 1233  
 turbulence 1714  
 turn 764 768 1133 1139 1658 1730 1908  
     2000 2427 2439  
 turn over 1436  
 turtle 581  
 turtle dove 330 1037 1793 1923  
 twig 114 371 416 1049 1544 1654 1777  
     2611  
 twist 467 1136 1546 1658 1730 2178  
     2312 2439  
  
 udder 1815  
 umbilical cord 2298  
 unable 149 1130  
 uncle 2 19 23 613 1065 1330 1740 1801  
 uncover 212 772 2513  
 understand 622 718 1074 1721  
 undress 476  
 unfold 2532  
 unhappy 1481  
 unite 1486  
 unjust 897  
 unripe 1384  
 untie 80 827 1058 1062 1284 1395 1447  
     2013 2409  
 upper part 1061  
 upper story 264  
 upset 655  
 urinate 245 533 591 2171  
 urine 533 2003 2171 2543 2627  
 uterus 2118  
 utter 1194  
  
 vagina 300 323 393 949 1082  
 valley 54 337 2054 2253  
 vase 2073  
  
 vault 1414  
 vegetable 51  
 vein 258 2403  
 vessel 18 78 94 124 140 156 177 299 318  
     349 351 384 404 501 527 553 574 601  
     623 663 668 670 695 712 734 750 878  
     887 979 1035 1091 1121 1209 1304  
     1313 1333 1366 1401 1407 1423 1464  
     1473 1475 1476 1526 1534 1567 1579  
     1618 1718 1754 1813 1850 1875 1922  
     2010 2073 2110 2263 2479 2551 2629  
 vestibule 854  
 vicinity 671  
 village 53 244 328 658 709 1012 1568  
     1589 1695 2058  
 vinegar 1296  
 viper 2431  
 viverra 2643 2660  
 voice 706 752 1343 1370 2050  
 vomit 120 837  
 votive phallus 320  
 vulture 356 374 687 1020 1108 1361  
     1646 2090 2630  
 vulva 279 323 393 836 1082 1617  
  
 wadi 2054  
 wag 510  
 wage war 578  
 waist 2589  
 wait 643 889 1090 1346 1628  
 walk 1 41 63 237 593 638 648 783 908  
     934 1127 1158 1731 1746 1826 1843  
     1934 2056 2081 2084 2103 2153 2219  
     2440 2533 2598 2616 2623  
 walk day and night 1178  
 walk slowly 638 648 2153  
 wall 22 100 852 854 956 984 2154 2292  
 want 1162 1772 1835 2496 2514  
 war 1672 2063  
 warehouse 5  
 warm (adj.) 616 2172 2259  
 warm (v.) 424 445 573 1285  
 warm up 282  
 warmth 615  
 warrior 2396  
 wash 216 398 423 842 1226 1748 2502  
 wasp 609 693  
 watch 622 777 1090 1761 1954  
 water 123 243 723 947 1087 1093 1156  
     1312 1659 1674 1699 1747 1770 1860  
     1877 1881 2140 2276 2437 2549 2575  
     2586 2614 2669  
 water-buck 183

- watercourse 1335  
 water flow 2213 2463  
 water fowl 1478  
 water insect 316  
 water-jar 1360  
 water-level 2076  
 water-line 2076  
 water-lily 6  
 water plant 2588  
 water snake 741  
 way 122 657  
 weak 575 637 666 713 861 915 1130  
     1149 1438 1669 1736 1847 2094  
 weaken 1314  
 weakness 861 1314  
 weapon 259 475 855 1290 2159 2241  
     2389  
 weariness 174  
 weave 12 152 1132 1136 1546 2178 2309  
     2321 2332 2439 2461  
 weep 368 431 2519  
 welcome (v.) 2244  
 well (n.) 164 185 276 332 521 970 1239  
 west 503  
 wet 107 256 260 312 334 369 557 594  
     614 798 865 1196 1653 1659 1674  
     1689 1726 1799 1970 2082 2285 2354  
     2476 2669  
 wheat 224 2270  
 whetstone 680  
 whip 2051  
 whisk 605  
 whiskers 452  
 whisper 2244 2435  
 white 418 1619  
 wife 34 1700  
 wild animal 186 1161  
 wild cat 119 372 1636 1760 2643  
 wild dog 1891  
 wild sheep 278  
 wind 220 509 1165 1281 1299 1448 1707  
     1714 2169 2202 2333  
 window 287  
 wine 1317 1849  
 wine vessel 162  
 wing 205 460 954 1238 1426 1933 2324  
  
 winnow 2008  
 wipe 822  
 wish 362 530 782 1162 2195 2314  
 witch-doctor 247  
 wolf 221 464 876 1521 1891 2660  
 woman 34 76 141 966 1419 1513 1700  
     1887 2306  
 womb 352 1461  
 wood 155 370 1332 1963 2148 2204  
     2269 2503 2577  
 wooden bar 115  
 wooden vase 894  
 wool 528 2302 2602  
 wool cloth 2302  
 word 79  
 work 912 1097 1140 1469  
 worm 497 590 679 741 765 1124 1273  
     1495 1616 1771 1775 1833 1846 2119  
     2209 2227 2367  
 wound (n.) 640  
 wound (v.) 478 799 1575 1998 2320  
 wounded 235  
 wrap 409 455 1402 1991 2439  
 wrath 263 576 1481  
 wring 1730  
  
 yard 244 328 852 984 1190 1214 1732  
 yawn 47  
 year 64 85 1033 1255 2192  
 yellow 307 343 382 1619  
 yesterday 1342  
 yield 233  
 young 1306  
 young animal 196 2458  
 young antelope 217  
 young camel 196  
 young girl 213  
 young man 108 961 1018 2520  
 young one 1105  
 young people 2654  
 young person 2475  
 younger sibling 2475  
  
 zebra 641 780  
 zorylla 232

# HANDBUCH DER ORIENTALISTIK

## Abt. I: DER NAHE UND MITTLERE OSTEN

ISSN 0169-9423

### **Band 1. Ägyptologie**

1. *Ägyptische Schrift und Sprache*. Mit Beiträgen von H. Brunner, H. Kees, S. Morenz, E. Otto, S. Schott. Mit Zusätzen von H. Brunner. Nachdruck der Erstausgabe (1959). 1973. ISBN 90 04 03777 2
2. *Literatur*. Mit Beiträgen von H. Altenmüller, H. Brunner, G. Fecht, H. Grapow, H. Kees, S. Morenz, E. Otto, S. Schott, J. Spiegel, W. Westendorf. 2. verbesserte und erweiterte Auflage. 1970. ISBN 90 04 00849 7
3. HELCK, W. *Geschichte des alten Ägypten*. Nachdruck mit Berichtigungen und Ergänzungen. 1981. ISBN 90 04 06497 4

### **Band 2. Keilschriftforschung und alte Geschichte Vorderasiens**

- 1-2/2. *Altkeilsasiatische Sprachen [und Elamisch]*. Mit Beiträgen von J. Friedrich, E. Reiner, A. Kammenhuber, G. Neumann, A. Heubeck. 1969. ISBN 90 04 00852 7
3. SCHMÖKEL, H. *Geschichte des alten Vorderasien*. Reprint. 1979. ISBN 90 04 00853 5
- 4/2. *Orientalische Geschichte von Kyros bis Mohammed*. Mit Beiträgen von A. Dietrich, G. Widengren, F. M. Heichelheim. 1966. ISBN 90 04 00854 3

### **Band 3. Semitistik**

- Semitistik*. Mit Beiträgen von A. Baumstark, C. Brockelmann, E. L. Dietrich, J. Fück, M. Höfner, E. Littmann, A. Rücker, B. Spuler. Nachdruck der Erstausgabe (1953-1954). 1964. ISBN 90 04 00855 1

### **Band 4. Iranistik**

1. *Linguistik*. Mit Beiträgen von K. Hoffmann, W. B. Henning, H. W. Bailey, G. Morgenstierne, W. Lentz. Nachdruck der Erstausgabe (1958). 1967. ISBN 90 04 03017 4
- 2/1. *Literatur*. Mit Beiträgen von I. Gershevitch, M. Boyce, O. Hansen, B. Spuler, M. J. Dresden. 1968. ISBN 90 04 00857 8
- 2/2. *History of Persian Literature from the Beginning of the Islamic Period to the Present Day*. With Contributions by G. Morrison, J. Baldick and Sh. Kadkanī. 1981. ISBN 90 04 06481 8
3. KRAUSE, W. *Tocharisch*. Nachdruck der Erstausgabe (1955) mit Zusätzen und Berichtigungen. 1971. ISBN 90 04 03194 4

### **Band 5. Altaistik**

1. *Turkologie*. Mit Beiträgen von A. von Gabain, O. Pritsak, J. Benzing, K. H. Menges, A. Temir, Z. V. Togan, F. Taeschner, O. Spies, A. Caferoglu, A. Battal-Tamays. Reprint with additions of the 1st (1963) ed. 1982. ISBN 90 04 06555 5
2. *Mongolistik*. Mit Beiträgen von N. Poppe, U. Posch, G. Doerfer, P. Aalto, D. Schröder, O. Pritsak, W. Heissig. 1964. ISBN 90 04 00859 4
3. *Tungusologie*. Mit Beiträgen von W. Fuchs, I. A. Lopatin, K. H. Menges, D. Sinor. 1968. ISBN 90 04 00860 8

### **Band 6. Geschichte der islamischen Länder**

- 5/1. *Regierung und Verwaltung des Vorderen Orients in islamischer Zeit*. Mit Beiträgen von H. R. Idris und K. Röhrborn. 1979. ISBN 90 04 05915 6
- 5/2. *Regierung und Verwaltung des Vorderen Orients in islamischer Zeit*. 2. Mit Beiträgen von D. Sourdel und J. Bosch Vilá. 1988. ISBN 90 04 08550 5
- 6/1. *Wirtschaftsgeschichte des Vorderen Orients in islamischer Zeit*. Mit Beiträgen von B. Lewis, M. Rodinson, G. Baer, H. Müller, A. S. Ehrenkreutz, E. Ashtor, B. Spuler, A. K. S. Lambton, R. C. Cooper, B. Rosenberger, R. Arié, L. Bolens, T. Fahd. 1977. ISBN 90 04 04802 2

### **Band 7.**

*Armenisch und Kaukasische Sprachen.* Mit Beiträgen von G. Deeters, G. R. Solta, V. Inglisian. 1963. ISBN 90 04 00862 4

### **Band 8. Religion**

- 1/1. *Religionsgeschichte des alten Orients.* Mit Beiträgen von E. Otto, O. Eissfeldt, H. Otten, J. Hempel. 1964. ISBN 90 04 00863 2
- 1/2/2/1. BOYCE, M. *A History of Zoroastrianism. The Early Period.* Rev. ed. 1989. ISBN 90 04 08847 4
- 1/2/2/2. BOYCE, M. *A History of Zoroastrianism. Under the Achaemenians.* 1982. ISBN 90 04 06506 7
- 1/2/2/3. BOYCE, M. and GRENET, F. *A History of Zoroastrianism. Zoroastrianism under Macedonian and Roman Rule.* With F. Grenet. Contribution by R. Beck. 1991. ISBN 90 04 09271 4
2. *Religionsgeschichte des Orients in der Zeit der Weltreligionen.* Mit Beiträgen von A. Adam, A. J. Arberry, E. L. Dietrich, J. W. Fück, A. von Gabain, J. Leipoldt, B. Spuler, R. Strothman, G. Widengren. 1961. ISBN 90 04 00864 0

### **Ergänzungsband 1**

1. HINZ, W. *Islamische Maße und Gewichte umgerechnet ins metrische System.* Nachdruck der Erstausgabe (1955) mit Zusätzen und Berichtigungen. 1970. ISBN 90 04 00865 9

### **Ergänzungsband 2**

1. GROHMANN, A. *Arabische Chronologie und Arabische Papyrskunde.* Mit Beiträgen von J. Mayr und W. C. Til. 1966. ISBN 90 04 00866 7
2. KHOURY, R. G. *Chrestomathie de papyrologie arabe.* Documents relatifs à la vie privée, sociale et administrative dans les premiers siècles islamiques. 1992. ISBN 90 04 09551 9

### **Ergänzungsband 3**

- Orientalisches Recht.* Mit Beiträgen von E. Seidl, V. Korošc, E. Pritsch, O. Spies, E. Tyan, J. Baz, Ch. Chehata, Ch. Samaran, J. Roussier, J. Lapanne-Joinville, S. Ş. Ansay. 1964. ISBN 90 04 00867 5

### **Ergänzungsband 5**

- 1/1. BORGER, R. *Das zweite Jahrtausend vor Chr.* Mit Verbesserungen und Zusätzen. Nachdruck der Erstausgabe (1961). 1964. ISBN 90 04 00869 1
- 1/2. SCHRAMM, W. *[Einleitung in die assyrischen Königsinschriften, 2:] 934-722 v. Chr.* 1973. ISBN 90 04 03783 7

### **Ergänzungsband 6**

1. ULLMANN, M. *Die Medizin im Islam.* 1970. ISBN 90 04 00870 5
2. ULLMANN, M. *Die Natur- und Geheilmwissenschaften im Islam.* 1972. ISBN 90 04 03423 4

### **Ergänzungsband 7**

- GOMAA, I. *A Historical Chart of the Muslim World.* 1972. ISBN 90 04 03333 5

### **Ergänzungsband 8**

- KÖRNRUMPF, H.-J. *Osmanische Bibliographie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Türkei in Europa.* Unter Mitarbeit von J. Kornrumpf. 1973. ISBN 90 04 03549 4

### **Ergänzungsband 9**

- FIRRO, K. M. *A History of the Druzes.* 1992. ISBN 90 04 09437 7

### **Band 10**

- STRIJP, R. *Cultural Anthropology of the Middle East. A Bibliography.* Vol. 1: 1965-1987. 1992. ISBN 90 04 09604 3

**Band 11**

ENDRESS, G. & GUTAS, D. (eds.). *A Greek and Arabic Lexicon. (GALex) Materials for a Dictionary of the Mediæval Translations from Greek into Arabic.*

Fascicle 1. Introduction—Sources—' - 'kh-r. Compiled by G. Endress & D. Gutas, with the assistance of K. Alshut, R. Arnzen, Chr. Hein, St. Pohl, M. Schmeink. 1992. ISBN 90 04 09494 6

Fascicle 2. 'kh-r - 's-l. Compiled by G. Endress & D. Gutas, with the assistance of K. Alshut, R. Arnzen, Chr. Hein, St. Pohl, M. Schmeink. 1993. ISBN 90 04 09893 3

**Band 12**

JAYYUSI, S. K. (ed.). *The Legacy of Muslim Spain.* Chief consultant to the editor, M. Marin. 2nd ed. 1994. ISBN 90 04 09599 3

**Band 13**

HUNWICK, J. O. and O'FAHEY, R. S. (eds.). *Arabic Literature of Africa.*

Volume I. *The Writings of Eastern Sudanic Africa to c. 1900.* Compiled by R. S. O'Fahey, with the assistance of M. I. Abu Salim, A. Hofheinz, Y. M. Ibrahim, B. Radtke and K. S. Vikør. 1994. ISBN 90 04 09450 4

**Band 14**

DECKER, W. und HERB, M. *Bildatlas zum Sport im alten Ägypten. Corpus der bildlichen Quellen zu Leibesübungen, Spiel, Jagd, Tanz und verwandten Themen.* Bd.1: Text. Bd. 2: Abbildungen. 1994. ISBN 90 04 09974 3 (Set)

**Band 15**

HAAS, V. *Geschichte der hethitischen Religion.* 1994. ISBN 90 04 09799 6

**Band 16**

NEUSNER, J. (ed.). *Judaism in Late Antiquity.* Part One: The Literary and Archaeological Sources. 1994. ISBN 90 04 10129 2

**Band 17**

NEUSNER, J. (ed.). *Judaism in Late Antiquity.* Part Two: Historical Syntheses. 1994. ISBN 90 04 09799 6

**Band 18**

OREL, V. E. and STOLBOVA, O. V. (eds.). *Hamito-Semitic Etymological Dictionary.* Materials for a Reconstruction. 1994. ISBN 90 04 10051 2

**Band 19**

AL-ZWAINI, L. and PETERS, R. *A Bibliography of Islamic Law, 1980-1993.* 1994. ISBN 90 04 10009 1