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0. Introduction
1. Morphological correspondence
2. Phonological correspondence
3. Stress assignment
4. Discordance of informant forms and dictionary forms
5. General remarks
6. Basic vocabulary list

0. Introduction

It is well known that the modern Arabic speaking world is one of the typical speech communities having the sociolinguistic phenomenon which Ferguson (1959) called diglossia, “a particular kind of language standardization where two distinct varieties of a language exist side by side throughout the speech community and where each of the two varieties is assigned a definite social function.” (Trudgill 1974, p. 117).

The purpose of the present paper is to inquire the phonological and morphological correlations between “Classical Arabic” and “colloquial Arabic” of 500 basic vocabulary as given by an Egyptian Arabic speaker. Classical Arabic, called *al-fuṣḥā* (lit. the purest one) in this language, is said to be a common literary language used in formal situations such as in news broadcast, newspaper editorial or sermon in Mosque; according to our informant it is “completely the same with the language in which Qur’an is written,” in spite of the fact that he pronounces [dʒ] in Qur’an where he gives [g] in modern literary texts. Harrel (1960, p. 16) observed that “it (= [dʒ]) occurs mainly as a rare stylistic variant of /g/ in highly dignified or serious speech.” Colloquial Arabic, called *al-‘ammīyah* (lit. the vulgar one), is a regional dialect learned as a native language and is said to be used only in very informal situations.

However, our informant, Mr. Mohamad Yousif [muḥammad ju:suf], reports that lessons in school were usually taught in colloquial Arabic except during the classes of Arabic.

Mr. Yousif was born in 1948 in Mansoura, a city located about 100 kilometers north of Cairo in Lower Egypt with approximately one million population. Both his parents and grandparents were born and lived in this city. He was educated there up to the age of eighteen when he finished his secondary school. He graduated from Cairo University at the age of twenty-two. He came to Osaka, Japan in April 1977 and moved in October to Fukuoka, where he has been a doctoral student in the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kyushu University. He was taught Classical Arabic in schools from the age of about ten. Lectures in Cairo University, at least in the faculty of science, were given in English, and he himself taught chemistry there in English. As an ardent Muslim he gives sermons every Friday in a small Muslim group here, and recites Qur'an. In his home here in Fukuoka he talks with his Egyptian wife and children in colloquial Arabic.

Our inquiry was carried out in English, two hours a week, for four months from July to October. Our work is based on the first 500 items including the most basic 200 items and the second basic 300 items of *Linguistic Questionnaire for Asia and Africa*, Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo, 1966. In the list below in paragraph 6 the number given in the left column shows the number in this questionnaire. The English words given in the second column are not always identical with the ones given in the questionnaire, but are sometimes modified to show approximate equivalents of the Arabic words given in the following four columns. The digits in the last column show types of correlation between *al-fuṣḥā* (hereafter abbreviated to F) and *al-ʿammīyah* (hereafter A): the first digit indicates the correlation between the singular forms for nouns or the 'perfect' forms for verbs, the second, plural or 'imperfect'.

Type 0 refers to the items whose correspondence can be formulated in the rules below; type 1 refers to the items where no such rules of correspondence as in type 0 can be found, but where words of the same root were given for both F and A so that some kind of relation, if not correspondence, can be inferred. Type 2 are the items for which words of different roots were given for F and A. "?" means that type judgement was difficult for that particular item, and "-" means that no

equivalent word was given either for F or A, or for both. Among the words of type 2, we often find those in A which correspond to some words in F that our informant did not give as their equivalents. For instance, 9. *ḥanak* («mouth» in A) means «palate» in written Arabic according to Wehr's Dictionary. Thus it may be possible for the A words of type 2 to be traced to the origin in F with certain semantic change, or in other language such as Coptic, but such a diachronic consideration is outside the scope of this paper. Neither did we discuss the semantic structure of the vocabulary; only where several Arabic words were given for a single item in English, we tried to distinguish the difference of sense in a simplest possible way. When our informant explained the meaning to be the same, only the most frequently used words were listed. When, on the other hand, a single Arabic word was given for more than one English item, the item number with the same word was referred to. We hope to do an investigation of semantic structure on this subject based on lexicological considerations in the future.

The verb forms are given in third person singular masculine, and the noun in the nominative case of pausal form, i.e. the form used only before pause. The 'nomen unitatis', i.e. the noun signifying collective of a species when without the suffix *-ah*, and an individual of that species when with this suffix, is indicated by "(ah)"; e.g. *waraq(ah)*. "[ah]" is the suffix signifying natural feminine sex, except numerals, where the gender concord is reversed. In the column of plural "-a:t", "-u:n", "-i:n" indicate that the plural is formed by the addition of the given form to its singular, deleting the suffix *-ah*.

The Arabic forms are transcribed in IPA. Exceptionally, the interdental fricatives are represented by *ɬ*, *ɖ*; pharyngealized [t], [d], [s], [z] by *ɬ̣*, *ɖ̣*, *ʂ*, *ʐ*; voiced [x] by *ḡ*; and voiceless and voiced pharyngeal fricatives by *ħ* and *ʕ* respectively. "C" represents consonant, and "V", a vowel.

In the pairs of sounds and forms cited below, the left side of "=" is F and the right side, A. Examples not found in our list are cited in brackets.

1. Morphological correspondence

1.1. Correspondence of 'broken plural' pattern

CuCu:C = CiCu:C e.g. 6, 14, 15, 19, 20, etc.

Other patterns in type 0 items (i.e. the items which have the corresponding plural patterns in F and A) are identical in F and A.

1.2. Correspondence of agent affixes of verb

Though verb conjugation system is not treated in this paper, a few remarks should be made in relation to some phonological correspondences below. In our list all verbs in F end in *-a* in the perfect and *-u* in the imperfect. These are the suffixes denoting the third person singular masculine agent, and correspond to $-\phi$ in A. Likewise the imperfect prefix of 3. s. m. *ja-* in F corresponds to *ji-* in A. Thus, the 'Form I' verbs show the following correspondences:

perfect, active, 3. s. m CaCVCa = CVCVC

imperfect, active, 3. s. m jaCCVCu = jiCCVC

The 'Form I' active, imperfect verbs with *w* as the first radical further follow the rule below:

$iw \rightarrow u / \# j - ?a$

e.g. 321 jaqifu (perfect: waqafa) = *jiw[?]af \rightarrow ju[?]af

384 jaqa'u (perfect: waqa'a) = *jiw[?]a[?] \rightarrow ju[?]a[?]

$iw \rightarrow u : / \# j - Ca$ [C is consonant other than ?]

e.g. 408 jada'u (perfect: wada'a) = *jiwda[?] \rightarrow ju:da[?]

The verbs with ? as the first radical do not follow this rule, but follow directly the rule given in 2.9.2.:

e.g. 328 ja[?]kulu = ja:kul, 378 ja[?]xudu : ja:xud

1.3. Correspondence of patterns of simple (= 'Form I') verb

In principle, the stems of active verbs 'Form I' in F can be, as described in traditional grammar of Classical Arabic, reduced to the underlying patterns CVCVC (perfect) and CCVC (imperfect). Correspondence of vowels in these patterns between F and A is as follows:

	perfect		imperfect
	F	A	
(A, B)	CaCaC	CaCaC	CC ^{a i u} C (A)
(C)	CaCiC	CiCiC	CC i C (B)
(C)	CaCuC	CiCiC	CC a C (C)

e.g.	298	ḡaraba	=	ḡarab	—	jīḡrab	'to beat' (A)
	300	lakama	=	lakam	—	jilkim	'to thrash' (A)
	316	maša:	=	miši:	—	jimši:	'to walk' (B)
	382	nazala	=	nizil	—	jinzil	'to go down' (B)
	277	sami'a	=	simi'	—	jisma'	'to hear' (C)
	330	sakura	=	sikir	—	jiskar	'to be drunk' (C)
exception:	291	ḡaḡaka	=	ḡiḡik	—	jīḡhak	'to laugh'
	340	ḡaṡasa	=	ḡiṡis	—	jīḡṡas	'to sink'
	348	haraba	=	hirib	—	jihrab	'to escape'
	366	'amila	=	'amal	—	ji'mal	'to work'
	384	waḡa'a	=	wi'a'	—	ju'a'	'to fall'

It has been pointed out in the traditional grammar that the above formal classification into three perfect patterns in F roughly corresponds to the classification according to semantic viewpoint. In A, however, the division is twofold if the perfect pattern alone is considered; i.e. CaCaC and CiCiC, and no semantic classification is possible. But if we take the imperfect stem vowels into consideration, the above correspondence is brought out to the surface. Semantically, verbs of patterns (A) and (B) share a common feature «positively motivated physical and/or mental activity» (hereafter«M»), whereas verbs of pattern (C) have the negative value of this feature, i.e. «-M». This semantic classification seems to be valid also for F; but the distinction is not so clear as in A. For instance in the exceptions cited above, verb nos. 291, 340, 348, 384 are, in a way «-M» verbs. On the other hand no. 366 is a «+M» verb, and is realized as such in A. Thus we could say that the verbs in F which are exceptions to the above correspondences of patterns are reclassified in A so as to conform with the semantic correlation.

Of the verbs of (A) pattern in F, those that contain gutturals (x, ḡ, h, ʔ, ḥ, ʕ) in the second and/or third radical are highly likely to take *a* as stem vowel of the imperfect both in F and A. E.g. 291 ḡaḡaka—jīḡaku = jīḡhak, 305 laša'a—jalša'u = jilša', 323 zaḡafa—jazḡafu = jizḡaf, 344 ṡaḡana—jaṡḡanu = jiṡḡan, 359 qara'a—jaqra'u = ji'ra:, 362 ṡana'a—jaṡna'u = jiṡna', 363 fataḡa—jaftaḡu = jiftaḡ, etc. Exceptions: 322 qa'ada—jaq'udu = ji'ud, 378 ʔaxaḡa—ja'xuḡu = ja:xud, 386 naḡaxa—janḡaxu = jinḡux. However, the verbs which contain ʔ as second and/or third radical in A do not show this correspondence, since ʔ in these positions corresponds to *q* in F (cf. 2.8). E.g. 284 raʔas—jiʔrus (c.f. F raqasa—jarqusu), 324 raʔad—jirʔud (cf. F raqada—jarqudu).

1.4. Correspondence of patterns of derived verbs (active, 3. s. m.)

Most of the verbs in our list show the 'Form I'; for 'Forms IV, VI, IX, X' no examples of correspondence are available in our list; other derived forms show following correspondences:

	perfect		imperfect
Form II	CaCCaCa = CaCC $\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ i \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$ C	juCaCCiCu = jiCaCC $\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ i \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$ C	
Form III	Ca:CaCa = Ca:C $\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ i \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$ C	juCa: CiCu = jiCa: CiC	
Form V	taCaCCaCa = ?itCaCC	jataCaCCaCu = jitCaCC $\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ i \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$ C	
Form VII	?inCaCaCa = ?inCaCaC	janCaCiCu = jinCiCiC	
Form VIII	?iCtaCaCa = ?iCtaCaC	jaCtaCiCu = jiCtiCiC	

examples: Form II: 283, 286, 299, 302, 306 (2x), 341, 343, 344, 353, 355, 360 (2x), 373, 390, 406, 420.

Form III: 301, 400, 402, 403, 417.

Form V: 279, 285, 297, 342, 355, 381, 388, 416.

Form VII: 307, 315, 342, 380, 401, 404, 405.

Form VIII: 310, 369.

2. Phonological correspondence

2.1. $\underline{t} = t$

e.g. 82 $\underline{t}u'ba:n = ti'ba:n$, 156 $\underline{t}alg = talg$, 471 $kat\underline{i}:r = kiti:r$

Exceptions: 391 $ba\underline{\text{ḥa}}\text{ṭa} : baḥas$, [$\underline{t}awrah:sawrah$ 'excitement', $\underline{t}aqla = ti'il$ 'to be heavy']

2.2. $\underline{d} = d$

e.g. 28 $\underline{d}ira:' = dira:'$, 123 $g\underline{d}r = gidr$, 100 $\underline{d}ajl = de:l$

Exception: 491 $\text{?}\underline{d}a: : \text{?}iza:[\text{?}anq\underline{a}da:\text{?}ankaz$ 'to save']

2.3. $\underline{z} = d$

e.g. 21 $\underline{z}ahr = \underline{d}ahr$, 32 $\underline{z}a:fir = \underline{d}a:fir$, 45 $\text{'}\underline{a}zm = \text{'}\underline{a}dm$

Exceptions: 116 $w\underline{a}zi:fah : w\underline{a}zi:fah$, 453 $\underline{z}ari:f : \underline{z}ari:f$

2.4. $\underline{s} = \text{ṣ}$

e.g. 92 $\underline{s}ajd = \text{ṣ}e:d$, 73 $\text{'}\underline{a}ṣa: = \text{'}\underline{a}ṣa:$, 284 $ra\underline{q}aṣa = ra'ṣaṣ$, 362 $\underline{s}ana'a = \text{ṣ}ana'$, etc.

Exceptions: 24 $\underline{s}adr : \text{ṣ}idr$, 282 $\underline{s}araxa = sarax$

2.5. s = s

e.g. 13 sinnah = sinnah, 11 lisa:n = lisa:n, 1 raʔs = ra:s,
340 ǧaʕasa = ǧiʕis, etc.

Exception: 320 rafasa : rafaʕ

2.6. š = š

e.g. 2 šaʕar = šaʕar, 188 ʕašar = ʕašar, 66 ʕušu:š = ʕišu:š, etc.

Exception: 150 šams : sams

2.7. ḍ = ḍ

e.g. 154 ḍaba:b = ḍaba:b, 296 ǧaḍiba = ǧiḍib, 61 bajḍ = be:ḍ,
etc.

Exception: 460 ḍajjiq : dajjaʔ

2.8. q = ʔ

e.g. 36 qalb = ʔalb, 14 ḍaqn = daʔn, 336 šaqqa = šaʔʔ, etc.

Exceptions can be found in words not included in our list: [qa:ʔid:
ka:ʔid 'commander', ʔanqaḍa:ʔankaz 'to save']

2.9. ʔ in F shows various correspondences in A according to phonological and/or morphological conditions.

2.9.1. # ʔ = # ʔ

e.g. 11 ʔalsun = ʔalsun, 30 ʔakuff = ʔakuff, 47 ʔagsa:m = ʔagsa:m, 310 ʔimtalaka = ʔimtalak, etc. As in these examples it remains in A when it is a part of word formation pattern, otherwise the words which begin with ʔ in F tend to be supplanted by other words in A (e.g. 8 ʔanf : manaxi:r, 23 ʔiljah : ʕi:z, etc.), to disappear (e.g. 51 ʔurz: ruzz), or to change into w (e.g. 7 ʔuḍn:widn). Even if it appears after a juncture, it is realized phonetically as a feeble glottal stop in contrast to ʔ which corresponds to q in F (cf. 2.8.).

2.9.2. ʔ = αV / αV — { $\begin{smallmatrix} (C) \\ \alpha \end{smallmatrix} \# \}$

That is, if ʔ in F is preceded by a short vowel and is followed either by a consonant, a juncture, or a short vowel, it is assimilated to the preceding vowel. e.g. 1 raʔs = ra:s, ruʔu:s = ru:s (the resulting uuuu is shortened to u: by a rule which applies to both A and F that a syllable cannot contain a sequence of more than two vowels), 115 biʔr = bi:r, 359 qaraʔa = ʔara:, 463 da:fiʔ = da:fi:

2.9.3. ʔ = j / C — V e.g. 470 malʔa:n = malja:n

2.9.4. ʔ = ∅ / V: — #

e.g. 157 sama:ʔ = sama:, 437 ʔaqwija:ʔ = ʔaʔwija:

Exception: 447 bati:ʔ = bati:ʔ

2.9.5. a:ʔi = a:ji / — C#

e.g. 56 šağa:ʔir = šağa:jir, 96 šara:ʔit = šara:jiṭ,
109 ḥawa:ʔit = ḥawa:jiṭ, 116 waḥa:ʔif = waḥa:jif,
142 gaza:ʔir = gaza:jir, 210 ḥafa:ʔid = ḥafa:jid,
467 gada:ʔid = gada:jid, 472 qala:ʔil = ʔala:jil
[exception : qa:ʔid : ka:ʔid 'commander']

2.9.6. a:ʔi = aj / — CV

e.g. 448 da:ʔiri = dajri:, 469 da:ʔiman = dajman

2.9.7. a:ʔi = i:/ — Cah#

e.g. 58 ra:ʔiḥah = ri:ḥah, 109 ha:ʔit = ḥi:ṭah,
217 'a:ʔilah = 'i:lah

2.9.8. It looks as if there is a morphophonological rule in A that deletes the word initial sequence ʔa in 'Form I' perfect verbs from the following instances of correspondence: 328 ʔakala = kal «to eat», 378 ʔaxaḍa = xad «to take». However, a look at other verbs that did not appear in our list shows that this is not the case; e.g. ʔamara = ʔamar «to order», ʔaḍina = ʔazan «to allow».

2.10. It might be a coincidence, but as far as the items in our list are concerned, semivowels (S) in the sequence CVSV in F are doubled in A; thus,

S = SS / # CV — V (h) #

e.g. 190 miʔah (→ *mi:ah → *mijah) = mijjah, 229 huwa = huwwa,
230 hija = hijja

2.11. { aj = e: } / — C(ah) #
{ aw = o: }

e.g. 61 bajḍ = be:ḍ, 71 sajf = se:f, 77 xajt = xe:tah

(cf. 163 ʔajja:m = ʔajja:m)

69 ṭawr = to:r, 74 qaws = ʔo:s, 79 ṭawb = to:b (cf. 124 ʔawra:ʔ = ʔawra:ʔ) [Exception: ṭawrah:sawrah 'excitement']

2.12. The correlation of sounds between F and A in our informant can be schematized as follows, based on the correspondences shown above (2.1-9):

F	f	b	t	t	s	š	š	t	d	d	z	z	d	m	n	r	l	x	ġ	ḥ	'	h	g	k	ʔ	j	w
A	f	b	t	s	š	š	ṭ	d	z	z	d	m	n	r	l	x	ġ	ḥ	'	h	g	k	ʔ	j	w		

In this table sound correspondence is shown by a solid line, and the 'exception'-al correlation by a dotted line. The phonological 'discordance' is seen only in 'dental' and 'palato-guttural' classes. This seems to be due to the difference of phonological systems that results from the absence of t, d and q in A. t, d, s, š, z, ḏ, q, ʔ in F are each realized as two or more distinct sounds in A, and it looks as if no regularity governs the sound shift. However, the instances of correlation which we labeled as exceptions are fewer than those that show correspondences and are usually reported to be used less frequently in A. Therefore we interpreted the former to be the result of borrowing from F by A at a rather recent time, and accordingly, exceptions to the correspondence.

3. Stress assignment

Mitchell (1962, pp. 26-28) has given a rule of stress assignment in Egyptian Arabic, which proves to suit our present data both in F and A, as stress in F is assigned exactly in the same way as in A, in a way differently from some descriptions of Classical Arabic. After describing the syllable types, CV, CVC, CVV, CVVC, CVCC, he gives the following rule (the way of formulation is modified, and examples to follow are taken from our list.).

Stress is on the

1. final syllable if it is of the form CVCC or CVVC (e.g. 11 lisá:n, 86 baragí:t, 290 ji'úḏḏ);
2. antipenultimate syllable of the form CV, if in the environment _CVCV[] where [] is either a single C or V (e.g. 83. ḥāšarah, 93 šābakah, [kátabu: 'they wrote']);
3. penultimate syllable in all other cases (e.g. 3 gábhah, ʔú:rah, 315 jatawarrámu, jiwárram, 316 máša:, míši:).

4. Discordance of informant forms and dictionary forms

Although most of the verb forms given by the informant as F are identical with the forms in Wehr, some are different in stem vowels of perfect, imperfect, or both, so that there may be assumed influence of A on F.

4.1. 'Perfect' forms

Wehr	Informant F	A	Meaning
291 <i>ḍaḥika</i>	<i>ḍaḥaka</i>	<i>ḍiḥik</i>	'to laugh'
294 <i>fazi'a</i>	<i>faza'a</i>	<i>xa:f</i>	'to fear'
421 <i>'arafa</i>	<i>'arifa</i>	<i>'irif</i>	'to know'
330 <i>sakira</i>	<i>sakura</i>	<i>sikir</i>	'to be drunk'

Here it is difficult to infer the reason for the changes that occurred. Only in 421, the influence of A over F can be seen.

4.2. 'Imperfect' forms

The imperfect stem vowel of some verbs in F which deviate from the ones given in Wehr are identical with the forms in A, so that the influence of A on F is evident.

Wehr	Informant		Examples
	F	A	
u	i	i	300 <i>lakama</i> , 351 <i>ḥalla</i>
a	i	i	335 <i>'aṭina</i> , 356 <i>labisa</i>
a,u	i	i	278 <i>šamma</i>
i	u	u	290 <i>'aḍḍa</i> , 338 <i>'a:ma</i>
i	u	u	350 <i>'aqada</i>
u	a	a	348 <i>haraba</i>
i	a	a	298 <i>ḍaraba</i> , 340 <i>gaṭasa</i> , 376 <i>kasara</i>

5. General remarks

5.1. The most frequent adjective pattern in F is *CaCi:C*, and this pattern corresponds to three patterns in A: *CaCi:C*, *CiCi:C* and *CuCaġja/iC*. It is noteworthy that the adjectives of this last pattern have a common semantic feature, say «diminutiveness».

Examples:

428 <i>šaġi:r</i> = <i>šuġajjar</i> 'small'	cf. 427 <i>kabi:r</i> = <i>kibi:r</i> 'big'
434 <i>raqi:q</i> = <i>ru'ajja</i> 'thin'	„ 433 <i>kaṭi:f</i> vs <i>tixi:n</i> 'thick'
456 <i>qaši:r</i> = <i>ʔuṣajjar</i> 'short'	„ 455 <i>ṭawi:l</i> = <i>ṭawi:l</i> 'long'
458 <i>qari:b</i> = <i>ʔurajjib</i> 'close'	„ 457 <i>ba'i:d</i> = <i>bi'i:d</i> 'far'
472 <i>qali:l</i> = <i>ʔulajjil</i> 'little, few'	„ 471 <i>kaṭi:r</i> = <i>kiti:r</i> 'many, much'

This does not apply to such adjectives as 'weak' (438 ɖa'i:f) or 'light' (436 xafi:f), but 'narrow' (460 ɖajjiq) follows a pattern somewhat similar to the above pattern in F as well as in A. It seems that this phenomenon has to do with adjectives concerning size and quantity.

5.2. In F, in a casual situation, words of the form CawC are pronounced exactly in the same way as in A (Co:C), so that the orthodox *aw* pronunciation sounds to our informant "too fuṣḥa:". The same thing applies to the words of the form CajC, which is more likely to be pronounced as Ce:C.

5.3. Classical Arabic must be common throughout the Arab world as long as it remains just written. However, as a spoken form ('spoken Classical Arabic'), there should be local difference, as it is bound to be influenced by the colloquial Arabic spoken in a particular community. However, it cannot be stated as a fact unless further comparisons of F and A, like what we have done, are carried out for various other speech communities. In this sense, our work may be said to be "only one stone in the mosaic" as Harrel (1960) says.

6. Basic vocabulary list (on the pages to follow)

Reference

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[Dec. 18. 1979]

6. Basic Vocabulary List

	F. sg.	F. pl.	A. sg.	A. pl.	type
1 head	raʔs	ruʔu:s	ra:s	ru:s	00
2 hair	ʂaʔar(ah)	ʂuʔu:r	ʂaʔar(ah)		01
3 forehead	gabɬah	-a:t	ʔu:rah		2-
4 eyebrow	ɬa:ɡib	ɬawa:ɡib	ɬa:ɡib	ɬawa:ɡib	00
5 eye	ʔajɬ	ʔaʔjun	ʔe:n	ʔeju:n	01
6 tear	damʔ(ah)	dumu:ʔ	dimʔ(ah)	dimu:ʔ	00
7 ear	ʔuɬɬ	ʔa:da:n	widn	wida:n	11
8 nose	ʔanf	ʔunu:f	manaxi:r	mana:xir	22
9 mouth	fam	ʔafwa:h	ɬanak	ʔaɬma:r	22
10 lip	ʂafah	ʂifa:h	ʂiffah	ʂafa:jif	11
11 tongue	liɬa:n	ʔalsun	liɬa:n	ʔalsun	00
12 spit	buʂa:q	-a:t	taffah	tifa:f	22
13 tooth	sinnah	ʔasna:n	sinnah	sina:n	01
14 chin	daqn	duqu:n	daʔn	diʔu:n	00
15 cheek	xadd	xudu:d	xadd	xidu:d	00

16	moustache	ša:rib	šawa:rib	šanab	ʔašna:b	22
17	face	wagh	ʔawguh	wiš	wišu:š	22
18	neck	raqabah	riqa:b	raʔabah	-a:t	01
19	throat	halq	hulu:q	zo:r	ḥilu:ʔ	20
20	shoulder	katif	kutu:f	kitf	kitu:f	10
21	back	zahr	ʔazhur	ḡahr	ḡihu:r	01
22	waist	xišr	xušu:r	wišt		2-
23	buttock	ʔiljah	ʔarda:f	ti:z	ti:ja:z	11
24	chest, breast	šadr	šudu:r	sidr	sidu:r	10
25	breast of woman	nahd tadj baṭn	nuhu:d ʔatdijah buṭu:n	bizz	biza:z	22
26	belly			baṭn	biṭu:n	00
27	navel	surrah	-a:t surar	surrah	-a:t surar	00
28	arm	ḡira:ʔ	ḡaḡraʔ	ḡira:ʔ	ḡiru:ʔ	01
29	elbow	mirfaq	marafiq	ku:ʔ	ki:ʔa:n	22
30	hand	jad	ʔajdin	ji:d	ʔaja:di:	11
	palm	kaff	ʔakuff	kaff	ʔakuff	00
31	finger, toe	ʔiṣbaʔ	ʔaša:biʔ	ša:biʔ	šawa:biʔ	11

32 finger-, bird's claw	toenail, za:fir	ʔaʔa:fir	q̣a:fir	q̣awa:fir	01
33 leg	riḡl	ʔargul	riḡl	riḡu:l	01
foot	qadam	ʔaqa:am	ʔadam	ʔaʔda:m	00
34 knee	rukbaḥ	rukab	rukbaḥ	rukab	00
35 liver	kabid	ʔakba:d	kibdaḥ	kibad	11
36 heart	qalb	qulu:b	ʔalb	ʔilu:b	00
37 guts	muṣra:n	maṣa:ri:n	muṣra:n	maṣa:ri:n	00
38 skin	gild	gulu:d	gild	gilu:d	00
39 sweat	ʔaraq		ʔaraʔ		0-
40 filth	qa:du:rah	-a:t	wasaxah	-a:t	22
41 pus	ṣadi:d		middah		2-
42 hair (on the body) = 2 hair (on the head)					
43 fat	dihn	duhu:n	dihn	dihu:n	00
44 blood	dam	dima:ʔ	dam		0-
45 bone	ʔaẓm	ʔiẓa:m	ʔaḡm	ʔiḡa:m	00
46 flesh (=60)	laḥm	luḥu:m	laḥm		0-
47 body	gism	ʔagsa:m	gism	ʔagsa:m	00

48	disease	marad	ʔamra:d	ʕaja:	2-
49	wound	guruḥ	guru:h	garḥ	10
50	medicine	dawa:ʔ	ʔadwajah	dawa:	00
51	rice	ʔurz(ah)		ruzz(ah)	1-
52	flour	daqiq		diʔi:ʔ	1-
53	salt	milḥ	ʔamla:h	malḥ	10
54	oil (edible, fuel)	zajt	zuju:t	ze:t	00
55	wine	xamr	xumu:r	xamrah	1-
56	cigarette	si:ga:rah	saga:ʔir	si:ga:rah	00
57	taste	taʕm	tuʕu:m	taʕm	0-
58	smell	ra:ʔihah	rawa:ʔih	ri:hah	10
59	food	taʕa:m	ʔaʕimah	ʔakl	2-
60	meat (cf. 46)	lahm(ah)	luḥu:m	lahmah	0-
61	egg	bajd(ah)		be:d(ah)	0-
62	chicken, fowl		daga:g	fira:x	-2
	hen	daga:gah	-a:t	farxah	2-
	cock	di:k	duju:k	di:k	00

63	bird	ta:ʔir	tuju:r	te:r	ti:ju:r	10
64	wing	gana:h	ʔagniḥah	gina:h	ʔagniḥah	00
65	feather	ri:ʒ(ah)		ri:ʒ(ah)		0-
66	nest	ʔiʒ	ʔuʒu:ʒ	ʔiʒ	ʔiʒu:ʒ	00
67	beak	minqa:r	mana:qi:r	munʔa:r	manaʔi:r	10
68	horn	qarn	quru:n	ʔarn	ʔiru:n	00
69	cattle		baqar		baʔar	-0
	cow	baqarah	-a:t	baʔarah		0
	ox, bull	<u>tawr</u>	<u>ti:ra:n</u>	to:r		0-
70	knife	sikki:n	saka:ki:n	sikki:nah	saka:ki:n	00
71	sword	sajf	suju:f	se:f	siju:f	00
72	blade	naʒl	nuʒu:l	sinn		2-
73	rod, stick	ʔaʒa:	ʔiʒijj	ʔaʒa:	ʔuʒi:	01
	rod	ʔu:d	ʔaʔwa:d	ʔu:d	ʔaʔwa:d	00
74	bow	qaws	ʔaqwa:s	ʔo:s	ʔaʔwa:s	00
75	arrow	sahm	siha:m	sahm	siha:m	00
76	lance, spear	rumḥ	rima:h	rumḥ	rima:h	00

77 thread	xajt	xuju:t	xe:t	xiju:t	00
78 needle	ʔibrah	ʔibar	ʔibrah	ʔibar	00
79 dress, clothes	tawb	tija:b	to:b	tija:b	00
80 paper	waraq(ah)		waraʔ(ah)		0-
81 thing	ʃajʔ	ʔaʃja:ʔ	ʃe:ʔ	ʔaʃja:ʔ	11
82 snake	tuʔba:n	taʔa:bi:n	tiʔba:n	taʔa:bi:n	10
83 insect	haʃarah	-a:t	haʃarah	-a:t	00
worm	du:d(ah)	-a:t	du:d(ah)	-a:t	00
84 fly (N)	duba:b(ah)		dibba:n(ah)		1-
85 mosquito	na:mu:s(ah)		na:mu:s(ah)		0-
86 flea	barġu:t	bara:ġi:t	barġu:t	bara:ġi:t	00
87 louse	qaml(ah)		ʔaml(ah)		0-
88 ant	naml(ah)		naml(ah)		0-
bee	naḥl(ah)		naḥl(ah)		0-
89 fish	samak(ah)		samak(ah)		0-
90 shellfish	ʃadaf(ah)	ʔaʃda:f	ʃadaf(ah)	ʔaʃda:f	00
91 animal	ḥajawa:n	-a:t	ḥajawa:n	-a:t	00

92	hunting	şajd	şe:d	0-
93	net	şabakah	şabakah -a:t	01
94	dog	kalb[ah]	kalb[ah]	00
95	rope	hıbl	hıba:l	00
96	tape	şari:t	şari:t	10
	ribbon, band	riba:t	şara:ji:t	10
97	sheep	şa:h	ʔarbi:ah	10
98	horse	hişa:n	ʔağna:m	2-
99	pig	xinzi:r	ʔağşinah	10
100	tale	dajl	xana:zi:r	00
101	hair of sheep	şu:f(ah)	de:l	00
	hair of other animals (camel, etc.)	wabar(ah)	şu:f(ah)	0-
102	fur	farw(ah)	wabar(ah)	0-
103	bag (without hands)	ki:s	farw(ah)	01
	bag (with hands)	şana:ş	ki:s	00
104	cooking pot	hıllah	şana:ş	00
105	kettle	ğalla:j	hıllah	00
		-a:t	ğalla:j	00
			-a:t	00

106 jar	garrah	-a:t	garrah	-a:t	00
107 large pot	qaza:n	-a:t	?aza:n	-a:t	00
108 flat roof, terrace	saḥ	?aṣuḥ	saḥ	suḥu:h	01
109 saddle roof, slanted roof	saqf		sa?f		0-
109 wall	ḥa:ʔiṭ	ḥawa:ʔiṭ	ḥe:ṭaḥ	ḥawa:jiṭ	10
110 window	šubba:k	šaba:bi:k	šibba:k	šaba:bi:k	10
111 door	ba:b	?abwa:b	ba:b	?abwa:b	00
112 house	bajt	bujut	be:t	biju:t	00
113 residence	maskan	masa:kin	maskan	masa:kin	00
113 car, vehicle	sajja:rah	-a:t	‘arabiJJah	-a:t	22
114 ship	markib	mara:kib	markib	mara:kib	00
115 large ship	safi:naḥ	sufun	safi:naḥ	sufun	00
116 row boat	qa:rib	qawa:rib	?a:rib	?awa:rib	00
115 well, spring	biʔ	?a:ba:r	bi:r	?a:ba:r	00
116 work, job	šugl	?ašga:l	šugl	?ašga:l	00
117 work, labour	‘amal	?a‘ma:l	‘amal	?a‘ma:l	00
118 job, office work	wazi:fah	waza:ʔif	wazi:fah	waza:jif	00

117	money		nuqu:d	filu:s	-2
	small coin		fakkah		--
118	tree	ʒagar(ah)	-a:t ʔaʒga:r	-a:t ʔaʒga:r	00
119	stem	sa:q	si:qa:n	si:ʔa:n	00
120	branch	farʕ	furu:ʕ	firu:ʕ	00
121	grass	ʕuʒb	ʔaʕʒa:b	ʔaʕʒa:b	00
122	stalk (=119 stem)				
123	root	gidr	guḍu:r	gidu:r	00
124	leaf (cf.80)	waraq(ah)	ʔawra:q	ʔawra:ʔ	00
125	flower	zahrah	-a:t ʔazha:r	-a:t ʔazha:r	00
126	fruit	tamarah	-a:t	-a:t	00
127	seed	bidrah	buḍu:r	bidu:r	00
128	bark (N)	liḥa:ʔ		ʔaxʒa:b	2-
129	field 𐤃𐤕	ḥaql	ḥuqu:l	ḡe:ʔa:n	22
130	forest, wood 𐤃𐤕	ḡa:bah	-a:t	-a:t	00
131	(=130) 𐤃𐤕				
132	way, road	ṭari:q	ṭurq	ṭurʔ	00

133 hole, opening	xarq	xuru:q	xarʔ	xiru:ʔ	00
134 bridge	kubri:	kaba:ri:	kubri:	kaba:ri:	00
135 stream, river	nahr	ʔanha:r	nahr	ʔanha:r	00
136 mountain	gabal	giba:l	gabal	giba:l	00
137 open space, field	sa:ḥaḥ	-a:t	sa:ḥaḥ	-a:t	00
138 plain (N)	sahl	suhu:l	sahl	sihu:l	00
139 pond	birkah	birak	birkah	birak	00
140 lake	buḥajrah	-a:t	buḥajrah	-a:t	00
141 sea, large river	baḥr	buḥu:r ʔabḥur	baḥr	biḥu:r ʔabḥur	00
142 island	gazi:rah	guzur gaza:ʔir	gizi:rah	gaza:jir	00
143 water	ma:ʔ		majjah		1-
144 ice	talḡ ~ gali:d		talḡ		0-
145 stone	ḥaḡar	ʔaḡga:r	ḥaḡar	ʔaḡga:r	00
146 soil, dust	tura:b	ʔatribah	tura:b		0-
147 sand	raml(ah)	rima:l	raml(ah)	rima:l	00
148 dust in the air	ḡuba:r(ah)	-a:t	ḡuba:r(ah)	-a:t	00
149 smoke		duxxa:n		duxxa:n	-0

150	ashes		rama:d	ruma:d	-1
151	fire	na:r	ni:ra:n	ni:ra:n	00
152	wind	ri:h	ri:ja:h	ri:ja:h	00
153	cloud	ġija:m	ġajm	ġija:m(ah)	01
154	fog, mist	qaba:b	qaba:b		0-
155	rain	ma:tar	ʔamta:r	ʔamta:r	00
156	snow (cf.144)	talg	talg		0-
157	sky	sama:ʔ	sama:wa:t	sama:wa:t	00
158	rainbow	(unknown)			
159	sun	šams	šumu:s	šimu:s	11
160	moon, satellite	qamar	ʔaqma:r	ʔaʔma:r	00
161	shadow	zill	zila:l	qila:l	00
162	star	nagm	nugu:m	nigu:m	00
163	day	jawm	ʔajja:m	ʔajja:m	00
164	every day	kull-jawmi	kull-il- ʔajja:m	kull-jo:m	00
165	week	ʔusbu:ʕ	ʔasa:bi:ʕ	ʔasa:bi:ʕ	00
166	month	šahr	šuhu:r	šihu:r	00

167	year	sanah	sanawa:t	sanah	sanawa:t	00
168	morning	ṣaba:h	-a:t	ṣubḥ	ṣaba:ḥa:t	00
169	day time	naha:r		naha:r		0-
170	evening (from sunset to dawn)	masa:ʔ	-a:t	misa:		1-
171	night	lajl(ah)	laja:li:	le:l	laja:li:	00
172	yesterday	ʔal-ba:riḥah ʔams		ʔimba:riḥ		0-
173	tomorrow	ḡadan		bukrah		2-
174	today	ʔal-jawm		ʔinnahardah		2-
175	now	ʔal-ʔa:n		dilwaʔti		2-
176	when?	mata:		ʔimta:		1-
177	What time is it?	fi: ʔajji sa:ʔatin		ʔissa:ʔah ka:m		2-
178	time	zaman	ʔazma:n	waʔt	ʔawʔa:t	22
	hour	sa:ʔah	-a:t	sa:ʔah	-a:t	00
179	one	wa:ḥid		wa:ḥid		0-
180	two	ʔitna:n		ʔitne:n		0-
181	three	ṭala:t[ah]		ṭala:t[ah]		0-
182	four	ʔarba:[ah]		ʔarba:[ah]		0-

183	five	xams[ah]	xams[ah]	0-
184	six	sitt[ah]	sitt[ah]	0-
185	seven	sab'[ah]	sab'[ah]	0-
186	eight	tama:nij[ah]	tamani[jah]	0-
187	nine	tis'[ah]	tis'[ah]	0-
188	ten	'ašar[ah]	'ašar[ah]	0-
189	twenty	'išru:n	'išri:n	0-
190	hundred	mi'ah	mijjah -a:t	00
191	how much	kam	ka:m	0-
192	how many	kam	ka:m	0-
193	half	nišf	niša:f	11
194	all, every	kull	kull	0-
195	some	ba'aq	ba'aq	0-
196	number	'adad	'adad	00
197	age	'umur	'umr	00
198	times	marrah	marrah -a:t	00
199	husband	zawg	go:z	??

200	wife	zawgah	-a:t	marah	zawaga:t	20
201	marriage	zawa:g	-a:t	gawa:z	-a:t	??
202	father	ʔab: wa:lid	ʔa:ba:ʔ	ʔab	ʔa:ba:	00
203	mother	ʔumm: wa:lidah	ʔummaha:t -a:t	ʔumm	ʔummaha:t	00
204	grandfather	gadd	ʔagda:d	si:d	ʔasja:d	22
205	grandmother	gaddah	-a:t	sitt	-a:t	22
206	son	ʔibn walad	ʔabna:ʔ ʔawla:d	ʔibn	ʔabna:ʔ	00
207	daughter	ʔibnah	ba:na:t	bint	ba:na:t	10
208	child	ti:f	ʔa:fa:l	ʔajjil	ʔija:l	22
209	newborn baby (of man and animals)	mawlu:d	mawa:li:d	mawlu:d	mawa:li:d	00
210	grandchild	ḥafi:d[ah]	ʔaḥfad	ḥafi:d[ah]	ʔaḥfad	00
215	brother	ʔax	ʔixwah	ʔax	ʔixwah	00
211	elder	"	kiba:r	" kibi:r	" kuba:r	11
213	younger	"	ʔaḡi:r	" ʔuḡajjar	" ʔuḡa:r	11
216	sister	ʔuxt	ʔaxwa:t	ʔuxt	ʔaxwa:t	00
212	elder	"	kabi:rah	" kibi:ra:t	" kibi:ra:t	11
214	younger	"	ʔaḡi:rah	" ʔuḡajjarah	" ʔaḡi:ra:t	10

218	friend	ʃadi:q	ʔaʃdiqa:ʔ	ʃa:hib	ʔaʃha:b	22
219	quarrel	muʃa:garah	-a:t	xina:ʔah	-a:t	22
220	strength, power	quwwah	-a:t	ʔiwwah	-a:t	00
221	dumb (neither speak nor hear)	ʔaxras	xurs	ʔaxras	xurs	00
	dumb (can hear but cannot speak)	ʔabkam	bukm	ʔabkam	bukm	00
222	deaf	ʔaʔraʃ	tuʃ	ʔaʔraʃ	tuʃ	00
223	blind	ʔa'ma:	ʔa'mija:ʔ	ʔa'ma:	'umi:	01
224	man	ragl	riga:l	ra:gil	rigga:lah	11
225	woman	ʔimraʔah	nisa:ʔ	mardh	niswa:n	11
226	person, some one	ʃaxs	ʔaʃxa:s	ʃaxs	ʔaʃxa:s	00
227	I	ʔana:		ʔa:na:		1-
228	you (M, S)	ʔanta		ʔinta		1-
	you (F, S)	ʔanti		ʔinti		1-
229	he	huwa		huwwa		1-
230	she	hija		hijja		1-
231	we		nahnu		ʔihna:	-1
232	you (M, P)		ʔantum		ʔintu:	-1
	you (F, P)		ʔantunna		"	
217	family	'a:ʔilah	-a:t	'e:lah	-a:t	00

233 they (M)	hum	humma	-1
234 they (F)	hunna	humma	-1
235 oneself, self	nafs	ʔanfus	00
236 other	ʔa:xar	ta:ni:	00
237 who?	man	mi:n	0-
238 name of person	ʔism	ʔasa:mi:	01
239 name of things (=238)			
240 letter (graphic)	ḥarf	ḥiru:f	00
241 voice	ṣawt	ʔaṣwa:t	00
242 sound (=241)			
243 language	luḡah	-a:t	00
244 mind, heart (=36)	qalb	ʔilu:b	00
245 God	ʔalla:h	ʔalla:h	0-
other god (=idol)	ṣanam	ʔaṣna:m	00
246 feast, festival	ʕi:d	ʔaʕja:d	00
247 village	qarjah	bila:d	22
248 town, city	maḍi:nah	mudun	00

249	this (M)	ha:da:	dah	1-
250	this (F)	ha:dihi	dijjah	1-
250	it	(only in absence : M=229, F=230)		
251	that	(when pointing : = 249)		
252	which?	ʔajj	ʔinhi:n	2-
253	what?	ma: ~ ma:da:	ma:	0-
254	why?	lima:da:	li:h	0-
255	these (F, things) (people)	ha:dihi ha:ʔula:ʔi	dijja do:l	-1 -2
256	how? x̣ʔ	kajfa	ʔizza:ji	0-
257	here x̣ʔ	huna:	hina:	1-
258	there x̣ʔ	huna:k	hina:k	1-
259	over there (=258) ax̣ʔ			
260	where? x̣ʔ	ʔajna	fe:n	2-
261	this way (=257) x̣ʔ	huna:	hina:	1-
262	that way (=258) x̣ʔ	huna:k	hina:k	1-
263	away, that way (=258) ax̣ʔ			
264	to where? (=260) x̣ʔ	ʔajna	fe:n	2-
265	place	maka:n	maka:n	00
		ʔama:kin	ʔama:kin	

266	left	šama:l ja:sa:l	šima:l	0-	
267	right	jami:n	jimi:n	1-	
268	front	ʔama:ma	ʔudda:m	2-	
269	back	wara:ʔa	wara:	0-	
270	inside	da:xil	guwwah	2-	
271	outside	xa:righ	barrah	2-	
272	space	masa:fah	-a:t masa:fah	00 -a:t	
273	up	fawqa	fo:ʔ	0-	
274	down	tahta	taht	0-	
		F. pf.	F. impf.	A. pf.	
275	to see	raʔa: naʔara	jara: janʔuru	ša:f jišu:f	22
276	to show	ʔaraʔa	jariðu	šawwif warra:	22
277	to hear	samiʔa	jasmaʕu	simiʕ jismaʕ	00
278	to smell	šamma	jašimmu	šamm jišimm	00
279	to breathe	tanaffasa	jatanaffasu	ʔitnaffis jitnaffis	00
280	to say	qa:la	jaqu:lu	ʔa:l jiʔu:l	00
281	to call	daʔa:	jadʕu:	daʕa: jidʕu:	00

282	to cry, shout	şaraxa sa:ħa	jaşruxu jasi:ħu	sarax	jisrux	11
283	to sing	ğanna:	juğanni:	ğanna:	jığanni:	00
284	to dance	raqaşa	jarquşu	raʔaş	jirʔuş	00
285	to speak	takallama	jatakallamu	ʔitkallim	jitkallim	00
286	to inform	ʻarrafa	juʻarrifu	ʻarrafa	jiʻarrafa	00
287	to suck	maşşa	jamuşşu	maşş	jımuşş	00
288	to vomit	taqaqjaʔa	jataqaqjaʔu	ʔistaqrağ	jistaqrağ	22
289	to spit	başqaqa	jabşiqu	taffa	jittiff	22
290	to bite	ʻağğa	jaʻuğğu	ʻağğ	jiʻuğğ	00
291	to laugh	ğahaka	jağhaku	ğihik	jidhək	10
292	to weep	baka:	jabki:	baka:	jibki:	00
293	to be glad	surra fariħa	jusarru jafraħu	ʔinbasat	jınbisit	22
294	to fear, be afraid	xa:fa fazaʻa	jaxa:fu jafzaʻu	xa:f	jixa:f	00
295	to grieve, be sad	ħazina	jahzanu	ħizin	jihzan	00
296	to get angry	ğagiba	jağğabu	ğigib	jığğab	00
297	to be astonished	taʻaggaba	jataʻaggabu	ʔitʻaggib	jittʻaggib	00
298	to strike, beat	ğaraba	jağrabu	ğarab	jidrab	00

299	to shoot an arrow	qawwasa	juqawwisu	ʔawwis	jiʔawwis	00
300	to thrash, punch	lakama	jalkimu	lakam	jilkim	00
301	to cure	ʿa:laga	juʿa:ligu	ʿa:lag	jiʿa:lig	00
302	to repair, mend	sallaha	jusaliliḥu	sallah	jisallah	00
303	to throw	rama:	jarmi:	rama:	jirmi:	00
304	to thrust	ṭaʿana	jaṭʿanu	ṭaʿan	jiṭʿan	00
305	to sting (scorpions, etc.)	lasaʿa	jalsaʿu	lasaʿ	jilsaʿ	00
	to bite (insects)	qaraṣa	jaqruṣu	ʔaraṣ	jiʔruṣ	00
306	to crush	kassara	jukassiru	kassar	jikassar	00
	to cut into pieces	qaṭṭaʿa	juqaṭṭiʿu	ʔaṭṭaʿ	jiʔaṭṭaʿ	00
307	to be broken	ʔinkasara	jankasiru	ʔinkasar	jinkisir	00
308	to push	dafaʿa	jadfaʿu	zaʔʔ	jizuʔʔ	22
309	to draw	garra	jagurru	garr	jigurr	00
	to pull, tighten	ṣadda	jaṣiddu	ṣadd	jiṣidd	00
310	to possess	ʔimtalaka	jamtaliku	ʔimtalak	jimtilik	00
311	to grab	ʔamsaka	jumsiku	misik	jimsik	11
312	to touch	massa	jamussu	lamas	jilmis	22

313	to rub, scratch	hakkə	jaħukku	ħakk	jiħukk	11
314	to scrape	xaddša	jaxdišu	xadaš	jixdiš	00
315	to swell (of hollow objects)	ʔintafaxa	jantafixu	ʔintafax	jintifix	00
	to swell (of wounds)	tawarrama	jatawarramu	warram	jiwarram	11
316	to walk	maša:	jamši:	miši:	jimši:	00
317	to tread	da:sa	jadu:su	da:s	jidu:s	00
318	to jump	naṭṭa	januṭṭu	naṭṭ	jinuṭṭ	00
319	to run	gara: ʔada:	jaɡri: jaʔdu:	ɡiri:	jigri:	00
320	to kick	rafasa	jarfusu	rafaš	jirfuš	11
321	to stand still	waqafa	jaqifu	wiʔif	juʔaf	00
	to stand (up)	qa:ma	jaqu:mu	ʔa:m	jiʔu:m	00
322	to sit (down)	qaʔada galasa	jaqʔudu jaɡlisu	ʔaʔd	jiʔʔud	00
323	to creep	zaḥafa	jazḥafu	zaḥaf	jizḥaf	00
324	to lie	raqada	jarqudu	raʔad	jirʔud	00
325	to sleep	na:ma	jana:mu	na:m	jina:m	00
326	to wake up	ʔistajqiz	jastajqiz	šiḥi:	jišḥa:	22
327	to get up	qa:ma	jaqu:mu	ʔa:m	jiʔu:m	00

328 to eat	ʔakala	jaʔkulu	kal	ja:kul	00
329 to drink	šariba	jašrabu	širib	jišrab	00
330 to be drunk	sakura	jaskaru	sikir	jiskar	00
331 to be hungry, starve	ga:ʕa	jagu:ʕu	ga:ʕ	jigu:ʕ	00
332 to be thirsty	ʕašiša	jaʕaššu	ʕi:š	jiʕaš	00
333 to like, want	ʔara:da	juri:du	ʕa:za	jiʕu:z	22
to love	ḥabba	jaḥubbu	ḥabb	jiḥibb	01
334 to hate, dislike	kariha	jakrahu	kirih	jikrah	00
335 to be rotten	ʕatina	jaʕtinu	ʔitʕatan	jitʕitin	11
336 to crack	šaqqa	jašuqqu	šaʔʔ	jišuʔʔ	00
337 to fly	ṭara	jaṭiru	ṭa:r	jiṭir	00
338 to swim, float	ʕama	jaʕumu	ʕa:m	jiʕum	00
339 to float (on the water)	ṭafa:	jaṭfu:	ṭafa:	jiṭfu:	00
" (in the air)	(=337)				
340 to sink	ḡaṭasa	jaḡtasu	ḡitis	jiḡtas	00
341 to tear	mazzaqa	jumazziqu	mazzaʔ	jimazzaʔ	00
342 to be torn	ʔinšaqqa tamazzaqa	janšacqu jatamazzaqu	ʔinšaʔʔ ʔitʔaṭṭaʕ	jinšaʔʔ jitʔaṭṭaʕ	00

343 to peel	qaššara	juqašširu	ʔaššar	jiʔaššar	00
344 to crush	haṭṭama	juḥaṭṭimu	haṭṭam	jiḥaṭṭam	00
to grind	ṭaḥana	jaṭḥanu	ṭaḥan	jiṭḥan	00
345 to roast, cook directly over fire	šawa:	jašwi:	šawa:	jišwi:	00
to fry	qala:	jaqli:	ʔala:	jiʔli:	00
346 to boil, cook	ḡala:	jaḡli:	ḡili:	jiḡli:	00
347 to drive away	ṭarada	jaṭrudu	ṭarad	jiṭrud	00
to go after	taba'a	jatba'u	taba'	jitba'	00
348 to escape, run away	haraba	jahrabu	hirib	jhrab	10
349 to kill	qatala	jaqtulu	ʔatal	jiʔtil	01
350 to tie	'aqada	ja'qudu	'aʔad	ji'ʔud	00
351 to untie, release	ḥalla	jaḥillu	ḥall	jiḥill	00
352 to set free	ʔaṭlaqa sara:h	juṭliqu sara:h	sa:b	jisi:b	22
353 to sew	ḥa:ka	juḥi:ku	xajjaṭ	jixajjaṭ	00
354 to wash	xajjaṭa ḡasala	juxajjiṭu jaḡsilu	ḡasal	jiḡsil	00
355 to wipe, polish	masaḥa	jamsaḥu	masaḥ	jimsaḥ	00
to dry oneself	tanaššafa	jatanaššafu	ʔitnaššif	jitnaššif	00

to dry with heat	gaffafa	jugaffifu	gaffif	jigaffif	00
356 to put on	labisa	jalbisu	libis	jilbis	00
357 to put off	xala'a naza'a	jaxla'u janza'u	'ala'	ji'la'	22
358 to write	kataba	jaktubu	katab	jiktib	01
359 to read	qara'a	jaqra'u	'ara:	ji'ra:	00
360 to teach, tell	'allama	ju'allimu	'allim	ji'allim	00
to instruct	darrasa	judarrisu	darris	jidarris	00
361 to cut (cf. 306)	qaṭa'a	jaqṭa'u	'aṭa'	ji'ṭa'	00
362 to make, do ١٢٣, ٤٥٦٧٨٩	ṣana'a	jaṣna'u	ṣana'	jiṣna'	00
363 to open	fataḥa	jaftaḥu	fataḥ	jiftaḥ	00
364 to close	'aqqala 'aglaqa	jaqqilu jagliqu	'afal	ji'fil	11
365 to live	sakana	jaskunu	sakan	jiskun	00
366 to work (cf. 419)	'amila	ja'malu	'amal	ji'mal	10
367 to be tired	ta'iba	jat'abu	ti'ib	jit'ab	00
368 to take a rest	'istara:ḥa	jastari:ḥu	'istara:	jistirajjah	11
369 to buy	'iṣtara:	jaṣtari:	'iṣtara:	jiṣtiri:	00
370 to sell	ba'a	jabi:'u	ba:'	jibi:'	00

371 to get	haşala	jahşulu	haşal	jihşul	00
372 to steal	saraqqa	jasriqu	saraʔ	jisraʔ	00
373 to lend	sallafa	jusallifu	sallif	jisallif	00
374 to borrow	ʔista'a:ra	jasta'i:ru	ʔistalaf	jistilif	22
375 to become ripe	naqaga	janqagu	ta:ba	jiṭi:b	22
376 to break <i>كسر</i>	kasara	jaksaru	kasar	jiksar	00
to fold into two	tana:	jatni:	tana:	jitni:	00
to fold into many parts	ṭawa:	jaṭwi:	ṭawa:	jiṭwi:	00
377 to shake	hazza	jahizz	hazz	hihizz	00
378 to take	ʔaxaḡa	jaʔxuḡu	xad	ja:xud	00
379 to dig	ḡafara	jaḡfuru	faḡat	jifḡat	22
380 to flow, stream	ʔindalaqa	jandaliqu	ʔindalaʔ	jindiliʔ	00
381 to climb up	tasallaqa	jatasallaqu	ʔitsallaʔ	jitsallaʔ	00
382 to go down	nazala	janzilu	nizil	jinzil	00
383 to go up	ṭalaʔ	jaṭlaʔu	ṭiliʔ	jiṭlaʔ	10
384 to fall	waqaʔa	jaqaʔu	wiʔaʔ	juʔaʔ	00
385 to burn	ʔiṣṭaʔala	jaṣṭaʔilu	wallaʔ	jiwallaʔ	22

386 to blow	nafaxa	janfuxu	nafax	jinfux	00
to blow (of wind)	habba	jahubbu	habb	jihubb	00
387 to rain	ʔamṭara	jamṭuru	maṭṭar	jimaṭṭar	11
388 to get wet	taballala	jataballalu	ʔitball	jitball	00
389 to become dry	gaffa	jagiffu	gaff	jigiff	00
390 to keep secret	katama	jaktum	katam	jiktim	01
to hide, conceal	xabbaʔa	juxabbiʔu	xabba:	jixabbi:	00
391 to search, inquire	bahṭa	jabḥaṭu	baḥas	jibḥas	11
392 to find	wagada	jagidu	laʔa:	jila:ʔi:	22
393 to count	ʔadda	jaʔiddu	ʔadd	jiʔidd	00
394 to bear	walada	jolidu	wilid	jiwlid	00
395 to be born	wulida	ju:ladu	ʔinwalad	jiniwlid	11
396 to grow	nama:	janmu:	ʔitwalad	jitiwlid	11
397 to die	ma:ta	jamu:tu	kibir	jikbar	22
398 to live	ʔa:ša	jaʔi:šu	ma:t	jimu:t	00
399 to play	laʔiba	jalʔalbu	ʔa:š	jiʔi:š	00
400 to help	sa:ʔada	jusa:ʔidu	liʔib	jilʔab	00
			sa:ʔid	jisa:ʔid	00

401 to wait	ʔintaʒara	jantaʒiru	ʔintaʒar	jintiʒir	00
402 to meet	qa:bala	juqa:bilu	ʔa:bil	jiʔa:bil	00
403 to fight	qa:tala	juqa:tilu	ʔa:til	jiʔa:til	00
404 to win	ʔintaʒara	jantaʒiru	ʔintaʒar	jintiʒir	00
405 to lose, be defeated	ʔinhazama	janhazimu	ʔinhazam	jinhizim	00
406 to think	fakkara	jufakkiru	fakkar	jifakkar	00
407 to forget	nasija	jansa:	nisi:	jinsa:	00
408 to put down	wada'a	jada'u	wada'	ju:da'	00
409 to ride	haʔta	jaʔuʔtu	haʔt	jiʔuʔt	00
410 to go out, come out	rakiba	jarkabu	rikib	jirkab	00
411 to enter	xaraga	jaxrugu	ʔili'	jiʔla'	22
412 to come, arrive	daxala	jadxulu	daxal	jidxul	00
	ʔata:	jaʔti:	} gih	ji:gi:	22
	ga:ʔa	jagi:ʔu			
413 to go	daħaba	jadħabu	ra:h	jiru:h	22
414 to collect	gama'a	jagma'u	gama'	jigma'	00
415 to mix	xalaʔa	jaxliʔu	xalaʔ	jixliʔ	00

416 to move	taḥarraka	jataḥarraku	ʔiṭṭharrak	jitharrak	00
417 to suit, agree	wa:faqa	juwa:fiq	wa:fiʔ	jiwa:fiʔ	00
418 to give	ʔaʔta:	juʔti:	ʔiḡḡa:	jiḡḡi:	22
419 to do (cf.362,366)	faʔala	jafʔalu	ʔamal	jiʔmal	22
420 to think	fakkara	jufakkiru	fakkar	jifakkar	00
421 to know	ʔarifa	jaʔrifu	ʔirif	jaʔraf	01
422 to want, desire	ʔalima	jaʔlamu	riḡib	jirḡab	00
423 to be able	ʔistaṭa:	ʔa jastaṭi:	ʔidir	jiʔdar	22
424 to exist, be found	wugida	ju:gadu	ʔitwagad	jitwigid	11
425 to be	ka:na	jaku:nu	kain	jiku:n	00
426 not (in VS)					
427 big, large	F. sg.	F. pl.	A. sg.	A. pl.	
428 little, small	kabi:r	kuba:r	kibi:r	kiba:r	11
429 high (mountain, price, voice, etc.)	ṣaḡi:r	ṣuḡa:r	ṣuḡajjar	-i:n	11
tall (tree, height, etc.)	ʔa:li:	tuwa:l	ʔa:li:	tiwa:l	0-
	ṭawi:l	ṭa:li:	ṭawi:l	ṭiwa:l	01

430	low (mountain, price, voice, etc.) short (opp. to "tall")	munxafiḍ	munxafaḍa:t wa:ti:		22
431	fat	qaṣi:r	qiṣa:r	-i:n	11
432	lean, thin	sami:n	sima:n	tuxa:n	22
433	thick, dense	naḥi:l	nuḥala:ʔ	-i:n	22
434	thin	kaṭi:f	tixi:n	tuxa:n	22
435	heavy	raqi:q	raqa:ʔiq	-i:n	11
436	light	ṭaqi:l	ṭiqa:l	tuʔa:l	01
437	strong	xafi:f	xifa:f	-i:n	01
438	weak	qawi:	ʔaḡwiḡa:ʔ	ʔaʔwiḡa:	00
439	painful, sore	ḡa'i:f	ḡu'afa:ʔ	ḡu'a:f	01
440	hard, solid	ʔali:m			00
441	soft	ga:mid	gawa:mid	gawa:mid	00
442	sweet	na:ʕim	nawa:ʕim	nawa:ʕim	00
443	salty	ḡulw	ḡilw		1-
444	hot, pepperly	milḥi:	ma:liḥ		1-
445	bitter	ḡarra:q	ḡarra:ʔ		0-
		murr	murr		0-

446 quick	sari:ʕ	sari:ʕ	0-
447 slow	baʕi:ʔ	baʕi:ʔ	1-
448 round, circular	da:ʔiri:	dajri:	0-
round, spherical	kuri:	kurawi:	1-
449 sharp	ħa:dd	ħa:dd	0-
450 dull, blunt	ğajr masnu:n	mitallim	2-
451 smooth (=441 soft)	na:ʕim	na:ʕim	00
452 straight	mustaqi:m	mustaʕi:m	00
453 pretty, nice	zari:f	zari:f	01
454 dirty	wasix	wisix	1-
ugly	qabi:h	ʔabi:h	0-
455 long (=429 tall)	ṭawi:l	ṭawi:l	01
456 short (cf. 430)	qaṣi:r	ʔuṣajjar	11
457 distant, far	baʕi:d	biʕi:d	1-
458 close	qari:b	ʔurajjib	11
459 spacious, wide	wa:siʕ	wa:siʕ	0-
460 narrow	qajjiq	dajjaʔ	1-

461 hot (climate)	ḥa:rr	ḥarr	1-
462 cold (climate)	ba:rid	bard	00
463 warm (of things)	da:fi?	da:fi:	00
464 cold (of things) = 462			
465 young (=428 small)	ṣagi:r	ṣugajjar	11
466 aged	musinn mu'ammir	'agu:z	22
467 new	gadi:d	gida:jid	10
468 old	qadi:m	?adi:m	0-
469 always	da:?iman	dajman	0-
470 full	mal?a:n	malja:n	0-
471 much, many	ka _{ti} :r	kiti:r	1-
472 little, few	qali:l	?ula _j jil	10
473 all, every	kull	kull	0-
474 bright	mudi:?	munawwar	2-
475 dark	mu _z lim	muḍallim	1-
476 light (N)	nu:r	nu:r	00
477 white, bright	?abjad	?abjad	0-
		?anwa:r	
		?ala:ji:l	
		?anwa:r	

478 black, dark	ʔaswad	ʔiswid	1-
479 red	ʔahmar	ʔahmar	0-
480 blue	ʔazraq	ʔazraq	0-
481 green	ʔaxdar	ʔaxdar	0-
482 yellow	ʔaṣfar	ʔaṣfar	0-
483 colour (N)	lawn	lo:n ʔalwa:n	00
484 beautiful	gami:l	gami:l	0-
485 good, handsome	ḥasan	kuwajjis	2-
486 bad	sajjiʔ	wiḥiṣ	2-
incorrect	xa:tiʔ	ḡalat	2-
487 correct	ṣaḥi:h	ṣaḥḥ	1-
488 same	nafs	nafs	0-
489 different	muxtalif	muxtalif	0-
490 again	marrah ta:nijah	marratanijah	0-
491 if	ʔida: ~ law	ʔiza: ~ law	
492 yes	na'am	na'am	0-
493 no	la:	laʔ	

- 494 (greeting) ʔassala:m 'alejkum ʔassala:m 'alejkum
- 495 good-bye ma'a-s-sala:mah ma'a-s-sala:mah
- 496 at bi ~ fi: bi ~ fi:
- 497 and wa wa
- 498 with ma' ma'
- 499 (copula in NS) (not used)
- e.g. "This is a book." F: huwa kita:bun. A: huwa kita:b.
- "She is a girl." F: hija bintun. A: hijja bint.
- 500 (negative particle in NS) lajsa miš
- e.g. "This is not a book." F: huwa lajsa kita:ban. A: huwa miš
 kita:b.
- "She is not a girl." F: hija lajsat bintan. A: hijja miš bint.