

APPENDIX II.



GRAMMATICAL OUTLINE AND VOCABULARY

OF THE

HARARI LANGUAGE.

GRAMMATICAL OUTLINE.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

THE caution necessary for the stranger who would avoid exciting the suspicions of an African despot and Moslem bigots prevented my making any progress, during my short residence at the capital, in the Harari language. But once more safe among the Girhi Mountains, circumspection was no longer necessary. The litterati who assisted in my studies were a banished citizen of Harar; Said Wal, an old Bedouin; and Ali Shair, "the Poet," a Girhi Somal celebrated for his wit, his poetry, and his eloquence. I found the last most useful, and his linguistic sagacity enabled me to perform a feat of no ordinary difficulty, that of drawing out a grammatical sketch of the language. But time pressed, and few days remained for work. Our hours were spent in unremitting toil: we began at sunrise, the hut was ever crowded with Bedouin critics, and it was late at night before the manuscript was laid by. On the evening of the third day, my three litterati started upon their feet, and shook my hand, declaring that I knew as much as they themselves did.

Returning to Aden, I was fortunate enough to find there a friend, Lieutenant Dansey, 1st Bombay European regi-

ment, who, seeing me embarrassed by preparations for an expedition, kindly volunteered to write out, and, with the assistance of one Farih Dibani, a Somali of the Habr Jul Jalah clan, to revise my notes. He spent much time and more trouble over his self-imposed task, and the attention which he bestowed upon each word may be considered a guarantee of accuracy.*

“Whether the scholars of the Hebrew, Ethiopic, and Arabic,” I may remark in the words of M. Krapf (“Outline of the Kiswaheli Language,” p. 6.), “will derive any important aid from the knowledge of this tongue, is a question which I must answer in the negative; though it cannot be uninteresting to the Arabic scholar to observe the manner in which the Arabic has been amalgamated with the African language.”

1. THE people of Harar ignore the origin of their language. It probably dates from our mediæval times, when the Hadiyah Empire flourished upon the ruins of the Christian states. In the present day it is absolutely confined within the walls of the city, which is surrounded on all sides by Gallas. Through the medium of Harari the

* Afterwards at Berberah I met the Harar caravan; and here my difficulty of procuring an instructor was truly characteristic. The timid merchants feared to lose their heads, and I should have failed but for the presence of a Sayyid, Aydrus bin Mohammed el Barr el Madani, who, with the real Sherif spirit, aided me, in the hope that one day I might revenge his wrongs upon the Amir of Harar.

Arabic language and the religious sciences are explained to the inhabitants: almost all the women and not a few of the citizens can speak no other tongue. The numerous Somal who visit and temporarily settle at Harar usually learn some sentences. But few penetrate deep into the language: at this moment, in Aden, amongst about 2000, one only is found capable of revising the vocabulary.

2. The Harari appears, like the Galla, the Dankali, and the Somali, its sisters, to be a Semitic graft inserted into an indigenous stock. * The pronouns, for instance, and many of the numerals are clearly Arabic, whilst the forms of the verb are African, and not unlike the vulgar tongues of modern India. Again, many of the popular expressions, without which conversation could not be carried on (*e. g.* *Labbay*, "here I am," in answer to a call), are pure Arabic. We are justified then in determining this dialect to be, like the Galla, the Dankali, and the Somali, a semi-Semite. †

* "In the Abyssinian language, especially in the Ethiopic (or Ghiz), and in the Tigre and Gurague, its dialects, we find the Semitic element is still predominant; the Amharic manifests already a strong inclination of breaking through this barrier. The Somali and Galla languages have still more thrown off the Semitic fetter, whilst the Kisuaheli and its cognate idioms have entirely kept the Semitic aloof."—*Krapf, Preface.*

† Lieutenant (now Captain) Rigby, 16th Regiment Bom. N. I., in an excellent paper published by the Bombay Asiatic Society, under the modest title of an "Outline of the Somauli Language, with Vocabulary," asserts that the dialect of which he is writing "has not the slightest similarity to Arabic in construction." A comparison of

3. The Harari is not a written language, and the Arabic character imperfectly expresses its sound. It excites our wonder to see tongues so elaborate, with rules of eloquence and a poetry cultivated after the canons of

the singular persons of the pronouns will, I believe, lead to a different conclusion.

ARABIC.		SOMALI.
1. Ana, <i>I</i>	-	- Ana or Anega.
2. Anta, <i>thou</i>	-	- Adega.
3. Huwa, <i>he</i>	-	- Husagga.

The affixed article again suggests an Arabic derivation, which at first sight might escape the eye. *Mindí*, is a knife; *Mindí-dá*, the knife. The vulgar corruption of *Ha'za'* (هَذَا), *this*, affixed to the noun, as in Egypt and in many parts of Arabia (e. g. El Rajul dá, الرجل ذا, *this man*), may have given rise to this and to the other forms of the Somali article *ká*, *kí*, *gá*, and *gí*. The interrogative pronoun *Ayw* (*who?*) is clearly a corruption of the Arabic *Ay* (أَي), and *Mahá* (*what?*) of *Má* (مَا). Similarly the reciprocal *Naf* (*I myself*) is a contraction of the noun *Nafs* (نَفْس) used in this sense throughout Arabia. In many Somali words there is a direct derivation from the Arabic, which cannot be detected without a knowledge of the people's inability to articulate certain sounds. *Khuz* (خبز) in Arabic is *bread*. The Somali, avoiding the harsh *khá* (خ), and generally converting *zá* (ز) into *sin* (س) have changed the vocable into *kibis*. They have preserved intact the Arabic form of the *Ism el nisbah* (اسم النسبه), adjective: for instance, *Adárfyah* means *belonging to Adárf* (Harar); *Aushíyah*, *belonging to the Aushi* (Abyssinians). Of the Somali numerals, two only present any resemblance to the Arabic: *Sadah*, three, to *Salásah* (ثلاثة); and *Afar*, four, to *Arba* (اربع). Both are derived through the Galla "Shadi" and "Afur.

rhythm and rhyme, destitute of an alphabet.* In Sindh and India, on the contrary, every local variety of dialect has its own syllabarium modified from the Arabic or the Sanscrit. To account for the phenomenon, we must take refuge in some psychical cause hitherto unexplained. The Harari, when writing their songs and translations, use the Koranic character.

4. The pronunciation of the Harari dialect, † unlike the

* Whether the Galla tongue possesses a distinct syllabarium is still a disputed point.

† The pronunciation of the Somali tongue is partly Semitic, partly Indo-Germanic.

Of the Semitic we find two characteristic sounds :—

1. *Gh*. The Arabic Ghayn (غ) occurs but rarely; as in the word *Aghal*, a house.

2. *H*. The Arabic Há (ح) is common; as in *Eih* (ع), a goat; *Diñ* (د), a valley.

The Sanscrit sounds are :—

1. *D* cerebral (ड); as in the words *Deg* (دگ), *drowned*; *Gad* (گ), a beard.

2. *L*. (ळ); as in *Gol* (گول), a barren woman.

3. *N*. nasal (ण); as in the prohibitive, *Há thigin* (هانهگن), *go not*.

4. *R*. cerebral (र); as in the word *Gar* (گر), *governments, an order*.

And, finally, the Somal, finding a difficulty in articulating the sounds Ch, P, and Z, change them into J, B, and S: *e. g.*

Ajjá, for *Achha* (in Hindostani, *good*).

Bahár, for *Fahár* (in Hindostani a *hill*).

Jasirah, for *Jazírah* (in Arabic, an *island*).

soft Galla and Somali, is harsh and guttural; a fact which causes astonishment, as it is spoken in a warm climate and within walls, where men generally soften sound. The Arabic letter *khá* (ح) is its characteristic.

The LETTERS which require comment in this sketch are —

1. The Arabic *hamzah* or broken *a'* (ء); e. g. *ma'altu*, day, *bá'u*, a merchant.*

2. A peculiar sound resembling *chya* (च) in Sanscrit; e. g. *koch* (كوج), a eunuch. In pronunciation it is sometimes confounded with *sh*; e. g. *abosh* or *aboch*, a man.

3. The Arabic *há* (ح); as in *gih* (كبح), a live coal; *zikeh*, gold.

4. The Arabic *háf* (فان); as in *kaytal* (كيتل), a ship: this sound is also common in Somali.

5. The Sanscrit *l* (ल); as in *hillu* (حلو), truly.

6. The Sanscrit nasal *n* (न); as in the pronoun *Inyash* (اناش), we.

7. The cerebral *t* (ट); as in the word *át* (ات), a bone.

Like the Somali, the Harari tongue is remarkable for the hardness and the distinctness with which the conso-

* The Semitic *Ayn* (ع), in Harari as in Hindostani, is converted into a simple *a*.

nants, those great discriminators of language, are articulated. To investigate this phenomenon, which has the peculiarity of varying according to the position of the letter, would lead me into a digression for which I have neither time nor space. Whenever a consonant is to be emphasised, it is denoted in the following pages by reduplication.

The system of orthography is the modified form of Sir W. Jones's alphabet; accents, however, have been used to denote the long vowels.

1. *a* is pronounced as in the English "hat."
2. *á*, as in "father."
3. *ay*, as in "hay."
4. *áy*, as in the Spanish "ay."
5. *i*, as in the English "if."
6. *í*, as ee in the English "sheer."*

OF THE ARTICLE.

5. THE definite is like the indefinite article, inherent in the noun.

e. g. A horse and an ass; faras wá wajayrá.
The son of the king; nagárshí lijjay.

* The other long and short vowels are omitted from this list, their pronunciation being according to the Italianised system now in vogue.

The following examples will show the peculiarity of this part of speech:—

A plate and the knife; Sehan wá masháh.

The town of Aden; Adan bád.

He went to the king; Nagárshí de hárá.

The child and the father; Lijjay wá au-zo (literally, his father).

OF THE NOUN.

6. THE noun has two *genders*, Masculine and Feminine.

Masculine nouns may be converted into feminines by three processes. The first changes the terminal vowel into *-ít*, or adds *-ít* to the terminal consonant.

e. g. rágá, an old man; rágít, an old woman.
 bushshí, a dog; bushshít, a bitch.
 wasíf, a slave boy; wasífít, a slave girl.

Animals of different sexes have different names, and this forms the second process.

e. g. bára, an ox; lám, a cow.

The third and the most common way of expressing sex is by means of *abosh* (ابوش), "male or man," and *inist*

(corrupted from the Arabic *unsa* اُنْسَا), "woman, female." They correspond with our "he-" and "she-".

e. g. *faras*, a stallion; *inisti faras*, a mare.
abosh baghl, a he mule; *inisti baghl*, a she mule.

7. The noun has two *numbers*, Singular and Plural.

The affix *-ásh* changes singulars into plurals.

e. g. *abosh*, a man; *aboshásh*, men.
wandag, a servant; *wandagásh*, servants.
gár, a house; *gárásh*, houses.

Nouns ending in the long *á* become plural without re-duplicating this letter.

e. g. *gáfá*, a slave; *gáfásh* (for *gáfáásh*) slaves.
gubná, a harlot; *gubnásh*, harlots.

When the singular terminates in the sound *-ay*, so common in the Somali and Harari dialects, the plural is formed by affixing *-ásh* to the consonant preceding that diphthong.

e. g. *lijjay*, a son; *lijjásh* (for *lijjiásh*), sons.

The same is the case with nouns terminating in *í*.

e. g. *kabri*, a grave; *kabrásh* (for *kabriásh*), graves.

When the singular ends in the soft sibilant, it is usually changed into *z*.

e. g. *faras*, a horse; *farazásh*, horses.
iráz, a cloth; *irázásh*, cloths.

8. The noun in Harari, as in the Somali language, has no *cases*: the following is the way in which casual relations are expressed:—

Nom. and Acc.,	amír, <i>a chief.</i>
Dative,	amír lay, <i>to a chief.</i>
Vocative,	amir-o! <i>O chief.*</i>
Ablative,	amír bay, <i>or be, from a chief.</i>

The Genitive case, as in the Somali, is expressed by simply prefixing the name of the person to the thing possessed.

- e. g.* The Amir's son, Amír lijjay (literally, Amir-son).
 The Sultan's house, Sultán gár.
 The gardens of Harar, Gay Harshásh.

To obviate the unintelligibility often arising from this formation, or rather absence of formation, the word *zo* or *so* (his) is sometimes added to the name of the thing possessed.

- e. g.* Ahmed's turban, Ahmed imamah-zo (literally, Ahmed his turban).
 The Kazi's brother, Kází ih-zo.

* This *o* is generally added, as in the Somali tongue, to titles and proper names: *e. g.* Amir-o! Arab-o! Ahmad-o! Sometimes the purely Arabic *yá* (يَا) is used, and when the address is unceremonious, Akhákh *yá*, *O thou!*

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

9. THE adjective, like the noun, has no cases properly so called. In some instances they precede their nouns.

e. g. Táy barti, a black staff.
Gidor abbá, a tall man.

At other times they follow their substantives.

e. g. Shundud zikeh, a golden necklace.
Majlis gidir, a large assembly.

Adjectives, like nouns, alter their terminations in the *feminine* form.

e. g. Uzn zalayla, a deaf man; in the feminine, Uzn zalaylít.
Kibrí zálá, a proud man; in the feminine, Kibrí zálí

As in the Somali tongue, degrees of *comparison* are expressed by phrases, not by any change of the adjective.

e. g.

Comparative. { This is greater than that.
Yá be yí igadrí hal (lit. that than this
great is).

Superlative. { This is the greatest.
Yí jammí be igadrí hal (lit. this all than
great is).

OF NUMERALS,

10. THE following are the *cardinal* numbers:—

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Ahad (احد). | 20. Koyah. |
| 2. Kot. | 30. Sáseh. |
| 3. Shishtí. | 40. Arbaín (?). |
| 4. Harad (هرد). | 50. Hamistí assir. |
| 5. Hamistí (همستی). | 60. Siddistí assir. |
| 6. Saddistí. | 70. Sát assir. |
| 7. Sátí. | 80. Sút assir. |
| 8. Sot or Sút. | 90. Zehtaná or Sehtaná. |
| 9. Sehtan (Zehtayn). | 100. Baklá or Boghol (بوغل,
the Somali word). |
| 10. Assir. | 1000. Kum (Somali) or
Alfí (Arabio). |
| 11. Ahad assir. | |
| 12. Kot wá assir. | |

11. The *ordinals* are formed by affixing *-khá* to the numerals.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| e. g. Ahad-khá, first. | Harad-khá, fourth. |
| Kot-khá, second. | Hamistí-khá, fifth. |
| Shishtí-khá, third. | |

12. The fractional numbers are,

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ Rubá (Arab. ربع). | $\frac{3}{4}$ Shishtírubá. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ Nus (Ar. نصف) or Keni. | $\frac{1}{3}$ Shishtísam. |
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OF PRONOUNS.

13. THE system of pronouns in Harari, as in the Somali language, is artful and somewhat complicated. Like the Arabic it may be divided into separate and affixed. The *separate* or *personal* pronouns which have neither gender nor case are :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Pers. Án (آن).	Innásh or Inyásh.
2nd ,, Akhákh (أخاك).	Akhákhásh (أخاكش).
3rd ,, Huwa' (هو).*	Hiyyásh.

14. The *affixed* pronouns or possessives attached to nouns are :—

<i>Singular.</i>	
1st Pers. - e, <i>my</i> or <i>mine</i> .	<i>e. g.</i> Gár-e, my house.
2nd ,, - khá, <i>thy</i> or <i>thine</i> .	Gár-khá, thy house.
3rd ,, - zo or -so, <i>his</i> .	Gár-zo, his house. †
<i>Plural.</i>	
1st Pers. - zinya or sinya, <i>our</i> .	<i>e. g.</i> Gár zinya, our house.
2nd ,, - kho, <i>your</i> .	Gár-kho, your house.
3rd ,, - zinyo or sinyo, <i>their</i> .	Gár-zinyo, their house.

* Itta, *she* (near). Yata, *she* (far).

† These words are also pronounced zú, sú, and khú. Of the former pronouns there are also singular and plural separate forms.

e. g. Azo or Azu, *his*.

Azyásh or Ayách, *their*.

In the same way attached pronouns are affixed to verbs:—

e. g. Sit-ayn, give (thou to) me.
Sit-ana, give (thou to) us.

15. The *demonstrative* pronouns are:—

Sing. Yí, *this*.

Yá, *that*.

Plur. Yíash, or yí'ach, *these*.

Yá'ash, or yá'ách, *those*.

16. The *interrogative* pronouns are the following:—

Mántá (مانتا), *who?*

Mintá (ممتا), *what?*

17. The *reciprocal* pronoun is expressed in Harari, as in Somali, by *naf*. Another common word is *atte*,

e. g. Án atte hárkho, I myself went,
Akhákh attekh hárkhí, thou thyself wentest,
Huwa attezo hára, he himself went.

The Arabic word Ruh (روح, life or soul) is also used for "self" in such phrases as this:—

Mahatkho ruh-e, I smote myself.

OF VERBS.

18. THE Harari verb, like the Somali, has only two tenses, a Past and a Present. The Future of the Indicative, as well as the Conditional and the Optative tenses, is formed by adding significant particles and the use of the substantive verb. The root is the 2nd person of the Imperative, and a Prohibitive is obtained by prefixing *at* (ات), or by affixing *mekh*. In the negative forms, the Harari is more artfully constructed than the Somali verb.

19. The following are the two *auxiliary* verbs.

PAST TENSE.

(Affirmative Form.)

- Singular.* 1. *I was*, Án narkho (نارخو).
 2. *Thou wast*, Akhákh nárkhí.
 3. *He was*, Huwa nárá.
- Plural.* 1. *We were*, Inyásh nárná.
 2. *Ye were*, Akhákhásh narkhú (نارخو).
 3. *They were*, Hiyyásh nárú.

(Negative Form.)

- Sing.* 1. *I was not*, An alnárkhúm (النارخوم).
 2. *Thou wast not*, Akhákh alnárkhím.
 3. *He was not*, Huwa alnárúm.

- Plur.* 1. *We were not,* Inyásh alnárnám.
 2. *Ye were not,* Akhákhásh alnárkhúm.
 3. *They were not,* Hiyyásh alnárúm.

PRESENT TENSE.

(Affirmative Form.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. *I am,* Án halko. 1. *We are,* Inyash halna (هَلْنَا).
 2. *Thou art,* Akhákh halkhí. 2. *Ye ,,* Akhákhásh halkhú.
 3. *He is,* Huwa hal (هَل). 3. *They ,,* Hiyyásh halú.

(Negative Form.)

1. *I am not,* Án elkhúm. 1. *Inyásh* elnám.
 2. *Thou art not,* Akhákh elkhím. 2. *Akhákhásh* elkhúm.
 3. *He is not,* Huwa elum. 3. *Hiyyásh* elúm.

IMPERATIVE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

2. *Be thou,* Hal (هَل). 2. *Be ye,* Halkhú (هَلْكُمْ).

The second auxiliary has the sense of *to become*, and corresponds with "jirrah" of the Somal, who express "I am" by wá jogá, literally, "I stand."

PAST TENSE.

- Sing.* 1. *I became,* Ān ikání (اٲانى) nárkho.
 2. *Thou becamest,* Akhákh tikání nárkhí.
 3. *He became,* Huwa ikání nárá.
- Plur.* 1. *We became,* Inyásh niání nárná.
 2. *Ye became,* Akhákhásh tikání nárkhú.
 3. *They became,* Hiyyásh ikání nárá.

PRESENT TENSE.

- Sing.* 1. *I become,* Ān ikánákh (اٲاناخ).
 2. *Thou becomest,* Akhákh tikánákh.
 3. *He becomes,* Huwa ikánál.
- Plur.* 1. *We become,* Inyásh niánáná (نٲانانا).
 2. *Ye become,* Akhákhásh tikánákhú.
 3. *They become,* Hiyyásh ikánálú.

IMPERATIVE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

2. *Become thou,* Kání (ٲانى). 2. *Become ye,* Kánú (ٲانو).

PROHIBITIVE.

Sing. 2. *Become not,* ikánnimekh (اٲانمئخ).

Plur. 2. *Become not ye,* ikánnumekh (اٲانمئخ).

23. The following is a specimen of a verb regularly conjugated.

PAST TENSE.

(Affirmative Form.)

- Sing.* 1. *I went,* *Án letkho.*
 2. *Thou wentest,* *Akhákh letkhí.*
 3. *He went,* *Huwa leta (ليت).*
- Plur.* 1. *We went,* *Inyásh letna (لئين).*
 2. *Ye went,* *Akhákhásh letkhú.*
 3. *They went,* *Hiyyásh letú.*

(Negative Form.)

- Sing.* 1. *I went not,* *Án alletkhúm.*
 2. *Thou wentest not,* *Akhákh alletkhím.*
 3. *He went not,* *Huwa alletám.*
- Plur.* 1. *We went not,* *Inyásh alletnám.*
 2. *Ye went not,* *Akhákhásh alletkhúm.*
 3. *They went not,* *Hiyyásh alletúm.*

PRESENT TENSE.

(Affirmative Form.)

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. *I go,* *Án iletákh (اليتاخ).* 1. *Inyásh niletáná.*
 2. *Thou goest,* *Akhákh tiletínakh.* 2. *Akhákhásh tiletákhú.*
 3. *He goes,* *Huwa yiletál.* 3. *Hiyyásh yiletálú.*

(Negative Form.)

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> | 1. <i>I go not,</i> | Án iletumekh. |
| | 2. <i>Thou goest not,</i> | Akhákh tiletumekh. |
| | 3. <i>He goes not,</i> | Huwa iletumel. |
| <i>Plur.</i> | 1. <i>We go not,</i> | Inyásh niletumena. |
| | 2. <i>Ye go not,</i> | Akhákhásh tiletumekhú. |
| | 3. <i>They go not,</i> | Hiyyásh iletumelú. |

As in the Somali tongue and in the Semitic dialects generally, the Present serves for a Future tense: "I go," for "I shall or will go." A definite future is formed in Harari by adding the substantive verb to a participial form of the verb required to express futurity; *e. g.*

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> | 1. <i>I will go,</i> | Án iletle halkho. |
| | 2. <i>Thou wilt go,</i> | Akhákh tiletle halkhí. |
| | 3. <i>He will go,</i> | Huwa iletle hal. |
| <i>Plur.</i> | 1. <i>We will go,</i> | Inyásh niletle halna. |
| | 2. <i>Ye will go,</i> | Akhákhásh tiletle halkhú. |
| | 3. <i>They will go,</i> | Hiyyásh niletle halna. |

IMPERATIVE.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 2. <i>Go thou, Let.</i> | 2. <i>Go ye, Letú.</i> |

PROHIBITIVE.

2. *Go not thou*, At let. 2. *Go not ye*, At letú.

PARTICIPLES.

Going, Yiletál (يَلْتَال) *Not going*, Iletumel.
Gone, Itletle.

DIALOGUES AND SENTENCES.

ART thou well? Amánta khí?

Are ye well? Amánta khú?

Madam (to elderly female). Abbáy.

Sir. Abbá. Yá Sayyidí.

Are you well this morning? Amán hadarkhú?

Are you well this evening? Amán wa'alkhú?

Good morning. Amán be kero.

Good night. Aman be hedero.

I am well. Amán íntaná.

I am unwell. Nattú halbaná.

What is the matter with you? Min aganyekh?

Is your family well? Gár hawázum amánta khú?

I am better. Orintáy.

What news to-day? Hújí min war hal?

Good news to-day. Amán intá hújí.

It is cooler to-day than yesterday. Tájíná be hújí baradtá.

The air is cold. Dúf bárid intá.

Come in and sit down. Ná tageb.

What is thy name? Sumkhá mrintá?

Come here (to woman). Lakambay.

Dost thou drink coffee? Bun tiseshákhí?

I want milk. Háy ikháhshákh.

Is water to be had here? Mí halí ye atáybe?

Where goest thou? Ayde taurákh?
 I go to Harar. Gay uhurákh.
 Send away the people. Walamosh yí uso'o.
 I love you. An wadad khúsh.
 What is thine age? Karníkhá aygay sintá?
 Don't laugh. Asehak.
 Raise your legs. Igir hafúshí.
 Don't go there. At har yadde.
 This man is good. Yí abbá korám intá.
 He is a great rascal. Huwa gidir harámintá.
 I don't want you (woman). Ikháshá shúmekh.
 Go from this. Let yibí,—Jehannam har.
 Leave my house. Gár-e be witá.
 Farewell! Allahu le amánat! (literally, "In Allah's
 charge.")
 Allah pardon thee! Aufi ashkhúkh!
 What is the price of this coffee? Yí bun min betasímakh?
 Five ashrafí* a bale. Ahad firasilah hamisti ashrafí.
 This is dear. Yí gál intá.
 This is very cheap. Yí kanná rakhís intá.
 Give me bread. Sitain úkhát.
 I will beat thee. Ān imet akhák.
 I will not give. Ān istámekh.
 I am hungry. Ráhábenya.
 I am thirsty. Tararenya.
 I am tired. Dálágenya.
 Where is thy house? Aydenta gárhá?

* The Ashrafí is a nominal coin used in accounts: three of these compose a dollar.

I have much to do to-day. Húji bajíh habí halbayn.
 We are about to travel. Safar naburáná.
 How large is Harar? Gay aygay sintá?
 How far from this to Harar? Yí atáy wá Gay aygay sintá?
 How many people at Harar? Gay us'o'o aygay sintá?
 Dost thou know him? Akhákh toáakhí?
 Dost thou know Arabic? Arab sinán toáakhí?
 I don't know it. An úkumekh.
 Hold my horse. Faras lahadlayn.
 The price of this horse is a hundred dollars. Yí faras baklá
 kirshít yakúchál.
 There is. Hal.
 What delayed you? Min lahadekh?
 Is this knife thine? Yí masháh dínatkhánta?
 How many horses hast thou? Misti farazásh halakh?
 He killed him with a knife. Nifti bayn gadalú.
 Open the door. Argabgí fitah.
 Shut the door. Argabgí igad.
 Fill my pipe. Gáyá milálayn.
 Where is the book? Belá kitáb?
 It is in the box. Sandúk bayn hal.
 What o'clock is it? Min sá' anta?
 It is one P.M. Zohr be ahad sá' ate hará.
 It is new moon. Warhe bakalá.
 The sun is eclipsed. Khusúf khána irr.

• The Arabic *hirsh* (girsh, karsh, or garsh), probably derived from "groschen," is used as well as *riyal* in the Somali country, and at Harar.

SPECIMEN OF A SONG IN HARARI.

BUKÁHÁ, bukáhá wá tazkirat bukáhá:
 Nabi bašale surúre fankazebay.
 Alif lám kutub zál be diú wá ímánin tutúr,
 Sabrí wá salátin tutúr.
 Hamistáyñ zobe nabbí aziówin tutúr.
 Nabbi gárkho be, gár kho zarára be
 Jannat shíra be, nabbí afosha be
 Allah! iláhiyo, hurtay maláhiyo!

TRANSLATION.

I weep, I weep, and I weep with (fond) remembrance,
 (Thinking of) the Prophet's mule (he sitting) beautiful
 upon her back.
 Alif-lám was written, faith and religion carrying,
 Patience and prayer carrying,
 (For the) fifth time the Prophet carrying,
 The Prophet from his house, from the enclosure of his
 house,
 To the midst of Paradise, the Prophet near—
 Allah! O my Allah! near him place us!

THE names of the months are :—

1. Ashúrâ (meharram).
2. Safarwarhe.
3. Harad maulúd { including the two Rabia
and the two Jamádí.
7. Rajab.
8. Shaabán.
9. Ramazán.
10. Shawwál.
11. Zulka'adah.
12. Zuhijjah.

Corn, holcus, and other grains are sold by this measure:

9 Handfuls = 1 Sugud (سگد).

5 Sugud = 1 Tít tárad (تاراد).

6 Tít tárad = 1 Tárad.

The usual measures of length are :

Zumzurti (زومزرتی), the span.

Kúrú (کورو), the cubit.

The common weights are :

Nuss Ratli, the half pound.

Ratli, the pound.

Nuss farásilah, ten pounds.

Farásilah, the maund, 20 lbs.

VOCABULARY.

N.B. In the following pages, A. denotes that the word is pure Arabic; A. c. corrupt Arabic; Amh. Amharic; S. Somali. The mark (?) shows that the word is uncertain.

A.

Abandon, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Giffarr (گفّر).
Abdomen	-	-	Karsí (A. c.).
Abide	-	-	Tageb.
Abode	-	-	Gár.
Above	-	-	Lá'ay (لأى).
Absence	-	-	Zalaylkho (?).
Abuse	-	-	Masdab.
Accumulate	-	-	Sámtí.
Adulterer	-	-	Fásik (A.), <i>fem.</i> Fásikít.
Afraid	-	-	Fírat.
After	-	-	Ehírr.
Afternoon	-	-	Asrí. Asr (A.).

Age - - -	-	Umri (A.).
Air - - -	-	Dúf.
Alive (well) - -	-	Or (اور).
All - - -	-	Jammí.
Also (thus) - -	-	Azzokút.
Always - - -	-	Dáime (A.).
Amir's wife - -	-	Gístí.
Ancient - - -	-	Rágá, <i>fem.</i> Rágít.
Angel - - -	-	Maláikah (A.).
Anger, <i>s.</i> - - -	-	Ghazab (A.).
Angry - - -	-	Ghazbán (A.).
Another - - -	-	Alái (الاي).
Answer - - -	-	Jawáb (A.).
Ant (black) - -	-	Chúch.
„ (white) - - -	-	Kaynhúr.
Arise, <i>v.</i> - - -	-	Halfbal.
Arm - - -	-	Íji (الجي).
Arm-pit - - -	-	Kilkflát.
Army - - -	-	Mákhedá (ماخيدا) Askar (A.), Amír Askar, the Amir's army.
Arrow - - -	-	Láwá.
Artificer - - -	-	Sáigh (A. esp. "goldsmith").
Ash (ashes) - -	-	Hamad, <i>pl.</i> Hamadásh.
Ask - - -	-	Athebrí (?).
Asleep - - -	-	Manyít.
Ass - - -	-	Wajayrá.
Ate (<i>pret.</i>) - -	-	Balá.
At once - - -	-	Ahad sá'uh (A.).

Aunt (maternal)	-	Ikhistá.
„ (paternal)	-	Anná (ǔĩ).
Avaricious	-	Bakhíl.
Awake	-	Hafbal.
Away! (begone!)	-	Let!
Axe	-	Kalká, <i>pl.</i> Kalkásh.

B.

Back	-	Háchí.
Bad	-	Yegassí.
Bag	-	Kís (A.).
Baggage	-	Mahawá.
Baker	-	Ukhát-Zálí (<i>fem.</i> as only women sell bread).
Ball (bullet)	-	Rasás (A.).
Band	-	Nází (the black satin ribbon worn by women round the head to fasten the fillet which contains the hair).
Band	-	Nagárat (the Amir's kettle-drums, beaten at the hour of night prayers, as tocsin in times of danger, at the two festivals, and whenever the Prince leaves the palace.
Barren (women)	-	Zat wilat, Goblan.
Barter	-	Manáwat.
Base	-	Yegassí.

Basket	-	-	Mudái.
Bath, s.	-	-	Sagará (prop. a privy).
Bathe	-	-	Háteb.
Battle	-	-	Gádal.
Bazaar	-	-	Magálah.
Beard	-	-	Daban.
Beat (kill)	-	-	Mahat.
Beautiful	-	-	Korám. Kor-zálah, fem. Korzáli.
Bed	-	-	Firásh (A.).
Bedstead	-	-	Dúfán.
Bee	-	-	Nijját, Akús (?).
Beef	-	-	Lám Basar.
Beer (boozah)	-	-	Gohay. (Dakhbí is "beer" mixed with mead.)
Before	-	-	Aykad (أيكد). "In early part of," Nadí (ندی).
Beggar	-	-	Sakadad-báy (A. c. صدته).
Behind	-	-	Ehirr.
Behold, v.	-	-	Hayj.
Belly	-	-	Kars (A. c.).
Below (beneath)	-	-	Taháy (تهای).
Bet	-	-	Shart (A.).
Beyond (outside)	-	-	Káchí.
Bile	-	-	Safrá (A.).
Bird	-	-	Úf, plur. Úfásh.
Bitch	-	-	Bushít (Bushshít).
Bitter	-	-	Marri (A. c. مر).
Black	-	-	Táy.

Blacksmith	- -	Tumtú.
Blind, <i>adj.</i>	- -	Īn-zalaylá, <i>fem.</i> Īn-zalaylít.
Blood	- -	Dam (A.).
Blood-money	- -	Diyah (A.).
Blunt, <i>adj.</i>	- -	Dumdum, bárid (A.).
Boat	- -	Za'ímah (A.).
Body	- -	Kám (A. c. <i>كأ</i>).
Bone	- -	At (<i>عظ</i>).
Book	- -	Kitáb.
Bottle	- -	Kirárat (A. c.).
Bow	- -	Digáu.
Box	- -	Sátán (?)
Boy (son)	- -	Lijjay.
Bracelet (ivory)	- -	Áj (A.).
„ (man's)	- -	Mál dáyá (the pewter armlet of a Galla chief).
„ (woman's)	- -	Shánkháyt.
Brain	- -	Hangullá.
Bran (chaff)	- -	Hanzhar.
Brave	- -	Gisí (S.), ishullo (?).
Bread	- -	'Ukhát.
Break	- -	Síbarr.
Breast (girl's)	- -	Kunná.
Breeches	- -	Gannáfi, Kannáfi (?).
Bride	- -	Arúzít (A. c.).
Bridegroom	- -	Arúz (A. c.).
Bring	- -	Adej.

Broadcloth	-	-	Júh (جوخ; Ar. جوح Jokh).
Broken	-	-	Dallál (A.).
Brothers	-	-	Ih (اح, A. c.).
Bug	-	-	Tukhán (A. c.).
Bull	-	-	Bára.
Burn, <i>v. imp.</i>	-	-	Mágdí.
Burnt	-	-	Mágad.
But	-	-	Lákin (A.).
Butcher	-	-	Suwíyyá (A.).
Buttocks	-	-	Fuddí (S.).
Buy	-	-	Khab (خب).
Buying and selling			Mokhab.
By all means	-	-	Lá budd (A.).
By fair means	-	-	Amán be.
By foul means	-	-	Yegassí be.

C.

Calf, <i>m.</i>	-	-	Rahas.
Carpenter	-	-	Najjár (A.).
Carpet	-	-	Firásh (A.). Prayer-carpet, Sijjájah (A. c.).
Camel	-	-	Gamaylah (A. c.), <i>fem.</i> Gamaylít.
Cannon	-	-	Madfá (A.).
Cat	-	-	Adúrrú, Adan (?).
Cathedral	-	-	Jámi (A.).

Cattle - - -	Dínat.
Certainly - -	Dirkhí (S.).
Chain - - -	Silsilah (A.).
Change (barter) -	Manáwat.
Charcoal - - -	Kasal.
Charm (talisman)	Kirtás (A.).
Cheap - - -	Rakhís (A.).
Child - - -	Waldí (A. c.), <i>pl.</i> Wildásh.
Cinnamon - - -	Korfá (A. c.).
Circumcision -	Absum.
Citron - - -	Turungá (A. c.).
City - - -	Magálah.
Clarified butter -	Nazíf (A.).
Clay - - -	Chebá.
Clean - - -	Muk ishísh.
Climb, <i>v.</i> - - -	Isal.
Cloth (man's "tobe")	Irás, <i>pl.</i> irázásh.
„ (woman's) -	Gúlúbáy (worn out of doors over the head). "Láy morad" is that thrown over the shoulders.
Cloth (man's shirt)	Gidir kamás.
Clouds - - -	Dánah.
Clove - - -	Korunful (A.).
Club - - -	Gidir bartí.
Coal (live) - - -	Gih.
Coffee - - -	Bun (A.). "Kuttí" is the decoction of the leaf drunk by the Hararis.
Cold (catarrh) -	Hargab.

Cold, <i>adj.</i>	- -	Birdí (A. c.).
Colour	- -	Jinsí (A. c.).
Comb	- -	Filá (S. firin).
Come!	- -	Ná!
Containing (doing)	- -	Zálá.
Cook (man)	- -	Dirig-zálá, Lelí (?).
„ (woman)	- -	Dirig-zálí, Kibábah-zálí.
Cooked	- -	Khánah.
Cooking-pot (earthen)	- -	Makáto.
Copper	- -	Nihás (A.).
Coral	- -	Murjain (A. c.).
Corpse	- -	Janáís (A. c.).
Corn	- -	Ays (A. c.?)
„ Indian	- -	Arab ikhí, <i>lit.</i> Arab holcus.
Corn (Indian roasted)	- -	Arab ikhí únká.
Cotton	- -	Tút (توت).
Cough	- -	Úh (وح).
Court-yard	- -	Katam barí.
Cousin (female)	- -	Zer kahat.
„ (male)	- -	Zer waldí, <i>pl.</i> Zer waldásh.
Cow	- -	Lám.
„ (milch)	- -	Háy-zálí.
Coward	- -	Wahaylo, <i>fem.</i> Wahaylít.
Creeper	- -	Táj (so called when worn by men upon their turbans and women upon their fillets).
Crepitus	- -	Fas (A.).
Crooked	- -	Wandállá.

Crow - - -	-	Kurrá.
Cubit - - -	-	Kúrá.
Cultivation -	-	Zará (A.).
Cultivator -	-	Argatá (opposed to "Gallá," a Nomad).
Cummin seed	-	Kamún (A.).
Cup - - -	-	Geb.
Cupping-horn	-	Mahgút (Mahgút-inái is the operator).
Cut - - -	-	Koch.
Cuts (in cheek)	-	Ma'adad (beauty-marks).

D.

Dagger - - -	-	Shotál.
Daily - - -	-	Jammí yámúm.
Dance - - -	-	Fa'áarr.
Danger (fright)	-	Fírít.
Darkness - -	-	Jilmah (A. c.).
Date (the fruit)	-	Timir (A. c.). "Barni" is the Muscat date; "Sehári" the small black date; "Farad" the large and juicy red variety.
Daughter - -	-	Kahat.
Day - - -	-	Ma'altú.
To-day - - -	-	Hájí.
Yesterday -	-	Tájená.
Third day ago	-	Sestiná.

Fourth day ago	-	Rátiná.
Day after to-morrow		Sestá.
Third day hence	-	Ra'atá.
Fourth day hence	-	Zirabe'ítá (?).
Fifth day hence	-	Zižurkustá (?).
Dead (man)	- -	Janáís (A. c.); Mayyit (A.).
Deaf (man)	- -	Uzn-zalaylá.
„ (woman)	-	Uzn-zalaylít.
Deaf and dumb	-	Dúdab, fem. Dúdít; it also means idiotic.
Dear, <i>adj.</i>	- -	Ghálí (A.); Kímah tabig.
Death	- - -	Maut (A.).
Debt	- - -	Mugot.
Deer	- -	Waydalí.
Delay	- - -	Kaláh (كَلَّه).
Denial	- - -	Nakír (A.); Háshá (A.).
Deponent (witness)		Rágá.
Deposit	- -	Amánat (A.).
Descend, <i>v.</i>	- -	Wirad (?).
Descent	- -	Maurad.
Desert, <i>s.</i>	- -	Udmá bád.
Desert, <i>adj.</i>	- -	Udmá (generally applied to land without trees).
Deserving	- -	Wájib (A.).
Desire (want)	- -	Fáj.
Devil (Satan)	- -	Iblís (A.); Shaytán (A.).
Devil (sand-storm)	-	Dúf.
Die (dice)	- -	Lafo (S.).

Difficult	- -	Tabíg.
Dig	- - -	Hifarr. (A. c.); Khirr (?).
Dirt	- - -	Wasakh (A.).
Discharge (release)		Gifarr.
Disease	- -	Mattú.
„ (venereal)	-	Jabtú (S. Jabtí).
Dish	- - -	Sehní (A. c.).
Dish-cover	- -	Mot; mo'ot (generally made of plaited straw).
Distant	- -	Ruhuk (رحق).
Ditch (pit)	- -	Chayr.
Doer (<i>masc. or fem.</i>)		Inái (?).
Dog	- - -	Bushshí.
Dollar	- - -	Karshí (Ar. Kirsh).
Door	- - -	Gebtí.
Doubt	- - -	Shakk (A.).
Doubtful	- -	Shakanyá (A. c.).
Dream	- - -	Birzáz.
Dress	- - -	Libáshá (A. c.); Irázásh.
Dried	- - -	Daráhá.
Drink, <i>v.</i>	- -	Sích.
Drinkables	- -	Mashjá.
Drug	- - -	Dawá (A.).
Drum	- - -	Karabú.
Drummer	- -	Karabú-zálá.
Drunk (intoxicated)		Sakhrá (A. c.).
Dry, <i>v.</i>	- -	Daráh; Darag.
Dumb, <i>masc.</i>	- -	Jabaká; arrát-zalaylá.
„ <i>fem.</i>	- -	Jabakít; arrat-zalaylít.

Dust	-	-	-	Sísá (Sesá S.).
Dwarf, <i>masc.</i>	-	-	-	Hajayr.
„ <i>fem.</i>	-	-	-	Hajayrít.

E.

Each	-	-	-	Ahad (A. c.).
Ear	-	-	-	Uzn. Uzun (A. c.).
Ear-ring	-	-	-	Faror.
Earth	-	-	-	Dashí (Tashshí ?).
East	-	-	-	Írrtúj.
Easy	-	-	-	Yaasír (A.).
Eat! <i>v.</i>	-	-	-	Bilá.
Eatables	-	-	-	Mablá. “Eatables and drinkables,” mablá wá mashjá.
Egg	-	-	-	Ukoh (عني).
Eight	-	-	-	Sot.
Eighth	-	-	-	Sotkhá.
Eighty	-	-	-	Sot assir.
Elder, eldest	-	-	-	Gidirr.
Elephant	-	-	-	Dukhun.
Eleven	-	-	-	Assir ahad.
Eloquent	-	-	-	Tihayn.
Employment	-	-	-	Habí.
Empty	-	-	-	Kof.
End! (finish!)	-	-	-	Tabosh.
Ended	-	-	-	Tabayyá.
Enemy	-	-	-	Díná.

Enough	-	-	Hidak. Yokál.
Envy	-	-	Husíd (A.).
Envious	-	-	Hasíd (A. c.).
Escape	-	-	Sik.
Eunuch	-	-	Koch. Towásh (A.).
Evening	-	-	Mashá (A.).
Every	-	-	Jammí (A. c.).
Everything	-	-	Jammí Shiyún (A. c.).
Evidence	-	-	Rágá.
Exchange	-	-	Manáwat.
Expense	-	-	Farzí.
Eye	-	-	Ín (A. c.).
Eyelash	-	-	Ín chigar.

F.

Face	-	-	Fít.
Fæces	-	-	Gaf: Kaf (S.).
Faith (religion)	-	-	Dín (A.).
Fall, v.	-	-	Widak.
False	-	-	Kizbányá.
Fame	-	-	Námús (A.).
Fan (fly-flapper)	-	-	Zimbi Marwahah (A.).
Far	-	-	Ruhug.
Farewell!	-	-	Amán! (A.)
Farmer	-	-	Harrásh.
Fast, adv.	-	-	Fitan.
Fast, s.	-	-	Soman (A. c.).

Fat (strong) -	-	Jabábir (A. c.); Kassá (S.) Wadal.
Fate -	-	Ayyám (A.).
Father -	-	Áwa.
Fault -	-	Ghalat (A.).
Fear! v.	-	Fir.
Fearful	-	Fírat.
Feather	-	Bállí (S. Bál).
Feet -	-	Ingirásh. Pl. of Ingir.
Female	-	Inistí (A. c. ?).
Fetch -	-	Adej.
Fetters	-	Ingir birat.
Fever -	-	Wiyí nattú.
Few -	-	Tinne'o.
Fillet (for woman's hair)	-	Gúftá.
Finger	-	Atabinyá. Pl. Atábinyásh.
Fire -	-	Isád.
Fire-wood	-	Mamágad.
First -	-	Ahadkhá.
Fish -	-	Túlam,
Fist -	-	Dubuj.
Five -	-	Hamistí.
Fifth -	-	Hamistikhá.
Fifty -	-	Hamistí assir.
Flag -	-	Álan (A. c. and S.).
Flea -	-	Kunáj; Takfí (?); injir bodo (S.).
Flesh -	-	Basar.
Fly -	-	Zimbí (A. c.).
Fodder	-	Sa'ar.

Food	-	-	Mablá.
Fool	-	-	Jinám (A. c.).
Foot (leg)	-	-	Ingir.
Footstep	-	-	Hardá.
Force	-	-	Tákh (A. c.).
By force	-	-	Yegassí be.
Forehead	-	-	Fi'it.
Fort	-	-	Kalaí gár; darbí-gár.
Forty	-	-	Arbáin (A.).
Foul (impure)	-	-	Najis (A.).
Four	-	-	Harad; harat.
Fourth	-	-	Haratkhá.
Fowl	-	-	Atáwág, <i>fem.</i> atáwágít.
Friend	-	-	Rafík (A.); marren (?).
Frog	-	-	Ankuráratí.
From	-	-	Be; bay.
Full	-	-	Mullu (?).

G.

Gall (bile)	-	-	Safrá (A.).
Game	-	-	Dabál (esp. the Laab el Khayl).
Gambler	-	-	Kammár (A.).
Garden	-	-	Harshí.
Gardener	-	-	Harshi-wandag.
Garlic	-	-	Tummá (A. c.); ton (S.).
Gate	-	-	Bári (A.).
Gate-keeper	-	-	Bári-goitá.
Gather, v.	-	-	Sámtí.

Gazelle	- -	Sagáro (S.).
Generous	- -	Sakhí (A.).
Generosity	- -	Sakháwat (A.).
Get up ! v.	- -	Hafbal.
Gift	- - -	Hadiyah (A.); mastá (?).
Ginger	- -	Zanjabílí.
Giraffe	- -	Girhí (S.).
Girl (marriageable)		Wahashí. Pl. Wahashi'ách.
„ (aged)	- -	Gidir Wahashí.
Puella suta	- -	Duffun Wahashí (sicut est mos Somalorum et nationis Gallæ).
„ aperta	- -	Kufut Wahashí.
Girl (slave)	- -	Wasifít; Ambaret.
Girl	- -	Kahat.
Give, v.	- -	Sit (S.).
Glad	- -	Tass; tasstass.
Glass (cup)	- -	Kás (A.).
„ (looking)	- -	Murá'it (A. c.).
„ (bottle, black)	- -	Kirárat Táy.
„ (red)	- -	Kayh (كأح).
Glory	- -	Námús (A.).
Glue (gum)	- -	Mukát.
Go ! v.	- -	Let (to a woman, Lechí).
Gone (pret.)	- -	Letá.
Let go !	- -	Hidak; Gifarr.
Goat (he)	- -	Kurmá.
„ (she)	- -	Dau.
God	- - -	Goitá. N.B.—The Argobbas call the Supreme Being “Gacto,” the

Gallas "Goite" or "Wák," and
the Somal "Aybah" (أيباه).

Gold	-	-	Zikeh (A. c.)
Goods	-	-	Maháwá.
Good	-	-	Korám.
Good news	-	-	War' amán.
Governor	-	-	Nagáshí.
Grandfather	-	-	Bábá.
Grandmother	-	-	Ummá.
Grape	-	-	Anab (A.).
Grass	-	-	Sa'ar.
Grass-cutter (sickle)	-	-	Záhabí.
Gratis	-	-	Bilásh (A.).
Grave	-	-	Kabrí (A.); Plur. Kabrásh.
Grave (saint's)	-	-	Awásh Kabrí.
Gravel	-	-	Ún.
Great, <i>adj.</i>	-	-	Gidír.
Greatest	-	-	Jammí be Gadrí.
Green	-	-	Dámá: fem. Dámít. Akhzar (A.)
Groom	-	-	Záhabí.
Ground	-	-	Tashshí (?).
Ground (sloping)	-	-	Gobaná.
Guest	-	-	Nugda.
Guide	-	-	Úga yúkalintá (?).
Guinea fowl	-	-	Zikrá.
Gum	-	-	Mukát.
Gun	-	-	Nifti.
Gunpowder	-	-	Bárúd (A. c.)

H.

Habitation	-	-	Gár.
Hail, <i>s.</i>	-	-	Ūn Zináb.
Hail, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Amán bidíchkú.
Hair	-	-	Chigar.
Hair (pecten)	-	-	Foch chigar.
Hair-pin (woman's)	-	-	Filá.
Half	-	-	Nuss (A. c.); Kení.
Hammer	-	-	Madoshá; Buruj (?).
Hand	-	-	Ijí.
Handful	-	-	Mahfass; Antobo (S.).
Handwriting-	-	-	Kitab.
Hang (tie, <i>v.</i>)	-	-	Ígad; Balanya (?).
Harbour	-	-	Marsá (A.).
Hare	-	-	Askokí; Bakhaylá (S.).
Harlot	-	-	Gubná.
Haste	-	-	Fitan.
Hatchet	-	-	Kalká.
Hay	-	-	Sa'ar.
Head	-	-	Urus (A. c.).
Health-	-	-	Áfet (A. c.).
Hear	-	-	Simá (A. c.).
Heart	-	-	Wazanah.
Heavy	-	-	Razín (A.).
He	-	-	Huwa.
Heel	-	-	Kúb (A. c.).

Heir	-	-	Yurs Zálintá. (The Arabic word "Mirás" is used for a legacy.)
Hell	-	-	Azáb (A.); Jahanam (A.).
Here	-	-	Idday. "Here I am," Labbay (A.).
High (tall, long)	-	-	Gidorr.
Hill, <i>s.</i>	-	-	Sarí.
His	-	-	Zo or So.
Ho!	-	-	Yáhú (S.); Akhákh yá.
Hog	-	-	Hariyyá.
Holcus Sorghum	-	-	Ikhí.
Hole	-	-	Gadú.
Holloa!	-	-	Akhákh yá.
Honey	-	-	Dús.
Hoof	-	-	Ingir.
Horn (beast's)	-	-	Karr (A. c.).
„ (cupping)	-	-	Mahgút.
Horse	-	-	Faras (in Ar. a mare; in Som. a horse).
Hot	-	-	Wiyí.
House	-	-	Gár.
„ (thatched)	-	-	Sa'ar gár; Gambisa.
„ (stone)	-	-	Darbí gár.
How much?	-	-	Mistí?
Humble	-	-	Miskín (A.).
Hundred	-	-	Baklá.
Hunger	-	-	Abár.
Hungry	-	-	Rahab.
Husband	-	-	Abosh.
Hut	-	-	Wantaf gár (the Bedouin's mat tents, called by the Somal, Gurgí).

I.

I, pers. pron.	-	Án.
Ice - -	-	Mí darak.
Idle (useless)-	-	Mablúl.
If - -	-	Girr (?).
Ignorant -	-	Jáhil (A.); Wíj (the latter generally means "young").
Immense -	-	Bajih.
Immerse, v. -	-	Esbí.
Immediately -	-	Fitan.
In - -	-	Bayn (A. ?).
In that place	-	Yadday.
Infirm - -	-	Gofáí.
Inform, v. -	-	Warosh.
Information -	-	War (Amh.).
Injury - -	-	Khasará (A.).
Ink - -	-	Maddí (A. c. from ² مَدَد ?).
Inkstand -	-	Dibet (A. c.).
Inquire, v. -	-	Athebrí (?).
Inside - -	-	Ustú.
Instead -	-	Manáwat; Tanáwat.
Intelligent -	-	A'kil (A.).
Inter, v. -	-	Kibarr.
Interest (usury) -	-	Ribáh (A.).
Intestines (lower) -	-	Marachí.
,, (higher)-	-	Kars (A. c.).
Intoxication -	-	Kayf (A.).

Intoxicating articles	Khamrí (A.).
Iron - - -	Birat (S. bir.).
Itch, <i>s.</i> - - -	Wi'ir.
Ivory - - -	Áj; dukhun-sin.

J.

Jackal - - -	Aizagadú (S. ídagalá, "burrowing below ground").
Jail - - -	Hasbí (A. c.).
Javelin - - -	Waram (S.).
Jewel - - -	Jauhar (A.).
Joke - - -	Charrákah (جراكه).
Joker - - -	Fúhách.
Journey - - -	Safar (A.).
„ (by day) -	Hújí Safar.
„ (by night) -	Mishayt Safar.
Jowari (holcus) -	Ikhí.
„ (straw) -	Karah.
Joy - - -	Farhah (A.); Tast.
Judge - - -	Fikíh (A.); Kází (A.).
Jump, <i>v.</i> - - -	Shaf bal.
Just - - -	A'dil.
Juvenile - - -	Darmá.

K.

Kat-plant (القات) -	Ját.
Kettle - - -	Disdí (A. c.); Maáatú.

Key	-	-	Miftah (A.); Mifoháh (A. c.).
Kick, v.	-	-	Rigat.
Kidney	-	-	Kuláy (A. c.).
Kill	-	-	Gidal.
Kiss, v.	-	-	Ma <i>h</i> (as among the Somal it is disliked).
Kitchen	-	-	Aweládá.
Kite (bird)	-	-	Z'ilí.
Knee	-	-	Gilib.
Knife	-	-	Masháh.
Knot	-	-	Kuturr.
Know	-	-	Ú <i>h</i> .
Knowledge	-	-	Ilm (A.).
Koosoo-	-	-	Súfí (the well-known vermifuge, called Hedo by the Somal).

L.

Labour	-	-	Ta'ab (A.).
Lake (colour)	-	-	Kay <i>h</i> (كَيْح).
Lame	-	-	Ingir zalaylá.
Lamp	-	-	Makhtút.
Landlord	-	-	Gár-zálá.
Lane	-	-	Kachín úga.
Language	-	-	Sinán.
Large	-	-	Gidir.
Lass	-	-	Kahat.
Laughter	-	-	Sahak (سَحَك A. c.); Mashak (?).
Law	-	-	Sharíah (A.).

Lazy - - -	Mablúl.
Lead - - -	Risás.
Leaf - - -	Warak (A.); Kuttí.
Leak (hole) -	Nudúl.
Lean - - -	Gofáy.
Learning, <i>s.</i> -	Ilm (A.).
Learned (man)	Kabír (A.); Shaykh (A.).
Least - - -	Jammí be angál.
Leather (hide)	Gogá.
Leech - - -	Ayktí ulá'úl (S.).
Left - - -	Gurá (Gragnay Amh. Guray S. "left-handed").
Left hand - -	Gurá igí.
Leg - - -	Ingir.
Lend, <i>v.</i> - -	Likeh.
Leopard - - -	Gargorá.
Less - - -	Ansál.
Liar - - -	Kizbanyá.
Lie - - -	Kiz (A. c.).
Light, <i>adj.</i> -	Khafíf (A.); Kafíf (A. c.).
Lightning - -	Birih (A. c.); Birig.
Like - - -	Kut (yí kut, "like this." Azzokut, "like unto him").
Lime (fruit) -	Zarbiási.
Lime (cement)	Núrat (A.).
Lion - - -	Wanáǵ.
Lips - - -	Laflaf.
Listen, <i>v.</i> -	Simá.
Little - - -	Tít (تیت).

Liver - - -	Kút.
Living - - -	Húí (حى, A. c.).
Lo! - - -	Hayoh.
Load - - -	Tá'an.
Locust - - -	Kafjor.
Look, <i>v.</i> - - -	Hayoh.
Loose (open), <i>v.</i> - - -	Fitah; Matmas.
Loss - - -	Khasará (A.); Kobul.
Lose (the way, &c.)	(Úga) Kabad.
Love - - -	Ishkí (A.).
In love (man) - - -	Abosh áshaká.
In love (woman) - - -	Indosh áshaktí.
Louse - - -	Kúmáy (A. c. ?).
Low, <i>adj.</i> - - -	Háchír.

M.

Mad - - -	Jinám.
Mad-dog - - -	Jinám bushí.
Madam - - -	Abbáy.
Magic - - -	Falá (S.).
Magician - - -	Falá-zálá.
Maid servant - - -	Gáfit.
Main mast - - -	Gidir dagal.
Make, <i>v.</i> - - -	Úsh.
Malady - - -	Nattú.
Male - - -	Abosh.
Malice - - -	Dínah.
Man - - -	Abosh.

Many - - -	Bajíl
Many times - -	Bajíl gir.
March, s. - -	Malayt.
Mare - - -	Inistí faras.
Mariner - - -	Bahrí (A.).
Mark, s. - -	Astá.
Market place -	Magálah.
Marriage - - -	Mansá.
Marriage-portion -	Mehr (A.).
Married (man) -	Mishtí-hálá.
„ (woman) -	Abosh-hálí.
Master - - -	Maríz.
Mat - - -	Saylan.
Match (gun's) -	Niftí fatílat.
Mead - - -	Táj.
Meal (ground corn)	Ays fíchab.
Measure - - -	Sifar.
Meat - - -	Basar.
Merchant - - -	Bá'u: tájir.
Message - - -	Lo'okhí.
Middle - - -	Guttí; ustú(?): in the middle, guttí bayn.
Milk - - -	Háy.
Milk-pot - - -	Kadádah.
Milk-pot cover -	Offá.
Minaret - - -	Khutbá.
Mine (it is) - -	Án zád intá.
Misery - - -	Masíbah (A. c.).
Model - - -	Áyinah (A.).

Money	- -	Mahallak (a brass coin current at Harar).
Monkey	- -	Zágarú.
Month	- -	Warhay.
Moon	- -	Charaká.
In the morning	-	Subhí (A.).
Mortar	- -	Mokaj (the pestle is called "Kabbalá").
Mortgage	- -	Rahan (A.); Luhut.
Mosquito	- -	Bimbí.
Mother	- -	Á'e.
Mould (earth)	-	Afar.
Mountain	- -	Sarí.
Mouse	- -	Fúr (A. c.).
Mouth	- -	Afe (Amh. S.).
Mud	- -	Chebá.
Mule	- -	Baghl.
Murder	- -	Motá.
Murderer	- -	Igadlí-zál; Gadáy (?).
Murdered	- -	Gidalú.
Musjid (mosque)	-	Masgít.
Musk	- -	Misk (A). Zabád (A. civet, generally confounded by Orientals with musk).
Mustachio	- -	Shárib (A.).
My	- -	—e.
Myrrh	- -	Karabí.

N.

Nail	-	-	Mismár (A.).
Nail (hand)	-	-	Tifir (A. c.).
Naked	-	-	Kofh.
Name	-	-	Sum (A. c.).
Narrow	-	-	Chinkí.
Nasty	-	-	Yegassí.
Navel	-	-	Hamburtí.
Near	-	-	Kurrá.
Necessary (it is)	-	-	Yakhúnál.
Necessity	-	-	Hájah (A.).
Neck	-	-	Angat.
Necklace	-	-	Shandúd.
Needle	-	-	Morfí.
Needy	-	-	Fukrá.
Negro	-	-	Gáfá.
Neighbour	-	-	Afoshá.
Nest	-	-	Úf gár.
Never	-	-	Abadan (A.).
Never mind	-	-	Ahadúm aylá.
New	-	-	Hajís.
News	-	-	War (S.).
Night	-	-	Artú.
By night	-	-	Mushayt.
Nine	-	-	Sehtan; Zehtáyn.
Ninth	-	-	Sehtan khá.
Ninety	-	-	Sehtaná.

Nipple (man's)	-	<i>Tút</i> (توت).
„ (woman's)	-	<i>Kunná.</i>
No!	- - -	<i>May!</i>
Nobody (there is)	-	<i>Uso'o aylúm.</i>
Nonsense	- -	<i>Kishná.</i>
North	- - -	<i>Jáh (A.); Kiblah (A.).</i>
Nose	- - -	<i>Úf.</i>
Nostril	- - -	<i>Úf nudúl.</i>
There is nothing	-	<i>Aylúm.</i>
Now	- - -	<i>Akhkhá.</i>
Number	- -	<i>Helkí.</i>

O.

Oath	- - -	<i>Tirayt.</i>
Ocean	- - -	<i>Bahr (A.).</i>
Oil	- - -	<i>Salayt (A.).</i>
Old	- - -	<i>Rágá, fem. Rágít.</i>
Omen	- - -	<i>Fál (A.).</i>
On (upon)	- - -	<i>Lá'ay.</i>
Once	- - -	<i>Ahad muttí; Ahad gir.</i>
At once	- - -	<i>Fitan.</i>
One	- - -	<i>Ahad.</i>
One third	- - -	<i>Shishtí-sám (A. سهم).</i>
One-armed	- - -	<i>Ahad íjí zalaylá.</i>
One-eyed	- - -	<i>Ahad ín zalaylá.</i>
One-legged	- - -	<i>Ahad ingir zalaylá.</i>
Onion	- - -	<i>Shunkortá.</i>
Open, v.	- - -	<i>Fitah.</i>

Opened	-	-	Futoh.
Oppressor	-	-	Zálim (A.).
Oppression	-	-	Zulmí (A. c.).
Or	-	-	Walau (?). Ammá (A.).
Order	-	-	Amr (A.).
Orphan	-	-	Yetím (A.); "á'e zalaylá," motherless; "áwa zalaylá," fatherless.
Ostrich	-	-	Guráyýá (S.).
Our	-	-	Zinya.
Outside	-	-	Mantá.
Owner	-	-	Zálá, fem. Zálí
Ox	-	-	Bará.

P.

Pace	-	-	Malaytá.
Pair	-	-	Kut; Ko'ot.
Palace	-	-	Nagáshí gár.
Palm (hand's)	-	-	Kaffí (A. c.).
Paper	-	-	Talhayyá.
Paramour (<i>fem.</i>)	-	-	Gazan.
Partner	-	-	Sharík (A.).
Pass, v.	-	-	Let.
Path	-	-	Kachín úgn.
Pauper	-	-	Zaygá.
Pawn	-	-	Rahan (A.).
Peace	-	-	Amán (A.).
Pearl	-	-	Lúl (A.).
Pen	-	-	Kalam (A.).

Penis - - -	-	Gantir.
Pepper (black)	-	Arab barbarí.
„ (red)	-	Barbarí.
People - - -	-	Uso 'o.
Perform, v. -	-	Osh.
Perspiration -	-	Wizí.
Pestle - - -	-	Kaballá.
Piece - - -	-	Koch (?).
Pig - - -	-	Hariyyá; Karkarrú.
Pigeon - - -	-	Hamímí (A. c.).
Pillow - - -	-	Makhaddá (A.).
Pimple - - -	-	Kím.
Pin - - -	-	Filá.
Pinch, v. - -	-	Kontá.
Pipe (smoking)	-	Gáyá (the Indian “Gurgurí”).
„ tube - - -	-	Búá.
Pistol - - -	-	Tinneo Naftí.
Pit (cesspool)	-	Gadú.
Pity - - -	-	Rahmah (A.).
Place - - -	-	Attái.
Plain - - -	-	Dídá.
Plantain - - -	-	Mauz (A.).
Plate (for baking bread)	-	Kibábah (A. c.); Tábah (?).
Platter (wooden)	-	Gabatá.
Plough - - -	-	Willítá; Mahras (A.).
Plunder - - -	-	Mahmat.
Pocket - - -	-	Kís (A.).
Poetry - - -	-	Fakarr.

Poison	- -	Summí (A.).
Poisoned	- -	Summi-zálá.
Pomegranate	- -	Rummán (A.).
Ponderous	- -	Razín (A.).
Possible (it is)	- -	Yakhúnál.
Pot (earthen)	- -	Maakatú.
Pot-bellied	- -	Kasá-zálá.
Pound (weight)	- -	Ratlí.
Pox	- -	Kitin.
Pretence	- -	Haylah (A.).
Pregnant	- -	Karsí; Zálí.
Price	- -	Báy.
Pride	- -	Kibrí (A.).
Priest	- -	Fakíh (A.).
Prison	- -	Hasbí (A.).
Prisoner	- -	Úgud.
Privy	- -	Sagara.
Procurable	- -	Yaganyo.
Prodigious	- -	Ajab (A.).
Profit	- -	Nafí (A. c.).
Proof	- -	Ragá.
Proud (man)	- -	Kibrí-zálá; Kibranyá.
„ (woman)	- -	Kibrí-zálí; Kibríyyít.
Provisions	- -	Mablá.
Pud. γυναικία	- -	Dúr.
Pumpkin	- -	Arab dubbá (S.).
Purse	- -	Kís (A.).

Q.

Quadruped	- -	Dinat.
Quantity	- -	Mistí.
Quarter	- -	Rubá (A.).
Quarter (of town)	-	Afochá.
Queen	- -	Gístí.
Question	- -	Mathebar.
Quickly	- -	Fitan.
Quill	- -	Bállí (S.).
Quiver	- -	Hinnách.

R.

Rage	- - -	Za'al (A.); herár.
Raid	- - -	Dína.
Raiment	- - -	Irázásh.
Rain	- - -	Zináb.
Raise, <i>v.</i>	- - -	Hafush.
Raisin	- - -	Zabíb (A.).
Ram	- - -	Táy.
Ran, <i>v. pret.</i>	- - -	Saká.
Rapid	- - -	Fitan.
Rascal	- - -	Mablúl.
Rat	- - -	Fúr (A.).
Raven	- - -	Kurrá.
Raw	- - -	Terí.
Razor	- - -	Sháldá (?).

Read - - -	<i>Kira</i> (A. c.).
Real (dollar) -	<i>Karshí</i> .
Rebel - - -	<i>Ásí</i> (A.).
Rebellion - -	<i>Balwá</i> (A.).
Receive - - -	<i>Nisá</i> .
Red - - -	<i>Kayh</i> : <i>fem. Kayhít</i> .
Region - - -	<i>Bád</i> .
Regret - - -	<i>Hammá</i> (A. c.); <i>Ghammá</i> (A. c.).
Rein (bridle) -	<i>Hakamá</i> (S.).
Relations - -	<i>Ahl</i> (A.).
Remain - - -	<i>Kirr</i> (A. c.).
Remainder - -	<i>Karrá</i> .
Remedy - - -	<i>Dawá</i> .
Remote - - -	<i>Ruhuk, ruhug</i> .
Remove - - -	<i>Ústí</i> .
Repletion - -	<i>Tufá</i> (?).
Reply - - -	<i>War</i> . (Bring a reply: "War adej." Take my reply: "Ware ustí.")
Reptile - - -	<i>Hubáb</i> .
Residence - -	<i>Gár</i> .
Rest, <i>s.</i> - -	<i>Rálah</i> (A.).
Return (<i>i. e.</i> give me back)	<i>Argabgilayn</i> .
Revenge, <i>s.</i> -	<i>Kisás</i> (A.).
Take revenge -	<i>Kisás ushú</i> .
Reverse, <i>v.</i> -	<i>Gargab</i> .
Reward - - -	<i>Sakah</i> ; <i>dínat</i> (?).
Rib - - -	<i>Maytak</i> .
Rich - - -	<i>Ghaní</i> (A.).
Rice - - -	<i>Ruz</i> (A.).

Ride, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Isal.
Right (proper)	-	-	Korám.
Right hand	-	-	Kainyít.
Right and left	-	-	Gurá wá Kainyít.
Ring	-	-	Makhtar.
Riot	-	-	Matmáhat.
Rise up	-	-	Hafbal.
Rising (ground)	-	-	Karát.
Risk	-	-	Fir.
River	-	-	Zar; Masrí (?).
Road	-	-	Úga.
Roast, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Absil. (Roast the meat. "Basar absil.")
Rob, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Rojh. (He robbed me. "Rojhá-bayn.")
Robber	-	-	Rojhí.
Robbery	-	-	Márojha.
Robe (woman's)	-	-	Indosh írás.
„ (blue)	-	-	Táy írás.
„ (white)	-	-	Najíh írás.
Rock	-	-	Sarí.
Rogue	-	-	Mablúl.
Roof	-	-	Darbenjí.
Room	-	-	Kitrat.
Root	-	-	Sirr; Hedid (S.).
Rosary	-	-	Tasbih (A.).
Rose-water	-	-	Má-ward (A.).
Rope	-	-	Fatít.
Ruin	-	-	Kh'ráb (A.).
Ruler	-	-	Nagáshí.

Run, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Taráwat.
Run away!	-	-	Rot! Sik!

S.

Sack (ox-skin)	-	-	Dawullá (large bags used on journeys).
„ (sheep-skin)	-	-	Jíráb (A. c. small saddle-bags; the bags for asses are called “Matan”).
Saddle	-	-	Kor (S. <i>Kore</i>); Hánká (?).
Saffron	-	-	Waras (A.).
Saint	-	-	Walí.
Salt	-	-	Assú.
Sand	-	-	Afar.
Sandals	-	-	Ashín.
Sash (girdle)	-	-	Hankot.
Say, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Asaynní.
Scales	-	-	Mízán (A.).
A single scale	-	-	Kaffí.
Scent	-	-	Súchná.
Scissors	-	-	Maárajah.
Scout	-	-	Ilálah (S.).
Scum	-	-	Wasakh (A.).
Sea	-	-	Bahr (A.).
Sea-coast	-	-	Bahr aff.
By sea and by land	-	-	Bahrí wá barri (A.).
Seal	-	-	Tábá (A. c.).

Seal-ring	-	-	Makhtar.
Search	-	-	Mafách.
Second (<i>ordinal n.</i>)			Kotkhá.
Secret	-	-	Sirrí (A.).
Secretly	-	-	Shemakna.
See, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Haych.
Self	-	-	Rúh (A.); Naf (A. c.).
Sell, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Assím.
Sepulchre	-	-	Kabrí.
Serpent	-	-	Hifín ; Hubáb.
Servant	-	-	Wandag.
Servile caste	-	-	Bon (Dankalí word).
Seven	-	-	Sátí.
Seventh	-	-	Sátí khá.
Seventy	-	-	Sát assir.
Sew, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Sif. ("Sew the cloth," irás Sif.)
Shade (shadow)	-	-	Cháyá (Sanskrit?).
Shallow water	-	-	Tinneo mí.
Shame	-	-	Hayá (A.).
Shank	-	-	Kultum.
Sharp, <i>adj.</i>	-	-	Balah (حلب).
Shave, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Mashaylad.
She	-	-	Ittá.
Shenth (swords)	-	-	Síf gár (dagger's shenth, "shotal gár").
Sheep	-	-	Táy.
Sheet	-	-	Láy morad ; irás.
Shepherd	-	-	Agabarí.
Shirt	-	-	Kamís (A.).

Shield	-	-	Agří.
Shop	-	-	Dukkán (A. There are no regular shops at Harar).
Short	-	-	Hájír.
Shot, <i>s.</i>	-	-	Risás (A.).
Shut, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Galab.
Sick	-	-	Nattú.
Sickle	-	-	Manja.
Silence, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Ús.
Silver	-	-	Me'et.
Sin	-	-	Abbá.
Sister	-	-	Ihít (A. c.).
Sit ! <i>v.</i>	-	-	Tageb.
Six	-	-	Siddistí.
Sixth	-	-	Siddistíkhá.
Sixty	-	-	Siddistí assir.
Skin	-	-	Gogá.
Skin (for water)	-	-	Kárbat (A. c.).
Skullcap	-	-	Kalotá (la Calotte).
Sky	-	-	Samí.
Slave (<i>mas.</i>)	-	-	Gáfá ; Wasíf ; Amhara.
„ (<i>fem.</i>)	-	-	Gáfít ; Wasífít ; Amharít.
Sleep, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Manyít (Pass the night. “Heder”); Niyen (?).
Slippers	-	-	Ashín.
Small	-	-	Tinnéo ; Ted (?).
Small-pox	-	-	Gifri (in S. Fantú).
Smell (perfume)	-	-	Súchná.
Smoke, <i>s.</i>	-	-	Tan.

Smoke, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Sich.
Snot	-	-	Infít.
Snuff (tobacco)	-	-	Jamálí (Give me a pinch of snuff, "Jamálí Makonat").
Sole (of foot)	-	-	Hardá.
Somali	-	-	Tumurr (a slighting name).
Son	-	-	Lijgay.
Song	-	-	Fakarr.
Sore	-	-	Túú.
South	-	-	Ke'ebá.
Span	-	-	Zumzurtí.
Spear	-	-	Waram.
Spider	-	-	Asháráráhtí.
Spider's web	-	-	Asháráráhtí gár.
Spittle	-	-	Miráh (A.).
Spoon	-	-	Fanálah (S. Fandál).
Staff, <i>s.</i>	-	-	Bartí.
Star	-	-	Túí (توی).
Stench	-	-	Chikná.
Stick	-	-	Bartí.
Stone	-	-	Ún.
Stop (hush)	-	-	Sambal.
Street	-	-	Magálah úga.
Strong	-	-	Tákh-zálá.
Stupravi	matrem	-	A'e khá lagatkho.
	tuam	(vulgar	
		abuse)	
Stuprari	patrem	-	Aukhá ligat.
	tuum	-	

It suffices	-	-	Yokál.
Sugar	-	-	Sukkar (A.).
Sugar-cane	-	-	Ála Shankorr (S.).
Sun	-	-	Írr.
Sweat	-	-	Wizí.
Sweet	-	-	Yatímál.
Switch	-	-	Tinne'o bartí.
Sword	-	-	Síf (A.).

T.

Take, <i>v.</i>	-	-	Yakh (to woman "Yash").
Take hold of	-	-	Lahat.
Take care	-	-	Takayráh bá.
Tall	-	-	Gidorr.
Talisman	-	-	Kartás (A.).
Tax (on merchan- dise)	-	-	Ashúr (A. c.).
Tax (on land)	-	-	Zakáh (A.).
Tear	-	-	Ibí.
Ten	-	-	Assir (A. c.).
Tenth	-	-	Assirkhá.
That (<i>pr.</i>)	-	-	Yá.
Thatched hut	-	-	Gambisá.
Their	-	-	Zinyo.
Then	-	-	Yí sá'ah.
Thence	-	-	Yí attay.
There	-	-	Yadday.

Here and there	-	Idday wá yadday.
Therefore	-	Yí le báytí.
These	-	Yí 'ách.
Thief	-	Rojhí (<i>fem.</i> Rojhít).
Thick	-	Wadal.
Thigh	-	Badú (?); Gonjí.
Thin	-	Gofáy.
Thine (thy)	-	-khá.
Thing	-	Sha'í (A. c.).
Third	-	Shishtí khá.
Thirty	-	Saseh.
Thirst	-	Tírrá.
Thirsty	-	Tírrár.
This	-	Yí.
Thorn	-	Usukh.
Thorn fence	-	Hutur (Chuguf?).
Thread	-	Fatí (A. c.).
Three	-	Shishtí.
Three quarters	-	Shishtí rubá.
Thrice	-	Shishtí muttí.
Throat	-	Hangúr; marmar.
Throne	-	Tifán (?).
Throw, <i>v.</i>	-	Ghínbá (?); ginyă.
Thumb	-	Gidir Atabinyá.
Thunder	-	Birák (?); birág (A. c.).
Tie, <i>v.</i>	-	Ígad. (Tie the camel with a cord. "Gamaylah fatit be ígad.")
Tie (knot)	-	Kátre (Knot with your cloth. "Írás be Kátre."); akoffi (?).

Time	-	-	Sá'ah
At what time?	-	-	Ay Sá'ah?
At all times	-	-	Kullu gírum.
Tired	-	-	Dalágay.
Tobacco	-	-	Tunbákhú.
To	-	-	Lay; le.
To-day	-	-	Hújí.
Toe	-	-	Ingir atabinyá.
Together (with)	-	-	Báh. (I will go with you. "An akhákx báh ilitákh.")
Tomb	-	-	Kabrí.
To-morrow	-	-	Gish.
Tongue	-	-	Arrát.
Tooth	-	-	Sin (A.).
Town	-	-	Magálah.
Town-wall	-	-	Jugal.
Travel, v.	-	-	Sifar (A. c.).
Tree	-	-	Lafú.
Tripe	-	-	Ankar.
True	-	-	Hillú; hullú.
Truly	-	-	do. do.
Turban	-	-	imámat (A.).
Turban (amir's)	-	-	Ká'úk (Turk.).
Turmeric	-	-	Húrdí injí.
Twenty	-	-	Koyah.
Tweezers	-	-	Nech; Karabah (?).
Twice	-	-	Kot muttí.
Two	-	-	Kot.

U.

Ugly	- - -	Yagassál.
Ulcer	- - -	Túlú, <i>pl.</i> Túlú'ásh.
Unarmed	- - -	Agra waram zaltá (<i>lit.</i> shieldless and spearless).
Uncle (paternal)	-	Zer.
„ (maternal)	-	Káka.
Under	- - -	Taháy.
Understand	- - -	Tukákh.
Unfortunate	-	Ayyámúm aylá, <i>fem.</i> Ayyámúm aylí.
Unjust	- - -	Zálim (A.).
Unkind	- - -	Rahmatúm aylá, <i>fem.</i> rahmatúm aylí.
Unsafe	- - -	Amánúm altá, <i>fem.</i> amánúm altí.
Untie	- - -	Fitáh (A. c.).
Untrue	- - -	Kiz (A. c.).
Up	- - -	Lá'ay.
Up and down	-	Lá'ay wá taháy.
Go up!	- - -	Isal.
Bring up!	- - -	Lá'ay hafúsh.
Upon (it)	- - -	Usú lá'ay.
Urine	- - -	Shahad.
Us	- - -	—ena.

V.

Value	-	-	Báy (What is the price of this? "Báy zo mintá?")
Veil	-	-	Gulub (blue muslin fillet on women's hair).
Vein	-	-	Watar (A.).
Vengeance	-	-	Kisás (A.).
Venom	-	-	Summí (A.)
Venomous	-	-	Summí-zálá.
Venereal (disease)	-	-	Chobtú; Kitin.
Very	-	-	Bajíh.
Very good	-	-	Bajíh korám.
Vile	-	-	Yegassí.
Village	-	-	Gandá; Tinne'o geh; tinne'o bád.
Viper	-	-	Hubáb summí-zálá.
Virgin	-	-	Wahashí.
Void (naked)	-	-	Kof h.
Voice	-	-	Tabá.
Vomit	-	-	Nataka.
Vow	-	-	Ballamá. (He vowed a mare. "Bal- lamé zizya inistí faras.")
Vulture	-	-	Áumar.

W.

Waist - - -	Hankot.
Wall (house)	- Digadag.
„ (town)	- Ugal.
Want, <i>s.</i> - -	- Hájah (A.).
„ <i>v.</i> - - -	- “ Ahad ifájakb :” I want something. “ Wandag akháshákh :” I want a servant.
War - - -	- Matmáhat.
Warm - - -	- Wiyí.
Was - - -	- Nár; fem. nártí.
Wash, <i>v. imp.</i>	- Mayeh.
Washing - - -	- Wessá (the ablution called “ Wu- zú ”).
Watch - - -	- Zolanyá (night patrols through the city).
Water - - -	- Mí.
Water-pot - - -	- Hán (S.).
Watered (garden, field, &c.) - -	- Masnú.
Wax - - -	- Shama (A.).
Way (road) - -	- Uga.
We - - -	- Inya; inyásh.
Weak - - -	- Tákhúm aylá.

Wealth	-	-	Bajih dínat.
Weaver	-	-	Hayyák (A.).
Weigh	-	-	Amezní.
Weight	-	-	Mízán (A.).
Well (water)	-	-	Zar (?).
Well (being)	-	-	Amán (A.).
West	-	-	Írr kitbo (?); Kilmash (?).
Wet	-	-	Ruttá.
What?	-	-	Mintá?
Of what sort?	-	-	Min Sinya (?).
Wheat	-	-	Ays (A. c. ?).
Whence?	-	-	Áyde? (Whence comest thou? "Áyde be díchkhi?")
Where?	-	-	Baylá? belá?
Whetstone	-	-	Moláħ.
Whip	-	-	Kaytal (A. S.).
Whisper, v.	-	-	Íshayt be assayní.
Whistle	-	-	Afj.
White	-	-	Najih.
Who?	-	-	Min? (Who art thou? "Min Sinyintakh?")
Whore?	-	-	Gubnít.
Why?	-	-	Millay? (Why dost thou beat me? "Millay gadalkháyn?")
Wick	-	-	Fatílat (A.).
Widow	-	-	Armalah (A.).
Widower	-	-	Indosh motbá.
Wife	-	-	Indosh; mishtí.

Wig (sheep-skin dyed red)	Gurud ; arabjí karr ; timá bayt (S.).
Wind - - -	Dúf.
Window - - -	Takét (A. c.).
Wine - - -	Gohay.
Wipe, v. - - -	Másh.
Within - - -	Usto.
Without (outside) -	Káchay.
Without - - -	Aylám ; aylúm (?).
Without reason -	Sabab biláy.
Without hope -	Haylad biláy.
Wolf - - -	Warábá (S.).
Woman - - -	Indosh ; mishfí.
„ (barren) -	Tuldúmayt.
„ (pregnant) -	Karsí-zálí.
Wonder - - -	Dink.
Wonderful - - -	Ajab (A.).
Wood - - -	Inchí.
Word - - -	Sinán.
Wound - - -	Mahjá.
Write - - -	Kitab.
Writing-board -	Loh (A.).

Y.

Yard (court) -	Katam-barí.
Year - - -	Amad.

Last year	-	-	Amná.
Every year	-	-	Jammí ammatúm.
Yellow	-	-	Hurdí, <i>fem.</i> Hurdít.
Yes!	-	-	Í; áy.
Yet	-	-	Wílí.
You	-	-	Akhákhásh.
Young	-	-	Darmá.
Youth	-	-	Darmásh (?).

Z.

Zebra	-	-	Farrú (S.).
Zinc	-	-	Kayk biraf;

