APPENDIX II.

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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 Jailah 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. Krupf ("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 medieval 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 Sheriff 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-Semitic. †

* “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 heter, whilst the Kisaheli and its cognate idioms have entirely kept the Semitic aloof.” — Kropff, Preface.

† Lieutenant (now Captain) Rigby, 16th Regiment Bombay N. L., in an excellent paper published by the Bombay Asiatic Society, under the modest title of an “Outline of the Somali 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.**

1. Ana, I

** SOMALI.**

- Ana or Anega.

2. Anta, thou

- Adega.

3. Huwa, he

- Husagga.

The affixed article again suggests an Arabic derivation, which at first sight might escape the eye. Mindi, is a knife; Mindi-dá, the knife. The vulgar corruption of Ha'za' (هزا), this, affixed to the noun, as in Egypt and in many parts of Arabia (e.g. El Rajul dá, الرجل دا, this man), may have given rise to this and to the other forms of the Somali article ká, kf, gá, and gf. The interrogative pronoun Ayw (whó?) is clearly a corruption of the Arabic Ay (آي), and Mahá (what?) of Mâ (ما). Similarly the reciprocal Naf (I myself) is a contraction of the noun Nafa (نفأ) 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. Khubz (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 khibis. They have preserved intact the Arabic form of the Ism el nisabah (اسم النسبة), adjective: for instance, Adáríyah means belonging to Adár (Harar); Aushiyah, belonging to the Aushi (Abyssinians). Of the Somali numerals, two only present any resemblance to the Arabic: Sadah, three, to Saláshah (شالحه); and Afar, four, to Arba (اربع). Both are derived through the Galla "Shadi" and "Afar."
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 Riḥ (رﺣ), a goat; Dīh (دﺣ), a valley.

The Sanscrit sounds are:—

1. D cerebral (‌د) ; as in the words Deg (دَك), drowned; Gad (‌گ), a beard.

2. L. (‌ل) ; as in Gol (‌گُول), a barren woman.

3. N. nasal (‌ن) ; as in the prohibitive, Há thigin (‌هَانِهْگين), go not.

4. R. cerebral (‌ر) ; as in the word Gar (‌گَر), 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 Pahár (in Hindostani a hill).
Jasirah, for Jazirah (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 (خ) is its characteristic.

The Letters which require comment in this sketch are—

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

2. A peculiar sound resembling chya (छ) in Sanscrit; e.g. koch (को), 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 (گہ), a live coal; zikeh, gold.

4. The Arabic káf (ک); as in kaytal (کیتال), a ship; this sound is also common in Somali.

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

6. The Sanscrit nasal ṇ (न); as in the pronoun Inyash (یناش), we.

7. The cerebral ṭ (ṭ); as in the word ṭāt (تَّ), a bone.

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

* The Semitic Ayn (ؤ) 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. å, as in "father."
3. ay, as in "hay."
4. áy, as in the Spanish "ay."
5. i, as in the English "if."
6. ë, as ee in the English "sheer."*

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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 lijjajy.

* 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; Sèhan wá masháh.
The town of Aden; Adan bád.
He went to the king; Nagárshí de hárá.
The child and the father; Lijjáy 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 -it, or adds -it to the terminal consonant.

\[\begin{aligned}
\text{e.g. régá, an old man;} & \quad \text{rágít, an old woman.} \\
\text{bushshí, a dog;} & \quad \text{bushshít, a bitch.} \\
\text{wásif, a slave boy;} & \quad \text{wásifít, a slave girl.}
\end{aligned}\]

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

\[\text{e.g. báré, an ox; lám, a cow.}\]

The third and the most common way of expressing sex is by means of abosh (ابش), "male or man," and iništ.
(corrupted from the Arabic әсәлә, “woman, female.”) They correspond with our “he-” and “she-”.

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

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

The affix -әш changes singulars into plurals.

* e. g. abosh, a man; aboshәш, men.
  wandag, a servant; wandagәш, servants.
  gәr, a house; gәrәш, houses.

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

* e. g. gәfadә, a slave; gәfadәш (for gәfadәш) slaves.
  gubenә, a harlot; gubenәш, harlots.

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

* e. g. lijjәy, a son; lijjәш (for lijjәш), sons.

The same is the case with nouns terminating in ә.

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

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

* e. g. faras, a horse; farәzәш, horses.
  irәәs, a cloth; irәәзәш, cloths.

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

- Nom. and Acc., amír, a chief.
- Dative, amír lay, to a chief.
- Vocative, amír-o! O chief;*
- Ablative, amír bay, or be, from a chief.

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 Harbaháh.

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, Kázi íh-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 yâ (ъ) is used, and when the address is unceremonious, Akhâkh yâ, 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 bartí, a black staff.
          Gídir abbá, a tall man.

At other times they follow their substantives.

   e. g. Shundud zikethè, a golden necklace.
          Majís gidír, a large assembly.

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

   e. g. Uzn zalayla, a deaf man; in the feminine, Uzn zalaylit.
          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. \( \begin{align*}
\text{This is greater than that.} \\
\text{Yá be ýí } \text{igadrí hal (lit. that than this great is).}
\end{align*} \)

Superlative. \( \begin{align*}
\text{This is the greatest.} \\
\text{Ýí jammí be igadrí hal (lit. this all than great is).}
\end{align*} \)
OF NUMERALS,

10. The following are the cardinal numbers:—

1. Ahad (احد).
2. Kot.
3. Shíshtf.
5. Hamístf (همستی).
7. Sátíf.
8. Sót or Sát.
10. Assir.
11. Ahad assir.

30. Sáséh.
40. Arbaín (?).
50. Hamístf assir.
60. Siddístf assir.
70. Sát assir.
80. Sát assir.
90. Zehtaná or Sehtaná.

100. Baklá or Boghol (بغل, the Somali word).

1000. Kum (Somali) or Alfí (Arabic).

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

e. g. Ahad-khá, first.
Kot-khá, second.
Shíshtf-khá, third.

Harad-khá, fourth.
Hamístf-kha, fifth.

12. The fractional numbers are,

½ Rubá (Arab. ربع).
⅓ Rubá (Arab. نصف) or Keni.
⅓ Shíshtf-ruba.
⅓ Shíshtf-ṣam.
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:

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Singular} & \text{Plural} \\
1\text{st Pers. } & \text{An (अन)} \\
2\text{nd } & \text{Akhákh (अखाख)} \\
3\text{rd } & \text{Huwa (हू)} \\
\end{array}\]

Innásh or Inyásh.
Akhákhásh (अखाखाश)
Hiyyásh.

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

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Sing} & \text{Plural} \\
1\text{st Pers. } & \text{e, my or mine.} \\
2\text{nd } & \text{-khé, thy or thine.} \\
3\text{rd } & \text{-zo or -so, his.} \\
\end{array}\]

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Sing} & \text{Plural} \\
1\text{st Pers. } & \text{e.g. Gár-e, my house.} \\
2\text{nd } & \text{Gár-khé, thy house.} \\
3\text{rd } & \text{Gár-zo, his house.} \\
\end{array}\]

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Sing} & \text{Plural} \\
1\text{st Pers. } & \text{e.g. Gár zinya, our.} \\
2\text{nd } & \text{Gár-kho, your house.} \\
3\text{rd } & \text{Gár-zinyo, their house.} \\
\end{array}\]

* 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.

\[\begin{array}{ll}
\text{Sing} & \text{Plural} \\
1\text{st Pers. } & \text{Azo or Azu, his.} \\
2\text{nd } & \text{Azyásh or Aýách, their.} \\
\end{array}\]
In the same way attached pronouns are affixed to verbs:—

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

16. The **demonstrative** pronouns are:—

   Sing. Yì, this.
   Yà, that.

   Plur. Yà'sh, or yách, these.
   Yà'sh, or yách, those.

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

   Mántà (مَنْتَا), who?
   Mintà (مَنْتِ), what?

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

   *e.g.* Ánatte hárkho, I myself went,
   Akhákh attekh hárkhi, thou thyself wentest,
   Huwa attezo hára, he himself went.

   The Arabic word Ruh (روه, 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 mekk. 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, ًان نركه (نارخ.).
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, أ نالناركح (النارخوم).
2. Thou wast not, Akhákh alnárkhím.
3. He was not, Huwa alnárum.


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

**Present Tense.**

(Affirmative Form.)

* Singular.  
  1. *I am,*  Án halkó.  
  3. *He is,*  Huwa hal (ٍهَل).

* Plural.  
  1. *We are,*  Inyásh halna (ٍهَلَنْ).
  2. *Ye are,*  Akhákhásh halkhú.  
  3. *They are,*  Hiyyásh halú.

(Negative Form.)

1. *I am not,*  Án elkhúm.  
3. *He is not,*  Huwa elum.  

**Imperative.**

* Singular.  
  2. *Be thou,*  Hal (ٍهَل).

* Plural.  
  2. *Be ye,*  Halkhú (ٍهَلْكَحْوِ).

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, án iðání (آتاني) nárkho.
   2. Thou becamest, Akhákхи tikání nárkhí.
   3. He became, Huwa iðání nárá.

Plur. 1. We became, Inyásh niðání nárñá.
   2. Ye became, Akhákhsásh tikání nárkhù.
   3. They became, Hiyyásh iðání nárù.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing. 1. I become, án ikánákh (اتاناخ).
   2. Thou becomest, Akhákхи tikánákh.
   3. He becomes, Huwa ikánál.

Plur. 1. We become, Inyásh niðánáná (نانيانانا).
   2. Ye become, Akhákhsásh tikánákhù.
   3. They become, Hiyyásh ikánálù.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular. Plural.


PROHIBITIVE.

Sing. 2. Become not, ikánümekh (اتانيميخ).

Plur. 2. Become not ye, ikánümekh (اتانيميخ).
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 (ابست).

Plur. 1. *We went,* Inyásh letna (ليتن).
2. *Ye went,* Akhákhásh letkhú.
2. *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 alltnám.
2. *Ye went not,* Akhákhásh alletkhúm.
3. *They went not,* Hiyyásh alletám.

**Present Tense.**

(Affirmative Form.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular.</th>
<th>Plural.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>I go,</em> Án iletalákh (اليتال)</td>
<td>1. Inyásh nilétáná</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><em>Thou goest,</em> Akhákh tiletnák</td>
<td>2. Akhákhásh tiletkhú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><em>He goes,</em> Huwa yiletál</td>
<td>3. Hiyyásh yiletalú</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Negative Form.)

Sing. 1. I go not, Án iletumekh.
2. Thou goest not, Akhákh tiletumekh.
3. He goes not, Huwa iletumel.

Plur. 1. We go not, Inyásh niletumena.
2. Ye go not, Akhákhásh tiletumekhú.
3. They go not, Hiyyásh iletumelú.

As in the Somali tongue and in the Semitio 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.

Sing. 1. I will go, Án iletle halkho.
2. Thou wilt go, Akháhk tiletle halkhí.
3. He will go, Huwa iletle hal.

Plur. 1. We will go, Inyásh nilettle halna.
2. Ye will go, Akhákhásh tiletle halkhú.
3. They will go, Hiyyásh nilettle halna.

Imperative.

Singular. Plural.

2. Go thou, Let. 2. Go ye, Letú.

M M
Prohibitive.

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

Participles.

Going, Yiletel (بليدال)  Not going, Iletumel.
Gone, Iletle.
DIALOGUES AND SENTENCES.

Art thou well? Amánta khí?
Are ye well? Amánta khú?
Madam (to elderly female). Abbáy.
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 intäná.
I am unwell. Nattá halbaná.
What is the matter with you? Min aganyekh?
Is your family well? Gár hawázum amánta khú?
I am better. Ornáy.
What news to-day? Hújí min war hal?
Good news to-day. Amán intá hújí.
It is cooler to-day than yesterday. Tájína be hújí baradtá.
The air is cold. Dáf báríd intá.
Come in and sit down. Ná tageb.
What is thy name? Sumkhá mintá?
Come here (to woman). Lakambay.
Dost thou drink coffee? Bun tiseshákhi?
I want milk. Háy ikháshákh.
Is water to be had here? Mí halí ye atáybe?
Where goest thou? Ayde tahurâkh?
I go to Harar. Gay uhurâkh.
Send away the people. Walamosh yî uso’o.
I love you. An wadad khâsh.
What is thine age? Karnîkhâ aygay sintá?
Don’t laugh. Asehak.
Raise your legs. Igit hafûshî.
Don’t go there. At har yadde.
This man is good. Yî abbâ korâm intá.
He is a great rascal. Huwa gidir harâmintá.
I don’t want you (woman). Ikhâshâ shúmekh.
Go from this. Let yibi,— Jehannam har.
Leave my house. Gár-e be wîtá.
Farewell! Allahu le amánat! (literally, “In Allah’s charge.”)
Allah pardon thee! Auffi ashkhûkh!
What is the price of this coffee? Yî bun min betasîmakh?
Five ashrâfî * a bale. Ahad firasilah hamisti ashrâfî.
This is dear. Yî gäl intá.
This is very cheap. Yî kannâ rakhûs intá.
Give me bread. Sitain úkhât.
I will beat thee. Án imet akhâkh.
I will not give. Án istâmekh.
I am hungry. Râhâbenya.
I am thirsty. Tarânenya.
I am tired. Dâlâgenya.
Where is thy house? Aydenta gárkhâ?

* The Ashrafî is a nominal coin used in accounts: three of these compose a dollar.
I have much to do to-day. Hújí bajíh habí halbayn.
We are about to travel. Safar nabárná.
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 usú'o aygay sintá?
Dost thou know him? Akhákh toábakhí?
Dost thou know Arabic? Arab sinán toábakhí?
I don't know it. Án úkumekh.
Hold my horse. Faras labadlayn.
The price of this horse is a hundred dollars. Yí faras baklá kirsh† 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. Niftí bayn gadalú.
Open the door. Argabí fitah.
Shut the door. Argabí 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 kírh (girsh, karsb, or garsh), probably derived from "groschen," is used as well as ríyal in the Somali country, and at Harar.
SPECIMEN OF A SONG IN HARARI.

BuKáHá, buKáHá wá ta żkírát buKáHá;  
Nabi baKálé surúré fánkázebay.  
Alíf lám kutub zál be diú wá fán ámín tutúr,  
Sabrí wá salátin tutúr.  
Hamístáyn zobe nabbi azíowin tutúr.  
Nabbi gárkho be, gá r kho zarára be  
Jannat shírə be, nabbi afósha 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  
on her back.  
Alíf-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. Ashúrá (meharram).
2. Safarwarhe.
3. Harad maulidd \{ including the two Rabia and the two Jamádi.
7. Rajab.
8. Shaabán.
9. Ramazán.
10. Shawwál.
11. Zulka'adah.

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

9 Handfuls = 1 Sugud (سُغد).
5 Sugud = 1 Tít tárad (تَارَد).
6 Tít tárad = 1 Tárad.

The usual measures of length are:

Zumzurí (زمرتی), the span.
Kúrú (کور), 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Abandon, v.</td>
<td>Giffâr (견)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdomen</td>
<td>Karef (A. c.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abide</td>
<td>Tageb</td>
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<td>Abode</td>
<td>Gâr</td>
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<td>Above</td>
<td>Lâ'ay (لادي)</td>
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<td>Absence</td>
<td>Zalaylko (?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abuse</td>
<td>Masdab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accumulate</td>
<td>Sâmîf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adulterer</td>
<td>Fâsik (A.), fem. Fâsikîf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afraid</td>
<td>Fîrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After</td>
<td>Ehîrr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>Asrî. Asr (A.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Age - - Umri (A.).
Air - - Daf.
Alive (well) - - Or (أر).
All - - Jammí.
Also (thus) - - Azzokút.
Always - - Dáime (A.).
Amir's wife - - Ghstí.
Ancient - - Rágá, fem. Rágít.
Angel - - Maláikah (A.).
Anger, s. - - Ghazab (A.).
Angry - - Ghazbán (A.).
Another - - Aláí (الاي).
Answer - - Jawáb (A.).
Ant (black) - - Chúch.
,, (white) - - Kayshúr.
Arise, v. - - Halfbal.
Arm - - Íjí (أجي).
Arm-pit - - Kilkfilát.
Army - - Mákhedá (ماخيدا) Askar(A.), Amír
Askar, the Amir's army.
Arrow - - Láwá.
Artificer - - Sáigh (A. esp. “goldsmith”).
Ash (ashes) - - Hamad, pl. Hamadásh.
Ask - - Atebrí (?)..
Asleep - - Manyít.
Ass - - Wajayrá.
Ate (pret.) - - Balá.
At once - - Ahad sálah (A.).
Aunt (maternal) - Ikhistá.
" (paternal) - Aná (ûï).
Avaricious - Bakhil.
Awake - Hafbal.
Away! (begone!) - Let!
Axe - Kalká, pl. Kalkásh.

B.

Back - Háchí.
Bad - Yegassi.
Bag - Kís (A.).
Baggage - Mahawá.
Baker - Ukhat-Záli (fem. as only women sell bread).
Ball (bullet) - Rasás (A.).
Band - Názi (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 toosin in times of danger, at the two festivals, and whenever the Prince leaves the palace.
Barren (women) - Zat wilat, Goblan.
Barter - Manáwat.
Base - Yegassi.
<table>
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<th>Arabic</th>
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<td>Basket</td>
<td>ملابس</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bath, s.</td>
<td>ماء (الماء)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bathe</td>
<td>قبرة</td>
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<td>Battle</td>
<td>قتال</td>
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<td>Bazaar</td>
<td>سوق</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beard</td>
<td>محارم</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beat (kill)</td>
<td>مهات</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beautiful</td>
<td>كوران. كورزال. كورزاللا.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed</td>
<td>رفس (أ.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedstead</td>
<td>دفان</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>نجات، أكس (؟)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>سمك بسار</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beer (boozah)</td>
<td>قهوة. (دكوب文中啤酒混合肉)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before</td>
<td>آياد (ليدي)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beggar</td>
<td>ظكاد-بوي (أ. صد)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behind</td>
<td>إيهير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behold, v.</td>
<td>هدج</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belly</td>
<td>كارس (أ. ص)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Below (beneath)</td>
<td>تاهي (نهائي)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bet</td>
<td>زات (أ. ص)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond (outside)</td>
<td>كاش (أ. ص)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bile</td>
<td>سفرا (أ. ص)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>خيل، plural. خيل (أ.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitch</td>
<td>غشتي (غشتي)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter</td>
<td>مري (أ. م)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>تركي</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Arab</td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>Tumtú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind, adj.</td>
<td>Ín-zalaylá, fem. Ín-zalaylí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Dam (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood-money</td>
<td>Diyah (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blunt, adj.</td>
<td>Dumdum, bárid (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat</td>
<td>Za'imah (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Kám (A. o. ا[k])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>At (~اٰ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>Kitáb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle</td>
<td>Kirárat (A. o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow</td>
<td>Digéu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box</td>
<td>Sátán (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy (son)</td>
<td>Lijjay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bracelet (ivory)</td>
<td>Aj (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (man's)</td>
<td>Mál dáyá (the pewter armlet of a Galla chief).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (woman's)</td>
<td>Shánkháyt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>Hangu/lá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bran (chaff')</td>
<td>Hanashar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brave</td>
<td>Gisí (S.), ishullo (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>'Ukhát.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Sibarr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breast (girl's)</td>
<td>Kunná.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeches</td>
<td>Gannáff, Kannáff (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Arúzít (A. o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridegroom</td>
<td>Arúz (A. o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Adej.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.

Calf, m. - - Rahas.
Carpenter - - Najjár (A.).
Carpet - - Firásh (A.). Prayer-carpet, Sijjájah (A. c.).
Camel - - Gamaylah (A. c.), fem. 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) - Kirtis (A.).
Cheap - Rakhís (A.).
Child - Waldí (A. c.), pl. Wildásh.
Cinnamon - Korfá (A. c.).
Circumcision - Absum.
Citron - Turungá (A. c.).
City - Magálah.
Clarified butter - Nazíf (A.).
Clay - Chébá.
Clean - Muk ishísh.
Climb, v. - Isal.
Cloth (man's "tobe") - Irás, pl. irázásh.
" (woman's) - Gúlúbáý (worn out of doors over the head). "Láy morád" is that thrown over the shoulders.
Cloth (man's shirt) - Gídir kamís.
Clouds - Dánah.
Clove - Korunful (A.).
Club - Gídir bartí.
Coal (live) - Gíh.
Coffee - Bun (A.). "Kuttí" is the decoction of the leaf drunk by the Hararis.
Cold (catarrh) - Hargab.
Cold, adj. - Birdí (A. c.).
Colour - Jinsí (A. c.).
Comb - Filá (S. firín).
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 - Janásí (A. c.).
Corn - Ays (A. c.?)
,, Indian - Arab ikhí, lit. Arab holcus.
Corn (Indian roasted) Arab ikhí ūnká.
Cotton - Tút (تَنْت).
Cough - Úlh (الْوَجِح).
Court-yard - Katam barí.
Cousin (female) - Zer kahan.
,, (male) - Zer waldí, pl. Zer waldásh.
Cow - Lám.
,, (miloh) - Háy-zálí.
Coward - Wahaylo, fem. Wahaylí.
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) - - Maldad (beauty-marks).

D.

Dagger - - Shotal.
Daily - - Jammí yámúm.
Dance - - Fadarr.
Danger (fright) - - Fírít.
Darkness - - Jilmah (A. c.).
Date (the fruit) - - Timir (A. c.). "Barní" is the Muscat date; "Seháí" the small black date; "Farad" the large and juicy red variety.

Daughter - - Kahat.
Day - - Ma'altú.
To-day - - Hájí.
Yesterday - - Téjená.
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 - Zìkurkustá (?).
Dead (man) - - Janís (A. c.); Mayyit (A.).
Deaf (man) - - Uzn-zalaylá.
" (woman) - - Uzn-zalaylít.
Deaf and dumb - Dúdah, fem. Dúdít; it also means idiotic.
Dear, adj. - - Ghálí (A.); Kímah tabig.
Death - - Maut (A.).
Debt - - Mugot.
Deer - - Waydalí.
Delay - - Kaláh (قَلَّة).
Denial - - Nakír (A.); Háshá (A.).
Deponent (witnes) - Rágá.
Deposit - - Amánat (A.).
Descend, v. - Wirad (?).
Descent - - Maurad.
Desert, s. - - Udmá bád.
Desert, adj. - - Udmá (generally applied to land without trees).
Deserving - - Wájib (A.).
Desire (want) - Fáj.
Devil (Satan) - Iblís (A.); Shaytáñ (A.).
Devil (sand-storm) - Dúf.
Die (dice) - - Lafo (S.).

N N
Difficult - - Tabíg.
Dig - - Hifarr. (A. c.); Khirr (?).
Dirt - - Wasakh (A.).
Discharge (release) Gifarr.
Disease - - Mattú.
" (venereal) - Jabtí (S. Jabtí).
Dish - - Sehní (A. c.).
Dish-cover - - Mot; mo'ot (generally made of plaited straw).
Distant - - Ruhūk (رحت).
Ditch (pit) - - Chayr.
Doer (masc. or fem.) Ináí (?)
Dog - - Bushshí.
Door - - Gebrí.
Doubt - - Shakk (A.).
Doubtful - - Shakanyá (A. c.).
Dream - - Birzáz.
Dress - - Libáshá (A. c.); Irázásh.
Dried - - Darašá.
Drink, v. - - Sích.
Drinkables - - Mashjá.
Drug - - Dawá (A.).
Drum - - Karabú.
Drummer - - Karabú-zálá.
Drunk (intoxicated) Sakhrá (A. c.).
Dry, v. - - Daraš; Darag.
Dumb, masc. - - Jabaká; arrát-zalaylá.
" fem. - - Jabakít; arrat-zalaylít.
Dust - - - Sisá (Sesá S.).
Dwarf, masc. - Hajayr.
,, fem. - Hajayrif.

E.

Each - - - Ahad (A. c.).
Ear - - - Uzn. Uzun (A. c.).
Ear-ring - - Faror.
Earth - - Dashí (Tashí?).
East - - Īrrtúj.
Easy - - Yasúr (A.).
Eat! v. - - Bilá.

Egg - - - Uāh (آوح).
Eight - - - Sot.
Eighth - - - Sotkhá.
Eighty - - - Sot assir.
Elder, eldest - - Gidírř.
Elephant - - Dukhun.
Eleven - - Assir ahad.
Eloquent - - Tihayn.
Employment - - Habí.
Empty - - - Kof.
End! (finish!) - Tabosh.
Ended - - Tabayyá.
Enemy - - Díná.
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<tr>
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<td>Enough</td>
<td>Hidak. Yokál.</td>
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<td>Envy</td>
<td>Husúd (A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Envious</td>
<td>Hasíd (A. c.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escape</td>
<td>Sik.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eunuch</td>
<td>Koch. Towásáh (A.)</td>
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<td>Evening</td>
<td>Meshá (A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Every</td>
<td>Jammí (A. c.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everything</td>
<td>Jammí Shiyyún (A. c.)</td>
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<td>Rágá.</td>
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<td>Exchange</td>
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<td>Expense</td>
<td>Farzí.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Ín (A. c.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eyelash</td>
<td>Ín chigar.</td>
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**F.**

<table>
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<td>Face</td>
<td>Fit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faces</td>
<td>Gaf: Kaf (S.)</td>
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<td>Faith (religion)</td>
<td>Dín (A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall, v.</td>
<td>Wídák.</td>
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<td>False</td>
<td>Kizbáñyá.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fame</td>
<td>Námuš (A.)</td>
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<td>Fan (fly-flapper)</td>
<td>Zimbi Marwáahu (A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Far</td>
<td>Ruhug.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farewell</td>
<td>Amán (A.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Harrásh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast, adv.</td>
<td>Fítan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast, s.</td>
<td>Sóman (A. c.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 - - Inístí (A. c. ?).
Fetch - - Adej.
Fetters - - Ingir birat.
Fever - - Wiyí nattú.
Few - - Tinne'o.
Fillet (for woman's
    hair) - - Gúftá.
Fire - - Isád.
Fire-wood - - Mamágad.
First - - Ahadkhá.
Fish - - Túlam,
Fist - - Dubuj.
Five - - Hamístí.
Fifth - - Hamístikhá.
Fifty - - Hamístí fissir.
Flag - - Álan (A. c. and S.).
Flea - - Kunál; Takff (?) ; injir bodo (S.).
Flesh - - Basar.
Fly - - Zimbí (A. c.).
Fodder - - Sa'ar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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<td>Food</td>
<td>Mablá</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fool</td>
<td>Jinám (A. c.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot (leg)</td>
<td>Ingir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footstep</td>
<td>Hardá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force</td>
<td>Tákh (A. c.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By force</td>
<td>Yegassí be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forehead</td>
<td>Fīsit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>Kalaí gár; darbí-gár.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forty</td>
<td>Arbaín (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul (impure)</td>
<td>Najís (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>Harád; harat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>Haratkhá.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fowl</td>
<td>Atáwág, fem. atáwágít.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>Raffik (A.); marren (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog</td>
<td>Ankurárátí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>Be; bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full</td>
<td>Mullu (?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gall (bile)</td>
<td>Sáfrá (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game</td>
<td>Dabál (esp. the Laab el Khayl).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambler</td>
<td>Kammár (A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>Harší.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardener</td>
<td>Harshi-wandag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>Tummá (A. c.); ton (S.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate</td>
<td>Bárí (A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate-keeper</td>
<td>Bárí-goitá.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gazelle - Sagáro (S.).
Generous - Sakhí (A.).
Generosity - Sakháwat (A.).
Get up! v. - Hafbal.
Gift - Hadiyah (A.); mastá (?).
Ginger - Zanjabilí.
Giraffe - Girhí (S.).
,, (aged) - Gidir Wahashí.
Puella suta - Duffun Wahashí (sic ut est mos Somalorum et nationis Gallæ).
,, aperta - Kufut Wahashí.
Girl (slave) - Wasisít; Ambaret.
Girl - Kahat.
Give, v. - Sit (S.).
Glad - Tass; tasstass.
Glass (cup) - Kás (A.).
,, (looking) - Murášít (A. c.).
,, (bottle, black) Kirárat Táy.
,, (red) - Kayá (قأب).
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." (أيَبَةُ)

Gold - - - Zikeh (A. o.)
Goods - - - Maháwá.
Good - - - Korám.
Good news - - - War amán.
Governor - - - Nagáshí.
Grandfather - - - Bábá.
Grandmother - - - Ummá.
Grape - - - Anáb (A.).
Grass - - - Sa’ar.
Grass-cutter (sickle) - Záhabí.
Gratia - - - Bilásh (A.).
Grave - - - Kabrí (A.); Plur. Kabrásí.
Grave (saint’s) - Arásh Kabrí.
Gravel - - - Ún.
Great, adj. - - - Gidír.
Greatest - - - Jámí be Gadfrí.
Green - - - Dámá; fem. Dámít. Akhzar (A.)
Groom - - - Záhabí.
Ground - - - Tashshí (?).
Ground (sloping) - Gobaná.
Guest - - - Nugda.
Guide - - - Úga yúkzalinté (?).
Guinea fowl - - - Zikrá.
Gum - - - Mukát.
Gun - - - Niftí.
Gunpowder - - - Bárúd (A. o.)
H.

Habitation - - Gár.
Hail, s. - - Ún Zináb.
Hail, v. - - Amán bidíchkhú.
Hair - - Chigár.
Hair (pecten) - - Foch chigar.
Hair-pin (woman's) - - Filá.
Half - - Nuss (A. c.): Kenf.
Hammer - - Madoshá; Buruj (?).
Hand - - Ijí.
Handful - - Mahfass; Antobo (S.).
Handwriting - - Kitab.
Hang (tie, v.) - - 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.).


High (tall, long) - Gidorr.

Hill, s. - Sarí.

His - - Zo or So.

Ho! - - Yábú (S.); Akhákh yá.

Hog - - Hariyyá.

Holcus Sorghum - Ikhlí.

Hole - - Gaddú.

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 - - Wiyf.

House - - Gár.

" (thatched) - Sa'ar gár; Gambisa.

" (stone) - Darbi 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 - - Bajíh.
Immerse, v. - - Esbí.
Immediately - - Fitan.
In - - Bayn (A. ?).
In that place - Yadday.
Infirm - - Gofáí.
Inform, v. - - Warosh.
Information - - War (Amh.).
Injury - - Khasárá (A.).
Ink - - Maddí (A. c. from عل ?).
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 Khamří (A.).
Iron - - - Birat (S. bir.).
Itch, s. - - Wi'ir.
Ivory - - - Aj; dukhun-sin.

J.

Jackal - - - Aizagadá (S. ídágalá, "burrowing below ground").
Jail - - - Hasbí (A. c.).
Javelin - - - Waram (S.).
Jewel - - - Jauhar (A.).
Joke - - - Charrálah (جاربة).
Joker - - - Fúháčh.
Journey - - - Safar (A.).
" (by day) - Hájí Safar.
" (by night) Mishayt Safar.
Jowari (holcus) - - Ikhí.
" (straw) - - Karah.
Joy - - - Farhah (A.); Tast.
Judge - - - Fíkíh (A.); Kází (A.).
Jump, v. - - - Shafbal.
Just - - - A'díl.
Juvenile - - - Darmá.

K.

Kat-plant (القابت) - - Ját.
Kettle - - - Disdí (A. c.); Maatú.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Harari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Miftah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>Kulay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kill</td>
<td>Gidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiss, v.</td>
<td>Mah (as among the Somal it is disliked).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>Aweladá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kite (bird)</td>
<td>Tilli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee</td>
<td>Gilib.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife</td>
<td>Mashak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knot</td>
<td>Kuturr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know</td>
<td>Ukk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Ilm (A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koosoo</td>
<td>Sutf (the well-known vermifuge, called Hedo by the Somal).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Harari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>Ts'ab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake (colour)</td>
<td>Kayah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lame</td>
<td>Ingir zalayla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp</td>
<td>Makhtūt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Gár-zála.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>Kachin úga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Sinán.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Gidir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lass</td>
<td>Kahat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughter</td>
<td>Shahuk (A. c.); Mashak (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>Shariah (A.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lazy - - - Mablul.
Lead - - - Risas.
Leaf - - - Warak (A.); Kuttif.
Leak (hole) - - Nudul.
Lean - - - Gofay.
Learning, s. - - Ilm (A.).
Learned (man) - - Kabir (A.); Shaykh (A.).
Least - - - Jammí be angál.
Leather (hide) - - Gogá.
Leech - - - Ayktí ulá'díl (S.).
Left - - - Gurá (Gragnay Amh. Guray S. "left-handed").

Left hand - - - Gurá igí.
Leg - - - Ingir.
Lend, v. - - - Likch.
Leopard - - - Gargorá.
Less - - - Ansál.
Liar - - - Kizbanyá.
Lie - - - Kiz (A. c.).
Light, adj. - - - Khaif (A.); Kaff (A. c.).
Lightning - - - Birik (A. c.); Birig.
Like - - - Kut (yí kut, "like this." Azzokut, "like unto him").

Lime (fruit) - - - Zarbissi.
Lime (cement) - - - Núrat (A.).
Lion - - - Wanág.
Lips - - - Laslaif.
Listen, v. - - - Simá.
Little - - - Tít (١١١١١).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Harari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Kút</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living</td>
<td>Húí (.webdriver A. c.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo!</td>
<td>Haych</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load</td>
<td>Tá'an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust</td>
<td>Kafjor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look, v.</td>
<td>Haych</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose (open), v.</td>
<td>Fitah ; Matnas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss</td>
<td>Khasárá (A.); Kobil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lose (the way, &amp;c.)</td>
<td>Úga) Kabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td>Ishki (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In love (man)</td>
<td>Abosh áshaká.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In love (woman)</td>
<td>Indosh áshaktí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louse</td>
<td>Kúmáy (A. c.?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low, adj.</td>
<td>Háchír</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**M.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Harari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mad</td>
<td>Jinám</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mad-dog</td>
<td>Jinám bushí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madam</td>
<td>Abbáy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magic</td>
<td>Falá (S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magician</td>
<td>Falá-zálá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maid servant</td>
<td>Gáfiit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main mast</td>
<td>Gidir dagal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make, v.</td>
<td>Úsh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malady</td>
<td>Nattá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Abosh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malice</td>
<td>Dínah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>Abosh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many</td>
<td>Bājiḥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many times</td>
<td>Bājiḥ ʿar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March, s.</td>
<td>Malayt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare</td>
<td>Inisṭī ʿarās.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariner</td>
<td>Bahrī (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark, s.</td>
<td>Astā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market place</td>
<td>Magālah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>Mansā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage-portion</td>
<td>Mehr (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married (man)</td>
<td>Mishtī-ḥalā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; (woman)</td>
<td>Abosh-ḥalī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Marīn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat</td>
<td>Saylān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match (gun’s)</td>
<td>Nīffī fatflāt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mead</td>
<td>Ṭāj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meal (ground corn)</td>
<td>Ays ḵīchāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Sīfar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>Basar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>Bāʿū : tājīr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message</td>
<td>Loʾolkh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Guttī; ustā (?): in the middle, guttī bayn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Hāy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk-pot</td>
<td>Kaddādah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk-pot cover</td>
<td>ʿOflā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minaret</td>
<td>Khutbā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine (it is)</td>
<td>Ān zād intā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misery</td>
<td>Masībah (A. c.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>Āyīnah (A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Harari Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>Mahallak (a brass coin current at Harar).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey</td>
<td>Zágarú.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Warhay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon</td>
<td>Charaká.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the morning</td>
<td>Subhí (A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td>Mokaj (the pestle is called “Kaballá”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage</td>
<td>Rahan (A.); Luňut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito</td>
<td>Bimbí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>A’e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mould (earth)</td>
<td>Afar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>Sarí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Fúr (A. c.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>Afe (Amh. S.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>Chebá.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mule</td>
<td>Baghí.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Motá.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murderer</td>
<td>Igadlí-zál; Gadáy (?).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murdered</td>
<td>Gidalí.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mosque</td>
<td>Masgít.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Musk</td>
<td>Misk (A). Zabád (A. civet, generally confounded by Orientals with musk).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustachio</td>
<td>Shárib (A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My</td>
<td>—e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrrh</td>
<td>Karabí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Omani</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>Mismár (A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail (hand)</td>
<td>Tífr (A. c.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naked</td>
<td>Kofh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Sum (A. c.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow</td>
<td>Chinkí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasty</td>
<td>Yeğassí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navel</td>
<td>Hamburtí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near</td>
<td>Kurrá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary (it is)</td>
<td>Yakhúnál.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessity</td>
<td>Hájah (A.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Angat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Necklace</td>
<td>Shandúd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Needle</td>
<td>Morfí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needy</td>
<td>Fukrá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro</td>
<td>Gáfá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbour</td>
<td>Afoshá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest</td>
<td>Úf gár.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Abadan (A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never mind</td>
<td>Ahadám aylá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Hajís.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>War (S.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night</td>
<td>Artú.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By night</td>
<td>Mushayt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>Sehti; Zehtayn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>Sehtán khá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninety</td>
<td>Sehtánde.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nipple (man's) - Tūt (تُوت).
   , (woman's) - Kunná.
No! - - - May!
Nobody (there is) - Usu'o aylüm.
Nonsense - - Kishná.
North - - Jáh (A.); Kiblah (A.).
Nose - - Üf.
Nostril - - Üf nudál.
There is nothing - Aylüm.
Now - - Akhkhá.
Number - - Helkí.

O.

Oath - - Tirayt.
Ocean - - Bahr (A.).
Oil - - Salayt (A.).
Old - - Rágá, fem. Rágft.
Omen - - Fál (A.).
On (upon) - - Lā'ay.
Once - - Ahad muttf; Ahad gir.
At once - - Fitán.
One - - Ahad.
One third - - Shishtf-sám (A. مه).
One-armed - - Ahad ḫí zalaylá.
One-eyed - - Ahad in zalaylá.
One-legged - - Ahad ingir zalaylá.
Onion - - Shunkortá.
Open, v. - - Fitah.
Opened - - Futoh.
Oppressor - - Zálim (A.).
Oppression - - Zulumí (A.c.).
Or - - Walau (?). Ammá (A.).
Order - - Amr (A.).
Orphan - - Yetím (A.); "á'e zalaylá," motherless; "á'wa zalaylá," fatherless.
Ostrich - - Guráyyá (S.).
Our - - Zinya.
Outside - - Mantá.
Owner - - Zálá, fem. Zálí
Ox - - Bárá.

P.

Pace - - Malaytá.
Pair - - Kut; Ko'ot.
Palace - - Nagáshí gár.
Palm (hand's) - - Kaffí (A. c.).
Paper - - Talháyyá.
Paramour (fem.) - Gazan.
Partner - - Sharík (A.).
Pass, v. - - Let.
Path - - Kachín úga.
Pauper - - Zaygá.
Pawn - - Rahan (A.).
Peace - - Amán (A.).
Pearl - - Lúl (A.).
Pen - - Kalam (A.).
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<td>People</td>
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Poison - Summí (A.).
Poisoned - Summi-zálá.
Pomegranate - Rummán (A.).
Ponderous - Razín (A.).
Possible (it is) - Yakhúnál.
Pot (earthen) - Mákátá.
Pot-bellied - Kasá-zálá.
Pound (weight) - Ratlí.
Pox - Kitín.
Pretence - Haylah (A.).
Pregnant - Karsí; Zálí.
Price - Báy.
Pride - Kibrí (A.).
Priest - Fákíh (A.).
Prison - Hasbí (A.).
Prisoner - Úgud.
Privy - Sagara.
Procurable - Yaganyo.
Prodigious - Ajab (A.).
Profit - Náfí (A. c.).
Proof - Ragá.
Proud (man) - Kibrí-zálá; Kibráyyá.
" (woman) - Kibrí-zálí; Kibríyyít.
Provisions - Mablá.
Pud. ḡiyaṣṣa - Dúr.
Pumpkin - Arab dubbá (S.).
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<td>Repletion</td>
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</table>
| Reply        | War. (Bring a reply: “War adej.”)
|             | Take my reply: “War ustí.” |
| Reptile      | Hubáb       |
| Residence    | Gár         |
| Rest, s.     | Rāḥah (A.)  |
| Return (t.e. give me back) | Argabgilayn |
| Revenge, s.  | Kīsás (A.)  |
| Take revenge | Kīsás ushū. |
| Reverse, v.  | Gargab      |
| Reward       | Sakah; dīnāt (?) |
| Rib          | Maytak      |
| Rich         | Ghanī (A.)  |
| Rice         | Ruz (A.)    |
Ride, v.  -  Isal.
Right (proper)  -  Korám.
Right hand  -  Kainyít.
Right and left  -  Gurá vá Kainyít.
Ring  -  Makhtar.
Riot  -  Matmáhat.
Rise up  -  Hafbul.
Rising (ground)  -  Karát.
Risk  -  Fir.
River  -  Zar; Masrí (?)..
Road  -  Úga.
Roast, v.  -  Absil. (Roast the meat. “Basar absil.”)
Rob, v.  -  Rojh. (He robbed me. “Rojhá-bayn.”)
Robber  -  Rojhi.
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  -  Fatft.
Ruin  -  Kh’ráb (A.).
Ruler  -  Nagáshí.
Run, v. - 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 "Mar-tan").
Saddle - Kor (S. Kore); Hánká (?).
Saffron - Warns (A.).
Saint - Wálí.
Salt - Assú.
Sand - Afar.
Sandals - Ashín.
Sash (girdle) - Hankot.
Say, v. - Asaynú.
Scales - Mizán (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 bárri (A.).
Seal - Tábá (A. c.).
Seal-ring - - Makhtar.
Search - - Mafāch.
Second (ordinal n.) Kotkhā.
Secret - - Sirf (A.).
Secretly - - Shemakna.
See, v. - - Haych.
Self - - Rūh (A.); Naf (A. c.).
Sell, v. - - Assim.
Sepulchre - - Kabrí.
Serpent - - Hifān; Hubāb.
Servant - - Wandag.
Servile caste - - Bon (Dankalí word).
Seven - - Sátî.
Seventh - - Sátî khā.
Seventy - - Sát assir.
Sew, v. - - Sif. ("Sew the cloth," irās Sif.)
Shade (shadow) - - Chāyā (Sanskrit?).
Shallow water - - Tinneo mí.
Shame - - Hayā (A.).
Shank - - - Kultum.
Sharp, adj. - - Balah (بلاح).
Shave, v. - - Mashaylad.
She - - - Ittā.
Sheath (swords) - - Sif gār (dagger's sheath, "shotal gār").
Sheep - - - Tāy.
Sheet - - - Lāy morad; irās.
Shepherd - - - Agabarī.
Shirt - - - Kamīs (A.).
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<td>Agrí</td>
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<td>Shop</td>
<td>Dukkán (A. There are no regular shops at Harar).</td>
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<td>Hájír</td>
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<td>Shot, s.</td>
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<td>Silence, v.</td>
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<td>Sister</td>
<td>Ihít (A. c.)</td>
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<td>Sit! v.</td>
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<td>Six</td>
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<td>Sixty</td>
<td>Siddístí assír</td>
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<td>Skin</td>
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<td>Skin (for water)</td>
<td>Kárbat (A. c.)</td>
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<td>Skullcap</td>
<td>Kalotá (la Calotte).</td>
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<td>Sky</td>
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<td>Slave (mas.)</td>
<td>Gásfí; Wasíf; Amhara.</td>
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<td>&quot; (fem.)</td>
<td>Gásfít; Wasífit; Amharít.</td>
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<td>Sleep, v.</td>
<td>Manyít (Pass the night. “Hedér”); Niyen (?)</td>
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<td>Slippers</td>
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<td>Small</td>
<td>Tinnéo; Ted (?)</td>
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<td>Small-pox</td>
<td>Gifrí (in S. Fantú).</td>
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<td>Süchná</td>
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<td>Smoke, s.</td>
<td>Tan</td>
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</table>
Snot - Infir.
Snuff (tobacco) - Jamalí (Give me a pinch of snuff, "Jamalí Makonat").
Sole (of foot) - Hardá.
Somali - Tumurr (a slighting name).
Son - Lijgay.
Song - Falarr.
Sore - Túlà.
South - Ke'ebá.
Span - Zumzurtí.
Spear - Waram.
Spider - Asháraráhtf.
Spider's web - Asháraráhtf gár.
Spittle - Miráá (A.).
Spoon - Fanálah (S. Fandál).
Staff, s. - Bartf.
Star - Túí (توی).
Stench - Chikná.
Stick - Bartf.
Stone - Ún.
Stop (hush) - Sambal.
Street - Magálàh úga.
Strong - Tákh-zálá.
Stupraví matrem tuam (vulgar abuse) A’e khá lagatko.
Stuprari patrem tuum Aukhá ligat.
It suffices - - Yokál.
Sugar - - Sukkar (A.).
Sugar-cane - - Ála Shankorr (S.).
Sun - - Írr.
Sweat - - Wizí.
Sweet - - Yatímál.
Switch - - Tinne'o barfi.
Sword - - Síf (A.).

T.

Take, v. - - Yakh (to woman "Yash").
Take hold of - Lahat.
Take care - - Takayráh bá.
Tall - - Gidorr.
Talisman - - Kartáš (A.).
Tax (on merchandise) - - Ashúr (A. c.).
Tax (on land) - - Zakáh (A.).
Tear - - Ibi.
Ten - - Assir (A. c.).
Tenth - - Assirkhá.
That (pr.) - - Yá.
Thatched hut - - Gambisá.
Their - - Zinyo.
Then - - Yí sá'ah.
Thence - - Yí attay.
There - - Yadday.
Here and there - Idday wa yadday.
Therefore - Yī le bāytf.
These - Yī 'āch.
Thief - Rojhí (fem. Rojhft).
Thick - Wadal.
Thigh - Badā (?); Gonjī.
Thin - Gofāy.
Thine (thy) - -khā.
Thing - Sha'ī (A. c.).
Third - Shíshtī khā.
Thirty - Saseh.
Thirst - Tīrā.
Thirsty - Tīrār.
This - Yī.
Thorn - Usukh.
Thorn fence - Hutur (Chuguf?).
Thread - Fatī (A. c.).
Three - Shíshtī.
Three quarters - Shíshtī rubā.
Thrice - Shíshtī muttī.
Throat - - Hangūr; marmar.
Throne - Tifān (?).
Throw, v. - Ghínbā (?); gīnyā.
Thumb - Gidir Ambinyā.
Thunder - Birāk (?); birāg (A. c.).
Tie, v. - Ígad. (Tie the camel with a cord. "Gamaylah fatīt be Ígad.")
Tie (knot) - Kātre (Knot with your cloth. "Irās be Kātre."); akōff (?).
Time - - - Sá'ah
At what time? - Ay Sá'ah?
At all times - - Kullu gírum.
Tired - - - Dalágay.
Tobacco - - - Tunbákhú.
To - - - Lay; le.
To-day - - - Hájí.
Toe - - - Ingir ašabina.
Together (with) - Báb. (I will go with you. "An akhák kh bah iliták.

Tomb - - - Kabrí.
To-morrow - - Gísh.
Tongue - - Arrát.
Tooth - - - Sin (A.).
Town - - - Magálah.
Town-wall - - Jugal.
Travel, v. - - Sífar (A. c.).
Tree - - - Lafú.
Tripe - - - Anákar.
True - - - Hilá; kullú.
Truly - - - do. do.
Turban - - imámát (A.).
Turban (amir's) - Ká'uk (Turk.).
Turmeric - - Húrdi injí.
Twenty - - Koyah.
Tweezers - - Neck; Karabah (?).
Twice - - - Kot mutí.
Two - - - Kot.
U.

Ugly - - Yagassál.
Ulcer - - Tálú, pl. Tálú'ásh.
Unarmed - - Agra waram zaltá (lit. shieldless and spearless).
Uncle (paternal) - Zer.
" (maternal) - Káka.
Under - - Taháy.
Understand - - Tukákh.
Unfortunate - Ayyámúm aylá, fem. Ayyámúm aylí.
Unjust - - Zálím (A.).
Unkind - - Rahmatúm aylá, fem. rahmatúm aylí.
Unsafe - - Amánúm altá, fem. amánúm altí.
Untie - - Fitál (A. c.).
Untrue - - Kíz (A. c.).
Up - - Lá'ay.
Up and down - Lá'ay wá taháy.
Go up! - - Isál.
Bring up! - - Lá'ay hafúsí.
Upon (it) - - Usú lá'ay.
Urine - - Shahad.
Us - - —ena.

PP
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 - - - Summi (A.)

Venomous - - - Summi-zálá.

Venereal (disease) - Chobtá; Kitin.

Very - - - Bajíð.

Very good - - - Bajíl korám.

Vile - - - Yegassí.

Village - - - Gandá; Tinne’o geh; tinne’o bál.

Viper - - - Hubáb summi-zálá.

Virgin - - - Wahashí.

Void (naked) - - Kofh.

Voice - - - Tabá.

Vomit - - - Nataka.

Vow - - - Ballámá. (He vowed a mare. “Bal-
lamá zinya inistí faras.”)

Vulture - - - Áumar.
W.

Waist - - Hankot.
Wall (house) - Digadag.
" (town) - Úgal.
Want, s. - Hájah (A.).
" v. - "Ahad ifájakhh: I want something.
" Wandag akháshákh: I want a servant.

War - - Matmáhat.
Warm - - Wiyí.
Was - - Nár; fem. nártí.
Washing - - Wessá (the ablution called "Wuzú").

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 - - Tákhum ayiá.
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<td>Mintá?</td>
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<td>Of what sort?</td>
<td>Min Sinya (?).</td>
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<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Ays (A. c. ?).</td>
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<td>Whence?</td>
<td>Áyde? (Whence comest thou? &quot;Áyde be díchkhi?&quot;)</td>
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<td>Baylá? belá?</td>
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<td>Kaytal (A. S.).</td>
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<td>Najíf.</td>
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<td>Gubnít.</td>
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<td>Why?</td>
<td>Millay? (Why dost thou beat me? &quot;Millay gadalkháyn?&quot;)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Wick</td>
<td>Fatflat (A.).</td>
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<td>Widow</td>
<td>Armalah (A.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widower</td>
<td>Indosh motbá.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Indosh; mishtlí.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wig (sheep-skin dyed red) Gurud; arabjí karr; timá bayt (S.).
Wind - - Dúf.
Window - - Tašet (A. c.).
Wine - - Gohay.
Wipe, v. - - Mášh.
Within - - Usto.
Without (outside) - Káchay.
Without - - Aylám; aylúm (?).
Without reason - Sabab biláy.
Without hope - Haylad biláy.
Wolf - - Warábá (S.).
Woman - - Indosh; mishtí.
,, (barren) - Tulddúmayt.
,, (pregnant) - Karší-zálí.
Wonder - - Dink.
Wonderful - - Ajab (A.).
Wood - - Inohí.
Word - - Sinán.
Wound - - Mahjá.
Write - - Kitab.
Writing-board - - Lóh (A.).

Y.

Yard (court) - Katham-barí.
Year - - Amad.
Last year - Amná.
Every year - Jammí ammatúm.
Yellow - Hurdí, fem. Hurdít.
Yes! - Í; ñy.
Yet - Wilí.
You - Akhákhásh.
Young - Darmá.
Youth - Darmásh (?).

Z.

Zebra - Farrú (S.)
Zinc - Kaykal bīr̥at;